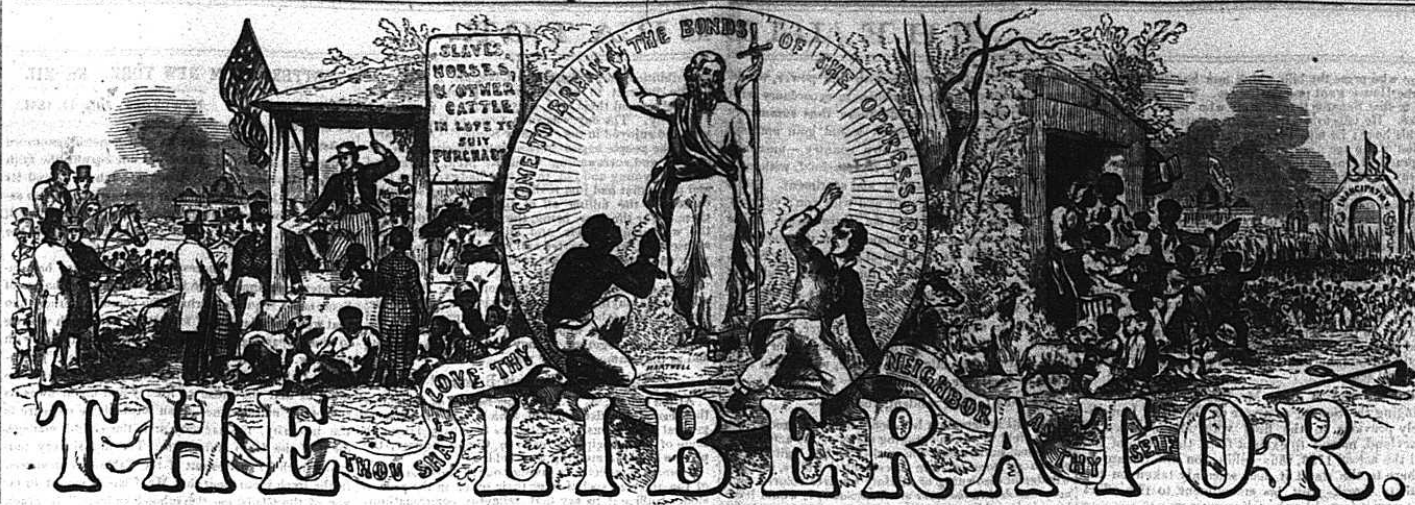


TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for ten dollars, if payment is made in advance.

WM. LOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

Refuge of Oppression.

VERMONT DEMOCRACY.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention, called to nominate candidates for State officers and Presidential electors at large, met at Montpelier on the 12th inst.

By the terms of the call, the present National Administration is charged with plunging the country into civil war; changing a free government of States into a corrupt central despotism; bringing national bankruptcy...

Mr. Dickey of Bradford moved the appointment of a County Committee to report nominations for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, and Two Electors at large.

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Selections.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN EUROPE.

What a ruggedly honest and sternly uncompromising soul is that which animates, directs and governs the President of the great American Republic!

He has the heart of a martyr, and the will of a conqueror. He has the soul of a saint, and the power of a god.

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LETTER FROM HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—The prolongation of the session till next week prevents my attending the Congressional Convention at Valparaiso on the 30th, and I am sorry to hear that you will not be able to attend either.

He has the heart of a martyr, and the will of a conqueror. He has the soul of a saint, and the power of a god.

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And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lincoln—the man who shrank not in the darkest hour—and for Andrew Johnson—the faithful among the faithless found.

Very truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Extract from the valuable "History of the Administration of President Lincoln, including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations and Messages. By Henry J. Raymond."

It formed no part of the object of this work to deal in eulogy or in criticism of President Lincoln and his administration. Its purpose will have been attained if it places his acts and words in such a form that those who read them may judge for themselves the merits and defects of the policy he has pursued.

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One of the most perplexing questions with which Mr. Lincoln has had to deal in carrying on the war has been that of slavery.

And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lincoln—the man who shrank not in the darkest hour—and for Andrew Johnson—the faithful among the faithless found.

Very truly yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX. MARK L. McCLELLAND, Valparaiso, Ind.

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Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

They thus down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REBELS; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States whose slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

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upon Congress and the President of the United States; the present incumbent of the Presidential chair in his inaugural address said that he rested on an oath upon the conscience of every Senator...

On the following day, the 26th of June, the bill still being under discussion in the Committee of the Whole, a vote was had on Mr. Sumner's amendment...

YEA—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doollittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson—12.

So the amendment was rejected in Committee of the Whole. But, nothing being accomplished on the same day when the bill was before the Senate pending its final passage...

"I have but one observation to make. It seems to me this Congress will do wrong to itself, wrong to the country, wrong to history, wrong to our national cause if it separates without cleaning the statute-book of every support of slavery..."

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:—

YEA—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doollittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—23.

So the amendment was agreed to, and remained in the bill as finally passed by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President.

It will be seen that Mr. Sumner, at this point of the discussion, referred to this regulation of the coastwise slave trade as "the last support of slavery on the statute-book of the nation..."

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, the amendment was amended so as to provide that there should be in the same courts no exclusion of any witness "in civil actions, because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried..."

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the amendment was amended so as to provide that there should be in the same courts no exclusion of any witness "in civil actions, because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried..."

YEA—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—22.

So the amendment was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, and when it came up for final action by the Senate, was re-affirmed as follows:—

YEA—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doollittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—22.

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So the amendment was agreed to in Committee of the Whole, and when it came up for final action by the Senate, was re-affirmed as follows:—

those who press the bill which now has the sanction of the House want to see it passed. Sir, permit me to say to that Senator it is himself who wants practical success. He fails to see the requirements of his country at this hour; he fails to see what is due to the civilization of the age; and in that respect he shows a want of practical sense in the highest degree...

On the 23rd of June, Mr. Sumner succeeded in bringing the Senate to a vote on the bill. Immediately previous to the final vote, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved to exempt from the scope of the bill the act of 1793, thus calling on the Senate to adhere to the stand it had solemnly taken on the 19th of April...

YEA—Messrs. Buckalew, Carille, Cowan, Davis, Harris, Hicks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Michigan, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Wiley—17.

The difference of this result, as compared with that reached on the same proposition on the 19th of April, arose from the fact that among those who at the former date had voted to retain the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, Messrs. Dixon and Howe changed their votes, while Messrs. Collamer, Doollittle, Foster, Hendricks, NeSmith, and Wright were absent, or did not vote on the latter occasion.

The question then being taken on the final passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

YEA—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doollittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—27.

So the bill was passed as it came from the House of Representatives, and in the same terms as Mr. Sumner had conceived his original bill on the subject.

We have referred to these acts of legislation and to the leading part which Senator Sumner had in their enactment, because their passage serves to mark a new epoch in our parliamentary history. It is no reflection on the talents or influence of any other member of the Senate to say that these measures could not have been passed under the direction of any Senator less tenacious in his convictions of public duty, or less capable of enforcing them by argument, than the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

The political friends in many instances would have willingly evaded or postponed them, but we have in what he was able to accomplish in the face of this obvious reluctance, only a new illustration of the supereffort fairly achieved by those who wish strongly where they wish at all. Mr. Sumner is an earnest anti-slavery man, and if there were those among his political friends who at first sought, for one reason or another, to escape some of the conclusions to which he challenged their assent, he finally succeeded in vindicating for his measures either the active support or passive acquiescence of the calculators in his party, with the single exception, we believe, of Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

LETTER TO PROFESSOR NEWMAN. No. II.

DEAR SIR:—Not to make my letter to you, in the Liberator of last week, too long for convenient perusal, it was somewhat abruptly closed. I desire to look fairly in the face the grievances you specify; though having demonstrated that the most cheering and important anti-slavery measures,—virtually including the total abolition of slavery, and absolutely relieving the government of its old complicity with that foul system of wrong,—have been instituted by President Lincoln and his administration in the prosecution of the war, my minor grievances might be left unnoticed as not affecting the general question at issue.

"The greater includes the less." The abolition of slavery is first in order, and of paramount importance, before we begin to determine the exact political status of those set free. The elective franchise is a conventional, not a natural right; yet, the more it is enjoyed in any community, as a general statement, the better for public safety and administrative justice. It is the boast of England, that no slave can touch her soil without undressing his fetters; yet suffrage is far from being universal among you, for thousands of your laboring poor are deprived of its possession. Nevertheless, you are none the less proud to declare that "Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs breathe our air, it drowns them; if they touch our country, and their shackles fall, they are free!"

How is it, then, that—overlooking the great fact, that slavery has been abolished throughout Louisiana—you seek to cast odium upon President Lincoln for not giving the right to vote to the colored population of that State, in the reconstruction of its State government? By what political precedent or administrative policy, in any country, could he have been justified if he had attempted to do this? When was it ever known that liberation from bondage was accompanied by a recognition of political equality? Chattel personal may be instantly translated from the auction-block into freemen; but when were they ever taken at the same time to the ballot-box, and invested with all political rights and immunities? According to the laws of development and progress, it is not practicable. To denounce or complain of President Lincoln for not disregarding public sentiment, and not flying in the face of these laws, is hardly just. Besides, I doubt whether he has the constitutional right to decide this matter. Ever since this government was organized, the right of suffrage has been determined by each State in the Union for itself, so that there is no uniformity in regard to it. In some free States, colored citizens are allowed to vote; in others, they are not. It is always a State, never a national matter. In honestly seeking to preserve the Union, it is not for President Lincoln to seek, by a special edict applied to a particular State or locality, to do violence to a universal rule, accepted and acted upon from the beginning till now by the States in their individual sovereignty. Under the war power, he had the constitutional right to emancipate the slaves in every rebel State, and also to insist that, in any plan of reconstruction that might be agreed upon, slavery should be admitted to be dead, beyond power of resurrection. That being accomplished, I question whether he could safely or advantageously—to say the least—enforce, rule, or insist, touching the ballot, which abolishes complexional distinctions; any more than he could safely or advantageously decree that all women (whose title is equally good) should enjoy the electoral right, and hold, form the State. Nor, if the freed blacks were admitted to the polls by Presidential fiat, do I see any permanent advantage likely to be secured by it; for, submitted to as a necessity at the outset, as soon as the States was organized and left to manage its own affairs, the white population, with their superior intelligence, wealth and power, would unquestionably after the franchise in accordance with their prejudices, and exclude those thus summarily brought to the polls. Coercion would gain nothing, in other words,—as in your own country,—universal suffrage will be hard to win and to hold, without a general preparation of feeling and sentiment. But it will come, both at the South and with you; yet only by a struggle on the part of the disfranchised, and a growing conviction of its justice, on the part of the coming. With the abolition of slavery in the South, prejudice or "colorphobia," the natural product of the system, will gradually disappear—as in the case of your West India colonies—and black men will win their way to wealth, distinction, eminence, and official station. I ask only a charitable judgment for President Lincoln respecting this matter, whether in Louisiana or any other State.

Referring to the President, you say:—"His Proclamation has done immense good; nor will I yield you in extolling many of his acts. Yet if we had understood the quality of his logic, his exclusion of morality from Presidential duties, and his wonderful disowning of all duty towards colored men not prescribed in the codes of slaveholders, would have excited our indignation for him in an English audience."

Is there not some confusion of mind here? Is the Proclamation destitute of morality? Or do you find it "prescribed in the codes of slaveholders?" And so of the "many other acts" which you are disposed to extol. You do injustice to Mr. Lincoln, and subject him to an unfair impeachment. Be assured, he has tried, in energy of will, clearness of vision, and power of inspiration: who is complete in all things, and never found wanting? The main thing is, he honestly and sincerely endeavoring to save the republic, according to the measure of his constitutional power; and has not done a mighty work for liberty and humanity—unparalleled in any age or nation—since he became President? Because he is guided by what is prescribed in the Constitution, as he understands it, is he to be accused of confessed immorality on his part? Can he act otherwise without being guilty of perjury? Is it creditable in England for a man to take office, and then do as he pleases, without regard to the conditions imposed upon him?

Again you say—"Mr. Lincoln puts a Southern construction upon the Constitution." Herein you are greatly mistaken, and do him fresh injustice,—intentionally, of course. The only construction Mr. Lincoln puts upon the Constitution is an American one—the same as was put upon it by Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, and in the saying—"In old days, the iniquity [slavery] was maintained in Tennessee by local wickedness only. Mr. Lincoln has insisted on upholding it there by Federal guilt." Now, the fact is, before the rebellion, the whole power of the country was constitutionally pledged to maintain slavery in Tennessee, and in every other slave State, if needed, as against a slave insurrection or an exodus of the oppressed. At the present time, in that State, it is a rope of sand, and has only a nominal existence. As elsewhere, its doom is sealed. Here and there, "Northern soldiers" may have been "the vile instruments of the slaveholder," but the cases have been few and far between, incidental and transient, arising more from personal prejudice against the blacks than from official command, and are not likely to be repeated.

Once more you say:—"Until recently, I have looked on your war with serene satisfaction as a sublime sacrifice for a magnificent future, glorious to you, beneficent to the millions. I have indulged in glowing anticipations, in which I seemed to friends but a wild dreamer. Since I have learned that your President has sanctioned Gen. Banks's ordinance, I begin to fear that I have indeed been a dreamer, and that your enemies here are substantially correct."

Your charge is somewhat indefinite in regard to "General Banks's ordinance." One of them is the establishment of common schools—that system which has made New England so prosperous, intelligent and powerful—for the entire colored population under his rule. Surely, you do not mean to condemn that ordinance, or to impeach the President for its enforcement! Please put this great saving measure down to the credit both of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Banks. It is a tall plume in their caps! Another ordinance is, the total abolition of slavery by Gen. Banks throughout his department, where it was expressly exempted by the President's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863,—thus making it complete throughout the State. Of course, this was done with the sanction of the President, and is an additional plume for himself and the President, of the tallest kind. Finally, you say:—"If it can be said, 'Garrison does not reprove General Banks's measures,' it will be inferred that he does full justice to the colored race. A great responsibility now rests on you to use your power aright."

responsibilities and obligations, it became a matter of double interest to all concerned. Fortunately for themselves and their race, they acquitted themselves bravely. The day was one as it is only to be seen and enjoyed in the "Sunny South." At an early hour, the people began to pour into the city from the country and surrounding villages. Men, women and children, young and old, those that had never seen freedom, and those that had just reached the pleasing sensation caused by the falling off of their chains, all were there. For the time being, the plantation, the farm, the workshops, hotels, and all places of labor and amusement, were deserted and forgotten. The people were once again seeking what to them was a great epoch in the history of their race.

They came by hundreds and thousands; they came with banners flying and banners flying; they came with each other as to who should appear best, and show the highest appreciation for the cause that brought them together. They came in their strength, and as they came their cry was:—"Slavery's Chain is Broken!"

At ten o'clock, A. M., the procession was formed at the Second Baptist Church, which was the place of rendezvous for the colored people. It passed through some of the principal streets, to Congo Square, the place where the meeting was held.

I cannot be precise in giving your readers the names of the different societies, or their order in the procession. Suffice it to say that religious congregations, Social Improvment Schools, Benevolent Societies, Temperance Societies, political and social Clubs, Mechanics' Associations, farmers, and last, though not least, laborers, all had a place in that mighty procession, which, as it passed along, headed by the Fourth Louisiana Cavalry, must have evoked the pleasing sensation of them few almost shudder when they beheld the power and numbers that by their individual and collective aid had been, as it were, brought to life.

The procession arriving at Congo Square, the different delegations were disposed according to program. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Forrest, after which the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, D.D., orator of the day, delivered an address replete with historical facts, and plainly showing that the Almighty has called us as a people from under the hand of the hand that makes the path to intellect, and that we are to be a people of the future.

The celebration was a complete success. It did honor to all engaged in its arrangement; and our Northern brethren have little to boast of when we contrast behavior and general deportment."

My dear sir, I beg you to take a telescopic rather than a microscopic view of our affairs; and, instead of dwelling upon and magnifying to huge dimensions those incidental errors and outrages which are inevitable in the midst of such an awful civil war, and which are sure to be corrected, fix your gaze upon those sublime and glorious acts of President Lincoln's administration, whereby slavery has received its death-warrant, and the haughty Slave Power been laid low in the dust, and still feel justified in looking on this struggle "with serene satisfaction as a sublime sacrifice for a magnificent future."

Accepting your letter as a proof of your personal friendship, and as elicited by a very commendable zeal for the cause of justice and humanity, I remain, Yours, with a heart full of thanksgiving and joy, and with high regards,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Prof. FRANCIS W. NEWMAN.

"MINISTERS, AS A CLASS."

DEAR MR. GARRISON—Your correspondent, B. S., in the last Liberator, refers to the assertion, reported recently to have been made at a Unitarian gathering in Meadville, Pa., that "during the last thirty years, the ministers, as a class, foresaw the consequences of our dalliance with the great national sin, and with prophetic foresight announced the solemn doom which awaited this trampling down of the indestructible rights of man"—and asks, in astonishment, "What does Mr. Stebbins mean?"

If B. S. thinks this an unusual instance of hardihood in assertion, he cannot have been very familiar with the anniversary speeches of clergymen, especially within the last half-dozen years. Nothing is more common than for them to make claims as preposterous as this in behalf of their order. What they "mean" is to uphold the credit of that order. And they seem not in the least to hesitate about making false claims, when these will best serve their immediate purpose.

Perhaps, as is common enough with the Unitarian clergy, Mr. Stebbins was thinking of his own little sect when he made the declaration above quoted. Even in regard to them, however, it is utterly untrue. During the first half of "the last thirty years" thus boasted of, Follen, the two Mays and Pierpont had hardly a baker's dozen of clerical associates, in their denunciation of slavery. The first named of these noble men lost his position in Harvard University, of his abolitionism; and when he died, the same fact sufficed to shut the doors of Dr. Channing's church against his funeral discourse. The successor of Dr. Channing—a man still highly esteemed as a worthy representative of the sect—made this open declaration:—"The mission of Unitarianism to slavery is silence." And the majority of the sect have imitated him, in keeping silence respecting it.

In regard to the denominations called Orthodox, forming an immense majority of all the Protestants in the country, the assertion above named is flagrant falsehood. They have been the efficient supporters of slavery, both ministers and people. Many of their clergy have been its open advocates, and most of them favored its continuance by steady opposition to the movement against it. Decided and active testimony of "ministers, as a class," against slavery (such as is laid in the above extract), would have destroyed that institution within five years, instead of allowing its increase through thirty.—C. K. W.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for July, has been received from A. Williams & Co.—Contents:—A Club-Man in Africa, with numerous illustrations; Theodosia Burr—portraits in 1796, 1797, and 1802; Missing; The Military Hospitals at Fortress Moore, with illustrations; The Bend; The Sisters; The Shakespear Tenebrary; The Unkind Word; Woman on the Farm; Denis Daval; On the Right Footing; Broken Images; Treatment of the apparently Drowned, with four illustrations; Our Mutual Friend; Prices and Investments; Monthly Record of Current Events; Literary Notices; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer; Fashions for August.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

FRIENDS' HOSPITAL. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—I take great pleasure in announcing to the public, through your valuable periodical, the good work which is now going on in this city by the "Soldiers' Relief Association," their object being to promote aid and comfort to the sick and wounded colored soldiers.

I highly appreciate their work of benevolence, and hope that they may continue in that labor which has thus far given every satisfaction and promise of success. May others follow their noble example, "Go and do likewise." In behalf of the colored soldiers under my charge, I thank the officers and members of the Association for their kindness and attentive duties to the most active co-workers may be mentioned Mrs. Emily Williams and John A. Grimes, Esq. These have done nobly their duty, and they deserve the highest credit for their attention and liberal donations to our wounded colored soldiers, who fought nobly and manfully in the cause of LIBERTY, JUSTICE and EQUALITY. May the day soon come when these truths shall be appreciated, and enjoyed by every colored man, woman and child, throughout the American Continent! Respectfully,

WM. P. POWELL, JR., M. D., U. S. A. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. XII. NORTHAMPTON, (Mass.) July 16, 1864. MY DEAR GARRISON—I had a very pleasant ride to our old friend, the Hon. AMASA WALKER, with whom I had some interesting conversation respecting your "long time ago,"—used to take counsel together in the small Hall in Washington street, which was roughly visited by the "gentlemanly mob." A. D. 1856.

I was delighted with the appearance of Amherst College, and the country around. At 3 P. M. I entered the village church to deliver an "Oration" before the "Social Union" of the College. I had a very fine audience. There were present, besides the students, a large number of the Alumni, many ministers from a distance, the Faculty, and a large course of visitors. The galleries were crowded with ladies; the day was brilliant; and the entire scene was imposing and inspiring. I spoke for an hour and three-quarters, upon the guilt and danger of "obscuring" slavery under a democratic republican form of government, and was glad to find my radical sentiments warmly responded to. I took tea with the respected President, the Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, D. D., who afterwards showed me the various college buildings. I was glad to learn that, during the year, there had been an accession to the funds of the college of more than a hundred thousand dollars; of which \$30,000 had been contributed by a son of Dr. Stearns, (a merchant in Bombay,) towards the erection of a new college church.

After attending the college exercises, on the 16th I came here, where I am most hospitably entertained by Mr. SEYMOUR, respecting whose name and fidelity I need say nothing to you. The scenery of the country around me, as also the manners of the counties, towns and villages, are peculiarly English; and remind me strongly of home, Hampshire, Berkshire, Northampton, Southampton, Warrington, Richmond, Greenwich, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, Hadfield, Ware, &c., &c. Accompanied by my host, I yesterday paid a visit to the summit of Mount Holyoke, and from thence beheld the glorious Valley of the Connecticut, the surrounding hills, four States, and thirty-eight towns; with objects of individual interest innumerable. Every where, in the course of our subsequent drive, we saw rich meadows, waving crops, beautiful farm-houses, avenues of stately trees, and extensive fields of tobacco—an article which has recently been largely cultivated by the farmers in this district, and is said to pay them well.

Here, in Northampton, in the year 1854, was erected the first meeting-house for Christian work in this western part of Massachusetts. It was a hall, made of "sawn timber," twenty-six feet long, and eighteen feet wide, and cost fourteen pounds sterling, which was paid in corn or work. There not being time-piece in the settlement, the worshippers were called together by the ringing of a large and sonorous cow-bell. This "church-going bell" is said to have been recently in the possession of Rev. Rufus Pomeroy, of Otis.

On Saturday evening, I addressed an interesting meeting, assembled in the Town Hall. The chair was taken by the Hon. Erastus Hopkins. I spoke for an hour and a half on the progress of the anti-slavery cause, and the signs of the times. The attention and apparent interest taken in the subject by the audience were most gratifying.

Yesterday, I delivered a discourse in the spacious and beautiful hall at Florence, which owes its erection to the public spirit, the zeal in the cause of education, and the noble liberality of Mr. SAMUEL HILL, whose guest I was on the occasion. The building was well filled. I was presented to the people by our honored and well-beloved friend, CHAS. C. BURBANK, and then selected for my text the words of the sons of Jacob, as they stood trembling in the presence of their brother, whom they had years before sold to the Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of silver:—"And they said one to another, we are truly guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us."

These words may sufficiently suggest to you the nature of my remarks. I said, at the commencement, that I was, from the passage I had chosen, about to lay before my hearers a few thoughts which had occurred to me, while meditating upon the terrible calamities which had overtaken the American nation; and while I had been endeavoring to trace those calamities to their source. That, to me, it had appeared plain, that the present sanguinary and detestable war, together with the hideous host of evils attending it, might be clearly traced to the great wrong which, at the time the Union of these States was formed, was done to the injured, hapless and enslaved race then upon the soil.

I leave this afternoon for Middlebury, Connecticut, where I have, to-morrow, to deliver the Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Association of the Wesleyan University. I shall probably return here, and spend a few more days in this interesting, picturesque and hospitable neighborhood. Would that you were with me, that we might together seek health, and enjoy the sweets of social intercourse amid the attractive scenes of the far-famed valley of the Connecticut! Ever yours, GEO. THOMPSON.

P. S. I send this from the Prophet's chamber of our modest but truly excellent friend, Mr. SAM HUNT, to whom I owe more thanks than I can express for the kindness I have received while under his roof—a roof that has sheltered many an abolitionist missionary, during "the turbulent and best of the day," and when our doctrines were not, as now, respectable and popular.

MR. THOMPSON IN AMHERST. DEAR GARRISON—Our mutual friend GEORGE THOMPSON achieved another grand success in his address before the Literary Societies of Amherst College yesterday. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and the platform was occupied with Mr. Faculty and distinguished visitors from abroad. Mr. Thompson spoke two hours, and evinced the attention of his audience to the last. His theme was the grand one, the evils resulting from the breaking of the Constitution, and the necessity of absolute justice, new Union upon the principles of absolute justice. He spoke with his usual freedom and plainness, and his remarks were received with great favor, and elicited frequent and hearty applause, even from the more frequent and reverend seigniors. The discourse was not only eloquent but instructive, and full of historical allusions, and gave great satisfaction.

I have not heard our friend speak since the first of August, 1859, when he attended a meeting in London, at which Lord Brougham presided; and I was greatly surprised to find that he spoke with more ease and vigor now than he did then. In looking back upon the last twenty-nine years I have known history for the last twenty-nine years I have known him, I can truly say that I know of no other man who has achieved so great a triumph. He has now quelled his enemies; they are all now his friends; and yet he has not changed. They have come up to him; he has not gone down to them. I certainly rejoice in his, for a more effective and disinterested laborer in the great cause of humanity the present age perhaps, has not produced.

I am, your friend and servant, AMASA WALKER.

FIRST OF AUGUST. The commemoration of the 100th anniversary of West India Emancipation by the Massachusetts A. S. Society, at Island Grove in Abington, will be omitted this season.

For testimonials to the bravery of the colored soldiers, see fourth page.

A MOST HONORABLE RECORD. We call the special attention of our readers to the cheering synopsis given in another column from the National Intelligencer—of some of the anti-slavery measures proposed and accomplished at the late session of Congress, through the unquenchable zeal, untiring perseverance, and masterly ability of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, to whom all thanks and honors! In support of these and kindred measures, Hon. HENRY WILSON has been equally true and faithful at all times.

WM. P. POWELL, JR., M. D., U. S. A. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

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LETTER FROM REV. SELLA MARTIN.

NEW YORK CITY, June 18, 1864. DEAR MR. GARRISON—I see, by a letter in your last issue, that the Liberator loses at least one subscriber...

SELLA MARTIN.

REMARKS. We are gratified to receive this letter of Mr. Martin, and fully reciprocate its catholic spirit...

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) July 15, 1864.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

W. L. GARRISON. Mr. Garrison from the West I have watched, with an almost anxious eye, what has been said by pioneer abolitionists in the East, on the Fremont movement...

I have heard a few "copperheads" say they might vote for Fremont, but nobody else. The same man who said this, said, "he is coming to see the world."

TEMPERANCE.

BRUNSWICK, (Me.) July 15, 1864. MR. EDITOR—The Liberator of July 15 contains an exceedingly spicy and well-written criticism upon the proceedings of the Convention of the Y. M. C. A., recently held in Boston...

DEVELOPMENT.

DORCHESTER, July 18, 1864.

The present struggle is a momentous one; and with the rebels, at least, it is a desperate one. Politically and locally, it is a revolt of the slaveholding oligarchy of the South, with those who follow in their wake...

But, although the people, North and South, are exhibiting their peculiar characteristics in the strongest light, and although, in general, those of the North occupy a higher plane, present a worthier type of civilization, and show a broader development and more generous culture...

To this end, they instituted churches, colleges and schools; established professorships, created libraries; providing at once for the intellectual and moral training of the whole people...

By the liberal and abiding policy of developing the mind of the country, they stimulated the spirit of discovery, and opened in themselves the very sources of power. Familiar with some of the more obvious qualities of earth, air and water, they soon learned to control the once terrible, because hidden forces of nature...

The invention of the cotton-gin (a Yankee enterprise, of course) enhanced the value of the cotton crop, increased the demand for, and gave impetus and direction to labor, and thus stimulated the breeding and importation of slaves...

SOEIL UNION. The fame of George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, attracted one of the best audiences of the week. He came with his old message to sympathize with us in every fibre of his heart...

DEATH OF WASHINGTON WILKS.

We have as a nation so few true, earnest, fearless friends in England, that the death of one of them at this juncture, is doubly a matter of regret. Such a friend was WASHINGTON WILKS, who died at a public meeting at Freemason's Hall, London, on the 27th ultimo, while speaking before a large audience...

MR. WILKS was one of the editors of the London Standard, and was a distinguished and successful journalist and a powerful and successful orator. He was a man of high character, and a man of high ability...

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act approved July 4, 1864, it is provided that the President of the United States may call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof is not filled within thirty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled...

INCIDENTS OF THE REBEL RAID.

We copy the following incidents of the rebel raid in Maryland: The chief occupation of Major Gilmore's gallant command, at and around Magnolia, was breaking open tin and ridding trunks, valises, carpet bags, boxes and highwaymen's stealing money, watches, and other articles from the hands of the defenceless victims...

It was of wine as good as "the wine of France," and which was sold as "Look not upon the wine," &c., "for at the end it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder;" and against which the ancient denunciations of intemperance were chiefly hurled...

REVERSES AND SUCCESSSES. Every check to the progress of the Federal armies should be received as incentive to further exertions. Slight reverses, especially if they are not accompanied by any serious loss of men, are to be regarded as a mere check to the progress of the Federal armies...

THE NEW INCOME TAX. The following is a copy of the joint resolution assessing a special tax on incomes: Resolved, That in addition to an income duty already imposed by law, there shall be levied, assessed and collected, on the 1st day of October, 1864, a special income duty on the gains, profits or incomes, for the year ending the 31st of December next preceding...

EXPEDITION TO JAMES ISLAND.

On Saturday morning, July 24, an co-operative movement, Gen. Schomburgk, commanding the district of Morris and Folly Islands, crossed over to James Island from Folly, with a part of his force, and drove in the rebel pickets, after a skirmish. The troops were then formed into column, and advanced to the beach, where they landed, and commenced the purpose of clearing the island of the rebels...

On Saturday night, the 17th of July, Col. Gurney and 52d Pa., Col. H. M. Hoyt—all under command of Col. Gurney—were ordered to cross the water from Morris to James Island, to surprise Fort Johnson. They went over in boats, but the tide was not favorable on arriving at the beach, and a portion of the boats got aground on a small bar. Col. Hoyt and Lt. Col. Cunningham, with a division of their command, were ordered to surprise Battery Simpkins, an outwork of Fort Johnson, but, being not supported, it was useless to attempt Fort Johnson with its garrison of several hundred men...

On Saturday, while the navy tug Iris was towing a pontoon boat filled with negroes, in Stono river, it was run under in turning suddenly, and twenty-one were drowned. The tide current was very strong at the time, and the bodies were scattered. It was some days before all of them were recovered and buried. The sight of the swollen corpses floating about was not very agreeable to those who inhabited the transports and gunboats on the river...

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864. Congress, for more than a month, has been working with great energy to close its business, so that an adjournment may be effected by the 4th of July. The Senate has adjourned to-night, with intermission for sleep and rest—beginning at twelve on Monday, and separating near the "noon of night," as Dryden has it. Vast and complicated as the legislation of Congress is in time of peace, it is incalculably increased in time of war...

THE LATE JOHN HOPPER. The death of Mr. John Hopper, announced this morning, will be heard with painful surprise and very heartfelt sorrow by a large number of persons. It seldom falls to the lot of a strictly private citizen to be so widely known, and wherever known, to be so widely and so warmly respected. His general manners, his unbounded humor, and his knowledge, made him sought for as a companion whose mere presence was always refreshing; while his sterling integrity, his sound judgment, and his warm heart, made him a man whose counsel was always valuable...

DAVID PAUL BROWN, the noted criminal lawyer of Philadelphia, has received the compliment of a pair of silver pitchers. On one side of each was appropriately represented a slave kneeling, with hands clasped in prayer, and the other side was inscribed in supplication, "Redeem us, O Lord, from all our iniquities." On the other side, done in admirable style, was the inscription: "Presented to David Paul Brown, Esq., by the disfranchised citizens of Philadelphia, in testimony of their appreciation of his moral courage and generous disinterestedness in advocating the rights of the oppressed without regard to personal or political considerations."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

COLLECTED BY ANDREW T. POSE. Hyannis, Mass., \$10; Contrabands, 1 00; Colfax Port, 7 50; Warwick, 7 50; East Dennis, 5; North Dennis, 5. \$34 00

PLACE WANTED.—A strong, healthy, colored young man, of about 25, formerly a slave in Missouri, but a free man, was taken in charge by one of our Army-Surgeons, kindly ordered to be sent to Boston, where he has now been residing in the Surgeon's family, desirous of obtaining work in some place which will not require much walking; his world like to learn a shoemaker's trade, but is ready to engage in any occupation, suited to his condition, by which he may earn his living. He is represented as very intelligent, and recommended as entirely honest and reliable. Any person disposed to give employment to this young man is requested to apply as soon as possible to R. F. WILCOX, at this office.

CHANGE OF PLACE.—Wm. WELLS BROWN will speak at the Baptist Church, Winchester Village, Norton, on Sunday next, July 24, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak at Neponset, Sunday, July 24, all day and evening.

THE TRUE TEMPERANCE PLATFORM. BY R. T. TRALL, M. D. THE best and most scientific temperance document ever 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 Light Street, New York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. A GOOD ORGAN. A very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$200, and upward, according to number of Stops and variety of tones. They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

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