# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 30.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1,434

National Inti-Slavery Standard. the

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, 114 Office, No. 39 Nussau Street, New York

AARON M. POWELL, Editor.

NENDELL PHILLIPS, Special Editorial Contributo.

For rates of Advertising and Club terms see Fourth page.

THE "PERILS OF THE HOUR."

ADDRESS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE series of meetings under the auspices of the pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society concluded with an annual Festival at Horticultural Hall, on Friday evening Nov. 8. There was a large attendance the special attraction of the evening being a promised cration by Wendell Phillips, on "The Peri was thorn." Mr. Phillips spoke as follows:

LEMES AND GENTLANDEN: The hour is one of moment; not only of apparent great material danger
ment and only of apparent great material danger
ment in the public, but it is one of which men's opinions
are continually divided as to the character of the
danger, and the method by which it is to be averted. Of conne, in speaking of it I shall have ocscion to refer to, and, perhaps to criticize, parties
and men. Please understand me, that in all the
process of criticism. I have no motive distinct from
that of any one of you, and that is to benefit the
public; to endeavor in the speediest and easiest
manner to secure the end which every good citizen
has in view. I have no desire to refer to the past,
except so far as it will throw hight hereafter distinety in the future. I ame sure I have no desire
either to wound the feelings or to mar the reputation of any American. The crew on board the ship
in the toss of winds do not quarrel. There is no
time for quarreling; there is no time for angry diszons is not only bound to take it for granted, but
his labor is was unless he can rightly take it for
granted, that the great mass of his fellow-citizens
have hot one, sincere, single-cyed and honest de-

In my contempation to-day, as in the Summer [180], after the proclamation of Abraham Lincelon, there should be neither a Republican nor a Democrat. We are all citizens. We have one longing desire, and that is to have an united country, prosperous and permanently happy. I take it for granted that every man before me, no matter what his jets may be as to the method; to matter what his inc of party, has but one contral purpose and point, and that is, in the shortest time, at the cheapest rate, in the most effectual manner, to care the great disease of the Republic, and to make us cagain forcer. So, whatever I have to say, if in the ferror of the moment I should trespass upon your sympathies, remember it was not intended for your paper. The propose of the propose o

I believe that the idea of American civilization as angle one, the one idea of faith based on husanity, and totally unconscious of parties, of color and of races, and all other distinctions that are occidental. I believe that the one esential idea, he moderlying lendency, the point to which we raviate is humanity, simply divested of its accidental. It is the corner-stone of the Republic. It was to rise to a noble level, it was to throw off he garnishing of wealth and moral education, not knowing exacelly what they came for, that the Purian and Cavalidar, the New Englander and Virgin-an, came to this const. They obeyed a great implies which a very few of them comprehended. They built much better than they knew. It was an apparent exigency of Fortunes, that they went forth, but they were charged by God with a mis-on which they feelby and imperfectly comprehended: to found a state where every germ of the solid and thought that God trusted to the world should have free and undisturbed space to grow. Solid and the state of the training that the state of the visual to the state of the state of the visual to the state of t

into roll-cate, in spite of curselves, unconscious, if not roll-cate, the race made its way forward. All the time as very few men were conscious of the anagonistic, the time as very few men were conscious of the anagonistic means and the second way to be a supported or the construction of the construction

they would have to endure. That was theultimate goal, as much as the Fathers dared to hope. In other words, as I once before illustrated it, our Fathers built a cannou, filled its bore half full of anthractic coal at white heat, boured upon it a quantity of powder, and hoped—not expected, but only boned—it would not burst.

hoped—it would not burst.

In 1861 the explosion came. The irresistible antagonism of the two ideas could no longer be confined within civil limits. It broke outsito bullets, cannon, and wast traines. Then began a different cornes of American statesmanhip; then was show that God's laws never intermitted their penalties; that you cannot transgress without blinding the moral sentiments. Then when the two classes of men looked at the problem, one said we have learned, seventy years' experience is quite enough. We have decided that these two elements cannot abide side by side peaceably. The other said, Now have learned no such thing. The old element which at one end of the line, was limited by Buchanan, and which at the other end of the line, touched the centre of the Republican party, fell withering.

when the old Federal element was preserved an the bosom of the Whig party; for the Genesis of ideas is an eccessary for our best interest and progress any other. Hamilton, who ulstrawised the masses on that side, and Jefferson who believed in nothing, fought to rule the nation; then this destard party that stole the glorious name of Democrat, and believed neither in God nor man, chutched the hearts of the people. The less of that incredulous spirit was still apparent in 1881. The conservative element of the Republican party could not said did not believe that the moral sense of the nation was buried. Yet, in the words of our margit Freeindent, it was the duty of statemanship to save slavery and the nation at the same time. The duty of the magistrate of this land was to save the nation without touching slavery. Thus was little decreased into the recognition but guarantee. Thus was put saide the exception into the rule, giving to slavery not recognition but guarantee. Thus was put saide the about some proper, the right of personal liberty, the marriage institution, and normal elements of Sexon civilization. Any statemanship would have said, no matter how dark the cloud, the robelion will cease. Never mind how much protection to slavery, I mean to save this State without destroying the marriage institution; I mean to ave civil freedom without destroying the demanship would have said, no matter how dark the cloud, the robelion of slavery, I mean to aver this State without destroying the marriage institution; I mean to aver civil freedom without destroying the demanship was that it libelled truth and put fetters on loyally. It is birth. But the corror of that the conditional toleration of alwavery was a guarantee. On the contrary, the other divergent channel of American constitutional voleration of alwavery was a guarantee. On the contrary, the other divergent channel of American constitutional voleration of always and a fault; I have the price, a manular of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of th

the Constitution.
For the first time in the history of the country the Constitution remanded its magnistrate back to nature; and let him see as a President all he could see as a man. When it gave him that right, economy and patriotism and duty to the State, all the blood of our soldier heroes to insure perpetuity and promptness of results, dictated that the first hunderbolt which he hurled at the rebellion should be that which would be sure to kill it, and guarantee peace the moment it was killed. Now, any friends, as I said, there is no me in going back to the past except for the light that flashes on the present. The light thrown on the present moment from the past suggests this:—We stand at the same point of divergence to-day; and it is comprisinge and right to bring back the South as she stands to-day, to the great results achieved for freedom, no matter what are the essentials. The divergent line is a thought which says to the nation in the laws of God, whether you like it or not, in the essence of things, whether you see it or not, there is but one permanent corner-stone for the peace of this people; and that is by the present recognition of the glorious results of the war. It is the fact that the negro has on this America.

(Cacces,)

Do not think the negro stands here to announce that principle or reject it in behalf of the race you represent; not in the least. The man who has here such a right to-day; the man who has the most right to fold his arms and await the future 1 with the least anxiety; the man who is under the least cloud, is the negro. He is the only man, hi is the only race, that, no matter what happens, no matter what clouds and thunderboth break over tug, can see no change that will not be for the

better. In not just now arguing to the white race of this continent on the ground of duty; there is a another argument than that—a selfah our. It is no sort of consequence what your prejudices are; it is no acri of consequence how bound you are to a certain policy. This is an evidentithing—that God han one put it within the bounds of possibility that in this generation this Union should be harmonically approximated with a leaving out of the negro. Despress was made of the leaving out of the negro.

You may by it, but it cannot be done. Instead of holding these black men alood, and keeping the negro at urns' length, every sensible man, with the light of history streaming over his pathway, knows that the white new should be righteen. Thank God, there are four millions of black men south of Mason and Dixon's line who have the

tisse: it is mere common sense tisse every land out titled to have that power, who would use it for the cause of the Union, should be entrated with the cause of the Union, should be entrated with the tisse of the Union, should be entrated with the tisse of the Union, should be entrated with the decided in a walnut chair, on groon volvet, with cause of the statemanhip. It is all hombing. A man acaded in a walnut chair, on groon volvet, with cause of the contrave, the sade of the statemanhip, on the contrave, the sade of the contrave, that could be supported by the sade of the contrave, that could be supported by the sade of the contrave, that every conviction, on the contrave, that every conviction of the contrave, that every conviction of the contrave of t

not come out unpossoned at the last?

Here we stand to-day, and the miracle is w
were so ready in that cell for the right and th
trnc. Doubtless every man is bound to rejoic
and thank God to-night when he thinks that if te
years ago I, or any one, had stood on a platfor
like this, and told you men of Philadelphia yo
shall live in ten years to see negroes dictate th
law in Richmond, and seated in the Capitol of Ab
bama to form a Constitution for the State, yo
would have hissed me from the hall and sent me t
a lunatic asylum. But to-day we live here to on
fess that we heartily recognize the permanentstric
the nation has made; but there is a limit to it,
when you come to the illustration you must a
knowledge.

when you come to the innertation you make a knowledge.

We have got two elements at the South, blact and white. In what mood of mind are they Well, some men imagine after Antietum, and Get typburg, and Atlanta, and the surrender of Rich mond, and Lee going back to be President of College, that every Southerner is rip for Union They think that a little smoke and half-a-handre cannon on the soil of Virginia have made the Soutleower. My friends, if five years will turn the principles of young and fercent man to the mature conviction of men of maiddle life, he is not swort the turning. The mistakes of a generation are in that way; history does not show it to be thus God never calls for the areas of new ideas by this method. God removes great mistakes by His mes senger, Death; and when a man's brain is coold for a new idea, his heart too stiff and light

memon. Out removes given imanase of the most senger, Dealty, and when a man's brain in too the cold for a new idea, his heart too siff and light- thound to come up to any turther progress, he yearly hides them from the world, and gives room for the new idea to tike its place.

Do you think that if Bull Kun had been the last shattle of the robellion, that it would have forced be Phihadelphia into the belief that slavery was right?

Do you think that if you were to have Bull Rank were the world was proved to the world was provided to the provided that the provided t

Independence? I will tell you, No. That when Gabriel's trump sounded you would find Massachnests crying out, in spite of all, that man was created equal. (Cheers.) And so the same principle crists in the South. Come with me to Georgis, and I will show you a woman whose delicate hands and nover done a bit of work until after she was forty years old. She had counted her revenue in her past life at from eighty to nearly one hundred thousand dollars yearly; she gave her husband and two sons to the Confederate army, and they lie under the sed of the rebellion; now she works from early dawn in earling for her boardiers that she may thus earn the bread for her children. Do you think such men and women are ashmed of the corrictions? Do you think they will likely part with them? We have abolished alavery; we can do it. We cannot abolish the master. If you at

twenty to twenty-five years to clapse.
You are building on a quicksand. You have got to curb them with iron; you have got to curb them with iron; you have got to curb them down with grantie to make them asfe to build upon.
I appeal to philosophy; I appeal to common sense.
I have no prequide against Jeff. Davis, Beaure-gard, and Wade Hampton. I respect them in a certain sense as decided men. Now I know these men as exactly as I know my own impulsos. I know that if you had whipped Now England back to Flymonth Rock, you could not ever wipe out of her people the principles that her forefathers brought there. That is no compliment to New England; it is just as ture of the South. You can never build safely on Beauregard and Hampton and others of that element. I tell you, as a student of history and as a business man, if the South was one homogeneous white race, this Union could not be restored for "lwenty years; the vory circumstance that was he accorded by us is that their

greatly instrumental in restoring the Union.

Now, then, from that I arrive at my idea of restoration. It is not whether I like negro suffrage
or not; it is not whether I like negro suffrage
or not; it is not whether it may have been the best
things or not. We don't make governments of the
best things. I know that negro suffrage would
lead to the prompt, reasonable, and quick restoration of the Union. There is no path to it except
by negro suffrage; no other men talk in a very
specious way of negro equality in South Carolina. Ay
and then weak Republicaes shrink back and say, I
am not in favor of negroizing South Carolina. Ay
dear friends, the question is not what you will do
or will not do; the attempt to save it by anything
else is like the attempt of 1861 and 1802 to save the
Union without touching slavery. Men thought
they could do it; that it was their duty to do it;
and they tried to do it, burying in the swamps of
the Chickahoming the best blood of the nation, and
expending three thousand millions of dellars. But
food took them by the hand, led them up to the

In 1863 statesmanship bowed his head, but con non senso abolished slavery. In the signs

ship of the republic to be too heavily loaded, and that you caunot swim unless you throw over the carge of principles? I say it makes no matter what becomes of the hull when the cargo is gone; the only thing before us is to get the idea into the White House which makes the adety of the republic. I know the idea which is finally to guide this nation safely, and the only idea that on do it, it for us to finish the work God has given this nation to do. It cannot be done until a magnitute sits in the White House who is color-blind; till he does

not know the colored man from the white man.

Left me say to you one thing which I think is it ure, and that is all that we gained, if the South I house back into Congress—all that we gained as the fruits of the war we lose if ahe comes back not in the progress. Don't think me a fanatic—and I am tonly giving what Sheridan said when in Boston if Centlemon, I have met no loyalist in the South that did not have a black stin." (Applause,) it when I say any reconstruction that does not bring those whose votes are loyalty—and, in truth, loy-the stip of the s

Gentlemen, look at the history of legislation, suppose two-thrids of Massachusetts should put a prohibitory law on the statute-book; what is the history of it next year? that large minority comes up into the Legislature, and they file down, and rind down, and pare away, and undermine, and pick to pieces, and muddle, and checkmate the whole of the past legislation. The consequence is that for ten years after that statute gets on its feet its object is almost null. Take the tariff, the merchants put tariff on the statute-book by a large majority and they think the work is done. They maddling, putting the judiciary at the law, constraing, maddling, putting the judiciary at the law, constraing the phrases of the statute, misstating, and fundly that statute is almost void in attaining the object of its creation. That is the history of legislation.

tory of legislation will be re-ensiced upon the statute-books of the country, and in ten years it is confused and undermined. You know this. If will be a most successful follow, you think, if, for instance, the South has given up every hope of re-triving their debt. Why, when the news of the late election in Pennsylvania reached Georgia in Gleial or unnotificial testimony, what did the slave-holders do? The late slave-holders do? The late slave-holders do? The late slave-owners made lists of their emandpated slaves, figure upon them the price of 1860, got all their documents ready; for what Simply to file them in Congress some day—ent that near, they think—and claim compensation for them. The moment New England sent its returns, and Pennsylvania appeared above ground with it action, their expectations arone, and they seven in the moment of the contract of the contra

something—let us trade—let us trade !"
Let South Carolina be compensated for her
slaves—the national credit would be depreciated,
the bonds would sink, and a voice would come up
from the sea-board, from the hundreds of thousands of families, saving, grant saything, but only
save the credit. And when the great emergency
would seem so near, the people would say, grant
anything; and the object of the Southern people
would be accomplished. But there never was
in 1862; and the warriers of this nation have made
up their minds that this epoch is the epoch of
justice, and with their trusted leaders they are
controlled to the controlled of the controlled they are
the controlled to the controlled they are
the controlled they are the controlled they are
the controlled the controlled they are
the controlled the controlled the controlled the controlled they are
the controlled the

The intellect of this great nation is like the Intellect of 1862, the molten lara which cries out, "Hamp me with any name, but let it be the name of liberty." They want the world to know that they as a people will make this nation a just nation for all time; and they will do it. This is the condition of the nation. From the action of the Democratic party, the response from Ohio, th Seymours, Fendletons, Vallandigham, Woods, and others, the anation has learned a lesson. Wha gave us the defeat in Ohio, Connection, and the other States? What did this but the action of the Republican party stead, which tore up the pre gramme into forgament, instead of keeping i whole. When, in 1807, it was declared by Congress in the Constitutional Amendment that the necosity of the hour demanded negro suffragmation in resource, it was sent out as a policy—when the nation in its hour of peril demander—muce aded by the Republican party as a medical to we the integrity and honor of the national ways in a timis great measure is to the Schule, feeling then

elves endorsed in their rebellious policy—and will in thelpy lis working—I say that we are in the trough w of the see, instead of riding on its waves. And is until we set forth by a grand deelaration that the nessures which the nation adopted in its direst to cours shall be upheld, the bonds of this nation—is nade to sustain the country and to aid in risid; stating its honor and power—are in constant prefil. g

with whom I spent a day, born in North Carolina. A Drashyterian declargema, and a professor in a college in a Southern State, a professor of more philosophy, and a man who was forced into the laterabilities because everybody went into it, survived and wont back to his professorabily when the war considerabilities to the professor six the day man, he went out and taught the negroes in the night time. No sooner did his white students hear of the state that the state of t

Democratic wire-pullers in that vicinity?

And what effect will all this have on the finances of the country? Don't think I make too menh of thance; don't think I dwell too much upon it; lont asy I make too much of the debt. Debt is imply a word of dollars and cents in France. Debt is only a question of coin and paper in Engand. But debt in America is a moral element, What makes the difference between the American mechanic and laborer and the Dutch, French and takina? This is it. When Saturday night come to that American laborer, he has a dollar left after buying all necessary for the subsistence of his family—this to have for Christmas, which, when it comes, will find him better off, with something to buy a book, paper, go to a lecture, or in sending his to to gain an otheration at some academy. This to the great method in which Americana live, every succeeding generation constantly stepping higher. With the German pessant it is a recurring wish

that to-morrow may be as good as was yesterday, A Yankee never made that prayer. It is with him a prayer that to-morrow may be better than to-day or yesterday; and with the supplus dollar the father came to be detacated, and uplifted a stage higher than his ancestors. But this dobt lies like poor no American evilization and progress. Would to Good that it could be paid up quiebly, would to God that it could be paid up quiebly, would to God that it could be paid up quiebly, would to got the property of the property of the property of the good of the total to the market, because that will cause it to be as a heavy yobe passed around the neck of the American laborer wherever the fing floats. You and I kngw in that next move of 1808, when the American people are to choose a new inspiration for the uext four years—are to launch—we should never do an act to retard the progress of the duty which shall be imposed upon us. You semont wreck the simp, thank 'Goo is "Assumptions defeat the great American people. Based on a rook the blood of our fathers emented—standing fair on the tree principles of right, the glorious

ship shall float out the storm.

Some content themselves in anying, "Well, it will all be over in twenty years; we will drift along all be over in twenty years; we will drift along all right." No; God don't role the world by drifts. Galveston never drifted to Platiladelphis; Tense never drifted in the Pennytvania. Galveston mey be lifted into Philadelphis; Tease never drifted or the men who know and feel what they want by giving their assistance to get it! Races do not move nor drift; you shuggards will be lifted by earnest men somewhere. These men in the South will not drift, but they ash gargards will be lifted by carnest men somewhere. These men in the South will not drift, but they may be elevated. Let the weelf feel by our action in 1808. Let us put a right idea in the Presidential chair; such as idea as your Thad. Stevens represents. (Applanse.) I don't say the nam, I don't oar ea sything for man, but I use the nam of Stevens as a counter for the idea that the represents; if we put such as idea in the chair, we will gain seventy-fire per cent. of what the war has carned. Test McCellen, and you will carn two and a half per cent. I don't care for the names merely, I use then as symbols of the ideas they represent.—all I

want is to get what the optoor has earned.

When I aw those boys go out of Boston—the young men from colleges and sebools, the husbands from their wives, sons from their parents, it was a sad day; but sadder still when they came back with weaker ranks and bannes in rugs, when I saw standing about me those who sat at home and did not record one word or one—word spoken or deed of action to guarantee the terms searced by their soldiers' blood. I remember the disastrons, bloody defect at Ball's Bind"—when the Germans of the Simeteenth Regiment lot all their officers, and the Imagistracy of Massachinestis sent down men there are the supplied of the soldiers saying; "Tell them we are here for an idea, and sak that you should put at our head a man that has an idea for which we would be willing to die. And, now,

"Tell them we are here for an idea, and ass may you should put at our head a man that has an idea for which we would be willing to die. And, now, that same petition which these Germans sent up to the Governor of Massachusetts—the men that skeep in the swamps of the Chicakhominy cry cut to you to put into the White House a man for whose polies they would be willing to die.

And now, iclow-circuss, who has to succeed to that position? (A Voice—rant!") I'es, Ulysses B. Grant, the great General. Lot me say flast no man more readily accords him his great military fame than I do. Place him, if you wil, among the Wellingtons, Napoleons, and Cessars of history. Lie down at his feet, and thank him that by the cannon and edge of the sword he saved the Republic. When he said to the nation, "I wit light to toto this line, if it thats forever," he mean it, it is it necessary that we should sake of such iman, who never quits the line he has once adopted of "Sir, on what do you intend to carry the nation?" He is not the man whom you can bring down by it side pressure, and mond! him. He is grantle. He

But before you save the right understand; rion will, be sare you have the right understand; ing. But never say—and it is at beery upon which imen have their bleifes—Grant's power in his reticence. What is it? It is the symbol of aristocarcy. But those men sit down at the feet of a man and accept him as a leader, because he does not tell them where he stands. It shis Democracy, or Republicanism—is that genuine party interests? 2.

institutions is publishy and giving it forth to the world. The American people best over that its sealer does not consessed to built them what he histories that the consession of the consession why a man decent table. One is that he has post nothing to say: that is not good to make a Post nothing to say: that the histories of the consession of the cons

Every one demands that his candidate for office hall declare his and the principles he mainains. Grant has at said the principles he mainains. Grant has at said in the principles he maincles. Grant has at said the principles he maincles. Grant has at said the principles of the declared his said to the principles of the principles through his reducence, as they are Miracon and through his reducence, as they are with a said through is the man, not one of whose sections have a manter, Blut, and those men stand. They have delared themselves. We want ach men—whose resords are as bold as the Declaration of Independnees and clear as the North Star. Let him be a Democrat, a Confederate, a Conservative, a disloyshit in the quise of a Democrat—he speaks pain the said of the principles of the principles of the said of the principles of the principles of the has Grant yet, by word or deed, spoken of where he stands, on what side, or for whom:

going to rule this continent—character. Pledges do not amount to that; cancases are unworthy the record; platforms are only convenient for certain occasions. What we want must be men of character, men of brains; because in the long run, brains always rule. The divine right of brains, right workings, and a warm heart must rule; and it is such men, with such brains, and such hearts, who should be one caved ont of the character of brains and character of the character of brains and character of the character of brains and character of the character of the character of brains and character will prevail in electing the man—a symbol of a great idea to fill the Presidential chair. If we had known this in 1864, when we sent back a rugged gmaite man home, and went down into the bloody soil of Tennessee and took up a drunkard, we would not now have had a national disgrace. We want a man whose bis and learning and unconscious gravitation is towards that indispensable radicalism that I have tried to describe.

Take Grant. The President sent him to make a tour through the South, and telegrams flashed base and forth from Washington to New Orleans of a great riot; that New Orleans was the scene of shupther of patriots, black though they were. I will not impute a dishonerable act of trank, or his motives in not going to New Orleans during that riot and patting it down, but he ought to have been at the front. He should have been there to vindidicate protection to loyalty wherever it existed. Grant's duty was to prove the authority of the government, and to make the streets of Galveston and New Orleans as safe as these. During the great riot the scales hung even in the balance. Johnson, with the power of President, in one, and Sheridan with the loyal heart in the other.

Noboly could comprehend why the LieutenantGeneral was not in New Orleans, and puting his
weight into that scale with Sheridan. He should
never have done as McClellan, go on board of a
steamhoat at a safe distance, a dozen miles from
the battle. He should have gone into New Orleans, and said to the President, "Interfere with
me if you dare (applause): a military commissioned to make loyalty rule." Had be an
nounced that purpose, and gone to New Orleans
Johnson's scale would have kicked the beam. In

ie. Think of Wellington sitting in London and old of a riot in Dublin, do you think the "Lron buke" would have gone to shoot deer? We see len in our national Congress who have stood for gyears before the people, having taken a firm, ecided stand in the affairs of the nation and a coice to speak. If we had known more of the man ho now occupies the office of Chief Executive, and had the admonition contained in the fow words poken by Henry Wilson in a speech delivered in its own native town in 1865—"that keeve that ohnson was a trailor"—the nation would not have

It was out Wost, and made my protest against Ulysses S. Grant, and the Republicans said one ining and then another. They placed their backs gainst the wall and said, "We must follow him, occupied in don't, the Democrate will." (Applanuse), "If we do not give it to him, he will join the enemy." I don't think there is an infinitesima homosopathic possibility that in any possible man are Grant could listen for one moment to a Demoeratic nomination without quitting the Republican-

Now, my friends, you say. "What is the use of lathing? It cannot be averted." I don't know that; many astranger thing has happened than that Grantishould not be President. In the next twenty four months nobody hnow what is possible. Throtle that rebel in the White House. Who know, what effect that would have upon Grant's nomination? Men seem to forgot impeachment (appliause does not mean merely getting rid of Andrew John son. Impeachment is not a barren branch throw ing Johnson into the canal. Oh, no! it means ig great deal more than that. Impeachment mean seconstruction.

reconstruction.

Four years ago I said in Boston that if a hundred Yankees, energetic men that build railroads to the Pacifie, it men that do continents with cities, the men that send fleets to the Indies, the men that begin with nothing and die owning a country Yankee babies who, it mouths old, look over the side of their cradles and plan on a pattern—this set of men—if a hundred such could have beet trusted with all the powers of the government, they would have finished it in a year atom chird the price that the nation did it, and give us back the State in 1893, and like a watchmaker selfing a watch in 1893, and like a watchmaker selfing a watch guaranteed them to run for a year (applause), and

selies "It. I have a found-to-se.

I have a triend in Boston who had a ship repairing at Norfolk. When they fired that Sunter gui, be heard of it. A merchant, acting on business principles—the largest result in the shortest time, at the cheapest cost—what did he do? Telegraphec lown to Norfolk, "Bring my ship north of Mason and Dison's line whether she is finished or not, neater what condition she is in so as she will float pring bur into a free State." The captain did it and saved his boat. The Secretary of the Nay heard that gun, sitting in Washington, surrounded with red tape, files of do-uments, statesman from the top of his head to the end of his bead, north and id anything, and the robels took Norfolk and \$3,000,000 worth of munitions of war. I call that merchant a shateman, and I call that Secretary in the secretary in t

nol. (Applause and laughter).

Now, then, I say if these one hundred men had een trusted with the question, they would have ested it on business principles. They would have one down to Sonth Carolina. They would have aid: "There are 390,000 white men; there are

ey can't help it. They could not help it if they of the most anted to. And these are rebols, and they could Though the

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard

FOR 1868.

With the close of the year many subscriptions for min Standard standa

and to surprison would fight.

The grave thremiling and believing that he was not responsible for it, and turning his own of responsible for it, and turning his own of the surprison.

The grave is a surprison of the surprison o

## THE TWO PARTIES.

## Our Boston Correspondence.

## Philadelphia Correspondence.

rer, 204 So. 12th st. at, Confectioners, 61

OOTING NIAGARA; AND AFTER!

HOUSEHOLD FOES.

A DISCOURSE

BEV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM,

## LITERARY.

ART ITEMS

The first Fall and Winter exhibit toademy of Design is now open at adding, corner of Twenty-Third-tenna. The pictures are a pring exhibitions. It is not them.

A number of public-spirited gentlemen of this city, have presented to the Central Park a hronze statue of the "Tigress," heroic size, the master-piece of Cain, the celebrated French sculptor.

## Special Notices.

"THE NOO YORGO LEDGER OF WIT " Established 1885, LARGE DOUBL'S BREET LIAUSTRAYED, MUNCONOUS LARGE DOUBL'S GREET CALLOWFRAYED, MUNCONOUS LARGE STATES, AND A CO., ROUND A CO.,

## Advertisements.

THE MUSIC BOOK
FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL

FOR EVERY BOY AND OTHE 1 THE PROPERTY OF A THE PROPERTY OF THE

DURYEE'S VIOLINE.

YEE'S VIOLINE.

(FRAME MARK)

A NEW WHITING FLUID,

WHOLE COPTING FLUID,

TO COPY WITHOUT PRESS.

TO COPY WITHOUT PRESS.

MANHATTAN INK AND COLOR CO.

MANHATTAN INK AND COLOR CO.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES,
GRAND, SQUARE AND DEFIGIRT; MELODEONS,
THE REFT MANUFACTURED, WARRINGTO GRAND,
THE REFT MANUFACTURED, WARRINGTO GRAND,
THE REFT MANUFACTURED, WARRINGTO GRAND,
THE REFT MANUFACTURED, WARRINGTO,
THE REFT MANUFACTURED, WARRINGTO,
THE REFT MANUFACTURED, WARRINGTO,
THE REFT MANUFACTURED,
THE REFT MANUFA

At God's great judgment-seat.
d man, farewell, they'll take thy life
For dangerous enough,
these our sweetly piping times,
Are men of hero staff.
e should tread off above the fires
That undemeath us lie;
un'll crack the crust of compromise,
And set them spouting high!

are Henry's cry for "Liberty" nee sent its shivering thrill, re's only room six feet by two or heroes now to fill.

I o'er the spot the years will roll, a spring its verdure weaves, tautumn, o'er the felon's grave hakes down its yellow leaves.

not the spot six feet by two
Vill hold a man like thee;—
n Brown will tramp the shaking
from Blue Ridge to the sea,
the strong angel comes at last,
nd opes each dungeon door,
t God's Great Charler holds and
'er all his humble poor.

And then the humble poor will come,
In that far distant day,
And from the felon's nameless grave,
They'il brash the leaves away;
And gray old man will point the spot
Beneath the pine-tree share,
As children ask with streaming eyes,
Where old John Brown was laid.

## GERRIT SMITH AT HOME.

marrois valerfals, adds a beautiful; handscape, it is and greenhouses are on a liberal m studded with noble elma and marroid and in the student of the whole at and appearance of the statistic received from the Oreida Lacassand acres of land. At his death descended to his son Gerrit. These radually sold, and given away, until acres only remain, and these constitutions only remain, and these constitutions of the statistic of the

I acres.

If you was a superior of the son, beautiful residence on the at Geneva, New York. The now travelling with her huscountry seat near her father, and Willie, at present make grandparents.

randparents.

one of the Fitzhughs of high character and distincmanners, with an affection, having a keen perception re, music and the fine arts. society, and at the same time lical part of life necessary in a tower of strength to her heartily all his movements and.

ving the health of the country and getting to an inexhaustible supply of peat and marliportion of this reclaimed land we noticed a fine cattle and horses grazing.

town of Peterboro is much indebted to Mr. town of Peterboro is much indebted to Mr. town and the many ways. He is held in such high by the work of the many ways. He is held in such high ling, and rum and slavery find scarcely an attention of the many many control of the many contro

and rum and slavery find scarcely an extension, Mr. Smith is a literal Christian russ of the control of the con

## THE HEBREW'S PRAYER.

following beautiful and tonching lines, rebuking el and unchristian laws of professedly Chistian to against the Hebrew, were taken from a satir-em, entitled the "Devil's Progress," published in

A Hranzw knelt in the dying light, His eye was dim and cold. The hairs on his brow were silver-whit And his blood was thin and old! He lifted his look to his latest sun, For he knew that his Filgrimage was. And as he saw God's absdoos there, "

and spart bowed Reaf is prayer!

If come unto death's second birth,
Beneath a stranger air,
A pilgrim on a dult, cold carth,
As all my fathers
as all my fathers
as all my fathers
that my fathers
I feel it is not Thior.
Thy mercy, like you sun, was made
On me, as them, to shine:
And, therefore, dare I lift mine eye,
Through that, to Thee, before I die!

'Introgge Sate, to Takes, become two.

'In this great impule built by Thee,
Whose altars are divine.
Beneath you hamp, that, ceaselessly,
Lights up Thine own true shrine,
Old take my latest sacrifice,—
Look down, and make this sod.
Holy as that where, long ago,
The Hobrow met his God?

The Helfew men in cour:

"I have not caused the widow's tears,
Nor dimmed the orphan's eye;
I have not stained the virgin's years,
Nor mocked the mourner's cry;
The Songe of Zion in mino ear,
Have err been most sweel,
And, always, when I felt Theo near,
My 'shoes' were 'off my feet!'

My 'shoes' were 'off my foet!'
"I have known Thee in the wirlwind,
I have known Thee on the bill,
I have known Thee on the bill,
I have known Thee on the bill,
I have hove the the handow,
I asw Thee in the blandow,
I asw Thee in the light,
I deman! Thee in the light,
I heard Thee in the light,
I heard Thee in the light,
I have the light,
I have the light,
I have the light in the light,
I have the light in the light of the
Sill innet my soul rejoice,
And my spirit blowed within itself,
To kear Thy. small still woke!'
I have not fell mylfa thing
Far from Thy presence driven,
By flaming sowod or waring wing,
Shat out from Thee in Heaven!

Shut out from Thee in Heaven!

"Must I he whirlwind reap, becat
My fathers sewed the storm,
Or shrink because enother slaned,
Beneath Thy red right arm?
Olt much of this we dimly seam,
And much is all unknown.—
But I will not take my curse from
I turn to Thee alone!
On bid my fainting spirit live,
And what is dark reveal,
And what is evil, oh! forgive,
And what is broken heal,
And cleanse my nature from above
In the dusp Jordan of Thy love!

And cleanse my nature from above, in the day, Jerdan of Thy love!

"I know not if the Christian's heaven Shall be the same as mine, I only ask to be forgiven, And taken home to Thine!

I weary on a far, dim strand, Whose mansions are as tembs, And long to find the father-land, Whene there are many homes!

Oh! grant, of all you starry thrones, Where there are many homes!

Where Minch's bott and scattered sons May love Thee from afar!

When all earth's myriad harps shall me lo chord praise and prayer,
Shall Zion's harp, of old so sweet,
Alone be wanting there?

Fet, place me in Thy lowest seat,
Though I, as now, be there,
The Classifical's score, the Christian's je But let me see and hear,
Try bright one's and the meshoy!

The sam goar day mansion in the sky,
Thy bright one's and then great meshoy!

The sam goar down with andden gleam

Thy bright ones and their melody! "The san goes down with andden glea And, beautiful as a lovely dream, and sincelly as a sir, "The vision of a dark-eyed girl, With long and raven hair, Glides in, as grardian spirits glide, And lo! is incelling by his side, And it is free sudden presence there Were sent in suewer to his prayer! (Oh! say they not that angels tread Around the good man's drips bed!) His child! his sweet and sindess child and as he gazed on her, He knew his God was reconciled, and this the messenger,—

THE USE OF THE GREAT PYRAMID.

### A DAY WITHOUT A NIGHT.

W. W. Thomas, late United States Consul at Go-henburg, Sweden, in a letter from Norway, thus leseribes that far northern conntry, and one of its particular phenomens: Imagine a high table-land, rising 3,000 to 6,000 feet aheer above the sea—one vast rock, bleak and

## A NEW ENGLAND PHILOSOPHER

BABY FLO! BY EDWARD NEVINS.

Caowiso, crowing all the day, Darling little Flo, How we love you none may say Darling little Flo: Lying in your oradle there, Like a rosebind and as fair, Donble heart and love your she Precious little Flo.

Precious little Flo.
Leaping, leaping in our arms,
Darling little Flo,
Know yon how your bright eye c
Darling little Flo?
You have bound us closer now,
Stronger made the olden vow,
Gemmed the Faith, and clasped
Precious little Flo.

Precode little Flo.

Chirping chirping like a bird,
Darling little Flo,
Every note of yours in heard,
Darling little Flo.

No rude winds may come to you,
White our hearts make room for yo
Bye-ma-Bye the storms will blow,
Precious little Flo.

Precious little Flo.

Prattle prattle then to-day.

Darling little Flo,

We will kiss your tears away,

Darling little Flo;

Crow and chirrup, laugh and sing,

In your boby wondering,

You have filled our hearts with spring

Precious little Flo.

RANGES OF THE HUMAN VOICE.

sence."
"No, sir," was the reply, "Yon are mistaken; it is the white people who have elevated themselves in trying to do justice to us."

THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR

## PIANO-FORTES,

orner of FUGNIA AND SAM JOHNSON TO SHARE S

y or playing:

MARK WELL THE NAME AND LOCALITY.

DECKER & CO.,

No. 2 Union Square, cor. 4th Avenne and 14th st

# The DAY of DOOM;

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.

thespect Figure-Class Instruments in the

PRINCE SUPPLIED OF LOW TERMS.

Also the

PAINO SO FORT AND OF AND ON THE SENSE SHEET A OFF,

SHEET AND STATEMENT OF CHILDREN AND SHEET A OFF,

SHEET A OFF,

SHEET AND SHEET AN

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE,
With Improvements and Attachments for every
clading BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.
No. 450-

chiding BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE
Now ready; also Button-hole Machine.

THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE Sold exclusively by the
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 458 Bro

THE MANSFIELD ACADEMY, FOR BOYS. BEOOKLYN.

EDWARD S. BUNKER, Principal, Assisted by a full corps of experienced teachers

Open for the reception of Pupils, September 11th, 18
During the months of May and Jame, the Principal will thendence on Saturdays from 8 to 10 a.m.
Parents are invited to correspond.
Girculars sent on application.



FORTABLE, SELP-ACTING F I R B - E N G I N E .

No building safe without them.

Price, No. 1, 845 No. 2, 897 No. 3, 845 No. 1, 845 No

Bend or LITERIA.

THEE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND Upplicit FEANOS, SELDHOROR AND CARDET GROSS. SELDHOROR AND CARDET GROSS. SELDHOROR AND CARDET GROSS. SELDHOROR AND CARDET GROSS. AND CARD

PARIS EXPOSITION. 1867.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL FOR

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,

AFFARATUS FOR RESECTIONS, AFFARATUS FOR UNU NIED FRACTURES,
FEET FOR LIMBS SHOPTENED BY HIP DISEASE

SOLDIERS PROVIDED BY T. S. COMMISSION.
E. D. HUDSON, M.D.,
696 BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CONNER FOURIE STREET.

JEAN INGELOW'S NEW POEMS. — The green popularity of the Pretess Laureaus is owing to the fact that the Burns, the writes or the popule. A very able revewer, any when loves nature as the loves humanity." "She has conquer. Errst among women of goints abs stands to-day," Our handsome volume, with portrail. Price, 31 75. Malled, post quick by the production of the productio

dd, by the publishers, aGENTS WANTED, \$10 made on the publishers, and the publishers,

A YER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE
Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by eve

HORTANT
TO BOTH OLD AND YOUNG.
PEARSON & CO.'S
CREASSIAN HAIR REJUVENATOR,
THE BEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD
IS NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

In two weeks it restores the hair, at any period of life, to in original color, giving it all its youthful softness and intuntage, ITS CLEANNING PROPERTED ARE FRUITY MANUAL responses in a few days all sourier dandruft, all irritations, consistent of the surface of the properties of

For eale by all druggets and batt-dressers generally.

COAL DEFOT,
1216, 1218 AND 122) WASHINGTON AVENUE,
1216, 1218 AND 122) WASHINGTON AVENUE,
The subscriber is prepared to furnish, at the shortest not
the boat qualities of Coal for domestic use, delivered to any
of the city. Now in the time to buy chesp.

WM. STILL

of the city. NonTHE RADICAL:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO RESE

EDITED BY S. H. MORSE.

The general purpose and character of this work and in its title. It is proper, however, and the state of the control of the

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD

AARON M. POWELL, EDITOR.