

In the absence of instructions from my military superiors, I must choose my own mode of doing so. I prefer, as a general rule, that the needed protection should be afforded them through the action of the court...

GENERAL PALMER SUSTAINED.

The following is the correspondence with the Government: LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Since the abrogation of Martial Law, no colored persons are allowed to cross on the ferry boats on the Ohio river, unless known to the ferryman to be free.

Very respectfully, your obedt. servt, JOHN M. PALMER, Major Gen.

Official—E. B. HARLAN, Capt. and A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1865.

Major General Palmer:

Your dispatches in respect to ferry passes have been very maturely considered, and it is not considered, and it is not perceived that this department can properly interfere.

Very respectfully, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Official—E. B. HARLAN, Capt. and A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Major General Palmer:

Major General Thomas having reported in favor of your retaining command in Kentucky, and appealing your administration...

Very respectfully, E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

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KENTUCKY A FREE STATE! The suspense is over. Truth, right, liberty, loyalty and humanity, prevail.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

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disorder of President Johnson. Forbearance and kindness for the South. They must regulate Negro Suffrage themselves. Northern Interference Discouraged.

THE GOOD FIGHT.

We reiterate our battle-cry of EQUAL RIGHTS! Many kindly voices and favoring presses are swelling the appeal.

Meanwhile we plant ourselves upon the rock of EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The Secretary of War is no popularity hunter, and has an invincible repugnance to being lionized.

THE THROTTLED AND ENORMITY OF HIS CLAIM.

The thoroughness and enormity of his claim do not rest upon conjecture. We see them both fully displayed in the late inaugural address of General Humphreys.

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Secretary Stanton has been powerless against the unqualified tributes of admiration freely rendered by Abraham Lincoln, Lieutenant-General Scott, Lieutenant-General Grant, and other men most cognizant of his public service, and best qualified to judge it.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1865.

EDITORIAL ABSENCE. The Editor of the Liberator is absent on his Western tour, and does not expect to be at his post till about the 10th of December.

THE LAST QUARTER.

The Liberator is now on its last quarter, prior to the final close of its publication. It is not only desirable, but necessary, therefore, that those who are indebted to it should promptly remit what is due; as the expenses of the paper have been greatly increased, and its receipts lessened, during the present year; and as every farthing will be needed—al more—to enable us to complete the volume.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

Rumor says that President Johnson is determined upon pressing the claims of our nation upon the British Government for compensation for the piratical destruction of our vessels by cruisers built and equipped in its ports, manned by its seamen, and assisted by its policy.

MR. GARRISON IN MAINE.

Mr. Garrison and J. Miller McKim have been in this State for the last few days, working for the Freedmen, and they have worked to some purpose.

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The third of the present course of Fraternity Lectures was delivered at the Music Hall last Tuesday evening by Rev. David A. Wasson.

PARKER FRATERNITY.

Mr. Wasson proposed to answer the question—How shall Republicanism pursue its upward course? How shall it live and grow? Our body politic, he said, requires a suitable soul; a fit and sufficient soul.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

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numbers and sons and wives and children, of soldiers in Government service as Regular U. S. Troops...

Resolved, That, in view of the glorious triumph won for freedom during the last four years, and the marvelous success of our great enterprise, we are overwhelmed with joy and gratitude, and strive in vain to utter our thanksgiving to Him whose right arm hath gotten us this victory.

Resolved, That the work which remains for us to do is to enlighten and purify public sentiment by the means which we have hitherto used for that purpose, to strive to obtain for the emancipated slave that only security for his freedom possible under our Government...

Resolved, That the late Executive Committee be appointed to wind up the affairs of the society.

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PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Special announcement of the Philadelphia Press. WEST CHESTER, Oct. 27. The 25th Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in Agricultural Hall, West Chester...

Resolved, That a solemn responsibility rests upon us as citizens and upon all abolitionists for the faithful performance of duty to those in whose behalf we have labored for more than thirty years, and to whom we have given our pledges that we would be untiringly until the last fetter of the last slave should be broken.

Resolved, That the duty which the present hour requires of us is, that we demand uncompromisingly and unflinchingly that the freedom bestowed upon the slave shall be real and substantial, and shall be permanently secured by such safeguards as shall forever protect him from a condition of serfdom, wherein, without the name, he will suffer much of the misery of a slave.

Resolved, That in the present temper and tone of the Southern people, as manifested in their conventions and Legislatures, in their appeals to the Federal Government, and in their newspapers and public speeches, we see abundant proof that the freedom and welfare of the colored population cannot safely be trusted in their hands; because...

Resolved, That we demand, in the name of justice and humanity, that equal suffrage for the black and white population shall be a condition of the return of the revolted States into the Union, because such equal suffrage will be the only security for the freedom of the slave, after the re-establishment of the State Governments, and the consequent withdrawal of the United States military authorities from the South.

Resolved, That we greatly deplore the policy of the President of the United States, and the position of the Republican party, and the tone of the Republican press, relative to negro suffrage; all of which demonstrate the fact that our nation has failed to learn from the stern lessons of our terrible war that compromises with wrong always end in disaster, and that impartial justice is the true prosperity and glory of a people.

ed slaves of the South, and to inspire them with a full appreciation, and fit them for the exercise of the responsibilities and duties of citizenship; and that we shall the growing popularity of these associations as one token of the mighty moral revolution through which our nation is passing.

Resolved, That, in view of the glorious triumph won for freedom during the last four years, and the marvelous success of our great enterprise, we are overwhelmed with joy and gratitude, and strive in vain to utter our thanksgiving to Him whose right arm hath gotten us this victory.

Resolved, That the work which remains for us to do is to enlighten and purify public sentiment by the means which we have hitherto used for that purpose, to strive to obtain for the emancipated slave that only security for his freedom possible under our Government...

Resolved, That the late Executive Committee be appointed to wind up the affairs of the society.

TO OUR FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. WILLIAM LINDBERT, a young colored man, is soon to go to England, for the purpose of completing his education which, as we learn, he has been recently pursuing at Oberlin, Ohio.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT NEW YORK.—Daniel S. Dickinson on Negro Suffrage.—The Republican Association meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, on Friday, was addressed by General Kilpatrick, Daniel S. Dickinson, Horace Greeley, and others.

PLAIN TALK. Handel Cossam, one of our recent English visitors, sailed in the late steamer from Boston, after an extensive tour through the country and an interview with the South in the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

Hon. Charles Miner died near Wilkesbarre, at the residence of his son W. P. Miner, on Thursday evening last, at nine o'clock, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Without taking a vote, the Society adjourned till two o'clock P. M.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November is published. The contents are as follows: Why the Putnamer Castle was destroyed; The Rhyme of the Master's Mate; The Visible and Invisible in Libraries; Letter to a Young Housekeeper; The Peace Autumn; Doctor John's X; Rodolph Toppfer; The Chimney Corner; X; Jeremy Bentham; A Farewell to Agassiz; The Forge; The Progress of the Electric Telegraph; The Field of Gettysburg; Alexander Hamilton; Reviews and Literary Notices.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton celebrated their Tin Wedding anniversary Monday evening, at their residence, 100 Broadway. About hundred guests were present; among them Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Drs. Parley, Putnam, Cayler, Storrs, Leavitt, Prime and Brown, Phoebe Cary, Robert Dale Owen, ex-Mayor Hall, Moses P. Odell, Allen J. Spooner, Charles C. Briggs, George Thompson, and Joseph Hoole. Tin ware in abundant quantity to stock store, and rich in gaudy devices, was presented; the rooms were adorned with elegant baskets and bouquets of flowers, the gift of Mr. S. B. Chittenden; letters were received from Dr. C. Beecher, Edna Dean Proctor, Rev. Samuel May, Jr., H. W. Hays, and others. Presents were made by several members of the company, and the following little poem by Phoebe Cary was read by Mr. Johnson:

Dear friends, the thought most surely comes To-night to every thinker, That he who joined your fates at first Was something of a thinker?

For, through the ups and downs of life, Through fair and stormy weather, His soldering for his long life Has held you fast together.

And, since your love has worn so well, Another truth we settle; You are not made of metal stuff, But true and tempered metal.

SILVER WEDDING OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Hon. Henry Wilson of Natick was observed by unusual "silver wedding" ceremonies at his residence in Natick last evening. The occasion was one of great splendor and of rare social interest, and was heartily participated in by several hundred of the Senator's friends, many of them General Wilson's friends and associates, and all enthusiastically admiring of his public character and high attainments, exemplified so prominently and beneficially during the last quarter of a century.

Accumulations during the war. It is a curious fact, quite unusual in war, that so many of our ordinary people have been laying up money during the late terrible conflict.

MARRIED.—At Carson City, Nevada, Sept. 14, Geo. C. Cabot, Esq., of Boston, to Miss S. Augusta Sawyer, of Waterville, Maine.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champping and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 233 No. 31 WINTER STREET, where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston. NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. The Eighteenth Annual Term of seventeen weeks will commence Nov. 1, 1865.

THE ALMIGHTY NEGRO AMONG THE CHURCHES. The slavery spirit before the late rebellion, divided most of the Protestant churches into the Church North and the Church South, and the rebellion completed the division on the subject of the almighty nigger.

THE DREAMERS OF THE NEGRO. The Chicago Republican causes an editorial article with the following caustic rebuke of a class of politicians too well known in every community:

"There is a class of men among us who seem to live for no other purpose than to traduce and wrong their fellow-men before the late rebellion, and bear and are never happy unless they can log him into some arena, either of politics or society, that they may insult and abuse him.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20. The guerrilla, Henry C. Magruder, was hung this afternoon.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The eighth annual course of the eminent and popular lecturer will be continued in Music Hall on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7 1/2 o'clock, by the following distinguished orators:

Nov. 7.—JACOB M. MANNING, of Boston. 14.—ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia. 22.—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, of New York. 26.—TO BE ANNOUNCED. 29.—GEORGE H. HERBERT, of Boston. 30.—THEODORE TILTON, of New York. 16.—TO BE ANNOUNCED.

ADJUST KENT TO HIS FRIENDS.—I have 600 copies of my small work on Conjugal Love. I know many to have highly prized it. Inflammatory rheumatism has crippled me. I have not stepped upon my feet for eight years, nor fed myself for over three. I may live some years, but shall never do either again. I cannot attend to the advertising and sale of the book. I am poor. If any person or persons will prepay and get them in small or large numbers, for sale or gratuitous circulation, I will sell them for half what it will now cost to print them, and for less, if I must. Whoever writes out and stamp for return postage.

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MORRILL'S PATENT PETROLEUM STOVE. One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of American Genius. Baking in three stoves, instead of the old imperfect process, is rendered a certainty; the bread comes out of the oven in thirty minutes, with a fall brown crust, neither burnt nor doughy for the next day, but instantaneously regulated. Potatoes and large joints of meat are "done to a turn."

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD" to produce a method by which a steak can be broiled that will compare with the "Morrill's" which always leaves the steak juicy, making every one tender. Not a drop of fat or juice can possibly be wasted, although it is broiled by the pure sweet heat coming in actual contact with the meat. Broiling is accomplished quite as satisfactorily, the heat being contained in the interior of the iron, there is no roughness or dirt to trouble, as in iron heated on the face; and in the summer the heat is confined to the iron, alone, instead of sweating the ironer. "Washing-day" is bereft of half its troubles,—the stove, light as a feather, can be carried to any place, in any weather, and the steam and disagreeables of washing in the house avoided. In fact, every kind of household labor can be accomplished with more certainty and economy, and with less labor, than with coal or wood. To those confined to some requiring a kitchen stove at home, these stoves must prove an invaluable blessing, the Petroleum costing less by one fourth than gas at two dollars per thousand feet, while the work is performed infinitely better. For every man of all day, every week, every month, every year, to their rooms,—families with children needing instant fire at night,—mechanics wanting early breakfast, and no resources in thirty minutes' time after lighting the fire,—housekeepers wanting heat in rooms without fires,—country houses,—in fact, all who value their time or health, or the health, comfort and convenience of themselves, wives and families, must eventually buy these stoves.

MORRILL'S PATENT PETROLEUM STOVE. READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS. [From Messrs. E. D. and G. Draper, Manufacturers, Lowell, Mass.] The undersigned have used Morrill's Patent "Stovop Stove" in our families, and have thoroughly tried its merits in cooking, and many other families of our acquaintance have it in use, and all well satisfied with its merits. We consider it a very valuable improvement, and heartily recommend it for general use, especially for a summer cook-stove. We think it has never been surpassed for broiling and baking meats and baking bread, and is the best stove for heating stoves for broiling stoves.

[From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charlestown, Mass.] CHARLESTOWN, May 14, 1865. Mr. Morrill—Having fully tested the Stovop Cook-stove purchased of you several weeks since, and find that time to give you my opinion of it. After becoming fully satisfied with its merits or demerits, as the case may prove, I now, without hesitation, pronounce it far superior to any cooking apparatus I have ever seen. It not only proves to be all you represent, but better, for, for not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does not fail in any particular in being all that can be reasonably desired by any one after acquiring a little experience in its use.

[From Mr. Edward Perkins, Proprietor of the Large Eating Establishment, Nos. 31 and 33, Congress Street, Boston.] BOSTON, May 27, 1865. DEAR SIR—Having fully tested the Stovop Cook-stove made by your Company, I am happy to bear testimony to its merits. I have them in use in my eating house, and find them superior to anything I know of for cooking purposes. It takes no business and broils steaks splendidly, and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it. Wishing you every success, I remain yours, truly, EDWARD PERKINS.

[From Rev. T. C. Potter, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South Reading, Mass.] SOUTH READING, Mass., May 29, 1865. TO THE PETROLEUM STOVE CO.: Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:—For several years my family have been testing the uses and economy of your "single burners," and find that for the common purposes of a family it excels everything else of the kind we have ever seen. In point of economy, it has cost us less than one-fourth of the cost of a common stove, and we have not had to burn a single pound of coal, or used the necessity of being tortured with excessive heat. We have abstained ourselves from the house for hours, and returned to find our beef or beans nicely cooked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kinds of pastry, steaming, broiling and baking, it is perfectly adapted to what I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, preparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our meals. I have had no experience in broiling, but it is perfectly adapted to what I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, preparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our meals. I have had no experience in broiling, but it is perfectly adapted to what I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, preparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our meals.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Pastor of Orthodox Congregational Church, Brighton, Mass.] BRIGHTON, June 3, 1865. O. F. MORRILL: DEAR SIR—After a brief experience with your stove, it gives me pleasure to say that it gives great satisfaction. For broiling, it answers better than any stove or range with which we are acquainted, and it is perfectly adapted to what I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, preparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our meals. I have had no experience in broiling, but it is perfectly adapted to what I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, preparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our meals.

MESSRS. MORRILL & CO.: GENTLEMEN—I am often asked how I like my "Petroleum Stove." I would have made state that it works admirably, and like it much. I have used it for some time, and in forty years, and have, during that time, used nearly half the same number of cooking apparatus, such as ranges, cook-stoves, &c., but have never found any thing equal to it for summer use, and for broiling, &c. They are perfectly adapted to what I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, preparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our meals. I have had no experience in broiling, but it is perfectly adapted to what I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, preparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our meals.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, JR., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Channing Street, Boston. WITH every facility for selling Wool to the best advantage, a good store, situated in the center of the Boston trade, and an extensive acquaintance with manufacturers, will sell Wool at the lowest rates, and on the most liberal terms. No market offers greater inducements to the Wool Grower than this. It is the headquarters for New-England manufacturers; here are their agencies, and here it is most convenient for them to buy. My terms for selling are as follows:—

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED: One per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and government tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on sales. WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED: Five per cent. (and government tax) on sales. Three charges over all expenses after the Wool is received in store, for three months,—labor, storage, and sale. If required to carry it over three months, additional expenses will be charged. Interest on advances and disbursements reckoned at the legal rate of six per cent. I shall aim to keep my accounts thoroughly informed, and all Wool sent to me will be carefully graded to suit the market. My terms for selling are as follows:—

THE RADICAL, A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE. PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON.

Poetry.

POEM BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

Written on his departure from New York. The thickening mist of four score years In the air all round me swim; Soft voices reach no more my ears, And my vision grows more dim.

The Liberator.

SUNDAY IN SCOTLAND.

About the end of August last, the Directors of the North British Railway recommenced running morning and evening trains such as formerly passed between Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sundays. The passengers in these trains were several hundreds in number, and highly respectable.

The opposition movement was continued on the Wednesday evening following by a meeting held in the City Hall of Glasgow, under the auspices of the Working Men's Sabbath Protection Association. The Glasgow Daily Herald, referring to this meeting, quotes the following tirade from the speech of a certain Mr. Robert Mackintosh, who presided there—

At the next meeting of the Glasgow Free Presbytery, Dr. Lorimer called attention to the running of Sunday trains between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It was their duty, under the circumstances, he thought, to lift up a solemn protest. The Great Head of the Church, the Lord of the Sabbath, had in a marvellous way interposed in behalf of His own day on former occasions when things looked dark, and He might do so again.

on the maintenance of the Sabbath in Scotland. 21. That this resumption of Sabbath passenger traffic threatens the interests of all working men, is a serious invasion of the rights of the servants of the company, and is fraught with danger to the community. 22. That a deputation of five (all Esquires) be appointed to confer with the Directors of the North British Railway, present the resolutions, and ask for a discontinuance of the Sunday trains.

There is one sound and just point in these resolutions, namely, that the working man is entitled to a weekly day of rest. If, therefore, special circumstances call for work on Sunday, the laborer should have another day or extra wages given him. In arranging the compensation, six days' work should be considered a week's work.

It appears that a conference upon this subject was had, subsequently, with the railway authorities; and the following impertinent remark was publicly made, in a meeting afterwards held, by a Mr. Richard Weaver, who it seems had been forward in pushing the Sabbatical movements. This person said that—"As to the deputations which had waited upon the Chairman of the North British railway, they had been to no purpose. There was no use arguing with him. Nothing could rectify carnal minds but the power of God."

THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES OF AMERICA.

A meeting was held last night in the Queen's Rooms, for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Sella Martin plead the cause of the emancipated slaves in America. There was a large attendance. James Craig, Esq., of Middleton, presided. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Wallace, the Rev. Messrs. Sella Martin, Symington, A. G. Forbes, H. Batchelor, and Messrs. N. Stevenson, R. Paterson, P. Adams, J. Sinclair, P. McLeod, W. Smeal, A. Paton, W. Gray, Thomas, Smith, and Rankin.

world, to make proper provision. Among this mass of population, some 800,000 are under twelve years of age; and out of these again, nearly 200,000 are orphans, with no father or mother, or any human relations. Now, that this mass of orphanage must be thrown upon charity somewhere must instantly be apparent without argument; and then to those who are familiar with these fearful exercises, it is equally clear, and to those who have traversed the fields it must become manifest by constant observation, that there is a large class of prematurely aged, and infirm, and decrepit ones, from whom slavery, in its days of power, sold away every son and every daughter on whom age and decrepitude might otherwise have leaned in this hour of trial.

The reverend gentleman here read a graphic picture of the miserable condition of the negroes, from the report by General L. C. Baker; and then said:—"The amount of want in this direction of a physical sort, perhaps no one of us has sufficient data to state with accuracy. Reports come to us from commissioned bodies sent by Government, or by benevolent associations, to examine into the facts and report thereon. Now, the question is raised whether this want is really such as I present in the evidence I have read. Let me cite another series of evidence. The Americans are not a people easily imposed upon in the direction of charity. It is supposed a Yankee understands the worth of a dollar. I think that is an impression that even the canny Scot has. Now, what are the facts in this matter?"

MEETING IN THE QUEEN'S ROOMS.

A meeting was held last night in the Queen's Rooms, for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Sella Martin plead the cause of the emancipated slaves in America. There was a large attendance. James Craig, Esq., of Middleton, presided. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Wallace, the Rev. Messrs. Sella Martin, Symington, A. G. Forbes, H. Batchelor, and Messrs. N. Stevenson, R. Paterson, P. Adams, J. Sinclair, P. McLeod, W. Smeal, A. Paton, W. Gray, Thomas, Smith, and Rankin.

slavery, very many people stood off and said, "Well after all, wasn't it done too quickly?" (Hear and a laugh.) "Did you do it in the right way, after all?" "Haven't you involved the negro in more suffering by putting him in the difficulties consequent upon being cast into the midst of a harassing transition state than he had to go through in slavery?" Very many were asking these questions now. Well, what would they have? Supposing, even, that the negro suffered a great deal more in his body than when in slavery. What then? Did they mean to say he ought to have said "in slavery and suffered? Did they mean that some other plan might have been taken for his emancipation? Well, that another plan was not taken was not the fault of those who were in favor of abolition, and still less was it the fault of the negro himself. If there were those who were delving in the midst of the slime of past difficulties, and who everlastingly beat their heads against the fossilized remains of things that were gone, all that he could say was that they might be in the occupation of burying the dead. This, however, was a living question with them, and was one that pressed itself with such consistency and force for solution that those who sympathized were right had not time to remember the faults of the method of reaching the result, but were only anxious to grapple with the difficulties that had arisen with or grown out of that result. (Hear, hear.) Now, they would find much to add them if they wished to be captious, and to object and find fault. But if they just stopped for a moment, and asked what was the condition out of which these negroes came, and really analyzed the evils of that condition, they would not harbor these objections long. Whatever might be the temporary sufferings of the negro in his transition state—whatever unfavorable features he might present for lack of self-reliance, for lack of the resources by which to make for himself a place in the community, and earn for himself and his family a livelihood—whatever suffering he might go through in the achievement of the end which was the earnest wish of all his friends, that he should be in the possession of independence—there could be nothing like a comparison in it with the sufferings born under slavery. The former, at least, had the advantage, that he was bearing a difficult only that he might go into a free and open arena of comfort and of peace. In slavery he was subjected to equal if not to greater difficulties—hope was everlastingly crushed out of him, and all aspirations made impossible in the direction of manhood. But then they must take things as they found them in the history of the world; and he did not expect that slavery—which struck its roots so deep in the soil—could be plucked up, unless a great hole was left, showing where the accursed thing stood. He did not expect that men who had become licentious and tyrannical would yield up their grasp upon the neck of their victims without a great struggle. He did not expect that the negro, in getting free of the devil, would be left without reading before the devil went out. What had been the case in the past? When God purposed to accomplish emancipation, in the history of the whole Church, one race had to go down that another should come up. The sacrifice of Jewish blood prepared the way for Hebrew freedom, and when the Hebrews themselves had become so terribly sinful that they could no longer occupy their place, they themselves had to go down that Gentile liberty and Christianity might prevail; and Jerusalem fell just when the glad tidings were preached to all the Gentiles. He did not expect, therefore, that the negroes in America would achieve their freedom without a sacrifice. They had already had a sacrifice of blood on the part of the white men, and the negroes involved in the evil must make their sacrifice in starvation and suffering before they could entirely reach the end; and as a negro, knowing their thoughts and their feelings, he said that they were prepared to brave all this. (Cheers.) Let starvation come, if it must come, while they were on the pathway of freedom. Let them, too, stand out in the inclemency of the weather, and bear all its rigorous and pelting visitations, if people protesting Christianity would, while able to relieve, stand and see this, and see the negro crushed by an unfavorable conditions and temporary circumstances; since, in the bearing of all that, they were making a possible liberty and happier future for their own race, and helping to lift them to where they ought to be. (Applause.) They were ready to accept the conditions if the people here, having the power to avert them, said they must come, and that they must be borne. The situation would be still more striking if they could ever come to a realization of each man's personal history; if they could feel as he himself had often felt, and have to say, "I am a slave. Another man owns me. I am the son of a slave. Another man owns my mother. I am a slave, and a slave forever!" Could they realize that somebody should everlastingly dictate what one should do, and lash him if he did not do it, and under the exercise of an irresponsible power, force one's wife to dishonor and degradation; or loving the children beloved of one's heart, and as loving in the eyes of its parents as the children of any in this country, torn away and sold on the auction-block? It was galling that not only should a man himself remain a slave during his life, but that his children and his children's children should likewise be bound in continual slavery. Though they could not, perhaps, realize the state of the case, he could realize it keenly, and he felt not only a holy indignation but often an inexpressible contempt for people that stood and pondered, and raised trivial objections in such a momentous matter as that before them—when poor man had to be raised from the lowest depths of helplessness, and despair, and suffering. (Hear and applause.)

Mr. Martin then proceeded to argue that gradual emancipation would have been incomparably worse than immediate emancipation. In fact, it would have been like gradually amputating a man's leg, or gradually pulling a tooth. It would just have been prolonging the pain and misery. It would have been taking away from the master all interest in the negro, and putting still under his control that negro in whom he had no interest. If he did wrong—and it was wonderful if he did not do wrong, for his master had been teaching him how to do it all his life—the magistrate whipped him, and the master brought him all the more readily and frequently to be thus flogged, because he did not own him, and because, no matter when he died, he did not lose anything.

He then pointed out how the whole negro race had to suffer because part of that race was in bondage. They were everywhere from their color identified with degradation and servitude, and out of this one many more fictitious prejudices had arisen. The speaker here pictured graphically the difficulties they had to contend with in these very prejudices, and often the negro himself was well nigh led to believe that he was naturally inferior, and only fit for bondage. The negroes distrusted their own powers, because they had never been called on to exercise them as independent men. With all these difficulties around them, in addition to those of a natural character growing out of the war and the disorganization of labor, they could all see how necessary it was that something should be done for them at this crisis.

It was by taking a practical interest in his condition now, that the people of this country could make the negro believe that all their avowed interest and off-repeated protests against the evils of slavery, and oppression were earnest and real, and that they were quite willing not only to translate him into the privileges of that freedom they themselves enjoyed but that they would do what in them lay to make him the means of bringing up future generations of his own race, so that they could enjoy straight the pleasures of the glorious right of liberty. He hoped all of them would be willing to recognize that their best interests grew out of this, and some of their highest duties were achieved in the doing of it. (Applause.)

The Rev. Sella Martin next addressed the meeting. He said that before they had any hope of an early and complete solution of the question of slavery there was scarcely any difference of opinion about the desirableness of an early and complete solution of it. Even those who were in favor of the South, as was a section of the country, were compelled to make this general concession to the strongly anti-slavery people of Great Britain, viz.—that they hated slavery as badly as anybody else hated it. (Hear.) Whenever they were going to swallow the great whole of the South, they had to grease him with this kind of thing. (Laughter.) But now that they had got that early and complete solution in the fact of the abolition of

ing resolution, viz.:—"That this meeting, having concurred in the establishment of Freedmen's Aid Societies, resolve, by pecuniary contributions and otherwise, to assist our American brethren in their laudable efforts to improve the physical condition and promote the moral and religious elevation of the colored people during their transition from slavery to the blessings of freedom."

Mr. N. STEVENSON seconded the resolution, and it was cordially passed. The Rev. Dr. WALLACE, in the course of a lengthened and animated speech, proposed the second resolution as follows:—"That this meeting, led by Sella Martin, for the information they have communicated, and earnestly recommends their own Christian sympathy and support of the cause of the Glasgow." (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. BATCHELOR briefly seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

A SLAVE POET IN CUBA. The Final newspaper, published at Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, has published a poem entitled "Who am I?" which it says was written by a negro slave, named Manabito. It is a great, not only by the free people of his own country but by others who are interested in such a wretched mercy in favor of the freedom of his fellow-men. It is said that, although man, as to the poem in poetic construction, yet it has some deficiencies of commendation for the simplicity and fluency with which it expresses the sentiments of a poet, without any and without study.

Virginia has proved to be one of the most intractable States of the so-called Confederacy. No proofs of this appear more in time to time. The Postmaster-General now finds that the former postmaster of the Old Dominion repudiated their debts to Uncle Sam to a greater extent than those of any other of the rebel States.

That time-honored temperance hotel, the "Marlboro," of Boston, has abandoned its distinctive character, and now supports a bar for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes at the post-office in New York city for the year ending Sept. 30, amounts to one million four hundred and sixty-five thousand and one hundred and eighty-two dollars, an increase of two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars over the previous year. The number of stamps made for the government, last year amounted to three hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars.

The real estate of New York city is assessed at \$417,404,324. The personal property at \$181,422,471—total, \$608,826,855. The State, county and municipal taxes amount to \$18,829,996—almost \$30 on each \$1000 assessed.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD. The population of the world is estimated by M. Dierkes, the statistical authority of Europe, at 1,300,000,000. Of whom twenty-five per cent are Christians—half of these, 162,500,000 being Roman Catholics. Notwithstanding this, the number of communicants, in 1864, has been ascertained by counting the wafers consumed on Easter day, to be but 20,000,000.

Geo. Wm. J. Duane, who died at Philadelphia, recently, was born in Ireland, though his father was an Irishman in the country. He was a printer by trade, but after he had reached the age of thirty years, he commenced the study of the law, and became eminent in his profession, and noted for his public character. His wife was a grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin. The deceased was legal adviser to Stephen Girard, and drew the will of that gentleman, which secured a large gift to the orphans of Philadelphia.

It is calculated that, in the time of Julius Cæsar, Spain contained a population of 78,000,000. In 1858, the population has dwindled down to 8,000,000. Since then, the population has steadily increased, and now numbers about 16,000,000.

George Brackett died in Concord, N. H., on the 15th ult., after a severe illness of two weeks' duration. Mr. Brackett, says the Concord Mirror, was identified with a proscribed race, in color, but was a most valuable citizen in the practical duties of life, and put to shame, by his quiet, unobtrusive habits, many a pale face who has yet to do his first act for the good of his fellow-men.

An enormous pressure will be brought to bear upon the next Congress by loyal people in the South for the payment of claims for property taken by the Union armies during the war. In some cases, certificates of seizure were given, and in others no vouchers at all can be presented. Unionists and secessionists are mingling together in the category of the despoiled, and to distinguish between them promises to be a work of rare delicacy.

There were more arrivals at Philadelphia last Tuesday, than on any single day before, within the last forty years.

GREATEST ADDITION TO PHILOLOGY IN ITALY A CENTURY. The most important contribution to Philology, during the year 1864, was the publication of the illustrated edition of Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary. This work, which had long been in preparation, and on the revision of which the best labor had been bestowed by several eminent scholars, was, in many respects, the greatest addition to the philology of the present age which has appeared since half a century—Appleton's Cyclopaedia for 1864.

A NEW YORK HOTEL. Hiram Cranford, of the New York Hotel, has purchased the ground for a new hotel, opposite the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Central Park. The building will probably, it is said, excel any hotel building in this country or in Europe in magnificence and in extent of its dimensions. It is proposed to expend about two million dollars, including the price paid for the land.

CANCER. According to Galienus's Messenger, a Dr. Brandini of Florence has used citric acid with success in alleviating the pain which accompanies cancer. He applies it in the form of a gargle, composed of four grains of crystallized citric acid and three hundred and fifty grains of common water. Its application once in six or seven hours gives instant relief.

Ayer's Pills. Are you sick, febrile and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings unquiet? If these symptoms are often the result of a bilious condition, a single box of Ayer's Pills will cure you, and be attended by a timely use of the right medicine—Pills of the blood, and let the fluids more on unobstructed channels again. They stimulate the functions of the body, and give it a healthy action, and drive out the impurities which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and danger. Worn-out, feeble, and delicate persons, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health and vigor. What is true and so apparent in the case of the common complaint is also true in many of the most dangerous and dangerous diseases. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are equally, and many of them surely cured by the same medicine. None who know the virtues of Ayer's Pills will suggest to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Dropsy, Constipation, Hemorrhoids, Disordered Bowels, Worms and Suppression, and take them in large doses. They are safe, healthy, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE. For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermitting Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; in- deed, for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has the great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it cures the complaint without the use of Opium. It contains no opium, or any other deleterious substance, nor does it produce any of the injurious effects of opium, shaking the system, or any other deleterious effect. It is safe, and it will cure the most obstinate cases of the Ague, and it is surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by druggists.

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. LEXINGTON, MASS. LEXINGTON, MASS. DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. LEXINGTON, MASS. DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. LEXINGTON, MASS.

Twenty superior Teachers, among whom are Misses DOREA D. WELLS, formerly of the English School, Wrentham, N. Y.; MRS. A. CARLTON, formerly of Phillips Academy, Andover. Send for Catalogue and Circulars to Dr. Lewis, August 11.