

and the Republican Temperance men claim to be the followers of Garrison :

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Thine came duly. I am too busy at this time to write an article for your paper on the subject referred, though I shall be glad to do so at some future time. But I have directed a copy of a new temperance paper, published in Derby, Pa., to be sent thee, which contains a brief article of mine upon the subject. I believe that expresses my views at this time about as clearly as I could put them in a special article for the REVIEW. If you care to publish that it may be as well.

As for Garrison and the third-party—let me say distinctly that neither Garrison nor Phillips were Third-party men. They abstained from voting because they could take no part in a government which sanctioned slavery. Sumner was different, being from the first a political abolitionist. Of course Lincoln was the same. The combination "Clay, Phillips and Garrison" quoted from Lincoln, sounds strange enough to an old abolitionist. Of course it means Cassius M. Clay not Henry. C. M. C. was a Third-party man of some note in his day. Phillips and Garrison stood on the high ground of principle, and refused to compromise themselves by voting for anyone who had to swear to support a constitution which they considered a "blood stained instrument," formed in the interest of the slaveholder. As they could not support it themselves they refused to vote for anyone else to swear to do what they could not do themselves. This was the high ground taken by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker, Pittsburys, Chas. C. Burleigh, Stephen S. Foster and others ; all of whom I have heard speak many times ; all of whom I knew well, and cannot be mistaken in their views. Wm. Lloyd Garrison's paper, "*The Liberator*," was taken in my father's house, from the very beginning, and my father, although not a public man, was always identified with the abolitionists, and an "underground railroad" station was kept at his house, where I have joined many a time in helping the poor fugitives from our Southern prison house, on their way to your free Canada—guided by the light of the north star.

Very truly thy friend,

EDW. H. MAGILL.

From the Draby, Pa., *Standard*.

As I promised to send a contribution for your columns, I will keep my word, although what I may feel called upon to say will not probably meet either your views or of those whom you are appointed to represent. But by the free and frank expression of our views we shall sooner reach a practical solution

of the great question which we all have so truly at heart, i. e., the legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks. This is now surely the *end* of which we are all aiming, for, as for the high license issue, it is scarcely worthy of a moment's serious consideration. The *principle* of licensing crime cannot be affected by the price charged for the license. I consider, then, that the only important question at issue among the real friends of temperance reform is *how* shall prohibition—absolute and complete—be best secured? Upon this point there are various honest differences of opinion, and let us not be too strenuous about carrying our own views and plans, but let us warmly welcome to this work all who really desire to see this end accomplished—and let us all work in harmony, in our various spheres, and according to our various views, to secure the great end. I am not strenuous about my way, and if another can be shown to be better, I am ready to adopt it.

My plan is so simple that it can hardly be called a plan—it is merely this. Let temperance men everywhere *organize* and agree, and declare in their organized capacity that they will support no one for any office in the gift of the people who is not a temperance man, and who will not agree to use all his influence, and his vote on every possible occasion, to secure the passing of statute laws and constitutional amendments for the prohibition of the manufacture, exchange or sale, of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Then leave all free to follow their own political preferences, and work in their own primaries for the selection of the right men, with the distinct understanding that if their own party cannot be induced to select these, and the opposite party does, they will vote that ticket ; thus placing their temperance principles above all mere party considerations. I believe that this course, consistently followed by temperance men, and in an *organized body* (which is a very im-