WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

F TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in adva Four copies will, be sent to one address for TEN

ittances are to be made, and all let cerns of the paper are to be ded, (Post PAID,) to the General Agent.

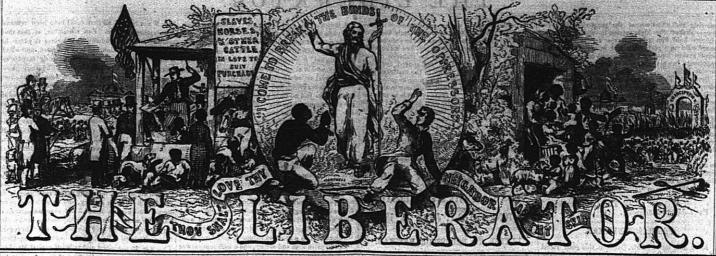
Advertisements of a square and over inserted three at fire cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents . Yearly and half yearly advertise

The Agents of the American, Ma Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies d to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. enterior to receive sources persons for ABE LIBERATOR.

By The following gentlemen constitute the Financial
chamittee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the
mater, wit: - Werbell, Phillips, Equipm Quincy, Enper Jacksof, and William L. Garrison, Ju.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 29.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

common to the Law of was ; and by the laws of war an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL FOWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial army, the commanders of both armies have power to enter army, the commanders of both armies have power to enter a commender of both armies have power to the state of the state

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"Hay this down as the law of nations. I say that miliary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where alarcy exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Punnicary of the United States, but the Convantum of this American are the Convantum of the American Hay Convantum of the States, but the Convantum of the Instantiant the Marchielding States become the theatre of a war, civile, service, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Convantum careful of instantiant the war powers of Convantum careful of the States when the Instantiant of the Convantum of Convantum careful of the Convantum of Convantu

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1745.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE POSITION OF THE FREMONTERS. The Westliche Post, of St. Louis, has the following

"In order to explain to our friends the position hich we have occupied since we made Fremoni or candidate, we consider the following remarks

or candidate, we consider the following remarks appropriate:

Is it be well-matured conviction—arrived at only sher long observation and experience—of a large and constantly increasing number of freedom-loving patricts, who belong to all the different old parties, that under the direction of the present President, the relelion will not be restored and the freedom of the people will not be restored and confirmed. Whether owing to incapacity, bad intention or weakness, the fact lies clear before us, that the present Administration, in spite of the immense means absed at its disposal by the people in the most liberal spit possible, has not been able in more than the rears to advance perceptibly in overthrowing the relelion. Hundred thousands of human lives set millions of money have been uncleastly sacrificed, rebellion. Hundred thousands of human liveling in millions of money have been uselessly sacrificed, the retinent of the masses of the people is in the retinent of the masses of the people is in the present; for we do know whether they will sink into a lethargie of indifference, or, driven to despair, rise up

sudden frenzy. To obviate such conditions, and remedy such danis subten frenzy.

To obvite such conditions, and remedy such dangerous symptoms, there is only one constitutional nation—the election of another President, who, with fire principles, combines that insight and energy which he crisis in which our nation labors at present demands imperiously. The mighty party of the Administration, led by the cunning-homest Lincoln, opposes such a change with all its might. Lincoln and is satellites want to retain the government at all latards, to keep their power, and to increase their rickes, no motive how many hundred thousands of administration in the control of t are saile such an impression on a considerable por so of the people that there is danger at presen e dustrous Administration of Mr. Lincoln—wh satrous Administration of Mr. Lancells—who eld out the prospect already of three; more of war—may be prolonged for a term of four who should consider such an event as the ruin resurry and the whole people; and hence we incit as our duty, and that of all clear-sighted who have the welfare of their country at to exert all our power in the effort to avert saster, not only from this country, but from all eld.

k world.

The next Presidential election involves a question suching far beyond ordinary party questions. It is The next Presidential election involves a question making far beyond ordinary party questions. It is the question whether this Republic shall continue to ma. The radical Democracy consider Fremont the next proper man to save the country, and avoid the rain of our free institutions. But alone, by it-will have a party has not the power to avert the recilection of the color. It would be folly to deny this. Bace it accepts the aid of all other party factions to this is object; the election of that only opponent of Mr. Lincoln, who has hopes of being elected, one should those factions should not endorse all its practicular life in the proposed of the Republican and Democratic parties—united with us, we may

principle. If all those factions—of the Republican principle and the property of the Republican principle and the Republican princip

subservient defence of the Administration on that occasion. It was a regular partisan effort, in the best Custom House style, full of sophistries and evassions, of ingenious apológies for wrongs of which some mention could not be avoided, and artful omissions of everything else. If there is any indignation to be expressed by his old adherents and friends, it should be vented on the Administration, which has not appreciated Mr. Garrison, and not on Mr. Garrison, who was these forced into the painful necessity of asserting his claims. We have not at hand a report of the withering sarcasms, uttered aloud or soito voce, which were launched at the speaker's head, during and after the delivery of the speach. But they must have made the blood of a fair-minded auditor cordle with horror! It is to the savage greatment that Mr. Garrison is receiving from a large portion of the radical newspaper press, that we wish just to direct attention. He is said to be "drunk with the wine of political expediency," to have "fallen," to have "uncovered his nakedness." His conduct is denounced as "infamous," unserupulous," full of "cool impudence." His speech is characterized as "thoroughly ungentlemanly, unfair and vindictive from beginning to end." He has sunk to be a "political partisan." He is "in his dotage." But the unkindest cut of all is the phrase "Pharissical conceit." The idea of applying this to a man of Garrison's modesty and humility!

And all this—and much more of the same sortforn other reason than because this radical Nestor

ty!]
And all this—and much more of the same sortfor no other reason than because this radical Nesto
is said to want office! How true it is that parties
like republics, are ungrateful!—New York Journe
of Commerce.

of Commerce.

COPPERHEADS.

It is truly remarkable that a party, distinguished for its treachery, impudence, and entire want of aptness in all branches of service, aed which, thanks to the most audacious displays of incapacity and want of faith, has succeeded in bringing to two thirds of its accomplishment, what every one supposed impossible, namely, the triumph of the Southout over the North, of eight millions of men over twenty-two millions, should take upon itself to decide ex cathedra what is loyalty and what is disloyalty, and give out from its omnipotent enthronement the epithets of copperhead, traitor, etc., etc.

For us, the first of copperheads is Lincoln, and his organs come immediately after; we shall be careful in future to restore to them the title which so justly belongs to them, whenever the melanneholy obligation presents itself of busying ourselves with them, and they deserve is much from every one else.—New Nation—(Fremont's organ.)

and the bands of tyros and neophytes, like Mr. Garrison and Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, and of a lot of Old Bourbon Whigs, the seem to have agreed together to conduct the canvass on the plan which made the Taylor campaign of 1848 so ruinous to the Whig party, viz: by personal abuse and the frossest detraction. Fremont and Vallandigham are classed together, and we are gravely told that the Pathfinder is not-only a Copperhead now, but that he never had any Anti-Slavery character or record! Thus the folly of Gen. Cluseret, who engineers the New Nation, is offset by the folly of Mr. Garrison, who now runs that Lincoln campaign sheet, the Liberator.—Commonwealth.

The Fremont meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening was a really imposing demonstration. The Hall was crowded, and the cheering vociferous. If this gathering gives any indication of the strength of the movement, Fremont bids fair to divide the Republican vote with Lincoln. These people, however much they may be mistaken on some points, are obviously very much in earnest, and are thoroughly disgusted with Lincoln's rule. The resolutions, with one or too exceptions, are manly, sensible, and to the point. Unlike the Lincoln meeting recently held at this same place, the shoddy and office-holding interests were not represented. Altogether, the Fremonters have had a fair and favorable start.—New York World—(Copperhead.)

Selections.

platform does. The Government arrests Vallandigham in Ohio, Marshal Kase in Baltimore, a secession spy in New York; and I called such despotism "necked seary, inecticable, and (therefore) not to be found fault with." In my letter, as you will see when you read it, I speak of cases like the kidnapping of Arguelles, and suppressing the functions of the Senate in the case of F. P. Blair, and say, "despotic, UNNECESSA-RY, and, therefore, to be found fault with." Lo I you find me marvellously inconsistent! No doubt to such careless readers or no-readers my speeches seem as much at cross purposes as the swords in Tiffany's windows. Don't abuse my speeches as most men do the Bible, reading it in eerses. Absorb them in generous paragraphs, and you will see they are all of a piece—using different means, but always for the same end—now speaking encouragement, and now marshaling opposition, as the occasion demands; but always with the same unchanging purpose to make this Government thoroughly Anti-Slavery, by telling this qualty of the continuation of the black man or the white. Still, if my speeches were inconsistent, it would not a trouble me the least. Whenever I am scared at the ghost of Consistency, I shall conclude I am too much of a coward to speak at all.

2d. Again, ir speaking of the Constitutional amendment, you say, "It is a great unfairness in

ot a coward to speak at all.

2d. Again, in speaking of the Constitutional amendment, you say, "It is a great unfairness in Mr. Phillips to say of the Cleveland Convention that 'from them Congress borrowed the idea." Indeed, I should be both unfair and absurd to say so. When you read my letter, you will see I say no such thing. I said:—

This is strictly true, and your "counter-statement" does not begin to touch it. You attempt to answer by telling me that The Ecening Post urged an amendment of the Constitution last February. Gertainly—of course. Mr. Sumner had introduced his resolutions for it very early, in the very first week, I think, of that month. Of course, it was safe ground then. One or two months before, if my memory is correct, (but of this I will not be positive.) Mr. Wilson, of lown, in the House of Representatives, proposed to amend the Constitution in regard to slavery: a proposal which dropped dead, and remained unnoticed that I have sometimes doubted whether the Congressional Report in which I read it was not a mistake.

mistake.

But the Cleveland Movement—the movement which culminated in the Cleveland Convention—began this agitation before Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sumner, or The Evening Post. You know the method of reform well enough to know that, before politicians can venture to touch a measure, you and I must, by outside agitation, create a public opinion in its favor. This we of the Cleveland movement did in the matter of the Constitutional amendment. I shall not here go into particulars. What I alluded to in my letter, and that it is sufficient for my present purpose to re-assert, is that, in the summer and fall of 1863, the Germans in the West, and that portion of the Aboltion ists who have been recently deemed too radical because dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln, turned their attention to an amendment of the Constitution. After struggling myself to launch it in certain quarters during the summer, I prepared a lecture on it in November, 1863, which was repeated, night after night, in Maine, Connecticut, and Massachusetts; was partially reported in the shape of a criticism on the President's Message at the Cooper Institute, in December, and urged afterward four or five times a week on the attention of the public throughout the winter. Others of us purisued the same course by pen and tongue. At the Decade Meeting you refer to, even when Mr. H. C. Wright had mentioned the suggestion as a United States Senator, as to a Constitutional amendment, the voluminous report of that meeting shows that the only speech which afterward alluded to or demanded one was made by Mr. Aaron Mr. Powell, emphatically one of us, the "too radical" members of the society. Stephen & Fester was the only other speaker who at all approached the question. The Section of the control of that re-But the Cleveland Movement—the mov

faultless your policy! Please go on, and be bereafter just what you have been."

Heaven will not hold such guiltless of the evila unnecessarily brought on this bleeding land.

Respectfully yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[Remarks of the Editor of the Independent.]

[Remarks of the Editor of the Independent.]

Having no disposition for a controversy with Mr. Phillips on any subject, we certainly have no relish for one on such unimportant points as be has here made—omitting, as he does, the graver and only important aspects of the case. Sinking side-issues, our discussion with Mr. Phillips is on two points; first, we charged that the Cleveland Platform committed in the false and fatal position that slavery is already destroyed; and, second, that the Cleveland managers commit him to an alliance with the Copperheads for an unboly attempt to overthrow the chief loyal party of the North, on whose success the hopes of the nation hang. Giving us no reply to these criticisms, he treats us to some excellent English on other topics. But in these columns, devoted to other uses, what care we to discuss with Mr. Phillips, or he with us, the rightful or wrongful rejection of a delegation to a political convention—better left to politicians; or what is the earliest record of the proposed Constitutional amendment—fitter for Notes and Queries for who most deserves the crown of honor for good service to the good cause—better decided by the next generation, Nevertheless, we will endeavor to touch each point in its order, to show that Mr. Phillips is wrong, not only on the main questions, but also on the minor:

I. Mr. Phillips still persists in giving the wrong reason for the denial of seats to the Port Royal delegates at Baltimore. "Every same man," says he, "knows that South Carolina was rejected because she sent black delegates." We repeat, this is not true. On the contrary, the South Carolina gentlemen would equally have been denied had they been as white as virtue's self. If that delegation—irregularly appointed as it was, and representing not a twentieth fraction of the State—had consisted of Wendell Phillips, Charles Summer. Henry Wilson

start of the contrary, the South Carolina gentlemen would equally have been denied had they been as white as virtue's self. If that delegation—irregularly appointed as it was, and representing not at wentieth fraction of the State—had consisted of Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, and Gov. Andrew, it would have been rightfully rejected, and we ourselves, had we been a member of the convention instead of a spectator, would have voted for the rejection.

If. As to arbitrary arrests, we have never vindicated them so fully as Mr. Phillips bimself has done. Mr. Seward's bell has always had a dismal sound in our ears—and, since we are not among his favorites, it may some day ring for us. When the Government lately suppressed certain newspapers in this city, we called the act "not a sensible measure." Of the Arguelles case we take the same view. Of Frank Blair's case—in which the President insulted one Cabinet officer to gratify the family pride of another—we have no better opinion. But what general rule shall be laid down covering all cases? Cleveland and Baltimore each spoke on the subject. But from reading Mr. Phillips—for, notwithstanding his doubts, we have given each of his letters what Congress gives its bills, "a third reading "—we believe that his view is more completely expressed by Baltimore than by Cleveland. Of the Cleveland doctrine of arrests, Dr. Brownson, the chief expounder of that platform, speaks thus disparsgingly:—"

"We think the fourth resolution, bearing on personal liberty, is couched in terms too unqualified. It seems to us that there may be cases in which the public safety requires some restriction on the freedom of speech and the press, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, when so severe and oppressive a measure as the proclamation of martial law would not be necessary or expedient. The Consitution see ither suspended only in districts there may be muspended if required by the public safety may require it. The fair construction of martial law, upp

cloquence at the idea of casting shame upon the Constitution by such an amendment as would imply that the Constitution sven-favored slavery? During the summer and fall of 1868, many minds were pondering the amendment—many drawn to the subject by Mr. Phillips's own timely warnings—many others drawn to is, as his own was, by the necessity of the case. But not one in a thousand of all these ever dreamed of the Cleveland Convention until they saw the published call for that Convention until they saw the published call for that Convention, and wondered what it meant. As to the Germans, we speak on the authority of a radical German editor when we say that the great mass of the radical Germans, even at the West, utterly reject the Cleveland movement—repudiating it from beginning to end! While lately at Washington, Mr. Lincoln informed us that the necessity for a Constitutional amendment prohibiting alavery became apparent to his own mind immediately on the issue of the Proclamation of Emancipation, January 1, 1863—before "the summer and fall"—and that the sole reason why he did not suggest it publicly was simply became apparent to his own in the surface of the product of the property of the state of the property of the state of the case of the Proclamation of Emancipation, January 1, 1863—before "the summer and fall"—and that the sole reason why he did not suggest it publicly was simply became may be did not suggest it publicly was simply became may for the time that the sole reason why he did not suggest it publicly was simply became may form that slavery is already destroyed. Does not Mr. Phillips—or, at least, his suppositions "and ma"—know that the question is still undecided whether this Government is to destroy slavery, or slavery is to destroy the Government? To say that slavery is deal is a heresy against Freedom—a delusion perilous to the best interests of the country—a a seed-corn out of which a compromise may grow; and we protest against it with our utmost carnesting, and we protest against it with our utmo

"The first part of that same fifth article is a lie. I persisted a whole hour in the committee in pronouncing it a lie; defusive, dangerous, futal! I have written and published three solenar protests against it. So, too, Mr. Goodell, in the same Convention, and in The Principia, made himself heard and felt in the same direction."

Mr. Goodell, in the same Convention, and in The Principia, made himself heard and felt in the same direction."

As we mentioned last week, Mr. Foster also made a similar emphatic protest. But Mr. Phillips has made none. We have twice urged him to make one, and by-and-by he will do it—for will he willingly stand committed to a lie? Impossible! There is a dead fly in the amber of Cleveland, and Mr. Phillips will sooner or later recover his "lost att" of picking out and damning such things. Meanwhile, however, he calls himself "more than satisfied with his position"—it is one where he stands "cheerfully and proudly." How can he have the conscience to chide our own course, saying as he does (referring to political parties.) "I shall never succeed as you are doing, filing down my protests against their shortcomings, and joining in their support "—while, at the same time, standing as he does with a party whose "shortcomings" are publicly protested against by its very platform makers—a party whose first salute to the country is a lie on its lips—Mr. Phillips "joins in its support" even without a "protest"? Mr. Phillips scouts the idea of consistency. We honor his sentiment, within a proper range of meaning; for it is true, as Emerson says, that to call a man inconsistent is only to call him wiser to-day than yesterday. But, after all, we know of cases where "consistency is a jewel." Here is one. Mr. Phillips and the first and proven the saying that the one object of all his criticisms is "to make this Government thoroughly anti-slavery." Indeed! How then can be hold up against it the argument of the Cleveland Platform, that slavery is already destroyed? What right has be to bis living criticisms in June upon that which was already dead in May? It is just like Dr. Brownson's inconsistency in saying that "slavery will never be extirpated under Mr. Lincoln's administration "—whereas, he and his fellow Clevelanders have already confessed that slavery lies dead under this very Administration! It is well that these gentleme

fear the ghost of their consistency—else they might have troublesome nights.

V. The grain of salt in the Cleveland Platform, which makes it savory to Mr. Phillips, is the phrase, a absolute equality before the law." That clause was Mr. Pillsbury's contribution. The doctrine is one which we solemnly believe, and have diligently inculcated. It will one day lie at the base of American institutions. The time will come when every American citizen, man or woman, black or white, will have a vote at the ballot-box. We have no more doubt of this than that the sun will shine on the next generation of markind. In 1860 when

equality. The last thing that we shall bear of ne-gro equality from Cleveland is what we have al-ready heard, not to hear it again. The idea was buried in the platform, to have no resurrection in the canvass! Has Fremont, since his nomination, said a single word in favor of the negro? No. Dr. Brownson, who holds Mr. Phillips to be "mad" on this subject, thus speaks in exposition of the Cleve-land idea:

"The paramount importance attached just now to the slavery and negro questions is their one of our greatest dangers. It draws off attention from the action of the Administration in regard to other and more delicate questions. Let the public mind be thoroughly absorbed in the slavery and negro questions, and let the conviction be produced that the Administration is determined to make an end of slavery and establish negro equality, and it may violate the Constitution in its most vital principle, propose the most corrupt and corrupting schemes of reconstruction, trample on personal liberty, suppress freedom of speech and the press, establish a real civil despoism, and all unchallenged. The way every people loses its liberty is by being too exclusively aborbed in the pursuit of some special good, or the removal of some special good, or the removal of some special evil.

"Here is one of the serious despons that theretoe.

"Here is one of the serious dangers that threaten us. Convert the war, in the popular mind, into an abolition war; make it a war of the North on the South, or for imposing Northern ideas on Southern society, and the nation as a republican nation is ruined foreser. Northern ideas are as much exaggeration one way as Southern Ideas are, to say the least, as corrupt as the people of the Northern States.

Fremont... deems the preservation of the Con-

Fremont... deems the preservation of the Constitution of greater importance than even the abolition of

slavery."

Does Mr. Phillips agree with these sentiments? Are not his favorite ideas made to suffer a seachange by this ex cathedra Cleveland interpretation? No, the Cleveland movement is not for the negro; it is simply for Fremont. Let Mr. Phillips go to a Fremont ratification meeting, and speak on the "absolute equality" of negroes and Irishmen, and he will be rioted out of the house. He might better lecture on Donnybrook Fair, or propose three cheers for McClellan. We are willing to join Mr. Phillips in any new and needful labors to make the country ready for the negro's fullest rights; but the Fremont meetings are just the places where such ideas are not welcome.

In going to Chicago, Fremont and Cochrane

are not welcome.

In going to Chicago, Fremont and Cochrane have no notion, when they get there, of saying:
"Be it known unto you, O Clement Vallandigham, Horatio Seymour, and Fernando Wood, that we, the Cleveland candidates, believing in 'absolute equality before the law,' come therefore into your witnessing presence, to put the hand of Sambo into the hand of Pat, asking you to bless the banns." As yet, if the lion and the lamb are to lie down together, the lamb must be inside the lion. If Mr. Phillips regards the equality clause as "as the chief gem of the crown," let him once carry it for exhibition to his Democratic allies, and he will find it a pear cast before swine, and the swine will turn and

him!

VI. Our charge that Mr. Phillips is in complicity with the Copperheads, giving his right hand of fellowship to a disloyal faction under the strange hallucination that he is serving Liberty, was so fully exhibited last week, that we will not here restate the argument, but only add an illustration. What was the significance of John Cochrane's remark, (whose lips are entitled to speak oracularly of the Cleveland designs,) that Fremont and McClellan were "twin cherries on one stalk "? We commend the following exercises of this text to the special edification of Mr. Phillips. We quote from The World's report of the second Fremont demonstration in this city, in front of the Metropolitan Hotel last week, Edward Gilbert presiding:

"Mr. S. Wolf, of Washington, a member of the Fre-mont committee, being called for, was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

Rebellion crushed—our flag once more waving in its ancient lustre—Fremont, the pathfinder of radicalism, elected—we will, as in the days of yore, have an American army heroic as in the past, glorious as in the present, and the dastard feet of Austria and France shall be removed from the soil of Mexico, and the LEADER of that army shall be the patriet, warrior, and Christian—New York's favorite son, General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. | Loud cheers.|"

Service for Purpose of New Process in Purpose of the Language of the Service of Purpose of the Language of the Service of the Language of the

articular de la companie de la compa

CAUSE FOR SORROW.

HISTORICAL ANALOGIES.

Character.

Extract Iroln an eloquent oration delivered at the re-ent city celebration of the anniversary of American bulependence, at the Boston Academy of Music, by Judge THOMAS RUSSELL:

Judge Tnoima Bussett:

Next, in reviewing the early scenes of war, we stand on Banker Hill, and abare the varied emotions that belong so the 17th of June. In darker hours we have loved to remind each other that our existence as a nation dates from a lost battle. On the evening of that day, swift couriers told the country that our fathers had retreated—that Charlestown was in ashes—that Warren was among the slain. But they told of such a spirit, and aroused such a spirit, as was an agazurance of final victory. So did this contest begin with a lost battle for the North, But, as we saw how the tidings were received, we could not call it wholly a disaster. We saw a noble nation not sinking in despair, but rising in defiance. The langual love of country which had slept in bours of peace, became "the live thunder" of awakend and indignant loyalty. And the people came forward, offering their substance, their services, their lives; ready to sacrifice that which it is harder to give up, even their political prejudices, forgetting past differences, burying all partizanship, determined that while treason threatened the capital, they would know nothing but an endangered country and an insulted flag. Oh, for a return of that spirit! I were cheaply purchased by the bombardment of a Northern city.

insulted flag. Oh, for a return of that spirit! If were cheaply purchased by the bombardment of a Northern city.

Again, I thought of Bunker Hill, as early on a gloomy morning in December, 1862, I stood by the banks of the Rappahagnock, and wintensed the winthdrawal of a brave, noblet, baffled army. The dim stars looked down sadly upon our retiring troops, and the wind that swept through the valley seemed to be sighing for the deleat of a great cause and the downfall of a great nation. But as I sat by the camp-fires of the bivoinac; better still, as I stood by the beddide of wounded soldiers in many a hospital, and heard men freshly borne from that lost battle at Fredericksburg longing for health and strength that they might once more follow to the field the same commander, any commander—always the same dear flag—I felt that, in spite of all that we had lost, the triumph of the North was sure.

One lesson more from Bunker Hill: When Pitcairn mounted the rampart of the redoubt, he fell, pierced by a bullet from the musket of a colored volunteer. And do you nak, "Is the inevitable negro here, also?" Yes, he is here. He stood on Bunker Hill, as afterward he stood in the lines at Rhode Island, in the carthworks at Red Bank, as now he stands side by side with the bravest before the walls of Richmond, where the crimsoned ground gives token that he is indeed of one blood with his comrades. He is here, by no fault of his, by no choice of his," for "good or for evil; for good, if we frankly accept his proffered aid with its honest, natural results; for evil, if now, when our rivers are turned into blood, and when the first-born in sumany a household lies dead, we still refuse to listen to the voice that thunders from on high—" LET MY Proflex 00."

After the 17th of June, the heart of the nation

After the 17th of June, the heart of the nation After the 17th of June, the heart of the nation cried out for independence, while Congress, lagging far behind, the people, delayed to speak the decusive word. Before the 19th of April, "no thinking man" breathed such a wish. The leading patriots repelled the charge of deairing it as a slander. In 1774, Congress, on the motion of a most radical peoples, resident which put have repelled the charge of the property of the propert spelled the charge of uesiring it was a most radical tember, passed a resolve, which not only excluded li idea of separation, but admitted the right of variament to lay taxes for the regulation of trade, and timid, honest men pointed to this vote, and ould not see that ages of progress had rolled on ince it was passed. They failed to recognize the ruth stated by Paine in his Common Sense, that rall plans and proposals prior to the 19th of April, e., the commoncement of bostilities, are like an old

i. e., the commencement of hostilities, are like an old almanse—lawaver proper once, useless and superseded now." They did not know that in revolutionary times the wisdom of last year is folly, and the truth of yesterday is a lie to-day.

Bolder spirits said: "What was true in 1774, has ceased to ke true in '75, in the presence of actual war. Concord, and Bunker Hill, the burning of Charlestown and Falmouth, the fall of Warren and Montgomery, have changed our relations to England, and conferred, now rights on the colonists. The lasted which has been enriched with the blood of summy brave men must forever be a free land. Since shand which has been enriched with the boold of so many brave men must forever be a Free land. Since we must fight, it should be with every power, and for the highest prize." They argued truly, that for-eign nations which would care little for a technical eign nations which would be moved to sym

eign nations which would care little for a technical issue of constitutional law, would be moved to sympathy when the contest concerned the freedom of a continent. Threse bolder counsels, and safer because bolder, finally prevailed, and our country took its place among the nations of the earth.

I need hardly point out the parallel of our own day. In 1861, Congress, "by a vote nearly unanimous," resolved, that Government had no right and no purpose to attack slavery in the States; and, as the conservatives of '25 turned to the resolution of '74, so do many worthy men cling to the vote of 1861. But the people have said: "Events have changed, and our rights have changed with them. Slavery is no longer a quiet 'domestic institution.' It is an aggressive force; it has become the strength of the robellion. It is an engine of war, which treason uses against us, and which we ought to turn against treason." They have called upon our rulers to put on the whole armor of the powers with which the fact of war has supplied them. They have urged that, in suppressing rebellion, it is not only a right but a duty to wield "the State's whole thunder." And as history records that the folly of Stamp Act, and Tea Tax, and Fort Bill made as an independent nation, so future historians will relate that pendent nation, so future historians will relate that the madness of secession and the crime of rebellion it will be reckoned among the chief glories of

"In our councils statesmen met,
Who knew the seasons, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet."

GERMANS REPUDIATING FREMONT.

At a special meeting of the German Union Club f Philadelphia, held week before last, the following

Resolved, That we accept the decision of the Bal-more Union Convention, composed as it was of the Austrian. 2 nat we accept the decision of the Baltimore Union Convention, composed as it was of the delegates of the Union party of the United States, elected and accredited in truly democratic form by the people, and that ice unanimously ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, and of Andrew Johnson far Vice President, and that we support, to the extent of our ability, the platform there adopted—the most radical platform even uncertainty.

anton of Abraha Lincoln for President, and of Andrew Johnson for Vice President, and that we support, to the extent of our ability, the platform there adopted—the most radical platform ever presented by any party in the United States.

Resolved, That the Cleveland Convention, inasmuch as it did not emanate from a regular election by the people, but owed its existence solely to the self-assumed power of a small number of so-called radicals, was not competent to give an expression of the sentiments of the loyal people of the United States; and that the nomination of John C. Fremont for President, and John Cochrane for Vice President, and the organization of a new party within the great Union party, is unwise, impolitic, unpatriote, and unworthy of American citizens! Such action, in opposition to the blearly expressed will of an immense majority of the people, is doubly reproachable at the present time when the fate of the Union, aye, even the liberties of the whole human race, are dependent upon the united and undivided action of the North.

If the hundred thousands of the bravest of the land shall have spill their blood in vain in the contest for the preservation of the nation; if the widows and orphans of our defenders shall be denied the poor consolation that, by the sacrifice of their husbands, fathers and brothers, the liberties of their country have been saved; if all the advantages so dearly bought in this contest for the obliteration of the dark spot on the bright escutcheon of this great Republic are not to be irrecoverably lost, then we cannot lend our assistance to this new party.

Resolved, That we deem it due to our American born fellow-clitzens, that we have no part in the tratitrous attempts to destroy the unity of the Union party, and that we have no wish to tear down the tratitions attempts to destroy the unity of the Union party, and that we have no wish to tear down the state of the principles for which we have contended for years, and that we have no wish to tear down the sard ideas.

The defe

courting the affections of the copperheads, have deeply shake a the high esteem in which we have hitherto hold him, and that the acceptance of his nomination on a platform which in several cardinal points makes important concessions to our political opposants, has revealed him to us in a still more sus-

opposents, has revealed him to us in a still more suspicious light.

Resolved, That we most sincerely call upon all liberal Germans in the United States to consider well and calmly before they allow the reproach to be cast upon themselves that they helped to destroy the great party of liberty, that they aided the coperhysids to gain a victory which would jeopardize all that a terrible war of three years has gained four cause, and that the streams of blood and the best resources of the country which we have ascrificed shall have been spent in vain.

Resolved, To furnish copies of these resolutions to all the loyal newspapers for publication, and to send a copy of them to the Executive Committee of the German organization at Indianapolis, Indiana, For the German Union Club of Philadelphia,

The Executive Committee
F. W. Thomas, Pre
Paul Jagode, Secretary.

PROFESSOR NEWMAN.

In an able letter to Mr. Garrison, this good friend of our cause in England rather sharply criticises the short-comings of this Administration in respect to slavery. It is his opinion that Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Seward in Mr. Lincoln's name, have no policy but that which the country dictates to them. He thinks it very evident that our President will do nothing more for freedom than the people may force him to

it very evident that our President will do nothing more for freedom than the people may force him to do; and that in so far he is like the British Cabinet. There can be little doubt that the effect of Genanks's coquetting with the moribond slave power in Louisiana, and the grudging aid extended to the resolved exterminators of slavery in Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky, by the Administration, have excited the distrast and cooled the ardor of our best friends in England. The time is coming when we shall need these friends more than ever; and we hape that such explanations and assurances will be communicated to them as will restore their confidence in the unrelenting sheerity of our anti-slavery policy.

dence in the unreleating sincerity of our anti-elavery policy.

Professor. Newman is privileged to express his misgivings freely, for he has proved the depth and steadiness of his friendship to us and our republican experiment; and he may be sure that his warnings will find an attentive and respectful audience. He has a hearty longing for the welfare, greatness, and glory of our country—that glory which lies in the righteousness that exalteth a nation. In his broad, expansive view, our differences of political detail do, not make us a separate nation from his own, while we not obly talk the same tongue and read the same literature, but breathe the same sontiments on all our highest interests. He is undoubtedly right in protesting, and we join unreservedly in his protest, against any policy which shall restore to the rebellious States the unlimited right of local legislation against the colored race.—Roxbury Journal.

ENGLISH FRIENDS ON THE PRESIDENCY

Two of the most notable and influential of our English friends have lately expressed themselves upon the question of the Presidency. Their views are interesting from the character of the men, and from their hearty sympathy in our cause. The first is Mr. Francis W. Newman, who, in a public letter to Mr. Garrison, ribukes that gentleman for supporting the President for another term. His letter is long, but its substance is a complaint that Mr. Lincoln has not taken, as President, the strongest anti-slavery position, but has emancipated slaves not on moral grounds, but only as a military necessity. "Horrible indeed," says Mr. Newman, "is the augury for your future, when your chief magistrate dares not indulge the moralities of his heart through conscientious tremors at the guilt of violating the wicked laws of conquered rebels!" Two of the most notable and influential of ou

mora at the guilt of violating the wicked laws of conquered rebeel?"

The total and unnecessary mental confasion evinced by such a passage as that is appalling. Mr. Newman seems not to have the least perception of the fact that the President is a magistrate bound by oath to administer a government according to a constitution, and that, while that constitution confers, under certain circumstances, the bighest powers, those powers can be properly and safely exercised only with due regard to the will of the people of whom the magistrate is the agent. If now it were possible for Mr. Newman to comprehend the circumstances under which the President, exercises that power, he would see that to accomplish in any degree the end for which Mr. Newman and all good men pray, it is necessary, vitally and inevitably necessary, to proceed as the President does. This was is only indirectly a moral reform. If the President, on the 14th of April, 1861, had summoned the country to a rms to save the Union by abolishing slavery, the country would not have responded. It may be our shame that we hastened to obey a call for union merely, which we should only partially and unsuccessfully have answered for emancipation; but it is no less true. The slave influence had so debauched the national mind, was so entrenched in party spirit, that the rebels would have asked nothing better than no less true. The slave influence had so debauched the national mind, was so entrenched in party spirit

cessionly have slawered for chancipants. Such as the no less true. The slawe influence had so debauched the national mind, was so entrenched in party spirit, that the rebels would have asked nothing better than an edict of universal emancipation. The moral gentiment of the country, as well as its political consistency and fidelity, had to be educated by the war. And whatever the moral convictions of the President might have been, it would have been the extremest folly for him to have assumed them to exist in the heart and wish of the people. They were not there. He knew it. Every thoughtful man in the land knew it. The very problem was, whether the war could be waged upon the other ground, or whether, as the rebels and their Northern friends fondly hoped, the revolution was virtually accomplished before it began.

Mr. Newman, in his letter, shows so profound an ignorance of the controlling facts of the case in which he gives so summary and decisive a verdict, that we have a right to ask him whether the very fact that he differs from Mr. Garrison, whose whole life is an act of moral devotion, ought not to suggest to him that he may possibly be in error upon some essential point. It is idle to say, that a stateman in the position of Mr. Lincoln is to do all that he may think to be abstractly right upon any occasion, without regard to times, or places, or persons. The duty of a statesman is to do all the good he can. If Mr. Newman could acquaint himself, as he cannot as no foreigner can, with the exact condition of public affairs and the public sentiment when Mr. Lincoln assumed office, down to the opening of this campaign, and contemplate the measures of justice that have collective that Administration, we are very sure that, instead of denouncing him with Mr. Fremont and Mr. Wendell Phillips, as betraying human liberty, he would rather cheer with the black soldiers in Grant's army, when the President rode by, for the Liberator." It is a cruel injustice at home, it

that, instead of denouncing him with Mr. Fremont and Mr. Wendell Phillips, as betraying human liberty, he would rather cheer with the black soldiers in Grant's army, when the President rode by, for the Liberator. It is a cruel injustice at home, it is a needless injustice in Eugland, to revile the President for steadily walking over stones and through thorns towards the desired bourne, instead of trying to fly thither above all obstacles, and dropping at once, impotent, baffled, and despised.

Mr. Newman condemns himself in the very last sentence of his letter. If we Americans have a "ruinous national insanity—prejudice against color"—and we do not deny, but deplore, that the phrase is almost exact; it is but another way of saying that that prejudice is quite universal. How, then, can a President, who retains his common sense, affect that it does not exist? How can he, without criminal folly, disregard that fact in his administration, however heartily he may bewall it and aim to overcome it? The first duty of every citizen is doubtless to diestroy so unmanly, so mean a prejudice. But its destruction is not accomplished by passing a law which assumes that it does not exist. The law may wait, it must and should wait, until it expresses the conviction of the people. Meanwhile, our friends every where may be very sure that the President and every other good citizen will do what he can to remove the shame. Does Mr. Newman propose to chiefe the hand for waiting sixty minutes before it marks the hour?

Another English friend, of greater public renown

and every other good citize, will do what he can to remove the shame. Does Mr. Newman propose to chide the hand for waiting sixty minutes before it marks the hand?

Another English friend, of greater public renown than Mr. Newman, writes in a private letter: "I shall be glad to see you safe through the crass of the Presidential election. The feeling of your friends here is, I think, universally in favor of Lincoln, both because he seems to them, on the whole, to have done his part well, and because it would be a proof of constancy on the part of the "feeling bearing the principles of his conduct on the question of slavery appeared to all of us an admirable document. No State paper equal to it in sterling qualifies has been produced on this adde of the water for many a year."

Due English friends have a very difficult duty to perform. They must maintain our cause often in deeper and the state of the perform. They must maintain our cause often in deeper and the state of the perform. They must maintain our cause often in deeper and the state of the perform. They must maintain our cause often in deeper and the state of the perform. They must maintain our cause often in deep the state of the perform. They must maintain our cause often in deep the state of the perform. They must maintain our cause often in deep the state of the perform. They must maintain our cause often in deep the performance of the

ustice to the colored troops in the matter of pay-justice should lead Mr. Browning to correct his ment when he learns that Walker was shot for mpting a mutiny. If every soldier is to take the sting of wrongs into his own hands, and try to suade others to join him, the result is clear ugh. We are glad to know that the mass of the hals of this country abroad agree with the great titude of Union men at home, that the President done his part too well to be set aside for any un-

The Biberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

LETTER TO PROFESSOR NEWMAN.

DEAR SIR-For your letter of the 7th ultimo, at once so kindly and so frankly expressed. I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks; for, believing that you "have no other objects than those sacred interests, Truth and Right," and knowing how zealously you have hitherto expoused the cause of the American Government, as upheld by President Lincoln agains the Confederate treason of the South, whatever you may write concerning the terrible trial through which this republic is passing will challenge and deserve my undest consideration. "Faithful are the profoundest consideration.

of a friend "; and that you are a friend to America and its free institutions, and, consequently, an enemy to the rebellion which, for the horrible purpose of forming a slaveholding empire on this continent, is now filing our land with devastation and blood, yo have unmistakably proved by your noble testimonic and acts ever since the war began.

The tone of your letter is to me, however, a matte

of surprise;—so unlike, indeed, any thing I have seen from your pen or read from your lips, that I am per-suaded it was not spontaneously written, but ower suaded it was not spontaneously written, but owes its birth to the promptings of certain ill-balanced, erratic American minds on your side of the Atlantic, whose pretensions to superior vigilance and fidelity in regard to the rights of our colored population, and whose morbid representations respecting Presiden Lincoln and his administration, have evidently affect Lincoin and his authiniseration, date ded your judgment.

Mr. Conway's jaundleed views are so literally expressed in your letter, that I shall not do him or out any injustice in attributing its origin to him And here let me say, that you will not find him a safe counsellor, or a reliable witness on public issues. Im pulsive, eccentric, reckless, highly imaginative, and ambitions at this time for "radical laming zeal is not always according to knowledge; naming zear is not always according to and his vision is too apt to "magnify mole hills into mountains," and to "give to an inch the importance of a mile." according to his mood of mind. His ex of a mile." according to his mood of mind. rdinary and unwarrantable correspondence with thorized by "the leading abolitionists of America" to negotiate for the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, provided it would in some way abolish slavery, (the sole cause of its inception and object of its existence!) should make our English friends cautious in giving credence to his represent tions concerning men and things in America, and ad-monish him that he is not specially competent to call in question the anti-slavery integrity of those whose lives have been devoted to the liberation of the fetter ed millions on our slavery-cursed soil. However fer-vent his zeal or praiseworthy his object, the course he is pursuing is well-calculated to damage the American Government abroad, and to help faction and sediti

But, whether correct in my surmises or not co of your letter, I am sorry to see

your name appended to it.

Before proceeding to notice its complainings, let m say that I am neither the partisan nor eulogist of President Lincoln, in a political sense. Since his inauguration, I have seen occasion sharply to animadvert on his course, as well as occasion to praise him. At all times I have endeavored to judge him fairly, according to the possibilities of his situation, and the necessities of the country. In no instance, however, have I censured him for not acting upon the highest abstract principles of justice and humanity, and disrehis constitutional obligations. His freedom to follow his convictions of duty as an individual is one thing—as the President of the United States, it is limited by the functions of his office; for the people do not elect a President to play the part of reform er or philanthropist, nor to enforce upon the nation his own peculiar ethical or humanitary ideas, without regard to his oath or their will. His primary and allcomprehensive duty is to maintain the Union and ex-ecute the Constitution, in good faith, according to the best of his ability, without reference any clique or party in the land, and for the general welfare. And herein lies the injustice of your criti-cism upon him. You seem to regard him as occupying a position and wielding powers virtually autos position and wicking powers virtually autocrafte; so that he may do just as he pleases—yea, just as though there were no people to consult, no popular sentiment to ascertain, no legal restrictions to bind. In a strain of unmerited sarcasm you say:—

"With your President it is not the treaso "With your President it is not the treason of rebels, but your 'military necessity,"—that is, pres and galling danger,—which alone unakes his conscie easy in a deed so rash and desperate as that of giv to his innocent, injured, loyal fellow-citizens [m ing the slaves] their elementary natural rights."

Again you say :--

"Horrible indeed is the augury for you when your Chief Magistrate does not indulge tites of his heart, through conscientious tremguilt of violating the wicked laws of conquests?" his heart, through conscientious tremors a violating the wicked laws of conquered

Finally, in reference to the sneering remark of "an eminent person" upon the Emancipation Procla tion of January 1, 1863, that it was an act of tion of January 1, 1983, that it was an act of villanous hyporrisy, for the President refused to set free those whom he could not, 'you say that you are whom he could not,' you say that you are whom plered in the heart to discover, that, however envenomed in the phrase, it was no slander at all, but a

This impeachment is of the gravest character, I Implies that President Lincoln is a base dissembler implies that President Lincoin is a base dissembler, reckless of his moral duties, but anxiously concerned not to incur "the guilt: of violating the wicked laws of conquered rebels," and desirous rather to perpetuate than to abolish slavery. I am compelled to say tlist I regard it as utterly slanderous.

The President was similarly denounced for saying in his letter to Horace Greeley, dated August 22

"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; is if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could on it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could on it by freeing some, and leaving of there slone, I would also do that. What I do about the slaves and the colored race, I do because I believe it believe to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing huts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the what I am doing huts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the what I am doing huts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the could be the union. I have been stated my purpose according to my steam of efficient duty; and I interest no support of the could be the stated my purpose according to my steam of efficient duty; and I interest no support of the stated my purpose according to my steam of efficient duty; and I interest no support of the stated my purpose according to my steam of efficient duty; and I interest not my stated the stated my purpose according to my steam of efficient duty; and I interest not my stated the stated my purpose according to my steam of efficient duty; and I interest not my stated the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my steam of the stated my purpose according to my

but indicates the man of integrity, anxious to know and to do his duty in a time of national calamity, and by expected of him. For, remember, at that is the midst of unparalleled official trials and perils. It shows an inflexible determination to maintain the

tional Loyal Convention at Baltimore, pre-ceded by an equally unanimous nomination by all the loyal States in their legislative or conventional character, after every effort of his bitter enemies, and of well-meaning but short-slighted friends of the slave, to cause his ejecturent, is a splendid tribute of confidence in his honesty, patriotism and ability, and a sufficient answer to all the damaging accusations brought against him, whether by the copperlicads on the one hand to all the damaging accusations brought against him, whether by the copperlicads on the one hand, or those who are so acting, under a mistaken idea of duty, as to strengthen and encourage the copperhead move-ment. To those who have struggled so long for the total

abolition of slavery, and whose desires for the speedy realization of all their sims and aspirations have natu realization of the most ardent character, Mr. Lincoln has seemed exceedingly slow in all his emancipatory measures. For this he has been severely chied, in the Liberator and out of it; and, for a time, a pro-slavery purpose was attributed to him, which I am satisfied was not his animating spirit. It was only satisfied was not his animating spirit. It was only a proof of the great circumspection which controlles his acts with reference to the formidable rebellion a the South, and the fearfully divided state of publi-sentiment at the North, especially on the slavery ques tion. Ever since his inauguration, the country been violently rent asunder—the Northern soil has, been hot with sympathetic sedition—and the possibili-ty of preserving the supremacy of the government and restoring the union of the States is still an open question. Yet what long strides he has taken in the state disease. violently rent asunder-the Northern soil ha question. Act was the control of the near he has brought us-if the Government succeed near ne has orough us in asserting its rightful supremacy over the rebellious States—to that glad day of jubilee, when not a slave shall be found in all our broad domains to clank his shall be found in all our broad domains to fetters, nor a tyrant to wield his gory lash !

tion, let me adduce the testimony of FREDERICK DOUGLASS as to his impression con ing President Lincoln, obtained from a perso with him at the White House, and related in speech delivered last December, in Philadelphia, at the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society-to wit :-

and that in the at the came out with such a proclamation, all the haterd which is poured on the head of the negro race would be visited on his administration. He said that there was preparatory work needed, and that that preparatory work had now been done. And he said, 'Remember this, Mr. Douglass; remember that Milliken's Bend, Fort Hudson and Fort Wagner are recent events; and that these were necessary to prepare the way for this very proclamation of mine? I thought it was reasonable, and came to the conclusion, that while Abraham Lincoln will go down to posterity, not as Abraham the Eloquent, although he is all three, wise, great and eloquent, he will go down to posterity, it the country is saved, as Honest Abraham; (applause;) and going down thus, his name may be written any where in this wide world of ours side by side with that of Washington, without disparaging the latter. (Renewed applause.)"

What could be more ingenuous, or evince a mor thoughtful state of mind, on the part of the President, than this frank interchange of views? How clearly it shows his anxiety to do all that he felt cobly and safely done, in the volcanic state of the country, toward the extinction of slavery and the elecountry, toward the extinction of slavery and the ele-vation of the colored race! It was neither cowardico nor corruption that led him to pause, hesitate, and carefully weigh the consequences of an untried ex-periment; it was not that he waited to be "bullied" into conceasions to the cause of impartial freedom nor was it because he was lacking in the feelings of humanity. But when "the elements are melting with fervent heat," and " the earth is moved out of its place "-when to transcend public sentiment so far as to outrage and defy it, is to imperil the existence of the government itself—may not something be char itably allowed for anxious doubt, cautious procedure and deliberate action? What if the Preside have gone faster and farther in grappling with the re and its cause? I, for one, thought he co own convictions, not mine. I may have been misown convictions, not mine. I may have been mis-taken; he may have been more intelligent and accurate as to his possibilities. At the worst, it was wiser to be slow and sure, than premature and rash, in working up to a desirable point. As early as the spring of 1862,—my friend Mr. Phillips being witness,—

up to a desirable point. As early as the sping of 1862.—my friend Mr. Phillips being witness.—

"The President said to a leading Republican of New York—Why don't you hold meetings' (it was two days before that glorious Convention in New York which Carl Schurz made immortal by his great speech)—Why don't you hold meetings, and let me feel the mind of the nation?' 'Sir,' was the reply, 'we are to hold them we hold one to-morrow.' Hold them often; hold many of them; hold as many as possible. You cannot create more enti-slavery feeling 'than tee shall need before we get through this war.' (Applause.) In other words, the President holds out his hands to the people, and says. 'Am I right?' 'How far may I go! Anwer him. Tell bim the lee is hick thus far, and if his message to the Gulf States that says Liberty will have a sential Ame. (Loud applause.) In one sense, we demand too much of the Government—of the Sende and the Cabinet. They are the only portions of the government that have definite ideas, but they are mething; the musses are everything. Struggling up to light on all sides are indications. Leading men, legislature bodies, official corporatious, should speak the will of the North, I it really exist, on this question, so that the Government may feel able to trial and fears on a well assured public purpose." [Speech of Mr. Phillips at the Tersonnt Temple, April, 1562.]

perils. scarcely one of the numerous measure has given his anotion had been executed will assuredly secure for himself last It shows an infexible determination to maintain the Government, if possible, in fulfillment of his onthe of office, and in accordance with the powers (and only the powers) constitutionally within his grasp. Here the deserves credit, and not repressed. Before the rebellion, he had no right to break the fetter of a aingle alare in any of the Slave States. After the rebellion, he had no right to break the fetter of a aingle alare in any of the Slave States. After the rebellion, his right to do so was co-extensive with the nature and object of the rebellion, under the war power, and according to "military necessity."

It is my firm conviction that no man has occupied the chair of the Chief Magistracy in America, who has more assiduously or more honestly endeavored to discharge all its duties with a single eye to the welfare of the country, than Mr. Lincoln. And his recent unanimous nomination for rediction by the National Loryal Convention at Baltimore, (preceded by an equally unanimous nomination by all the loyal and equally unanimous nomination of the manner of the country of the coun and to this hour so divided by sympathy for the Southern rebels as to cause serious apprehension of disastrous outbreaks and bloody conspiracies—the real abolition strength of the country numerically insignificant, and, politically speaking, of no importance—prejudice against the negro strong and universal—a general disposition, for a long period subsequently, to avoid the issue with slavery, and to endeavor to restore "the Union as it was," and even worse than it was, with all its pro-slavery compromises—and a sorcept power exerted over the popular mind in regard to constitutional obligations and historical precedents. This was all the moral and political capital Mr. Lin. This was all the moral and political capital Mr. Lin-coln had to trade upon for the benefit of the despised and oppressed colored people; yet he has done a wast and truly magnificent business. the emancipation of more than three mil-

ons of slaves by the President's Proclamation of slave system! Witness, as a necessary sequence emancipation in Missouri, Western Virginia, Mary land, the District of Columbia! Witness the entire abolition of slavery in Louisiana and Arkansas! Witness its virtual abolition in Tehnessee—leaving only Kentucky to be speedily delivered by the enrolment of her able-bodied slaves as soldiers and freemen, and the consequent liberation of their families! Wit-pess the ireaty with Great Britain for the effectual suppression of the foreign slave trade! Witness th cration of all the vast Territories of the Unior to free men, free labor, free institutions! Witness the recognition of the independence of Hayti and Lian act which alone, at any time before the re uld have caused a secession of the South bellion, would have caused a accession of the Soutier States! Winces the abolition of all Fugitive Slave Bills, and the consequent termination of all state-hunting in the country under governmental state-hunting in the country under governmental statedon—a measure of such signal mercy and beneficence, and so directly striking down the great protection. tive bulwark of the slave system, that its t ne would justify popular celebrations and joyful iltrade more revolting and hideous in some of tures than even the foreign! Witness one hundred and thirty thousand colored soldiers, battling against those who would perpetuate their enslavement ! Wit ission of negroes to equal rights in th United States Courts, as parties to suits and as wit-nesses, even before Judge Taney! Witness, finally, the loyal sentiment of the country pledged to the endment of the Constitution, forever prohibiting lavery in the land! Nor is this all that has been done

Yours, with the highest esteem, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

PIETY VERSUS REFORM.

At an "Union Prayer-Meeting," held on the morning of the Fourth of July in the Central Church in Worcester, Rev. Henry T. Cheever offered the followng resolution for the acceptance of the meeting :-

Resolved, That as a Prayer-Meeting of Christin Resolved, That as a Prayer-Meeting of Christian Patriots, while we lift our hearts in anguish before God, this day, in behalf of our suffering country, and the bereaved and stricken families of those who are dying in its defence, we are compelled to express to one another, to our rulers, and to the country, our deep conviction that the only absolute seriey for a nation whose preponderating race is that of white men, lies in absolute justice to its five millions of black men. And until this truth is recognized and acted upon in our National Legislation, and by our National Executive, establishing the absolute equality of all men before the law; and until as a nation that has been grievously sinning against the colored race, we "do justily, love mercy, and walk humbly with God," in vain will be all our prostrations and prayers in the closet, or our fightings in the field.

This resolution did not prevail, either through in-

This resolution did not prevail, either through inisposition of the meeting to favor its ideas, or through ome management of the Hunker Chairman, Rev. Dr. Sweetser, preventing action upon it. Very likely ooth these things combined to throw discouragemen upon a statement which represents righteous action Probably the prevailing sentiment of the

was expressed by one of the speakers, Rev. Mr. Cut ter Transcript) that "the end of the controversy would come when the people ceased to trust in our right arm to give them victory."

Whatever other good or harm these prayer-meetings may do, in one particular, under their present leadmay do, in one particular, under their present ing, they exercise an influence actually perni impressing those who attend them with the idea that pious feelings and pious observances are better than works of justice and righteousness, and that the for-mer will by themselves secure the blessing of God, even though the latter are neglected. Such meet-ings, even in Massachusetts, have never inculcated justice to the negro, either upon their own people of upon the national rulers. Their favorite phraseolog eclares that " works of righteousness are filthy rags, and they avoid alike the inculcation and the pra

MONGURE D. CONWAY.

In a recent letter of Rev. M. D. Conway, in the Commonwealth, we see it stated that Prof. New man, in preparing his letter to the editor of the Liber ator, took counsel of Mr. Conway among others. This of course, he had a perfect right to do, and no one ca of question the ardent and genuine anti slavery principle and purpose of Mr. Conway. But we must remind Prof. Newman, that sound judgment is a very material qualification for a counsellor, and that the man, being Confederate Agent, J. M. Mason, to ascertain the terms upon which the war might be brought to an end, and whose imagination was so strong as to lead him to represent that he was authorized and empowered by the American Abolitionism for he was a statement. the American Abolitionists, (or by any other party in America,) to speak and act for them in the case, (when no such power or authority existed,) is not quite nan to be selected as an adviser and counsellor in so grave a case as Prof. Newman's letter covers. Be it understood, we do not question Mr. Conway's zeal for his country, or attachment to its interests and hou we maintain that his judgment is often una and his interpretation of public events quite wide of the mark.

THE BOSTON DIRECTORY, embracing the City Record, a General Directory of the Chizens, and a Business Directory, for the Year commencing July 1st, 1864. Boston: Adams, Sampson & Company, No. 91 Washington St. 1864."—Price \$2,50.

This sixtleth number of the Boston Directory contains 65,471 names. The names added to last year list are 18,247; the names erased from it are 17,48 Other changes have been made, such as removals of residences or places of business, formation or dissolu-tion of partnerships, changes in homes or numbers of

ing men, legislative bedies official corporations, should speak the will of the North, If it really exist, on the superior of the North, If it really exist, on the superior of the North, If it really exist, on the superior of the North, If it really exist, on the superior of the North II of the North

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) July 11, 1864. The saddest and most discouraging events which re encounter in our humble efforts for human libers are to be found in the treachery and abandonness of our cause by our chosen and trusted leader. We remember with sorrow, since the movement for political action against slavery commenced. political action against endicing commenced, many such instances of partial infidelity; and some of the such instances of partial infidelity, and sone of a time a bandonment of our fundamental principal. And now in this hour of peril, one of our mot total and trusted, and, as we fondly believed, brnic as inselfash chieftains has deserted. A hard wed, so harder atill on account of its truth. The Joss C. Frixnosis: of to-day is not the Pathfinder, is not the Leader whom we followed in '66 almost to risaries not the man whose photograph is smog the trusted in the contraction of the latest the contraction of the latest properties not the man whose photograph is smog the trusted in the latest properties and the man whose name we jortally benefit to the man whose name we jortally benefit to the contraction. res of our fittle storary in dear old Massachusets-s not the man whose name we joyfully,hopefully pre to our dear boy, with the earnest prayer that terrain the name of our boy. Would that God by his needs again grower, would restore and return to us the Late John C. Eremont!

THE VACANCY FILLED.

SOUTH ABINGTON, July 10, 1861. Me WALLCUT

日 日 音 等 是 斯 君 音 声 音 通 营 石 目 E 音 首 P 图 L 记 在 图 点 音 等 后 满 E E E E E E E E

ication from Mr. Richard T. Buck, of tor, a communication from Mr. Richard T. Back, of firm Buck Brother, Worcester, in which he disco-tinues his paper for reasons therein set forth and vil "look elsewhere for a paper more congraid to my (his) views." Nobody, of course, will question the right of Mr. By to gratify his trate is his choice of a newspaper; but I regret for his own site, as well as for the sake of the Anti-Slavery cause, the loss of a single subscriber, in times "that tries men's soul." single subscriber, in times "that tries men's soals." I propose to remedy the matter as best I can, by mitting you the enclosed greenback, [83,] for a additional copy of the old, tried, and time-boosed sleet, that has repaid me an hundred fold for all I have set in vested in it these nearly thirty years that I have been subscriber. Please commence with the number ext after the close of Mr. B's subscription. Close sp the ranks, and onward!

Yours, while shvery lasts, S. DYER.

LETTER FROM A COLORED PRIVATE.

MORRIS ISLAND, (S. C.) June 25, 1864. WM. L. GARRISON :

WM.L. GARRISON:
Sir:—I thought you might be pleased to have the
your principles were strongly represented in the detachment that loaded the 100 pounder Parrot gan, that
threw the first three shells at Charleston city, 8. C. No. 1 is a strong Abolitionist, and has worked vel-among the soldiers. This man put the leads into the gun. No. 2 is now in favor of emancipetion, though he don't think the negro his equal. No. 3 was to de emancipationist, years ago, and always took your peper; and the gunner is a Republican. The other numbers seem to go with the strongest party, but believe in extirpating slavery from the land at the present

ime.
Some of the Boston papers say that Fort Sumter has guns which annoy the fleet and the camps on this island. This is a mistake. It has not sent a me from its shattered walls since last August, with theer-ception of a few grape and canister thrown at the picket boats and storming party, from a 12 points howitzer. It cannot reach Fort Putnam with this which is the nearest point.

Sallivan's Islands, mounting about 75 guns. From these they throw shot and shell at us, now and thea, these they throw shot and shell at us, now and the, but not very often, as our men are, by far, the let gunners, (notwithstanding they are mudsilla,) as aend them back with interest. Charleston might be taken without a great loss of life at the present time. I don't think there are more than one thousand men on James' Island just now.

O! for some max, who have not been brought up and as the foregration influence of slavers and manda.

under the enervating influence of slavery and run, and who have not breathed the postilential airo Washington too long to be honest, to lead our army and navy in this Southern Department now!

I have been in this State almost three years, Suring

which time I have seen many a golden moment slip away, I think, and many a blunder made. Causerom, and a lack of principle.

I am a private, and have no right to express as

opinion, or to think; therefore you will excuse this, if you think it impertment; and believe me your friend, while you demand freedom for all throughout the land.

Extract from a letter from Dr. Danie Mass, deted Folly Island, (S. C.) :-

"The papers and patriots speak of the the papers and patriots speak of mescentive etrenching the expenses of this was and yet forget one wast expense and loss which should be the first hought of,—whiskey. It is an evil of horist magnitude of the control nitude to the army. I cannot tell the money cost but I have several regiments which consumed in each regiment several barrels each month. I suppose not regiment several barrels each month. 1 separate all regiments do the same. The aggregate cot feril year, at the present price of whiskey, must be imense. But this is the smallest part of the loss Accidents innumerable, involving loss of life and (1the lieve) loss of armies, occur from its use. Servalded ers have been cast hence for drunken cers have been cast hence for drunkenness on terms of battle, and some have been accused of being the cause of the loss of the battle by their misendationing drunk. Some of these accusation, atlest, and doubtless true. There are ten officers drunk when the company of the comp me la court-martialed for the offence. one is court-martialed for the offence. The sets stidemoralized and made unfit for duty by its use. It is a customary to give each of the pickets a gill of site. Key on coming in from duty. It is a gill of definition of the control of the control of the customary of the one hundred physicians of Bosta testimony of the one things of the control of the control

A REMARKABLE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Garrison - Dear Sir-What should jot MR. GARRISON DEAR SIR—What should per say to the statement made (or said to lart ber made) by Dr. Stebbins, that "ministers, or a dear, foresaw and announced" the doom that must fill upon our nation for its great injustice to the Africa rect. As he saye, the ministers have been "applying the law of righteousness to the sin of this nation for the will be the say of the say ing me to a sense of the true state of things, sale me know on, whose ministrations I could have tended, had I been wide enough awake to liste 10 at 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 and anti-slavery elergyman in a pulpit Before Mr. Be ker's day, I remember only Mr. John Parkan d Dover, Mr. Stetson, once of Medford, and Mr. Joh Pierpont of Hollis street fame. What dost Mr. Sie Pierpont of Hollis street fame. What does Mr. blins mean! Yours,

The following is the remarkable asserts luded to above, contained in a speech of Be Stebbins, recently delivered at a Unitarian sa at Meadville, Penn., as communicated to the

Journal:—

As an illustration of his position, he referred to the referred to

CARPOLLTON, (La.) June 6, 1864, CAMP PARAPET, 14 N. H. VOLS.

GARLIAN:

SAR SAR - I enclose to you a newspaper gotten up

sar Sar - I enclose to you a newspaper gotten up

rely by colored soldiers. The commander of the

sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collec
sar (Col. Viail) has a small press and a collect (Col. Viall) has a small press and a collec-ope for printing regimental orders. The sub-sansisted by any of the white officers, got up r, and printed it in the regiment with the type a that I mentioned above. This explains the ad press that I mentioned above. This explains the saxty of type used. It also shows the inclination of ople; when they have a chance, of using in freedom. I take the liberty of sendthis paper, knowing that all evidence in favor is down-trodden race is gratifying to you. My and is Colonel of the N. H. Vols. He has had dand is Colones of the Rev. II. Your. He has had entregiments under his command since coming this Department, and none have given him more mith Department, and none have given him more mith Department, and none have given him more mitted for good soldierly conduct than the mitted warriers." They are all eager to learn, and Ci Yuli has a school in his regiment for all to attach when of daty, which they do in preference to mit was off daty, which they do in preference to mit was off daty, which they do in preference to mit was for a considerable and the mitigence, good behavior and progress of the simple that the profit has been a "horrid abolitionist" sept., and our white regiment (the 14th N. H.) at a biblionist. When we first left N. H., there are 20 Democrata in the regiment, real negro-haas abditionity. When we first left N. H., there were 250 Denocrats in the regiment, real negro-harm. When we all went home on a furlough, last sure, we had only nine—a few had died, and the not had been converted! Our men go on duty with every soldiers as deerfully and freely as with white soldiers of other regiments; and I think they like soldiers that they do the white troops of soldiers of other regiments, and I think they like the negroes better than they do the white troops of this and other Southern States. New England boys don't like half-way loyalty.

Very respectfully,

MRS. R. H. WILSON.

The number sent to us is a truly unique sheet as a typographical curiosity. We make the following extracts from its editorial columns:—

leving extracts from its editorial columns:—

"It is the sim of this paper to promote discipline asl god order in our camps; to incite the soldier in the efficiency which is the result of a thorough towledge of his duty; to raise the strus of the odination of the proving their capability of appreciate, precising and defending the principles of liberacides by per or sword; to sustain our governion, such whose banner we have enlisted, by moral reveals physical force, and to war against copperate and railors."

get, gold's most paying force, and to war against copperleaf and brainer.

The Perr Pillow Appair. We are not at all
supplied at the barbarity manifested by the robel's
are opture of Fort Pillow. It was not expected
at the patron Fort Pillow. It was not expected
are claimed as gentlemen, and whose whole lives
have a spentlemen, and whose whole lives
have been spent in inventing afrocious and exquisite
further for the punishment of their slaves, should
feet their early lessons, or torget to practise them
rebester opturinty offered. What is the murder
whose the punishment of their slaves, should
be lived by a state of the state of the state
who are only state or utilians whose hands are red
with the blood of hundreds of thousands sent to
die graves without provocation, for their spert during
the state itself years. What are the sensibilities of
the who can enjoy the agonies of a mother robbed
of breighten, and the cries of their victims burnt
as the take? The fact is, they had so hidden the
most often guilt when exposed. Consequently, the
muster of the garrison at Fort. Pillow was but the
musting of the principles. The daring, deeperate
friging of the back warrot has caused the robels to
ize his provess; therefore they seek by this means,
therer successful, to inclinate them from enlist
ing. They have flung down the gaantlet; we aclight. The repetition of scene like Fort Pillow and
Principal way cause the re enactment of the seenes
at the Carnatic by Hyder All.

EDUNYING IN MODERATION.

DRINKING IN MODERATION.

SOUTHDORO', July 5, 1864.

Drea Mr. Gazenson—I so seidom meet with anyingin the Liberator, outside of the Refuge of Oppresto which it seems proper to urge an objection on see in and that I wish to enter my protest against a settlest put forth by your correspondent "Na-bas," in the Liberator of July 1st. Here follows a pertion of the objectionable passage :--

prime of the objectionable passage:—
"The instramed malum in see is intemperance. If the pengimen really meant what their language significant in the seed in the seed in the seed in the seed taking a dangerous bull by the lones withy of all praise. But a skepticisism arises in the mind, whether it is not, after all, the now state primumose of the ass of total abstinence, braying that in the skin of the lion virtue of temperance."

See this seems very much like the talk of tipplers that the seems very much like the talk of tipplers.

thirty years ago. How often have I heard men stam-mer and hiceap over the virtue 'of temperance, and haph and jeer at the folly of total abstinence from

The drinkers in the earlier days of the reform insisted that, in order to be temperate, we must use some intricating liquor. "Nathan" seems of the same spinos. And since in all times it has been found data certain proportion of habitual users of intoxi-ming drinks became drunkards, I do not think it drugs that "Nathan" should regard any attempt at ce, according to his notions of that sterling ritte, as "taking a dangerous bull by the horns,"
Mes who are striving to bring the milder intoxicating
driah, "within the range of everybody's purse," seeing the five use of such drinks are the first steps to mixtures, may well regard any efforts in behalf of morance as "taking a dangerous bull by the horus." Here are two classes of men, both claiming to wish reateness out of our world. One party goes for a few sections of the section o e of the milder forms of intoxicating

abstance at these years or unactions in the case of thousant attendant upon the cystom. It sharps to thousant attendant upon the cystom. It sharps a half century or more, finding by actually remarks that intoxicating drinks, in their mildto say the least, useless, have refused en in all their forms, and so far banished drunken-

on our world. es and progress in the world should decide

Assistances and progress in the world single.

Assistance are parties the long ears belong.

Try truly yours, for total abstinence from intoxical drinks,

D. S. WHITNEY.

The DIFFERENCE. In accordance with their uni-tia precise in all controverted cases, both the Libe-us and the Anti-Slavery Standard published entire to the Control of the he said the Anti-Starery Standard published entire to fast letter of Mr. Phillips to the Editor of the New York Independent, with the Editor's reply; but the Commendate, the Principin; and the New Nation, (Franci expan), copy only the letter, but not a word of Mr. Thon's reply. Is that fair dealing? I twould not have been deemed so if the Liberator or Standard and opied only the reply, and not the letter. We pushed by the Boston Courier, the New York World, at other copperhead journals: but, of course, as in other copperhead journals; but, of course, as in the cases, no part of Mr. Tilton's rejoinder is used to be seen by their readers. They clutch at This base has the cases. tiored to be seen by the seen by their readers. They cutton as it fing that promises to divide the loyal ranks, for the President with odium, break down his sidentical, and make it possible for them to come that the property of the state of the second state of the second sea into power.

ADDRESS DARING INVASION OF THE NORTH I—
Let put week has been full of excitement in consetions of mother during raid into Maryland by a
portion of Gen. Lee's army, represented to be
also strong, mencing Baltimore and Washington,
speaking within a few miles of both cities—cappredrick, Hagerstown, and other places—demany property of the strong mencing ballings, and railroad and telegraphic commuand and a great deal of property—stealing an
amount of supplies of every kind, and safebeautying them into Virginia—burning Gev. Bradlet, residence, with its contents, within a short dis-

LETTER FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTO-

NEAR PETERSBURG, June 20

MAC.

NEAR PERESSURO, June 30.

To the Editor of The Boston Journal:

I have been out this forenoon surveying the line of works taken by the 18th corps on the night of the 70th. While there, a veteran soldier came up, looked at the redoubt by the Dann house, first at the ditch tenfect deep, then at the glaces and ramper, then at the plain over which for a mile the line moved to the attack, sweet by eighteen pieces of rebel artillery. "I don't see how they did'it," was his remark. It was a free and frank expression made by one who has seen hard fighting. Netther do I see how it was done. Gen. Hinks' division of colored troops had the extreme left of the line. Gen. Brooks had the centre, and Gen. Martindale the zight. The line of advance brought Hinks' division under an enflasling fire. His division had carried the works near Baylee's house in the morning, losing a hundred and filty men, but at the word of command they went over the open plain right up to the redoubts, leaped into the ditches, elimbed the glaces, rushed over the high intrendment, not a man faltering. Hinks' division fork seven guns, Brooks' five, and Martindale' alwo. It was twenty minutes work, but there were from three to four hundred colored troops lost in that one charge, which shows how well the works were manned, how determined the resistance, how irresistible the, onset. It was one of the most aplendid charges on record, and reflects great credit on the commander, and imperishable hone on those who tius carried the works scientifically planned, elaborately constructed, and comprishable hone on those who tius carried the works scientifically planned, elaborately constructed, and comprishable hone on those who tius carried the works as clentifically planned, elaborately constructed, and comprishable hone on those who tius carried the works as clentifically planned, elaborately constructed, and comprishable hone on the edition of the most register, and the planned of the most splend to them. They are equals, and are treated with respect. Ther

HUMANITY OF THE COLORED TROOPS.

It has also been said that the negroes take no prisoners, leaving it to be inferred that they remember Fort Pillow, and are bent on having relentless retailation. It is not so. It have made diligent inquiry, and have yet to learn that they have in a single instance retailated upon prisoners falling into their hands. On the contrary, General Hinks informed me that he saw two wounded cored soldiers helping a rebel wounded worse than they to the hospital! It is evident, however, that the repels think that they are to receive no mercy at the hands of the negroes. A guilty conscience needs no accuper. But how will it look in history—this barbarity on the one side, and this exhibition of forbearance humanity and Christianity on the eather? Which will shine brightest? It is hard to wait for the coming years—for the time when such forbearance will be appreciated. When I read of Fort Pillow, I am ready for an exhibition of vigorous Christianity—a use of the bayonet; but who does not admire the leniency and mercy of the colored troops in contrast? Little do the rebel cotton lords, who have prided themselves on their plane of civilization, comprehend their position when set against that of their slaves—slaves once, but no longer—their damning shañe—their barbarism now, and forever held in abhorrence. The colored men of America are making swift advance. The rebels are their best helpers just now—helping through their inhumanity.

their best helpers just now—helping through their inlumanity.

I would not wish to have it understood that I think
a negro better than a white man. God is the creator
of all. They are men, and are showing their manhood, just as thousands of soldiers from New England
and the whole North are doing. To make first rate
soldiers they need discipline and instruction. To make
good citizens they need education. They are receiving it. They have begun, and will go on. General
Smith, commanding the 19th corps, speaks in high
praise of their conduct. "They were subjected," said
he, "to a six hours' shell fire, losing constantly, and
they did not flinch. I was astounded at their good behavior." This is high praise, freely accorded.

CARLETON.

NEAR PETERSBURG, July 7.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal ;

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Day and night, night and day, the contest goes on in front of the 9th and 18th corps. The 5th and 24 and 6th are quiet. The enemy shows no disposition to keep up a constant picket fire upon those corps. Whis discrimination? Because in the 9th and 18th corps there are colored troops. That is the reason. They are determined to maintain bitter hostilly toward the colored troops, and toward all who are immediately connected with them. It is systematic hostillity—ingrained, bitter, revengeful, relentless. They show no mercy toward a colored man found in arms. They will not recognize him as a prisoner of war, neither as an enemy toward whom they are to be lenient in the least degree. Long ago slavery proclaimed that the colored man had no rights which a white man is bound to respect. They carry out the infamous opinion of the time-serving judges who pronounced it. For the colored soldier there is nothing but victory or death—death in its horrible forms—murder, slaughter, massacre!

There are about thirty killed and wounded every

death in its horrible forms—handed, and wounded every trenty-four hours in the Ninth Corps, simply because the rebels hate the colored troops. There is a steady flow of blood upon the ground—a constant sacrifice of life, a mangling of men by this Moloch of our own generation. It pains me to say that there are those in the army and out of it, who are not willing that the colored man should be recognized as a man.

colored man should be recognized as a man.
"The negroes ought not to be allowed to fight," said
a Massachusetts Captain last night.
"Why not, sir?"
"Because the rebels hate us for making them soldiers!" was the reply.

He added, "I don't know but that they have souls,
but I look upon them as a lower order of beings than
ourselves!"

but I look upon them as a lower order of beings than ourselves!

The old prejudice remains. We are not willing to do justly. We are not ready as a nation, to recognize the negro as a man. We seek him to fight our battles, but we pay him only half wages.

The rebels slaughter the colored troops like sheep. They are deaf to calls of quarter, refusing to receive them as prisoners of war. They outrival the Indians in barbarity, but nothing is done about it. We are losing an average of thirty soldiers a day for no other reasons than these; because the rebels hate the negro, and because our government is too pusillanimous to

reasons than these; because the rebels hate the negro, and because our government is too pusillanimous to take measures severe enough to command respect from the rebels for colored troops.

From my seat here at the foot of a pine which casts agrateful shade over this dusty, broiling day, I have a full view of the rebel line of works where, on the 15th of June, the colored troops of the 18th corps won for themselves a fame which will have a record among formidable works, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. There, at the Dann house, enclosed by a strong redan, is the hospital. Walk through those wards with me. There are several hundred soldiers, all of them colored, torn by shells, by grape, by minic bullets. They bear their wounds patiently. A few road distant there is a row of graves, newly made. They who had no home, no country, nothing, have found a home, a country, an inheritance at last upon the battle-field. Their country is not here, but beyond ons sight, to be revealed when we join them. But are not their comrades who remain, who are now in the trenches, where, as I write, I hear the rattle of muskets and the bursting of bombs—are not they deserving of a country here? The flag that floats above them is not theirs. It means nothing. To us it is a home, comfort, blessings innumerable and inconceivable; it is life, the symbol of everything worth living for, but to them it is not the symbol of a vague, undefined, blind hope of something in the future. They cannot fight for home, for country, for institutions. Standing here upon the ground yet strown with the wreek of battle, broken muskeys, cannon balls, unexploded shells—the scene of their victory, my check burns when I recall the words uttered by a Massachusetts captain last night, and remember that our government and the nation are not ready to be just or generous to the colored race.

Punishment is corrective as well as retributive. It shappens the conscelence. So, perhaps, when we have suffered enough—when hundreds and thousands more of our brave brothers have fallen—we shall not only demand from the enemy a recognition of the colored troops as soldiers on equal footing with other troops, but also be willing to recognize the colored man as entitled to the same privileges which we enjoy under the flag of our country.

CARLETON.

thing within a few miles of both cities—capfriderick, Hagerstown, and other places—defriderick, Hagerstown, and other
friderick, Hagerstown, and other places—defriderick, Hagerstown, and other places—defriderick, Hagerstown, and other places—defriderick, Hagerstown, and other places—defriderick, Hagerstown, and the friderick, Hagerstown in the first of the first of the first of the first of the fact of the first of the first

loyal residents of Elkton, Maryland, a place to been ridden of its Secesh inhabitants, had a appy and patriolic gathering on the Fourth of a honor of the day and of emancipation in "My

Spangled Banner.

Colonel Ash presided on this occasion. In a few pertinent remarks he introduced John Perkins, Esq., who read in clear and distinct tones the Declaration of Independence.

The orator of the day was A. B. Stonnaker, Eq.
In the course of his eloquent oration he said:

Emancipationists of Maryland: You have done
well in choosing this day for the interesting ceremonies in which we are engaged. It argues well for
your loyalty, and also for the practical love in which
you hold the principles of universal freedom, that
you have selected the birthday of American Independence, a day which, in common with the birthday
of our National Constitution, ought to be most accred
in the hearts of the American people. Maryland
Emancipationists I there is something in your name
and I like, for it goes to my heart. It speaks to me
of nothing narrow or sectional in your organization.
It tells me of your devotion to the Union and the blessed
free lator system of the byal North, which at last has It tells me of your devotion to the Union and the blessed free labor system of the hyal North, which at last has so justly won the admiration of the masses of your people. It assures me that your bright star shall never be torn from our glorious national banner; that you will ever be found on the side of, the Constitution and the laws; that you will ever carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union. (Applause.)

This ensign of human liberty which is now leading our brave bors to victory in support of the national

ence to the necessities of the events of the white in sincerity and in truth you can ever say-

"Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

Mr. Sioanaker retired amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause and waving of handkerchiefa.

Impromptu speeches were delivered by Attorney General Tolbert, Hon. J. A. Jones, Governor Cannon, of Delaware, Amos Briggs, Esq., and others.

Letters were read from Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Winter Davis, and other prominent emancipationists, regretting that circumstances were such as to preclude the possibility of attendance. At 8 o'clock in the evening, there was a grand display of fireworks, and thus closed an eventful day in "My Maryland."—Phil. Press.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT. The colored people of Ballimore, desirous of testifying their appreciation of the distinguished services of President Lincoln in the cause of human freedom, are about to present him with a copy of the Holy Bible, which is a masterpiece of art and taste. It is the imperial quarto of the American Bible Society, bound in purple velvet, with heavy gold mountings, appropriately engraved, and enclosed in a walnut case lined with white silk. The total cost of this elegant gift is \$580 76. The inscription upon the presentation plate is as follows:—

To
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States,
The Friend of Universal Freedom,
From
The Ldyal Colored People of Baltimore,
As a Token of Respect and Gratitude.
Baltimore, July 4, 1864.

Baltimore, July 4, 1864.

Intrinsically valuable as this gift may be, it is of little account in comparison with the sentiment it represents or embodies. It will be properly appreciated by the great champion of Emancipation; it will take its appropriate place in the history of his efforts toward the accomplishment of that grand consummation in which Maryland has taken a leading part. It will form one of the best and proudest memorials it has ever fallen to the lot of any public man to transmit to posterity. This expression of the "respect and gratitude" of our colored citizens is highly creditable to them, and we are glad to chronicle so noteworthy an occurrence.—Baltimore American.

The Richmond Enquirer, old-uly 4, publishes an extremely long and prosy address from the Virginia Legislature to the soldiers from that State now in the field. It rehearses the history of the country from old Colonial times, shows how the anti-slavery spirit grew up in the North, alludes to the John Brown raid, and says:

"It was at this critical juncture of our history, in November, 1852, that Abraham Lincoln was chosen President of the United States. He was an obscure man, but little known at the South, whose life was a cliequered book from which texts of various and con-flicting significance could be drawn to puzzle public

The Richmond Enquirer indulges in much glorification over the pursuit of Wilson's expedition. It says the Yankee loss in the fight at Sappony Church and Ream's Station was over two thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners. We have also taken fourteen pieces of cannon, six hundred horses, and many wagons and ambulances, besides seven hundred negroes recaptured who will be restored to their owners. Our loss from all causes is very small

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The passage of the bill by Congress which takes from the States formally declared to be in rebellion the right to participate in the next Presidential election will reduce the votes in the electoral college to be chosen next November to two hundred and forty-one. The States thus excluded are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Florida—eleven in all, comprising eighty-nine electoral votes, were they in a condition to cast them. Three territories have been authorized to form State governments, but none of them will have time to do so in season to vote at the next Presidential election, and one of them (Nebraska) has already declined this tender of the privilege of becoming a State. The following, therefore, are the States which will participate in the next November election, with their respective number of electors.—

Brates. Exercess. States. States.

Statis. Electors. States.

Malic, 1 Ohio,
New Hampshire, 5 Indians,
Massachusetts, 12 Illinois,
Rhode Island, 4 Michigas,
Vermont, 5 Iowa,
New York, 33 Kanas,
New York, 34 Kentseky,
Pennsylvania, 26 Misouri,
Pelnsylvania, 26 Galifornia,
Maryland, 1 Oregoe.

Maryland, 5 Wisconsin, STATES. ELECTORS. STATES.

The Democratic "Hollen." In the hurry of writing last week we omlitted a point, too good to be lost, in the speech of Mr. Claiborne of Missouri, at the Fremont Ratification Meeting. He told his anditors, it will be remembered, that he was a Democrat and a delegate to the Chicago Convention. He said he had made a rapid journey from Missouri, losing his aleep for several night, in order to attend this meeting, and to feel the pulse of the Democratic meases of New York. "I know," said he "that I have the Democracy here before me; I have attended Democratic meetings all my life, and I know a Democratic *holler' when I hear it. You can't cheat me." This remark was followed by cheers and yells worthy of old Tammany herself! Mr. Claiborne was right; the meeting was composed chiefly of Democrates, and its spirit was Democratic, using that word in its worst sense. The Abolitionists present were few, and they were there, of as participants, but as mortified and indignant spectators.—A. S. Standard.

Mr. Heinzen, editor of the Boston Pienner, as German paper, gives an account of a recent confer-ence between General Fremont, Wendell Philips, and hinself, upon political matters. General Fremont was especially earnest as to the necessity of combin-ing all the elements of opposition in order to defeat Lincoln; and of these elements he said: "The Dem-ocratic party furnishes the largest contingent." The substance of General Fremont's declarations, as given by Mr. Heinzen, is: He is omnosed to Lincoln; he is

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY. In commen ng upon the possibility of Gen. Grant, in a certai contingency, accepting a nomination for the Presider sy, the Milwaukee Sentinet says:—

"We know from perfectly reliable sources that Ge

The following absurd exaggerati to the Fremont ratification meeting in St. Louis appears in Wilkes's Spirit of the Times of last week

"The reports which reach us by telegraph state that over twenty-four thousand citizens bearing torches, and many of them mounted, were in the Fremont procession, and that the masses went to the place of meeting, chanting the Marseliaise. A perfect frenzy seemed to prevail throughout Missouri for the Path-finder, and there cannot be a doubt that the State will go for him by an immense majority."

The author of that telegram could have been nother than Moss, "the wild man of Iowa."—Missour

The assistant whom Blondin was wont to carry on his back across the Ningara was a Milanese, who breaking down in his affairs, resolved to cominit saide. Blondin got him to be his assistant in the perious feat by the following logic:—

lous feat by the following logic:—
"If we are drowned, very good; you are drowned according to your intention. If you arrive safe on the other side, the fortune of both of us is made."

The terrible feat was accomplished, and the two friends have since been inseparable companions. This is the argument which Cleveland addresses to Chicago. But though General Fremont may be able to carry the great weight of Mr. Cochrane, it is impossible that he should also sustain McClellan and Vallandigham.—Philadelphia Press.

radicalism of the New York Independent—Theodore grassive movement upon the slavery question which has of late years been made, with a perception so clear as to make it a most safe and competent piles. It is bead in the van in every progressive movement upon the slavery question which has of late years been made, with a perception so clear as to make it a most safe and competent piles. It is bead to the variance of the present confusion upon the Presidential question are entitled to great respect, and the subjoined extracts, which we take from the last number of that paper, indicate a great deal of penetration and good sense. They are true in every word and letter; and we would ask for them a careful are ready in the present confusion of the part of the present confusion of the part of the present confusion of the presidential question are entitled to great respect, and the subjoined extracts, which we take from the last number of that paper, indicate a great deal of penetration and good sense. They are true in every word and letter; and we would ask for them a careful are ready in the present confusion upon the part of every Radical man who has notyet got his eyes open as to the true nearing of what I'll ton defines as "the Cleveland stratagem." Taken in connection with the developments made at the late New York Fremont and Cochrane ratification demonstration, they must carry conviction to every reasons, ble mind—Missouri Democrat.

Radical Convention.

RADICAL COPPERIBADISM. This epithet may seem ungracious, but it is eminently just and fitting. We have not seen in any Democratic Copperhead paper a passage more false and malicious than the following, from the New Notion, the Fremont organ in New Notion. The rebelieves the Proceedings of the New Notion of t es the President :-

does the President:

"If Grant does not take Richmond by the 4th of July, it is clear that the Administration, with a gully design, has abused the credulty of the people, and that Grant, through stupidity or malice, has been that Crant, through stupidity or malice, has been the accomplice of a disloyal maneuvre, with the aim of assuming the supreme command of the army, and of procuring in exchange Lincoln's rediction; in this case, good sense and the loyalty of an indignant people will dispose of two guilty persons, in spite of the gold of contractors and executive patronage."

A NATIONAL FAST DAT APPOINTED BY THE PRESENCE.

The Iowa Tribune, the leading German paper of Southern Iowa, repudiates Fremont, and raises the Liceoin and Johnson Rig.

FERNANDO WOOD. The rare diagrace of being overwhelmed with hisses from the floor of the House wat won, by Wood when he begged foot of forgive him for the crime of having aided as send soldiers into the field to light the rebels. Several democratic members decounced the sentiments.

man's Village, for any plants of the Arlington estate, personal his family, upon the Arlington estate, personal recedifies. Lee.

Secondly. He has himself recently selected a site upon the same estate for a national cemetery for the burial of loyal soldiers who die in Virginia from wounds inflicted by Lee's orders.

Gen. Meiga has been directed to supervise the lay Gen. Meiga has been directed to supervise the Lay Gen. Meiga has been directed to supervise that Lee's

DEATH OF ADJUTANT HENRY W. HALL. gence has been received of the death of Henry W Hall, Adjutant of the 51st Illinois regiment. Adju-tant Hall was the oldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Hall pastor of the First Church in Dorchester, Mass. He

Ex-Governor Andrew H. Reeder, who recently died at Easton, Pa., will be remembered as one of the territorial Governors of Kansas. Appointed by President Pierce under the belief that he would aid in the iniquitous scheme for bringing Kansas into the Union as a slave State, to maintain the balance of power" between the North and the South, Gov. Reeder became thoroughly disgusted with the atroctiles of the Border, Rufflans, and, failing to carry out the programme of the slavery propagnadists, a pretext was found for his removal. Gov. Reeder became convinced by his Kansas experience of the thoroughly pro-slavery character of the Democracy, renounced his allegiance to the party, and continued a Republican to the day of his death.—Boston Journal.

Bill, repealing the commutation clause, was carried in the House by a vote of 79 to 78. All the yeas were Republican Unionists. Of the mays, 66 were Democrats and Border State pro-slavery, and 7 were Unionists, viz: Blaine, Brown of West Virginia, Franck, Scofield, Stevens, Webster and Whaley.

Scoffield, Stevens, Webster and Whaley.

""" Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Appropriation bill, providing that in the courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witnesses on account of color, passed the Senate, June 25th, by the following vote:

YEAS—Measrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlen, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Indiana) Lane, (Kanasa,) Morgan, Morill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyes, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—27.

and Wilson—27.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckslew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis,
Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Powell, Riddle,
Saulsbury, Van Winkle, and Willey.

HENRY WILSON. Senator Wilson has not escaped the centure of the committee of the present of the balle present of the capacitation of the present of the speech or the expediency of some recommendation of his may have been doubted. We are certain that every member of the Senate has, more or less frequently, thus afilen under-the censure of friends. But Henry Wilson has, from the day he entered the Senate to the present moment, in our judgment, and we believe in the judgment of the great body of the people of the State, been an home t, faithful, hard-working, and certainly an able public servant. No man has been more laborious in the committee room, more ready in the

The First at Louisville.—Lea. Louisville papers say that the fife by which the government storehouse and other buildings in that city were burnt last week was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. The hospital stores, in charge of Dr. Magruder, purveyor, were first destroyed, including five thousand onness of quinine, is complete assortment of drugs, sixty thousand blankets, mattresses, etc., to the value of \$300,000. Other government property was destroyed, making the whole amount \$300,000, which is a total loss. The loss to private parties in buildings, flour, tofacco, whisky, &c., is estimated at over \$400,000 which there is only \$160,000 insurance, of which \$10,000 which there is only \$160,000 insurance, of which \$10,000 insurance, of which \$10

CAPE MAY, July 11. The captains and crews of the barques Galanda, Berry, Greenland and Salinda, numbering fifty-six men, left here to-day for Philadelphia, to be followed by five of another vessel. All these vessels were captared and burned on Friday last by the pirate Florida, off Capes Henry and Charles.

Rer the raiders.

Baltirone, July 11. The rebelcavalry burnt the residence of Gov. Bradford this morning. It is only four miles out from this city, on the Charles street road. A aguad of ten rebels set it after. They ordered out the Governor's family, permitting them to take only a few valuables, and then set the building on fire. The furniture and everything in it was destroyed. The Governor was in the city at the time, and therefore was not captured.

Fourth,

A NATIONAL FAST DAY APPOINTED BY THE PRESENCE. The President, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress, appoints the first Thursday of August as a day of humilation and prayer.

The rebels have adopted a new plan of surprising and capturing our outposts near Fredericksburg. They advance toward our pickets with arms at a trail, indicating a surrender, but when within a few yards of our men they recover arms and first or day last week they practised this game, and specceded in wounding and capturing about sixty men.

GEORGE SUMNER ALLEN:

ton : Lowett, July 11, 1864, DEAN STR. Our friends, Mr. Nathaniel Allen and wife, eatre me to communicate for the information of unti-sis-cry friends the and intelligence of the death of their son,

other.

Thus is this terribly cruel war drinking up the best blood of the nation, and still crying, "Gire, give!" Mr. Allen was one of our carliest abolitionist, when to aide with truth, though noble, was only to share her reckede cruth," and subject one's self to all sorts of un-crupulous shase and representful seadeds.

They have apparently spent the best part of their lives

n the most self-sacrificing devotion to the moral w in the most self-secrificing devotion to the most warner against slavery; and who shall say it was their duty to make this last great sacrifice of these noble and almost idolized sons to the demons of Slavery and War?

Yours, &c., SARAH CLAY.

DIED—in New York, Gen. Gronge P. Monnis, well known for many years as one of the editors of the New York; Home Journal, and author of the famous song, "Woodnan, spare that tree."

In Baltimore, a colored woman, named PHERE DIPE, In Battimer, aged 116 years. She recollected occurrences or a nial period, and is supposed to have been the older

LIBERTY FOR ALL. WE. WELLS BROWN WIL

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has y Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of

Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4. P. M.

The True Temperance Platform.

BY R. T. TRALL, M. D.

This best and most extended to the medical published.

The errors of Temperance Reformers and the medical profession, and the effects of alcohol on plants, animals and man, are here for the first time plainly pointed out.

Price, per mail—paper, 60 cents; cloth, 85 cents.

MILLER & BROWNING,

15 Leight Street, New York.

July 15. 3m

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 September.
Circulars and references when requested.
July 8. 3m

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAY HATE

A GOOD ORGAN

A T a very moderate cost—\$35, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Steps and tyle of case.

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

THE CABINET ORGANS.

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMIIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greater, 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, Sunday Schools, and smaller charghes, 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 seared music.

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon 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 ascerted with confidence that it has not yet been found possible to produce a better quality of tone from pipe than 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 simule and beautiful in-

ortion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful in ontion, its capacity for expression is made vastly great r than has ever before been attained in such instruments

VV-1-1-11--しし(())ノノ てつノヘーンへへ

A. Li. interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 1, seven cents; Nos. 1 and 2, twelve cents. No. 2 explains the Phonographic Alphabet, given above, and all the more general principles of the Art. All interested in Phonography, the best Shorthand, should send for No. 4 of the Phonography Usitor, 7 cents. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now ready, 22 cents. Address

ready, 22 equis. Address
ANDREW J. GRAHAM,
491 Broadway, New York.
June 34. tDec. 1.

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Sr. PAUL, ME

References:

WENDER! PRICLIPS, Bog., Boston.

A. L. PAIRE, Bog., Suffell Hank do.
FARWELL, PIRLS & CO., Oliosgo, Illinois
STEVANS & BARKER, Washington, D. C.
May 20.

Woetry.

BY BAYARD TATLOR. AT St. PETERSBURG, AUG. 11, 1862.

Hear me, oh Fatherland, nor hear unbeeding, When love and fear commingted swell the cry: In all thy children's wounds thyself art bleeding. Thou dan'st not die.

Thou turnest, shuddering, from the swamps of slaugh Thou dropp'st hot tears upon the mounds of slain; Thou dropp'st hot tears upon the mounds of sia.

Thy tens of thousands pour thy blood like water,

Oh God! in valu.

And still the pale ones, stricken down with fever,
Pray with weak arms, that once were strong, for th
That thou, irresolute and half deceiver,
Thy Savier be !

The hour has come on God's sternal dial.

The fateful shadow pauses at thy name:
Choose thou to live, redeemed through screet trial, Or die in shame !

Choose then to be a light among the natio Sheathing in justice power they else might dread;
Or hear them mock thy children's lamentations,
That thou art dead!

se thou to win forever Freedom's gra-In union chaste and pure, that none shall break Or vilely stoop, and still to thy embraces The Harlot take !

Dallying with her, the path thou vainly seekest To stable peace and honored victory ; To rtable peace and honored victory;

Call to thy soul the courage of the weakest

That fights for thee!

Call to the brow the stermess that o'erpowered
The threats of kings, ere yet thine arm had grown—
That mote the wrongs they wrought: nor be a coward
To thine alone!

The hour has come: turn not away unheeding:
A million voices lift with mine the cry;
From stabs of traitors, North and South, thou'rt
Thou dar'st not die!

AT CEDARCHOFT, PENN., JUNE 1, 1864. This hot south wind, that, from the Blue Ridge blowing Dies here in peaceful Pennsylvanian vales, Still seems to surge from Battle's ebb and flowing, And burning gales.

But fainter, day by day, the fierce vibrations,
As southward move our armies, closing in
To that last struggle which shall crown our patience, And crush the sin.

Not vainly have we sighed, not vainly striven; Our heroes hearts have not been pieced in vain; God has upheld our hands, and to then given His sword again! The Nation turns no more with spirit pliant, To court the Evil, on its falling throne: Free, and for Freedom now she stands a giant,

To shield her own Her brow is bathed with dew from Heaven's own

Her lips repeat the ancient rallying-cry; She stands erect, majestic on her mountains SHE WILL NOT DIE. -Our Daily Fare

HOME-NEWS IN BATTLE-TIME.

Dying! Along the trodden bloody field,
Along the field where still the tide of battle rar
The Night came down with flaming spear and shie Came down with starry legions in Came down and touched the rows of mangled dead, Across the knells and by the little ridges lying, With leving emits, and stlent bowed her head, Like some pale mourner o'er other brave ones dying

Just on the edges of the stormy fight,
As the soft night them down, a group of soldier
Around a comrade, lying calm and white:
A stain of flowing blood upon his bayonet-belt. se by him, on the trampled meadow grass, Beside his musket, an unopened letter lay— a message from the home, which now, alas! Must be forever dark, because of this sad day.

Read to me, corporal," he said at last;
"Read to me what Mary says—I shall die Then, while across his face a spasm passed, He sadly moaned : "It only came to-day, you know Just as I come a-field 'twas given me; I could not pause to read it then; but, comrade, hark I'm going now—the long dim way I see—

Read me what Mary says; 'twill cheer me in the dark.

They read him, as he wished, the precious line

They read him, as he wished, the precious lines—.

The words of love, of brave encouragement and cheerRead him how Mary, 'mid her household shrines,
Was hopeful and content; how baby, "little dear,"
Had learned to walk; how Tom had won the prize
At school, last term; how he, the dear one, far away,
Was prayed for nightly; how, with straining eyes,
They waited his return, as for a festal day. They ceased. Upon the pallid, vacant face,

They ceased. Upon the painty, years inc.,
A deeper shadow fell, and, with a weary cry.
The dying soldier sobbed... Give them Thy grace,
Oh blessed Father! shield them till the storm goes by
His voice grew faint, then ceased—but one who bent
Close to the fading lips heard this: "Good-night, s dears!"
As if with death's cold chill and pains were blent

And still the battle throbbed along the hills, And still the battle throbbed along the fills,
And still the dying and the dead in billows lay
Along the slopes and by the crimson rills—
The night-shades folding all in mantles dun and gray.
There, where he fell, they scooped a shallow grave,
And with her letter on his heart, so cold and calm,
Left him to wait the roll-call of the brave,

> SAFE. BY ALICE CARY.

ons to receive the victor's crown and palm

Ah, she was not an angel to adore,
She was not perfect—she was only this:
A woman to be prattled to, to kiss,
To praise with all sweet praises, and before
Whote face you were never subanied to lay
The affections of your pride away.

I have kept Fancy travelling to and fro Full many an hour, to find what name was best, That I might always call my darling so;
And this of woman seems to me the sweetest,
The finest, the most gracious, the completest.

The dust she were about her I agree Was poor and sickly, even to make you sad. But this sad world we live in never had An ornament more excellent than she : The earthy dress was all so frail that you Could see the beauteous spirit shining the

Not what she was, but what she was to me, Is what I fain would tell—from her was drawn.
The softness of the eve, the light of dawn;
With her and for her I could only see
What things were sweet, and sensible, and pure
Now all is dull, slow guessing, nothing sure.

My corrow with this comfort yet is stilled: I do not dread to hear the Winter stir His wild winds up—I have no fear for her; And all my less and And all my love could never hope to build
A place so sweet beneath heaven's arch of blue
Ar she by thath has been elected to.

SOW BESIDE ALL WATERS. O, could our inward eye but view,
Our hearts but feel aright,
What faith, and love, and hope can do,
By their colestat might,
We should not my, till these be dead,

The Tiberator.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER

This is a prophetic glit, and the more harmoniously your mental and physical powers are blended, the cleater are your perceptions. The central portion or your brain, from the root of the nose to the recipita spinalle, is well developed, which gives great power to the intuitive qualities of mind. You come to your conclusions at once, without steoning to present from GEORGE THOMPSON. Given by L. N. Fowner, of New York, while in Glass (Scotland,) in April, 1863. of organization, are very ardent, emotional, and susceptible of a high degree of culture; also a strong and vigorous constitution, favorable for the enjoyment of health and long life, but, in consequence of long, severe and continued mental labor, you may have injured or im paired its tone. At the present time, you do not ap-pear to have much vital power; the brain and nerve system has the ascendency; you lack physical strength, have weak circulation of the blood, and the digestive organs are not in a healthy condition; yet you have so much recuperative power that, by com-plete mental relaxation, your system could rally, and regain its primitive vigor. The mental temperament is exceedingly active, and your strength is mental rather than physical. Your brain is of full size, but it is developed in the coronal rather than in the basilar region. This conformation gives elevation to your aind, and power to your intellect. You live in your entiments and emotional nature rather than in the gratification of your passions and propensities. The phrenological developments indicate very distinct conjugal love, strong attachment to children, very deep and lasting friendships, permanent and abiding love of home and place, with a fair amount of passionate love. Continuity is not large; your mind is adapted to variety of thought, and you can attend to many different things in a short space of time without confusion.

Combativeness is an active organ, and is the most propelling power in the base of the brain; you qu reelst any interference or opposition with your ideas readily overcome all impediments in your way, are liable to be positive, distinct, and decided in your re marks. Destructiveness, however, is only average in development, and your mind would be better bal anced if the faculty were larger; it would give you more executiveness, in a worldly point of view; you have not severity of mind, are kind and genial in your character: it affords you no pleasure to cause pain, or character; it amoral you no picasure to cause pain, or to mar the happiness of others; the weapon that you use is the sword of truth, which comes from your mouth. You have naturally a fair appetite. Your sense of property is only average; you may, from necessity, have cultivated the faculty of acquisitiveness, and rendered it more active than its size in dicates, but it is not naturally a vigorous quality of mind, and you value property not so much for its in-trinsic worth, but as a means by which you can become independent in spirit, supply your daily necessities and do good to others. It would be well for you t economy, and the saving disposition of strength as well as money. Secretiveness is not large; all your tact and management come from ex-perience and discipline of mind. Your natural organization is that of an open, frank, free-minded, can-did person. You have scarcely enough cautiousness, are prudent, but have not much sense of personal danger, and are never restrained by feelings of ti

of sympathy, tenderness of feeling, expansiveness o

ence, but you cannot remember dates and the succession of time. You enjoy music and appreciate the arts, are fond of poetry, and much of your prose is blank verse. Causality is fully developed, and aids much in comprehending principles, but your forte is in your power of illustration, discrimination and criti-

has done more to nourish ideas than all the other cities of America together,—from conservative, radical, earnest, indispensable Boston.

But we are thankful for the book, come whence it may, and are not ungrateful to the love and labor which have given it to the world.

It is a book of much positive merit and of marked imperfection. It is evidently the work of a man whose abilities are brilliant, whose heart was in his labor, who has courage to speak his mind, and whose fitness for this particular task is in some respects peculiar: and one would give evidence of prejudice not to bestow upon it and on the writer some cordinality of admiration.

But Mr. Weiss's nature differs radically from that of Mr. Parker; and though his capability of dramatic sympathy is quite unusual, it cannot perfectly bridge, or rather no more than bridge, the dissociating space between them. Parker kept the broad, beaten highway of humanity, always and inevitably; Mr. Weiss is fond of separate and select ways. Parker was plain, direct, sometimes bold and blunt; Mr. Weiss is nice, curious, fanciful. Parker, with all his immense learning, was solely intent on morale and practical results. In him the tastes of the scholar were to the man as one to a thousand; he lived and loved more than he learned, and the eye of his hope and endeavor was ever on the life of mankind; so that his place is less among men of letters than among the great workers,—the men who aim at effects in history, and who hardly know how to value their own lives save with reference to these effects. Mr. Weiss is an intellectualist; the tastes of the scholar and man of thought are in him predominating forces. This difference appears in the styles of the two men. Parker's style may be compared to a soldier on a campaign, making forced marches to meet thenemy; the beads of sweat are on his brow, the dust is on his garments, attitude is not considered; he is intent only on keeping his place, getting over the ground, and received. when you have a purpose to accomplish. Apyou are not unmindful of praise and approbation, ar gratified when your efforts are appreciated, but you

dust is on his garments, attitude is not considered; he is intent only on keeping his place, getting over the ground, and reaching the goal in season; manner is nothing, result everything. Mr. Weiss's style may be compared to a soldier on dress parade, who is there legitimately, is not incited by vanity, but with whom manner is itself the chief result. His style has point and brilliancy, but lacks the capital merit of simplicity. Its point is not simple and effective, like that of a sword, but multiple, like the facets of a diamond on which the lapidary has labored. Hence the spirit of the two men is unlike to the last degree; and only Mr. Weiss's social geniality, and his remarkable power of placing himself in mental positions foreign to his own, enable him to enter as he does into the character of his subject. gentleness and pliability of disposition. The coronal

to the intuitive concess without stopping to reason from cause to effect. You require to be in a good physical condition to enable you to do justice to yourself by your subject. You need to have all the surroundings

of an exhilarating or etimulating nature, in order to excite your sentiments, bring out your sympathes, and rouse your moral qualities; for your character is of the emotional kind. Having large language, individuality and comparison, you have the power, far superior to most persons, to give utterance to the emotions you possess. Your real sphere of life is that where you can do good, promote happiness, and guide others into spiritual channels, as a preacher or sublimithronia to devote yourself to the improvement.

WEISS'S LIFE OF THEODORE PARKER.

[From the Christian Examiner for July.]

icans. No man in the nation was more penetrate with the idea of the national life; none was eith more intrepid and assiduous, or more efficient in i

THEODORE PARKER was an American

of sympathy, tenderness of feeling, expansiveness of soul, and generosity of mind. It would be very difficult for you to pursue a course that would result in misery to others. Veneration is large, giving respect, deference, a consciousness of superiority when manifested by others, and the feeling of dependence upon a Higher Source. Spirituality is large, and its action is greatly increased through the influence of your highly-wrought mental temperament. You are more easily moved than the majority of men, and your best thoughts are those which the occasion suggests on the spur of the moment; they come unsought, without effort, and give you great earnestness, emotion, and impressibility of mind; in fact, you derive your greatest power from the spiritual medium, for your moral eye is as keen and clear-sighted as the physical, when you feel in a good vital coudition, and your mind is not over-fatigued. You have deep spiritual communings, and a new light frequently dawns upon your ideas; the source from which it comes being sometimes a mystery to you, and yet you know it to be a reality. Sometimes, when you are not in a "good mood," it is difficult for you to express your ideas to your own satisfaction on a subject perfectly familiar, when at other times you can speak as freely and copiously as you desire, without the least premeditation. The organ of language is well developed, and you are seldom at a loss for words in conversation or writing. Your hope is large, and you are naturally sanguine and buoyant in feeling. Your anticipations are bright, and you are seldom your conduct to stimulate you to do what you with the least premeditation. The organ of language is well developed, and you are seldom at a loss for words in conversation or writing. Your hope is large, and has a regulating influence on your conduct to stimulate you to do what you are seldom your conduct to stimulate you to do what you with the least of the chronological propers. The abandonment of the chronological order, and the attempt to distribute Conscientiousness is large, and has a regulating influence on your conduct to stimulate you to do what you consider your duty. You condemn wrong deeds, and are prompt to defend the right. You are not only kind and humane, but just and upright in your dealings. You may be a little too censorious if others do not approximate to your standard of right and wrong ont approximate to your standard of right and wrong.

ings. You may be a little too censorious if others or not approximate to your standard of right and wrong. You have much imagination, scope of mind, and versatility of talent. You easily become impressed with reference to subjects of an ideal and imaginative nature. Your thoughts expand, and you frequently have more to say when you have closed your remarks the work of the respect not only unsatisfactory, by a little exasperating, and must need wonder that a little exasperating, and must need wonder that

ture. Your thoughts expand, and you frequently have more to say when you have closed your remarks than when you commenced. You can enlarge, embellish and portray the subject in flowing language. You are particularly fond of the sublime, and delight to contemplate subjects in their grandest and most important aspect. You can imitate, but not mimle very well. You enjoy mirth and wit highly, and, like Sheridan, are disposed to be practical, direct and personal in your style of joking. Your intellectual powers are remarkable; you have an unusual degree of observation, and capacity to accumulate knowledge. You are very much interested in physical phenomena, and generally are well posted with reference to the news of the day. You remember forms and faces very well, and can judge correctly of proportions and outlines. You are a good judge of the laws of gravity, and, as a business man, would have taken correct views of things, their qualities and general condition. You have a superior memory of places and localities; you can describe very graphically any place you have visited. Your memory of facts is good, and you cannot remember dates and the succession of time. You enjoy music and appreciate the arts, are fond of poetry, and much of your prose is blank verse. Causality is fully developed, and aids much in comprehending principles, but your forte is in your lover of illustration, discrimination and criti-

"Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such We scarcely can praise it or blame it too much !" ME. PARKER AS A SOCIAL REFORMER.

In your power of illustration, discrimination and criticism. You are particularly successful in analyzing, and in rendering a subject clear and plain. You read lify discern the characters and motives of others, and can adapt yourself to a variety of circumstances and different social grades. You understand human make yourself agreeable and acceptable to those with whom you choose to associate. You possess one very distinctive sesture of mind, that of perceiving from the first glauce of a subject what its termination will be.

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genina was such, We scarcely can praise it to blame it to much !"

MR. PARKER AS A SOCIAL REFORMER.

MR. PARKER AS A SOCI

angels!
In connection with his warfare against slavery it should be said that Mr. Weiss errs in supposing him ignorant of John Brown's plans. He was not ignorant. We have information from one, perhaps the only one, who knows. He conferred with Brown, and the designs which the brave old man sought to execute were jointly matured between them. Why not? If peace can be had, accursed be he that hinders. But what if peace cannot be had? What if the seemings of peace are only wombs, in which death and hell are matured? He is a murderer who needlesly causes the shedding of blood; what is he who centuples bloodshed by cowardly reluctance to recognize an indubitable fact as fact?

We were of those who regretted Brown's attempt, while honoring his life. Parker was wiser. He had more both of practical penetration and acquaintance with the facts. He saw with clear sight, and knew with sure knowledge, that the struggle must come, and that the sconer it came, the better for the North and for humanity. He dreaded nothing so much as the delay which would put too many Floyd and Buchanan bloodsuckers upon the veins of Northern strength, and deplete diaastrously its means, both moral and material, of maintaining the contest. We thought otherwise then; we believed the controversy could be brought to a peaceable,

Northern strength, and deplete disastrously its means, both moral and material, of maintaining the contest. We thought otherwise then; we believed the controversy could be brought to a peaceable, yet sensible termination. Our thoughts were folly; events have dishonored them; events have vindicated the stern prognostic; and therefore the sten action, of this prophet-priest.

'And has the nation considered—has it half considered—what it owes to him and those who wrought with him? "He precipitated the contest, cry Cox and Wood. He did! It is for that very act that the nation is indebted to him. What if the North had been but a little more weakened? The plot to weaken it was proceeding fast, to weaken it by division, destruction of its faith in freedom and in itself. What if the plot had proceeded a little farther? Is not our struggle hard enough, our soil red, our skies smoky and kirid enough, even now? We esteem it beyond question that, but for the moral preparation of the people and the quicker ripening of the contest, which Parker aided powerfully to effect, a war would have ultimately fallen upon the nation of which our present wee furnishes hardly a suggestion.

them only to confess that they are not his, but Heaven's.

Love and duty, that are deepest in him, come forth to glorify his last hours. Love and duty, ever secretly throned in his soul, put openly on in these hours the crown and assume the sceptre of their toyalty, and shake down their imperial purples as curtains about the couch of the dying hero. That babbling, when his mind wandered, of his work and of old friends whom he imagined near,—is it not the coo and prattle of the baby-angel that is already born in his bosom? Dutiful, dutiful and loving, even in his delirium! Therein spoke the Theodore Parker that the world knew ill, but God knew well. These fancies are the spent billows of his spirit, of that great inner ocean of love, falling afar, and murmuring in dying ripples on the sarth-shores that soon they will reach no longer. Truly, ice marble are warmer than tears, and softer than baby lips, compared with the hearts of those who, in coldness and hardness, muttering anathemas, can stand by his bed when, all unaware, he betrays the hidden tenderness and truth of his soul.

To the world a warrior, iron in armor and terrible in fury of battle, he was to those who knew and understood him the tenderest and devoutest of sonls. But his was a soul in travail, wrought upon by the about the soul of the soul.

ing, and, as we trust, blessed future, were opening upon him; he bore the burden of the time's inheritance and expectation even more than that of its sorrow. Vast doors opened upon him; and he is surely not best understood by those who only heard the creak of the hinge under the weight it supported, while they neither discerned the moving gate, nor found in their hearts any hope which looked for the new worlds of faith and freedom that lay beyond.

THE LATE JOSIAH QUINOY, SEN.

The New York Tribune, of the 4th inst., contains a very full and highly interesting blographical sketch of the late venerable Josiah Quincy, sen of Boston, from which we take the following extracts:—

While the passions of the majority and the policy of the Government were preparing for the war with England which soon followed, another ques-

In this effort, again, to establish all modern life on a basis of sacred and universal truth, he is more and more confronted by one great enemy, African slavery in America. His contest with this became to him a symbol of the whole struggle. The dragon recognized its antagonist, and addressed itself to the battle, breathing out flame. The sequel all men know. All men know that our hero priest gave not back from the encounter; that he advanced upon the advancing monster, and proved abundantly his weapon, whether or notif were of heaver hy steel and temper. Life failed him at last; but courage, duty, and clearness of soul failed never; he died, and only by faith knew that he had conquered. He had conquered. Inwardly and outwardly he was victor. Inwardly; for he had faithfully and intrepidly wrought according to his light, and had faithfully opened his eyes to all the light that came. Outwardly; for the pint of secession. Outwardly; for the pint of secession from that is somewhat older than the world, and which has never yet known in any smallest degree to approach insolvency! Happy he whose divine to approach insolvency! Happy he whose divine the faithful hands that began them become cold, and the heart that warmed these to their labor has hushed its beat to hear the coming footfall of the angels!

In connection with his warfare against slavery is the sent that warmed these to their labor has hushed its beat to hear the Course of the original compact to the original compact of the constitution. It distributes and thirteen States, and denounced it as a fatal breach thirteen states, and denounced it has charled the ballessed the states to the slave. It is a the original compact of the constitution. It is a state is a to prove the states, and denounced it has the to be objects it that the south that the sum of the minimum that it is somewhat colder than the world, and which has never yet known in any smallest degree to approach insolvency! Happy he whose divine to approach insolvency! Happy he whose divine to approac ly distinguished from that claimed to break up the Government on questions of imports, or on the election of a Fresident not to the mind of the minority. Mr. Quincy's eccessionism was a vindication of the rights of freedom against the enconstitutional aggressions of slavery; that of Jefferson Davis the vindication of the rights of favery against the constitutional restrictions of freedom. He declared that he had thus strongly denounced this measure to preserve and guard the Constitution, and not to destroy it—not for agritation, but for warning—not from hostility to the Union, but from an earnest wish to preserve it. He fiftinged that the true cause of terior was not the declaration he had made, but the deed proposed. He warned the majority of the consequences of their lust for territory, which, he prophesied, literally enough, 'would not stop short of California and the Columbia River." He concluded his speech with these words: "I oppose this bill from the deep conviction that it contains a principle incompatible with the liberifes and safety of my country. I have no concealment of my opinions. The bill, if it passes, is a death-blow to the Constitution. It may afterward linger; but, lingering, its fate will, at no distant period, be consummated." Whether he spoke in a spirit of true prophecy, let the history of the succeeding fifty years answer, in the long supremacy given to the Slave Power, chiefly through the operation of the principle of the bill, and in the convulsion which followed the first successful resistance to its absolute sway and unlimited extension. He himself adhered to the opinion thus expressed, that the moral obligation of the old States to remain in the Union was released by that action, to the day of his death.

The remainder of Mr. Quincy's Congressional career was a continued thorn in the side of the Administration. Being in a hopeless minority, the Federalists had no duty to perform but one of constant protest against the action of the majority. As the boldest and most effective speake

all preparation of the people and the quicker ripening of the contest, which Parker aided powerfully to effect, a war would have ultimately fallen upon the nation of which our present we furnishes hardly a suggestion.

Here, then, was truly the travail of a great soid. Our common humanity is honored by the spectricle of such dayly such dishirest of selfas advantage dictorer this man expand any considerable thought; and the such dayle of the selfast of the selfast of the selfast advantage dictorer this man expand any considerable thought; Here was incredible engagement of mind, here was aleeples labor, here was a burning of the oil of life which consomed more than two years into me. For whon? For what? For himself? For money, for place, for fame? He carred money but to expend it for others; so far from seeking a place, he carrieded his social estimation; he pushed saide the labor which would give him the only fame he valued, and wore out his life in observe lecture-rooms. What man ever elected more simply and wholly to make burdens of humanity his own? Who has lived more for ends of general good? Who has lived the general report has so run ends of the control of the control tenderness and truth of his soul.

To the world a warrior, iron in armor and terrible in fury of battle, he was to those who knew and understood him the tenderest and devoutest of souls. But his was a soul in travail, wrought upon by the anguish and expectation of its hour.

But interest in him as a man, warm as it may be yields to respect for him as a force in history. He was a cardinal worker. Vast doors into the believing, and, as we trust, blessed future, were opening upon him; he bore the burden of the time's inheritance and expectation even more than that of its interest in him as a force in history. He was a cardinal worker. Vast doors into the believing, and, as we trust, blessed future, were opening upon him; he bore the burden of the time's inheritance and expectation even more than that of its interest in the property of the contracter of the contracter

of the late venerable Johan Quincy, seen of Boston, from which we take the following extracts:

While the passions of the majority and the policy of the Government were preparing for the war with England which soon followed, another question came up for decision by Congress and the country, with which Mr. Quincy's name is inseparably connected. We refer to the act for enabling the Orleans Territory to erect itself into a State. At the time of the purchase of Louisnan, in 1804, Mr. Jefferson had heatasted at completing it without the authorization of an amendment to the Constitution. His strict construction principles were directly contravened by the proposed acquisition of territory outside of the original thirteen States. But he was persuaded to yield his scruples in view of the apparent advantage of the cheme, and the purchase wes, in fact, a coup of edit, which altered all the previous relations of the different sections of the country. The principle was then established, which governed the history of the country for fifty years, that "strict construction" means that the Constitution is to be strictly constructed to concede everything that the state of the country demanded. In January, 1811, the Enabling Act was introduced into the construction of the Congress to creci States out of the interest of the last; and he was one of the most resolute and impassioned manner. He utterly denied the right of Congress to creci States out of

ning as its inevitable fruits, though be had set pected to live to see them ripen. The part with the took in the Fremont campaign is not jet see the and his interest was as great, though he are participation was less, in that which though the wind the control of Mr. Lincoln. Far from a field is a celection of Mr. Lincoln. Far from a field is a

RUINED OR NOT?

"Gold is 190, and the property of the county will be destroyed," says Mr. Faintheart.
"Gold is going to 200, and I shall be broke, any Mr. Weakness.
"I am roined! My bank balance is work as fifty-five cents on the dollar," says Mr. Nevential.
Let us stop a moment, gentlemen, and have this matter. Facts are better than following this matter. Facts are better than and preciple is better than prejudice. You are suffering there is no other word for it—saler the dollars on the the country is an equivalent of its weaks. Not you know that the highest fanacial instonties have never estimated this amount it over two have dred and fifty millions, and it is probably mach lea, even in time of peace. But suppose we sham the it is three hundred millions; and now do you know that, according to the United States Comes of list, the wealth of the country—its real and power. it is three hundred millions; and now abant that that, according to the United States Come from the wealth of the country—its real and person property—was estimated (rasher too low has to high) at fifteen thousand millions? If you will set take your pencil, and cipher out the proports at take your pencil, and cipher out the proports at three hundred millions in specie bears to fiftee the sand millions of property, you will discove that it —what? fifty per cent? No! Twenty-fie precent? No! Twenty-fie precent? No! of the special six whole amount of specie in the country seem at two per cent, or a fiftieth part of the special six of the property; and if, at any one time, the whole the property of the country bad hear the special six of the property of the country bad hear the special six of the property of the country bad hear the special six of the property of the country bad hear the special six of the property of the country bad hear the special six of the special six of the special six of the property of the country bad hear the special six of the property; and if, at any one time, the wid

two cents on the dollar of its actual specie rule. Specie, or the currency that may stand for its only the convenient and recognized medias is making an exchange of products. It represents the fixed property of a nation. Mosey it is simply labrium the market, property it stands, between the fixed property of a nation. Mosey it is simply labrium the machinery, and keeps the wheels of commer running smoothly. When too abundant, the whole run too fast; and when scarce, there is too materication.

run too fast; and when scarce, there is to mat friction.

And now, Mr. Faintheart, can you pich a farin our statement? Is it not absolute truth? But his shall we say to Mr. Weakknees, who is shall debankruptey, and Mr. Neverthink, who is only similed it is now easy to get out. Pay up while mean plenty, and be happy.

If a mortgage on your land will be due sett fur or any year, provide for it now while was us grid high prices for everything you sell. But Mr. Neuthink, you have—say, a bank-balance of \$500. You are afraid that gold is going up, or page gas down about out of sight, and you wish to must be balance in some productive property. Will you by a house worth only \$10,000 in specie, and pay for \$18,000 in currency? Suppose you who to silk thouse after the resumption of specie paymeth; balance in some productive property. Willyaley a house worth only \$10,000 in specie, and pay for \$18,000 in currency? Suppose you wish to sellist house after the resumption of specie parment, will bring you only \$10,000, and you will bring see that the productive of the productive of the second payment. We think we can "put you up" to sensiting the ter—something by which you cfit make yor balance or currency not only worth its fast is giblent a premium besides. Invest in Gorennest Bonds. Buy the 10-40's. After the war worther with the second payment of the pay a liberal gold interest from the ginning. If they are not sefe, then property is afe. The same spirit of anarchy that would redict your property in the national debt, would puddate it in your house. If the law will not protect you in one description of your property, it is not in another, and your greatest salely as well a profit is in maintaining and strengthening the Germment that maintains and supports the law—Nis adelphia Telegraph.

A NOBLE TRIBUTE FROM A KENTICKY SLATS

A Noble Tribute from a Kentical Statement of the College Respective in Sugney May 100 May 100

pressed were expressed by him:

GREENTLLE, Ky., June 13, 184.

DEAR Sin: The bearer of this, John Herry, who hears my name, will volunteer as a solder, and rath this letter to state that I have raised him from a fall.

He is trustworthy, honest, trusty, and traited any accidents happen him in the casualties of way accidents happen him in the casualties of way to some. In order that you may be saured or the writer's character and loyalty, I refer fou is far. L. Crittenden or Gen. Burbridge. I would like I hohn to have such position in the regiments a lamb luct proves he deserves in his future action.

Respectfully.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN NASHVILLE. There at a number of colored schools in Nashville, in a found with conditions of the color o number of colored schools in Nashille, in ing condition. When first started, great made to crush them; but they were product to the started schools of the steep schools of the schools of th who, book and slate in hand, pass ther one. It is precise so the raredo is all the reverse has been accepted in the record of the reverse. A large name of the production of the record of the record

Gen. McClellan has turned speechmister.

In that capacity is as slow and tiresome as he say in that capacity is as slow and tiresome as he say in the capacity of General-in-chief of the strop, the control of the strop, the capacity of the strop of the

A Cincinnati journal makes this per ment upon Vallandigham and his martyrdo ment upon Vallandigham and his natyrion:
Vallandigham seem also to have changed in the control on another subject; at least, there is a wide different between him and "his friends" concerning. It is not the control of the control o

A negro cook on one of the river being managed in the potatoes of him in an insulting and dressing server, killing him instantly. The crev and sanish immediately seized the unhappy writch and first beating him, dragged him on aboreand sold and the control of th