





former periods. If I am asked to follow Mr. Phillips, I ask, which Mr. Phillips, the one who preached in 1835, and '36, and '37, and '38, or the one who preached in 1843. (Applause and cries of "Good.")

government of this country in the way he has done to-night. If, hereafter, but little respect should be exhibited for the government of America by that of my own country, let it be remembered, that through the lips of New England's most accomplished orator, the Administration at Washington has been pronounced "unbecomingly weak-headed, and worse-hearted."

inspired by wholesale impeachment. This is all I contend for. CHARLES C. BURLINGTON rose to speak, but his voice was drowned in clamorous calls of "question," "question," and loud stamping of feet.

Another negro minister, either from New York or Brooklyn, accompanied him, and was recommended, perhaps, in the same letter. They first saw James F. Veston, President of the Sanitary Commission, who referred them to Mr. Fox. By Mr. F. they were referred to some one else, who procured season tickets for their use.

effectually to deprive them of the means of doing for their harm. Our nation needs no admonition against vengeance, as far as the Southern people are concerned. It is but too ready to warm again the benumbed viper in its bosom. What we need is stimulus, not repression.—c. x. v.

Cleveland Convention, which espouses its cause against the righteous act of the Government. The inference will be drawn, and it mistakenly, the Convention has to thank its resolutions and its principal speakers, that the movement inaugurated is an attempt to win success for a seditious nomination by sweeping under the banner of Fremont all the hostile elements which are arrayed against the Administration, without regard to principle.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. No. IX.

New York, June 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator: We hear much in these days, of extravagance and debt,—of the improvidence which squanders on present luxuries the means of supplying our future needs.

If this direct route of slavery, a conceit of the necessary and intrinsic inferiority of black men to white, be yet so strong as to prevent co-workers in a course of benevolent action from treating each other with decency, and meeting in public places as men and brethren, how can it be said that the nation is right upon the negro question? Alas, so far are we from being right, that it remains yet to be decided whether the nation is worth saving.

Is Fremont that man? His letter accepting the nomination of the Cleveland Convention (which may be seen in another column) contains no strong indication to that effect. It has neither the vigor, the directness, the soundness nor the thoroughness which should characterize the candidate of "the Radical Democracy."

Before these words are printed, the Baltimore Convention will have met, acted, and perhaps adjourned. What I could wish to do is, of no consequence to record in suite of its determination. How much it is to be affected by the recent Convention at Cleveland, cannot be guessed at this hour; nor can any definite strength of the constituency which this latter body represented or claimed to represent.

Now that it is time to admit the truth of Resolution Sixth, and another to make out a case against Mr. Lincoln's administration as defective, either in integrity or economy—using the latter term in its common acceptation; and again another to prove that Generals Fremont and Cochrane would exhibit more of these qualities in a distribution of the spoils of office and their conduct of the affairs of State. If the change of rulers proposed were to be based on this consideration alone, I think the people would do well, and would resolve to prefer the known to the unknown; and I have yet to learn that the President has forfeited his claim to the appellation of "honest," by corrupt and private practices emanating from himself, or permitted in his subordinates.

There is space to notice but one more of Gen. Fremont's sentences, namely, this: "In the adjustments which are to follow peace, no considerations of vengeance can consistently be admitted." This is a very extraordinary statement. Nobody has proposed vengeance, nobody wishes for vengeance, no administration that we are likely to have would think of exercising vengeance on even the worst of the rebels. The danger is all the other way. It is much to be feared that, when the war shall close, no due precaution will be taken against a continuance of machinations dangerous to the liberty and prosperity of the country, by the very men now carrying on the war. It is much to be feared that measures of amnesty as ill-judged and dangerous as those already offered to the rebels may be permitted when the war shall end, giving scope to their ambitious and unscrupulous views of the country, which we have yet to meet. But nobody contemplates any further action against these men than

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

THE NATION'S NEED.

It is plain enough that President Lincoln is not disposed to do justice to the colored people, either in the civil or the military department. Many of those who dislike his present policy, and deprecate his reelection on this ground, are accustomed to contrast him unfavorably with the people at large, and to say that they desire a policy more liberal towards the blacks, and more radical in regard to the extirpation of slavery; that the people are right upon the negro question, and that the President only is wrong.

Let not the efficacy of fair criticism be

Poetry.

For the Liberator. OUR WAY. We wait beneath the furrow-blast...

VIOLETS.

Breath thoughts of blue spirits! Oh purely they lie On the forehead of each spring-lit vale...

JENNIE AND JAMIE.

Jenny in fine array, Jamie so far away; Jenny in silken attire, Jamie in muck and mire...

ORA ET LABOR.

The cross is heavy which on thee is laid, The path is thorny which thy feet must tread...

The Liberator.

A GENEROUS TESTIMONY.

FRIEND GARRISON—I desire, with your permission, to see the article enclosed in the Liberator...

EARLY ANTI-SLAVERY.

It is a very curious fact in the history of public opinion, that the mass of people who never think...

THE CONCLUSION.

The conclusion to which this zealous partisan comes, and which his religious candour warmly approves...

TO ALL THIS THE OBSERVER ADDS A HEARTY AMEN.

To all this the Observer adds a hearty Amen, and proceeds to exhibit the imposing fact in another phase...

THE CASE OF MARGARET GARNER.

THE CASE OF MARGARET GARNER. A VINDICATION OF GOV. CHASE. To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard...

THE CASE OF MARGARET GARNER.

A VINDICATION OF GOV. CHASE.

To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard: There is a piece of history, which, being lately misreported...

THE CASE OF MARGARET GARNER.

The general charge is, that Gov. Chase sacrificed Margaret Garner. One application of fact only is given...

THE CASE OF MARGARET GARNER.

This accusation is made against one whose name is identified with the anti-slavery movement from its earliest days...

THE CASE OF MARGARET GARNER.

It is to be borne in mind that Mr. Chase, while opposing slavery with a strong moral fervor, shaped his political action in accordance with the Constitution...

THE CASE OF MARGARET GARNER.

It seems to be implied in the accusation that Gov. Chase is responsible for the action, or rather inaction, of the Sheriff...

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The New York Herald well deserves the title long ago felicitously bestowed upon it. Its spirit is diabolic. To promote immorality...

HOW GARIBALDI LOOKS.

An English paper gives the following description of Gen. Garibaldi's personal appearance...

AN HOUR WITH A COPPERHEAD OFFICER.

"The nigger—I wish they were all killed. Blast them, they're getting so saucy and independent they'll ride over us afore long..."

PERSONAL.

A HARD CASE. Several months ago a negro servant was charged in New Orleans by P. J. Lawrence, Esq., with having stolen a gold watch...