

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1866.

Advertisements... To Correspondents... The Tribune in London... The Tribune at Saratoga... To Advertisers...

NEWS OF THE DAY. THE PORTLAND FIRE. A fire broke out about 5 p. m. on the 4th inst. in a boat-building shop at Portland, Me., and continued for 12 hours.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY offer to take, free of charge, any contributions for the sufferers by the Portland fire.

FOREIGN NEWS. Advice has been received from San Domingo to June 16 which brings the particulars of the successful revolution in San Domingo, and of the downfall of Bayo. It is stated that a cargo of \$90 to 1,000 negroes have been landed in Cuba, and that 900 of them were furnished by the Government with passes for the interior.

CONGRESS. In the Senate yesterday the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to. The joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to examine the claims of Massachusetts against the General Government for coast defense was taken up, amended and passed.

NEW-YORK CITY. About 3 a. m. yesterday a fire broke out on the pier at the foot of Peck-aip, occupied by the New-Haven Steamboat Co. as a freight depot and steamboat landing.

THE TWIN CHEERERS. When Messrs. Randall, Dixon & Co. issued a call for a National Convention to meet next month in Philadelphia, they seemed to invite and expect that said Convention should embody the sentiment and express the predominant convictions of the Union party.

THE WAR IN GERMANY. The foreign papers and letters which were received by the Cuba do not contain any later or more important facts than those published in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday last, but they shed a clearer light on a few points on which we were but imperfectly informed by the telegraphic dispatches.

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GENERAL NEWS. Dr. Paul Beck Goddard, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and noted for his devotion to wounded soldiers during the war, died in that city yesterday after a brief illness.

THE ION. Harwell Rhet was shot on Tuesday near Charleston, S. C., by some person unknown, but supposed to be a negro. Some 20 minutes after receiving the wound, he fell from his horse dead.

THE FOURTH OF JULY was generally celebrated in this city and throughout the country. At the South the freedmen were especially enthusiastic in their observance of the day. In fact, quite monopolizing the ordinary festivities.

ON Tuesday night August Goldman of No. 9 Whipple-st., E. D. Brooklyn, who had intoxicated, took his stepson, aged 4, into the cellar of his residence and beat him so severely that he thought him dead, and placed him in an attic under some rags, where he was found the next morning.

Gen. Sweeney has addressed from St. Albans, Vt., a letter to the Boston Herald, wherein he speaks of the recent raid simply as a disapproval which can be retried, and expects renewed activity in the cause of Irish liberty.

SECRETARIES Stanton and Welles, and others, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the evening of the 4th, on board the grandest steamer. After anchoring in Hampton Roads last Saturday morning, the party returned to Washington.

A fire at Dayton, Nevada, on the 1st inst., destroyed property to the value of \$25,000.

There was a frost in Pickens District, S. C., last week.

THE FEATURES of the Conference Committee's report on the Tax Bill are highly important. The cotton tax is fixed at the compromise figure of 3 cents per pound; the income exemption remains at \$500, but non-residents doing business here will have to pay for it; and 15 cents per pound is the rate on smoking tobacco.

Gen. Sweeney, whose silence for some time has been expressive in its way, issues an address to the Fenians, wherein he advises the brethren to beware of charlatans and tricksters. The address is full of counsel, but its opinions have been anticipated.

Mr. Stevens has offered an important substitute for Representative Wilson's bill explanatory of the Pacific Railroad act of 1862-63. This substitute, which concerns the grant of mineral lands and issue of bonds to the several Pacific roads, has been adopted, though the bill as amended has been laid on the table.

Believing that the joint consent of Maryland, Virginia, and Congress was needed to cede or retrocede any portion of the District of Columbia, Senator Wade has called up the bill to repeal the retrocession of Alexandria County to Virginia.

The Abolitionists celebrated the 4th of July with a speech from Wendell Phillips. This speech, which is another remarkable criticism of the President and Congress in their work of reconstruction, we give in a special report verbatim.

The Army Appropriation bill has been reported from the Conference Committee substantially as it passed the Senate. The West Point Superintendent may be chosen from any branch of the service.

We hear from Washington that the Tariff will probably be finished in Committee by to-morrow, and go through the House Saturday.

When Messrs. Randall, Dixon & Co. issued a call for a National Convention to meet next month in Philadelphia, they seemed to invite and expect that said Convention should embody the sentiment and express the predominant convictions of the Union party.

A serious riot occurred on board the steamboat Thomas E. Hale, on Wednesday evening, on her return from Fort Lee to this city, between a gang of Ninth Ward rowdies and some members of the Regiment N. Y. S. M., which resulted in a several of the passengers being severely wounded, and much damage being done to the boat.

In the case of John McKean, convicted of robbing the New-York Post-office of valuable letters, a motion to arrest judgment was yesterday denied, and the prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for ten years.

In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, U. S. District-Attorney Courtney stated that he had been instructed by the legal authorities at Washington to enter a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the United States against Isaac V. Fowler, formerly postmaster in this city, if in his (the District-Attorney's) opinion the local public approved and the rights and dignity of the Government would not suffer, and that, after examining the case, he had concluded to ask the Court to enter such an order upon the indictment. Judge Stanley informed the views of the District-Attorney, and granted the motion. Mr. Fowler, who is said to be in the City of Mexico at present, will at once return to this city.

One hundred and twenty-five injections were served upon the Board of Health during the last two days, making a total of 707. Certificates for licenses have also been received. On the 4th, \$229, and yesterday \$200 were received for license revenue. In a general order Police Superintendent Kennedy directs that further arrests for violation of the Excise laws be discontinued until the legality of the enactment can be finally decided upon. Officer Twine of the Thirty-first Precinct was ordered under arrest by Judge Condy for taking John Riordan into custody for violation of the Excise law. The officer gave bail to answer.

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Let all men understand that the Randall Convention of August 14 is to be a Convention of the pro-Slavery Sham Democracy—that it is designed and engineered to pave the way to their restoration to power. A few Randalls and Raymonds are to be taken in, used to convert the minority of 1864 into a majority in 1866, and are to be paid the lowest price at which they can be had; but there is no thought of abandoning for their sake the distinctive hatreds, nor even the distinctive name, of the down-with-the-nigger-and-up-with-the-Rebel party. Its objects, its instincts, its oracles, will be the downfall of all that triumphed with Lincoln and Grant. Let those who wish the country delivered over to the spirit evinced in the Draft Riots of 1863 adhere to the Randall-Niblack Convention; but let all others beware of it!

PROTECTION—FALSE PROPHECY. The Evening Post charges that "The majority in Congress are, under the dictation of Messrs. Morrill and Stevens, engaged in passing a tariff bill, which, by the acknowledgment of its most determined supporters, sacrifices the revenue of the United States for the sake of 'protecting' a few wealthy manufacturing capitalists."

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We know nothing of the cause and origin of the fire; but we may hear that it arose from one of those too common accidents which take place in towns all over the country, by which a wooden house, shop or shanty, serves as a torch to kindle a whole street. Fires have not, of late, been of rare occurrence in Maine if their number has been remarkable elsewhere. Bangor and Belfast, not long ago, came near the fate of Portland, if we remember right. Some general reason must be suggested for the wholesale burnings which in Maine and other States have occurred so often. It may be that, after all, we shall trace it to wooden houses and close building.

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THE ABOLITIONISTS' REVOLUTION.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

REPORTS FROM THE SKIRMISH LINE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

The Abolitionists, of the school of which Wm. Lloyd Garrison was the founder, have met to-day, in accordance with their time-honored custom, in the beautiful Grove of Framingham, to discuss the political status of the nation. The gathering is large and the day superb.

Short speeches were then made by Messrs. G. W. Stacy of Milford, Henry Gwynn (a Georgia freedman), Charles Leonard Remond, the colored orator of Massachusetts, Vainly, and Mr. Knapp, and we called frequently until we attained exhaustion in the largest sense. The colored man has been emancipated after a sort, but his full manhood is not yet recognized. It is not enough for me to be free in Massachusetts. My friends in South Carolina also must be free. Distinctly anti-Slavery agitation is necessary still.

Mr. Wendell Phillips was then introduced and received with the warm welcome which the "freedom Roman of us all" never fails to receive from the friends of freedom and of the colored. I salute a veritable giant in his own profession.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S SPEECH.

I will commence, ladies and gentlemen, by reading three resolutions: Resolved, That Congress has, under the war power, and should now exercise, the authority to prescribe and protect the citizen's right to ballot, education and the ballot in the several States, especially the rebel States.

Resolved, That no plan of reconstruction is feasible which does not include the restoration of the colored man to the full rights of citizenship, and the re-education of the white man to the full rights of citizenship.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of a new negro, is a very richly deserved only if it is accompanied by a corresponding amendment to the original Constitution, and we urge on all honest men to trumpet it under their feet and prepare themselves for such a reconstruction as will be just to the negro, and to the nation.

This is the fourth day of July, a day which for ninety years the nation has devoted to the sublime idea that "all men are created equal." But we all know that the words have been empty and idle words, coming from hypocritical lips. We do know that the nation never, until within a year or two, made an effort to make these words a reality. God-to-day bids the nation to the performance of its pledge. This day is to be the day of our redemption. We are to be freed from the national hypocrisy, and revealed to us as that only by making this pledge the corner-stone of national institutions does God grant us the promise of a new grandeur. We are to be freed from the national hypocrisy, and revealed to us as that only by making this pledge the corner-stone of national institutions does God grant us the promise of a new grandeur.

What was the meaning of that first line in the Declaration of Independence? Up to that hour nations were huddled upon the globe as if they were so many islands in the sea. They were not to be a great brotherhood of equal sovereigns—every class was to have in its own hand the power to protect itself. This movement is to be a great brotherhood of equal sovereigns—every class was to have in its own hand the power to protect itself. This movement is to be a great brotherhood of equal sovereigns—every class was to have in its own hand the power to protect itself.

III. The Common Council has been spending more money than the law allowed under "City Contingencies," and now that the \$60,000 asked and granted for 1866 has been consumed in paying the excesses of last year, and the appropriations of this, it has been seized with a sudden dismay that nothing has been left in the City Treasury with which to celebrate the coming Fourth of July! Gentlemen of the Ring! The Citizens' Association did not, as your organ, THE WORLD, has falsely represented, prevent the celebration of our National Independence—you had \$60,000 for this and similar purposes; you got all the Controller thought you were entitled to; and, with proper management, the sum of \$60,000 would, twelve times over, all the legitimate "Contingent" expenses of our City.