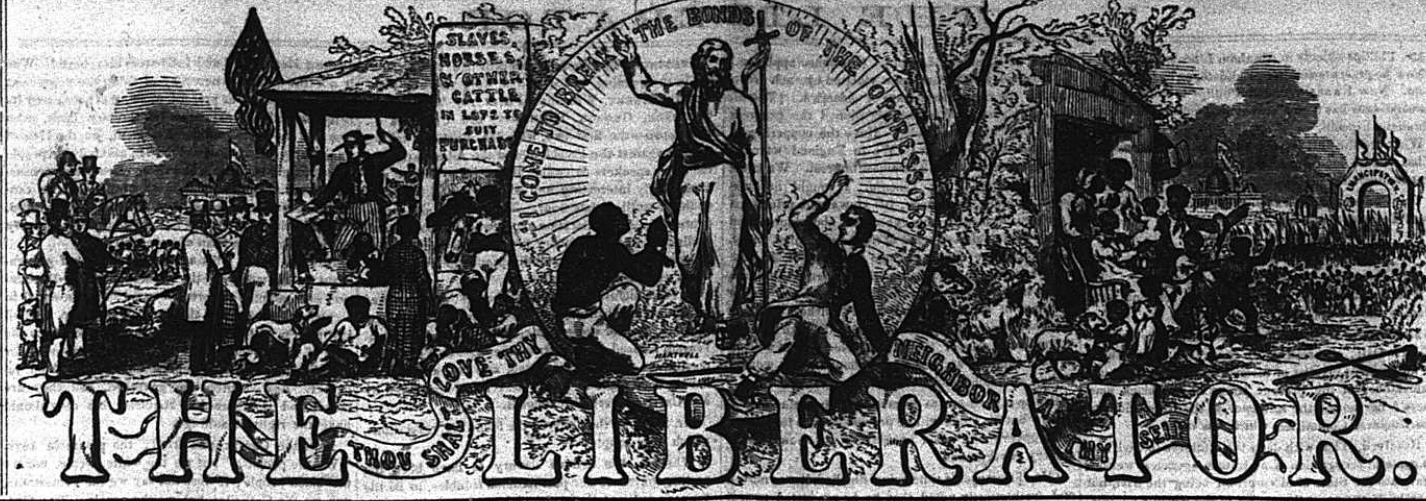


TERMS—Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for the month, if payment is made in advance.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor.



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." "I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all legislative institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Congress and the Army, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES."

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 23. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1739.

The Liberator.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton to Mrs. Dall.

New York, May 7, 1864. My dear friend—I regret that my misapprehension, on your part, of the nature and purpose of the "Woman's National League," should have caused the confusion your letter manifests.

In your invitation of a concealed purpose, you reveal your man of straw, alone vulnerable to your attack. The call for the Convention was legitimately open for a public reply; but the League is in no way responsible for my private letters.

She is ignorant of the science of government—wholly incompetent to judge of the political fitness of a man for the Presidency, while, with the accuracy of a thermometer, she measures a man's moral altitude the moment he enters her presence.

For the moral position of the "Woman's National League," I refer you to our report and resolutions, in which you will find that we, so far from descending into an electioneering caucus or political cabal, by the emancipation of principles, have lifted politics into the sphere of morals and religion.

We differ from you in that, as we near the point of reconstruction, we see "reason for renewed effort in the coming Presidential campaign." However slight you may have been in the past, we, with the mass of Northern women, must mourn our want of "vigilance" must plead guilty to the charge, that we have not guarded the tree of liberty with the care and earnestness they of the South have shown for their "peculiar institution."

As to woman's ignorance of the science of government, we Americans are proverbial for our knowledge of politics and its machinery. When the wife of old John Adams rebuked him for the fatal commission with slavery made in the Constitutional Convention, did he not show the higher statesmanship?

Remember, in the black man we are settling the fundamental principles of morals and government.

It is not a question merely of what shall we do with four millions of Africans, but what are the rights of man. President Lincoln's proclamations are a dead letter, unless backed up by the immortal declaration, "All men are created equal," and our revolution to no purpose, unless in the reconstruction we realize that sublime utterance of the Fathers.

4. What progress should we have made in government if men had always waited for an invitation to take their rights and privileges? Would there have been a House of Commons in the English Parliament if the people had waited for the Lords to inaugurate the movement? Would our revolutionary Fathers ever have founded a republic, and repudiated the monarch and his throne, had they waited for the permission of George III.?

5. "If, through the uncertainties of politicians and the quarrels of demagogues, God led Abraham Lincoln to the executive chair" to clog the wheels of civilization, a dead weight on the people for education at the very moment they needed a pillar of light to go before them in the wilderness, who should say that Pierce and Buchanan were not given for the same purpose; and thus involve God in the absurdity of changing his politics once in four years, and dividing the heavenly hosts into Republicans and Democrats?

6. They who, outside the excitement and competition of a game, calmly watch the moves and chances, often see the results more clearly than those who play. In the conventions of politicians, in the speeches of acknowledged statesmen, either in our day or the past, where do you find deeper, broader, higher principles of policy and government than have been uniformly enunciated in our Anti-Slavery Conventions?

7. The President announcing that addresses to the meeting were then in order.— GEORGE THOMPSON was called for by many voices. In a few words, Mr. T. excused himself from speaking this morning, on the ground of indisposition, which had already obliged him to decline an invitation to the public breakfast of the Tract Society.

8. Mrs. W. R. COLE said she came from the State of Iowa, whose soldiers took the field for the purpose of liberating the slave, and whose people would sustain the Government as long as it labored for the slave, and no longer. He wished to say a practical word in favor of his brother, the negro. The freedmen find great difficulty in obtaining employment in their new position, and those who had wished their release from slavery, they should now make vigorous efforts to give them useful aid in gaining an honest living.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled on Thursday morning, May 25th, in the Melancon, the smaller hall of the Tremont Temple, which was densely filled at the time of opening the meeting, in spite of the customary easterly storm.

- For President: EDMUND QUINCY, of Massachusetts. Vice Presidents: BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth, Mass.; JOHN T. SARGENT, Boston; MRS. ANNA T. DRAPER, Milford; ASA FAIRBANKS, Rhode Island; CLARK GREENMAN, Connecticut; JAMES HUTCHINSON, Jr., Vermont; JERHIEL CLAPLIN, New Hampshire.

Mr. GARRISON vindicated the rule as expedient for the day-sessions. He did not rise to reply to Mr. Foster's speech, but was moved to speak of the immense contrast (brought to his mind by the appearance of his venerable friend, Rev. Mr. Thurston) between the prevalent sentiments existing in 1833, when he first met him in the Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia, and at the present moment.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON wished to speak very briefly. He had feared that, in such unpromising weather, the meeting would be thin this morning, and the numbers assembled show how active, and vital, and increasing is the interest felt in the cause here represented. Mr. Garrison proposed that, in view of the numbers probably desirous to speak, the time of speakers at the day sessions be limited to twenty minutes.

Mr. W. R. COLE said he came from the State of Iowa, whose soldiers took the field for the purpose of liberating the slave, and whose people would sustain the Government as long as it labored for the slave, and no longer. He wished to say a practical word in favor of his brother, the negro. The freedmen find great difficulty in obtaining employment in their new position, and those who had wished their release from slavery, they should now make vigorous efforts to give them useful aid in gaining an honest living.

Mrs. C. H. DALL did not expect to speak; but a woman's word may be timely. The customs of society are to be kept in mind, to some extent; and she objected to any rule being laid down for the social treatment of colored people different from that of white people. Colored people should neither be called into our social and domestic circles, nor excluded from them, on any different principle or rule from those which govern us in our treatment of white persons in like situations and circumstances.

should not end all the black is the political equal of the white.

What then is our present duty? We began with the purpose to secure immediate, unconditional abolition. Everything opposed to it must be removed, be it church, party, or government. We found the church against the slave, and we were compelled to leave the church. We found the government false to the slave, and had to separate ourselves from it.

Mr. GARRISON made objections to the limitation, and protested against favoritism in the allowance of speakers. Mr. GARRISON said he could best refute Mr. Phillips' speech by quoting his own eulogistic words of Mr. Lincoln. How can he reconcile these? Mr. Garrison proceeded to read and comment upon a recent speech of Mr. Phillips.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said—Mr. Garrison acknowledges that Abraham Lincoln is not clear-sighted. (Mr. Garrison—I meant, not as clear-sighted as I am! (Laughter.) But he must see with his own eyes.) That is my objection to him. The American nation never stood in such peril as it does to-day. Mr. Lincoln is honest as I have said, Kentucky honest; but we need a man who both means well and sees well.

Judge him, said Mr. W., by his words and acts; criticize as you may deem necessary; remember he was bound to go by his own judgment, not Mr. Garrison's, or Mr. Phillips's, or Mr. Foster's, or mine. He could not, as President, emancipate a single slave on the ground of justice. He was elected to preserve the nation, not primarily to abolish slavery; and he must respect the oath he had taken.

Resolved, That we have read with unfeigned surprise in the editorial columns of the Anti-Slavery Standard of May 21st the following:—"We presume that almost all of those who have for the last twenty years stood out from political action will feel that they can use it at this juncture without coveting with Death and agreeing with Hell!"

He then proceeded to say—I wish now to take as a text for a moment the opening sentence of the letter of Abraham Lincoln read by Mr. Wright. He says he never knew what it was not to think slavery wrong. Yet, as a member of Congress, he added a pro-slavery clause to the bill offered by Mason of Virginia, for the rendition of fugitive slaves. I make these two points—

His anti-slavery belief has been consistent with his voluntary service of slavery, whenever it was brought into peril.

He touched slavery only when it was indispensably necessary, and when he had exhausted every other possible method. These are exactly the reasons why I oppose his reelection. The rebellion broke out in 1861. Military necessity authorized him, from the moment he saw it would be an efficient weapon in the war, to attack slavery.

Mr. GARRISON said he could best refute Mr. Phillips' speech by quoting his own eulogistic words of Mr. Lincoln. How can he reconcile these? Mr. Garrison proceeded to read and comment upon a recent speech of Mr. Phillips. We ought to remember the condition of the country when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. The large Democratic minority threatened, and manifold dangers beset him on every hand.

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The President wants abolition, in a certain sense, but he is not willing to use the means for it. Why does he keep Blair in the possession of such power and patronage, all given to the support of slavery? Three years of the Administration have given us the means of judging it. The President told me that Banks was a failure. Now, sixteen months after, he still remains.

MR. LINCOLN is honest, after a certain sort. But in his later career, Thurlow Weed has shaken in his eyes the glittering tangle of the next Presidency. He looks to the conservative part of the nation for his election. He interferes with slavery, even now, just as little as he possibly can.

MR. LAMONT said he had fought for \$11 per month, having been with the First Massachusetts regiment from the beginning of the war. Would Mr. Phillips do as much? He spoke in defence of Mr. Lincoln; he didn't vote for Mr. Lincoln, having been doubtful of him on anti-slavery grounds, but confident fully in his own power. As was said in Tremont Temple, the other evening, by a young chaplain of the Christian Commission, when Boston's peerless orator goes down upon his knees to ask counsel of God, as President Lincoln habitually does, then may the former properly criticize the latter.

Afternoon. Mr. Sargent, one of the Vice Presidents, called the meeting to order, and introduced to the audience WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

Mr. Brown hoped the interest manifested in Presidential candidates would not prevent continued action for our peculiar work, the abolition of slavery. The old work of bringing the right and wrong of slavery before the hearts and consciences of men needs to be done now as much as ever. He was pleased with the remarks of Mrs. Dall in the morning. The blacks ask only their liberty, and the opportunity of acting and working for themselves. This was all that he and his brethren asked of the people of this nation.

MR. PHILLIPS introduced the following resolutions: [By some mistake of the Secretaries, the resolutions of Mr. Phillips have not been handed to us, and therefore, we are unable to print them in this connection.]—Ed. Lib.

REV. MR. CALTHROP, of England, had taken deep interest in the debate of the morning. As a comparison of views, it was good. If a prelude to a division of the Anti-Slavery forces of the country, he must say, God forbid! We know the friendship between Wendell Phillips and Mr. Garrison will not be broken; may the anti-slavery movement not be broken by them! The people now are inquiring of the great anti-slavery idea. We should be ready to suggest practical measures, that the inquiring nation may be saved. He thought that two errors had been committed by Abolitionists at the outset. The first, that they had too much committed themselves to non-resistance. All begin to see that some wars are righteous methods in God's Providence. John Brown opened many eyes. He would encourage every man to go and strike a blow against oppression by the bayonet. The second error was unwilling abolition and disunion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT of these errors should be made. Let us see to it that there be no scattering policy among the friends of freedom. Let them speak freely, but not separate; like the noble Gen. Rice, when dying, let us have our face turned to the enemy. The Finance Committee were instructed to take collections of contributions for the expenses of the Convention.

REV. SAMUEL MAY, JR. suggested the need of attention to the financial question, and gave notice that the Finance Committee would now pass round to receive the contributions of the audience. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH said—Our friend from England, the last speaker, has told us of two mistakes made (as he thinks) by the Abolitionists. On the other hand, they have taken two most important precautions for the success of their enterprise. First, though not taking the specific ground of Non-Resistance, they determined, in laboring for the slave, to use only moral means, and decline the use of physical force. Next, they chose to show a practical consistency with their view of the pro-slavery character of the Constitution, and refused to employ political servants to act under the vicious provisions of that Constitution; that is to say, they refused to vote for Government officers. In these two particulars they showed their belief in and their reliance on sound principle.

REV. EDWIN THOMPSON thought Abolitionists did well to accept principles; but Mr. Calthrop was mistaken in thinking that any considerable number of Abolitionists had ever been non-resistants. God had raised up witnesses to appeal to slaveholders for their conversion. There had been continual differences and free discussion. We could listen to differences without being disturbed. The work would go on. Abolitionists did not have it all to do, though having a leading responsibility. John A. Andrew, Charles Sumner, Joshua R. Gidding, J. Q. Adams, were helpers. The power of God is in the cause; but we are not yet a repentant people. We have interfered with slavery only as a "military necessity." We need to contribute largely to continue the moral agitation of the question. All men should be free and as brethren. God has made of one blood all nations of men. Garrison's name will live—those who mobbed him will be forgotten. Let us go forward in our work till there shall be no slave left in his chains. REV. JERHIEL CLAPLIN said—We don't ask on the Anti-Slavery platform what a man's religious or political belief is, but whether he is an Abolitionist. Our friend from England mistook in saying that the Abolitionists generally were non-resistants. One of the glories of the Anti-Slavery platform is that it tolerates all manner of opinions. We all think patriotically upon all subjects, except Abolition. He himself preferred to consider the moral rather than the political aspects of the subject, and he thought that those aspects were needed by the community still. MR. MOORE, of Lynn, thought with a previous speaker that the Abolitionists had made a mistake in advocating disunion. No possible benefit could come from disunion. He believed in fidelity to moral principle. He did not believe in isolation. He would go into the world, and combat its evils: if he could not get all he desired, he would get all he could. Abolitionists ought to go to the ballot-box. This Government, bad as it was, was the best hope of the world. We must go forward, and try to roll back the dark wave of slavery. HENRY C. WRIGHT said—I have held one, and only one position on the subject of slavery, namely, that it is a self-evident wrong, and the right of all men to liberty is a self-evident right. If the Bible, or the

The following sketch of proceedings is from the correspondence of the Boston Journal:- CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 31. The Convention met in Chapin Hall at 11 o'clock.

The Convention met in Chapin Hall at 11 o'clock. There were two or three hundred persons present.

RESOLUTIONS.

- 1. That the Federal Union shall be preserved. 2. That the Constitution and Laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

13. That the right of free speech, press and habeas corpus must be held inviolate, save in districts in which martial law has been declared, and that the right of assemblage be secured to all men absolutely equal before the law.

14. That the national policy known as the Monroe doctrine should be maintained by the Administration.

15. That the Convention should be so amended as to give the President and Vice President the right to be elected by the direct vote of the people.

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Statesmanship said, therefore, seize at once the God-given opportunity to end it, at the same time that you, in the quickest, shortest and cheapest manner, annihilate the rebellion!

For three years, the Administration has lavished money without stint, and drenched the land in blood, and it has not even yet thoroughly and heartily struck the slave system.

Mr. Lincoln's friends tell us that if he is re-elected, he is resolved to pursue the same policy and obey the same Cabinet.

There is no plan of reconstruction possible within twenty years, unless we admit the black to citizenship and the ballot, and use him, with the white, as the basis of States.

Against such recognition of the blacks, Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by prejudice and avowal. Men say, if we elect him, he may change his views.

The administration, therefore, I regard as a civil and military failure, and its avowed policy ruinous to the North in every point of view.

I think the Convention should incorporate in its platform the demand for an amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting slavery everywhere within the Republic, and forbidding the States to make any distinction among their citizens, on account of color or race.

Wishing you all success, and prepared to second your efforts to remove this Administration, I am, yours, &c.,

WENDELL PHILLIPS. EDWARD GLIBERT, Esq., New York. INVITATION TO THE REV. SELLA MARTIN.

The manuscript of the following lines was contributed by Whittier, to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair: THE CAUSE.

God mend his heart who cannot feel The impulse of a holy zeal; And sees not with his own eyes, Thy martyr's self-sacrifice!

Not to the swift nor to the strong The battles of the right belong; For he who strikes for freedom, wears The armor of the captive's prayers;

To-day a delegation, consisting of Rev. Dr. Bridge, Senator Doolittle and Hon. A. Hubbe, waited upon President Lincoln.

A veteran in the great Anti-Slavery contest of America died yesterday, Bradford R. Giddings, at Montreat, in the 69th year of his life.

The Cincinnati Commercial, (says the Tribune) has the following account of a man in office who actually works for nothing, and finds himself! If any one has a portrait and biography.

While in front of Vicksburg, in conversation with a Union officer, Gen. Grant, without expecting to be ever called to the place, gave his views of the proper plan to capture Richmond.

The "Old Fogies" Displeased.—This is Anniversary week in Boston. The man selected to preach the discourse before the American Tract Society.

Who are the people! The getters up of the Convention at Cleveland, which meets to-morrow, have done a very cool thing.

LOUISIANA A FREE STATE. FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 31—11:26 P. M.

Whatever may be said of some objectionable features of the President's plan of reconstruction in Louisiana, every friend of freedom must rejoice that the Constitution now under consideration in the State Convention will contain an explicit prohibition of slavery.

Section 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime, wherewith the party was clothed, is prohibited throughout the State.

The importance of General Sherman's victories. The cheering news of the continued success of General Sherman and his progress into the interior of Georgia, comes to us from official sources.

A colored woman owing slaves.—A correspondent with the Banks Expedition writes as follows:—Near Clarksville, in Natchitoches parish, several of our officers halted at a plantation owned by a full-blooded negro woman.

Fearful Accident. The Lowell News of May 31, says that on the same day, as Mrs. Milton Aldrich was driving a horse up Middlesex street from Central, the animal became frightened.

The Tables Turned. The widow of the late Ex-President John Tyler has written to President Lincoln complaining that Gen. Will has arrested a slave owner who had been flogging his female chattels.

The Old Pen Mania in Philadelphia. It is to be purchased by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which has raised \$30,000 for that purpose.

Jobbing on Gas Fixtures. n the most careful manner. Gas fixtures furnished and put up, and Gas Fixtures and Glass Pipes, leaks stopped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas cleaned of all kinds furnished at short notice.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC. If being a well-known fact that the brave men composing the 54th and 55th Regiments Mass. Vols. have, since they have been in their country's service, received no pay, and also that hundreds of them have fallen in defense of the American flag.

FREEDOM FOR ALL.—Wm. Wells will speak on the above subject as follows: At Gilmore Hall, Raynham, Sunday, June 5, at 2 P. M. Baptist Church, Taunton, "7-12."

COLLECTORS BY E. H. HEYWOOD. Feltonville, \$3; Northboro', 10; South Natick, 2 1/2; West Boylston, 75c; Lowell, 10; 00.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will attend a Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Progress in Middlebury, N. Y., on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June; and lecture in Washington and Saratoga counties, N. Y., till July 1st.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 62 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children.

TO LET, for the Summer season, one of the most desirable residences in Lynn, situated on Sagamore Hill, free from dust, mosquitoes and other annoyances.

DIED.—In this city, April 29, Mrs. ELIZA JACKSON STANLEY, aged 63; for many years a member of the First Independent Baptist Church in Joy Street, and justly regarded by all her acquaintances as a devoted Christian.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 16th ult., HARRIET, wife of William H. Burleigh, Esq. She was one among the early Abolitionists. She never faltered in her devotion to the cause of freedom.

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GAS FIXTURES. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Messrs H. B. Stanwood & Co., now Messrs. Shreve, Stanwood & Co., where he has been employed for the last four years.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champoning and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOMEN who desire to have their hair restored to its natural color and to have it restored in any part of the world, are assured in every city in the country.

BOARDING. MRS. R. A. SMITH would inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken house No. 43, Grove Street, Boston, where Boarding is furnished for many years at moderate terms.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER. No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

THE Gifts to Yale College recently have reached the magnificent sum of \$480,000, via Ellsworth bequest, \$60,000; Joseph E. Sheffield, \$100,000; State of Connecticut, \$100,000; J. S. Battell, \$100,000; S. B. Chittenden, \$80,000; A. B. Street, \$35,000; unknown, \$90,000; making in the aggregate, \$480,000.

The Providence Press says a church in Newport, taking high ground in favor of the equality of the colored race with whites, has still on the books of its corporation, a rule that no colored person shall be admitted into any pew in the church.

ZINC. A large proportion of the public may not be aware that the use of zinc vessels for domestic purposes is extremely dangerous.

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Poetry.

For the Liberator. ARABEL'S CHOICE. BY ANNETTA COOPER KIRKLAND. She sat at the feet of her mother— Sat with a dreamy air, And her delicate hand played listlessly With a lock of her glossy hair.

"My whole soul's love, my mother, Forever is won to thee, Who could purchase a slave-freed country, Though bought with blood and a grave."

Selections.

BRIG. GEN. R. P. BUCKLAND.

Last week we laid before our readers a letter from F. W. Bingham, also a statement of S. M. Wheaton, in relation to a charge made in the Cleveland Leader by a correspondent, "A. D. O.," that General BUCKLAND, in the administration of affairs, as Commander in Chief of the District of Memphis, Tenn., had delivered up to slavery two colored children.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIRT.

Apart from the prestige given to the Fair by the attendance upon the introductory exercises of the President of the United States, there was a personal significance in his visit which is a subject for gratulation. The heartiness with which he was welcomed, the unbounded applause with which he was greeted, contrasted so broadly with the antagonism which he avoided encountering on his first passage through the city after his election, that he must have been keenly and gratefully impressed with the change.

responsibility he is obliged to bear, awakened the sympathy of all, while the characteristic humor and cheerfulness which support him in his heaviest trials afforded a well-grounded trust that his health may not sink under the pressing weight of his duties.

"Others, good, perhaps, as he Have we tried them in the war-time's flame? Do we know if they will stand, If in his hour of need, their right hands are to be raised, Seeking for the Right, in Heaven's name!

SPANISH OPINIONS OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

Below we give a very interesting correspondence between the liberals of Catalonia, in Spain, and Carolina Coronado de Perry, wife of our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, a Spanish lady of great accomplishments as an author and an orator.

LETTER OF THE CATALAN LIBERALS.

BARCELONA, October, 1863. To the Lady Donna Carolina Coronado de Perry.—Dear Madam: The profound and affectionate admiration with which you inspire us moves us to address you these lines. It is long since we knew, through your beautiful poetry, your delicate sentiments, and through your critical writings, the elevation of your ideas.

MADRID, January 1st, 1864.

There is something inexplicably depressing in this epithet, which can hardly be given in English. It is the sign of a man who has no heart for the struggle for young humanity, who has no sympathy with the noblest of our race, who is not even a man of letters.

THE RICHMOND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument, as the reader who has seen it knows, is an elegant structure, both in design and artistic finish. It stands in the centre of a circular base about twenty-five feet in diameter, and consists of a column about fifteen feet in height, mounted on a polygonal pedestal or star.

REPLY OF CAROLINA CORONADO.

"To Don Mariano Vaque, Don Paul Armeñgol and others: My FRIENDS: It is so long since I abandoned my literary tasks to devote myself to the care of my children, and live forgotten in the world, that your letter has surprised me."

THE QUALITIES OF THE NEGROES FOR SOLDIERS.

In a recent edition of the Liberator, edited by John C. Hamilton, the son of the author, and published by H. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city, we find in his historical notice of the colored troops, a list of the qualities of the American Negroes, as early as the days of the American Revolution.

SUNSHINE: A NEW NAME FOR A POPULAR LECTURE ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

A NEW NAME FOR A POPULAR LECTURE ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN. BY MRS. DALL, Author of "Woman under the Law," &c. [Lectured in Boston, &c.] Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

spirit of the hero embodied there must have felt like resigning his high post in heaven, and taking the flesh again, to reënter the infernal rebellion.

In our own beautiful Cadiz was born the avenger of Maryland, terror of the armies of Lee, who, in one solo battle, gained the renown which, from the sea of America, has come over the waves to reach the shores of Spain.

RETURNING REASON.

In the House of Lords on the 29th ult., in reply to an attack by Lord Derby, Earl Russell defended the course of the Ministry with respect to the rains built by the Messrs. Laird, taking ground which will be observed with great satisfaction in this country.

WHY DISGUSTING?

The Louisville Journal speaks of what it calls a "very disgusting thing," namely, a placard said to have been recently issued by an officer recruiting negro troops in Kentucky.

PAYING LOYAL MEN FOR THEIR SLAVES.

We are not the advocate of paying loyal men for their slaves, beyond the bounty of \$300 offered by the Government, when the negroes are enlisted in the service.

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