not responsible for any debts of the ESON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

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VOL. XXXII. NO. 23.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1641.

Refuge of Oppression.

ABOLITION DESPOTISM.

We have referred heretofore, in terms more or less general, to the purposes and action of a class of men, in Congress and out of it, and some in high office, who entertain the traitorous project of — "TAK-NO FOSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE KNO FOSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE STORE THE ST

or smancipation, and that for general connectaproperty.

a easy to see, therefore, the application of our
use remarks, as it will be in respect to those
use remarks, as it will be in respect to those
use remarks, as it will be in respect to those
prefer a CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNEMENT, OR
BOLITION DESPOTISM. In order to substitute
ster for the former, no efforts have been wantthe part of those engaged in this nefarious
as against our free institutions. Nor is the idea
y means of recent growth. We could give degoing back to a period of years, all leading to
ame point; but we prefer to confine ourselves
er developments. Nor do we care now to do
than refer to certain violent and high-handed
(the party in power, under tilb terror of which
wantry lay, during many gloomy months; when
strance by the friends of free institutions was
completely hushed by the party cry,—that e by the triends of tree institutions was lettly hashed by the party cry, that jected were opposed to the war and op-Government. These acts consisted of i the Constitution, of the rights of the those of individual citizens, of the press, le and of Nations. We have a right to ourselves that this paper never failed the against these things, at the darkes rainst these things, at the darker any accumulation of obloquy an for we could not prove recreant t

der to carry out the scheme for the establishfibe Aboltion Despotism upon the ruins of
fatietons, the faction who sought this object
th certain dogmas to aid in its accomplishone of these was—"The Constitution is gone,
sot to be restored." This was boldly asserted
coper Institute meeting, and has been reitercoe, by a long file of the Republican press, inbasetts as well as in New York, and elsethroughout the country. The Constitution
ally was an "obstacle" in the way of Abolispotism. Another dogma was—"The Union
and is not to be restored_under the Constitusince a restored Union would necessarily conaid destroy Abolitich Despotism.
rder to advance these dogmas and to make
imphant, to the utter overthrow of our free
ions—acts of emancipation, of confiscation,
er similar measures were to be passed through
as. To encourage Congress in this course of
on, the press, the pulpit and the forum were
loyed to foment mutual harred between the
und the South; it was for this end that the
cipation League" was formed, and every
aken to enforce its pestilent doctrines; in orthe Union could not be restored, but that a
on would be inevitable, and the Confederacy
recognized. In this swent, it was though

ST.AVEHOLDERS.

mner, on Wednesday, characterize hts, and jugglers in human libert lips said publicly, in Bostor convention, that Sumner ", Thad Sterres

GENERAL HUNTER'S LATE ORDER. WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862.

Editors of the National Intelligencer:

My attention has been called to a Washingto letter in the Philadelphia Press, in which the write after quoting a passage from one of my letters pulished in your paper, says:

"Thus it will be seen that even the veteran Dem rat, Amos Kendall, while objecting to the course the abolitionists, is entitled to the credit of having made the proposition which Gen. Hunter has thus practically carried out."

practically carried out."

Now I should consider myself a traitor to my country if I were to approve the late order of Gen. Hunter, purporting to set free all the slaves within is military district. While exposing to Southern rebels the gulf that is yawning before them, the conception never entered my brain that any military commander, or even the President himself could constitutionally, by general order or proclamation, confiscate their property and emancipate their slaves, or that such an object could be effected otherwise than by conviction for treason by due course of law in the ugh in the Administration to do

GEN. HUNTER'S PROOLAMATION.

Next to the visible effect of this proclamation or its writer, and greatly more important in its signifi-cance, is the visible impression it has left on the public mind in the rebel States. With a unanimi-ty that was hardly to be expected, when we consider the expression of the public states. yond the control of that popular will which has iterated expression of that popular the popular who suppose that, even in a time that the popular who suppose that, even in a time that the popular was safe mooring.

The President's flat rebuke of General Hunter and the semi-official exposition of the National Intelligencer, which we publish to-day, cannot but create fresh hope, and give a new and needed assurance to the conservative and patriotic men of the nation. The exposition is an unvaranished, solid and timely presentation anew of the pledges; given by the Government as to the simple object of the war; and the stand of the President, declaring the order of this abolition General null and void, and forbiding Generals in future from issuing more such nonof this abolition General null and void, and forbid-ding Generals in future from issoing more such non-sense, must meet the hearty approval of every true friend of the Union and the Constitution. Let us hope that this action may stay the tide of radicalism, and, at least, teach our ambitiously political Generals to confine themselves to their legitimate duties.—

Selections

has slavery against this country and is institutions, how can any man be loyal to this country, and labor to uphold, strengthen and support human slavery in America? It is the cause, and the whole cause, of this rebellion. We talk about Jeff. Davis, Sidell, Mason and Toombs, and their treasonable confederates; but they are not the cause of this rebellion; brain, the soul is slavery; the motive powers that compeers are but its humble tools and instruments. Slavery for thirty years has been hostil aggressive upon the

nant victories. I nave no doubt of success, either on the Mississippi or at Yorktown, under Halleck or McClellan. I have no doubt but that the brave men whose bearts are burning with love of liberty and of country, and hatred of this criminal that is striving to destroy the Republic, will, with arms in their hands, smite down its agents on land or wave.

make it an element of political power, cannot love the democratic iostituitican. It is an impossibility, I hierar hip settliff.

You have all cast your eyes over the country in rebellien. Where live the loyal men? In Western Virginia, in eastern Tennessee, in western North Carolina, in Missouri, in the mountain regions where there are few slaves. There you have men who are not seduced or conquered by slavery; men who yet love our institutions, love our Government, love our people, love our old flag. But wherever slavery is strong, it has seduced, subdued, or conquered the hearts of the people, made them disloyal against the country; and they will hate us so long as slavery is a power on earth.

Sir, casting aside all regard for the bondman, looking at this question simply in the light of action for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the future harmony and repose of the country, I believe it is our duty to destroy the cause that has changed the hearts of millions of our people. Destroy slavery, and you take from the heart of that people the sole motive for hating us and hating our country. When they shall see that the cause of all their hate and disloyalty lies low in the dust, they will rise again and support your institutions and your Government, and be proud again to recognize the flag of their country. Slavery has intoxicated and maddened the people of the slaveholding States. Take the cup from the trembling hand of the drunkard who is ready, in his delirium, to smite down wife and child, and the drunkard will be a man again,

agents it employs. It has its bundreds of thousands of robels in arms against the country. To punish its instruments, I will strike at it and destroy it is I can. I believe that we have a constitutional right to free the slaves of robel masters, and I think it would be a crime against my country if I did not give a vote to free the slaves of every robel on this continent. If this Congress adjourns without putting upon the statute-book of the country an act to free the slaves of every robel in the United States, I believe it will be false and recreant to the cause of the country.

To believe it is policy to emancipate the slaves of robels. Gentlemen tell us that they do not see success in this direction. I do not see success in any other direction. I expect the armies to win brilliant victories. I have no doubt of success, either on the Mississippi or at Yorktown, under Halleck or McClellan, I have no doubt but that the brave men problem have the success in the state of the country.

from doing the duty we owe to our country in this crisis.

The Senator from Vermont has proposed in his amendment to authorize the President of the United States, whenever he shall believe it necessary for the suppression of this rebellion, to issue his proclamation gives up the whole question. If I understand it, it is a full concession. It concedes the right of this Congress to authorize the President of the United States to emancipate the slaves of rebels in all the States where he has made proclamation that the people are in insurrection. I accept it, sir; and if Congress has the right to authorize the President to issue a proclamation emancipating these laves, if, in his judgment, he believes it necessary, then Congress has the right to authorize and require the President to do it. if Congress believes it necessary,

against us, but for want of that persistent valo which Sagonyi achieved his brilliant triumph Fremont, and Sigel cut his way through a sur ing army; by which Grant stormed Domelson, want of which Pittsburg Landing was near want of which Pittsburg Landing was near It is when alarm seizes upon men their fears rather than to their for suffered. Daring at the most pe

The control of the property of the control of the c

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

N, D. C., May 26, 181 It w

out great street, Pennsylvania Avenue, I saw ite fiend pounce upon a young colored man-neatly dressed, was passing up the street with oung wife. The first act of the officer was to white fiend pounce upon a young colored man, who, neatly dreased, was passing up the street with his young wife. The first act of the officer was to kneck the negro down, or nearly sd, to prove the white man's superiority. He then collared him, every now and then shaking him, as if he were a dog instead of a man. "I am not a slave!" cried the victim. "Hold your tongue!" was the reply. The poor wife followed crying, besecching, "Don't taking him to? Don't strike him in that way! Oh dear! Oh dear!" Reply from the white brute: "Keep still, now mind, will you? I'll arrest you. If you don't!" That scene I witnessed while taking a little walk after dinner upon the broadway of the Capital, and it was but one case out of a hundred that have made the last week one of horrors in the capital of a country professing to be Christian and free. The shricks of wretched slaves have been heard night and at morning, at noonday and at midmight, until it has became too terrible for a man with ordinary sympathies to bear.

A few days since, a Maryland slaveholder came here, and got out a warrant for his fugitive slave. He succeeded in capturing him, put manacles upon his wrists, and just at night started off with him to his somewhat distant home. In the course of the evening the poor fellow escaped the second time, and the markle walls of the Capitol, it revealed a sight to make a man ashamed of home, country, Government—almost of his race. There sat the panding segree on the Capitol steps, the iron links of his manacles jingling against the marble column upon which he leaned. Was he guilty of any crime? Nothing. He simply desired to own his own body and soul, and in attempting to assert this right he field to the American Capitol. There was no protection for him there, and the wretched man was again recaptured, and dragged off to jail.

If this Government will protect such heaven-defying atrocities, does it deserve success in the war it is waging? What act of the Jefferson Davis Government is any more heimous in the sight of food t

od to slavery?

Congress is mainly responsible for this. It can repeal the Fuguite Slave Law. If it does not, then we have the confession before the world, that under the Constitution every voter in the free States is made directly responsible for the worst outrages of

made directly responsible for the worst outrages of slavery.

Gen. Wadsworth, the Military Governor of the District, is an enemy of slavery. Naturally enough, he has come in collision with Marshad Lamon, who is returning the fugitives. The Governor attempts to protect such slaves as have come to him from rebel masters for protection. On Thursday night the Governor and the Marshal came into open collision. The Marshal threw a slave woman into the city jail who possessed a written pass, signed by the Military Governor. The Governor sent a squad of soldiers, and took her out of the principle. Arrests were made on both sides—by the soldiers and by the police. The President being absent from town, the case was not conclusively settled.

The principle involved is an important one.

Tresident being absent from town, the case was not conclusively settled.

The principle involved is an important one. The same same, illeas slaveholder's right to channer the hundry of the property. The Government arrests a white citizen here, and throws him into the military prison. He attempts to sue out a writ of habeas corpus, and the President orders the Military Governor to refuse admittance to the civil officers. This is all Gen. Wadworth claims respecting fugitive slaves. When a slave having come from a rebellious district obtains his military protection, he does not wish the civil officers to interfere. But enough upon this absorbing subject at the present time.

Senator Wilson has introduced an admirable bill into the Senate, modifying the Fugitive-Slave Law. His bill permits only loyal masters to lay claim to a runaway slave under the law, and even then the slave must have a jury trial, both slave and master being permitted to give evidence in the case. These are the most important points of the reform he propose, and as such an amendment to the existing law would make it less harsh and unbearable, would set many slaves free, in its practical operations, who are now caught by rebed and dishonest masters, it will be welcomed. Lest us hope, flowever, that the day is at hand when slaves cannot be captured here at all, caught by rebel and dishonest masters, it will be leomed. Let us hope, liowever, that the day is hand when slaves cannot be captured here at all, ler any circumstances.—Corr. N.-Y. Independent,

ON THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL.

Not long ago, the nation was thrilled by a message ever the electric wire, announcing that Congress had triunphantly passed the bill abolishing alavery in the District of Columbia. In a few days, another message sped after it, creating equal enthusiasm, bearing tidings that the President had given the act the sanction which made it a solemn law of the land. Bells were rung and cannon fired. The fetters of three thousand slaves were broken. The national Capitol stood on free soil.

But a sudden shadow has since fallen upon this general rejoicing. Liberty has been stung with insult in the very place of her triumph. The District of Columbia has been turned into a spacious slavejail. The National Capitol stands not yet upon free, soil.

The telegraph, within a few days past, has been busy with stories from Washington of attempts at re-capturing fugitive slaves, and returning them to bondage in the neighboring slave States. Disgraceful scenes have been witnessed in that city. Riot has reigned in the streets. The military power, administered by Gen. Wadsworth, came in collision with the civil power, administered by Marshal Lamon. The soldiers took sides with the slaves; the Marshal's deputies with their masters. Among the incidents was one which no man who loves liberty and lastes injustice ought to read without a blush of minglest shame and indignation. The telegraph, on Friday, case:

gled chance and indignation. The telegraph, or Freinsy, said:

"A fujitive slave, pursued by the law-officers, ran up the steps of the Capitol, with his manacles upon him."

Our Washington exervasyondent, whose letter is on another page, gives the horrible details of the story, showing how the panting negre was seized by his pursuers, dragged down the steps and hurried away to the slave-jail.

Is it possible that such a deed can be perpetrated, and not be branded by the nation as a disgrace? When the eyes of the civilized world are thus drawn to the most conspicuous spot on the American continent, by the spectacle of so unhallowed an act, shall a Christian people look on quietly, and smother their righteous indignation? Now that slavery, no longer content with crushing the slave, seeks at last to crush the nation, shall the Government, in in high places, still be an obedient servant, bowing its humble compliance at the beek of the slave powe? How much longer shall we add ain to folly by trampling on justice for the sake of aiding our enemies? If the Government has a conscience, let this act sling it to the quiek.

The Commissioners appointed by the District Court to consider the claims of the masters of expend slaves have outraged public justice and the spirit of patriothem by refusing to admit evidence to

the quick.

commissioners appointed by the District
consider the claims of the masters of esres have outraged public justice and the
attriction by refusing to admit evidence to
disloyalty of the claimants. A confessed
rying an the rebellion, if his slave escape
used of these Commissioners, finds no obhe way of recovering him. We can imthis decision will be gratifying to our ennot how it is honorable to purselves. cape

les at all for the

That Court retrieve its lost rept give judgment acc dependent. It

The Biberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1852.

THE CONVENTION.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention, the port of which appears in this paper, was one of most interesting and satisfactory gatherings which cause has ever witnessed in Boston.

cause has ever witnessed in Boston.

To speak of minor matters first, the place of assemblage was well chosen, being central, commodious, well ventilated, graceful in aspect and proportions, and removed from all sound of travel and business. Though not large enough for the sessions best attended, it comfortably accommodated the majority of them, and the convenience of having all the meetings in one place overbalances even the advantage of having out or two great gatherings elsewhere. It should certainly be engaged in eason for future meetings.

The audience was a highly satisfactory one. The fast friends of the cause, old and young, assembled as usual from city and country, some of them from distint States. And it needs not be said that the interest of these friends remains unabated in a reform which has of late made such accelerated and trinmphant progress. As these vecterans met, after a year's separation, for pleasant converse and mutual counsel, one of

gress. As these veterans met, after a year's separa-tion, for pleasant converse and mutual counsel, one of the first and most constant topics of remark was the wonderful, wonderful change that has taken place in our national affairs. Astonishing indeed is this change. For, next to what we should most de-sire, a voluntary action of the President and Congresa, the army, the navy and the people against slavery, is what we now see, their commencing and increasing what we now see, their commencing and increasing action in the same direction, under the pressure of action in the same direction, under the pressure of irresistible necessity. Seeking to convert men, we have pointed out the path they ought to walk in. Well may we rejoice when, in spite of their continued refusal, we see the imperative voice of God's providence compelling them to walk in it.

As to that portion of the audience which, not belonging to the Convention, simply accepted its invitation to hear and learn, it was never, in any of our gatherings, more attentive, serious and earnest. The hearers were always ready in advance of the hour appointed for opening the meeting: and throughout all

pointed for opening the meeting; and throughout all the sessions was seen the evidence of deeply interested attention. Frequent and hearty applause, with occa-sional marks of dissent from the thought expressed, sional marks of greeted many of the speakers; but not a single initima-tion appeared, from beginning to end, of a wish to dia-turb the meeting; and only on one occasion, when but little time semained before the inexorable cars would call the out-of-town hearers away, was there a specimen of the indecorum, so common in political meet ings, of interrupting a speaker, new on that platform by clamoring for an old favorite. In this case, those who interfered had not the excuse of dulness, or ir relevance, or insufficiency of any sort, on the part of the speaker; for no address delivered in the Conven-tion was more admirable in matter and manner, more

was thus interrupted.

A large proportion of the speeches made in this Convention were of a high order of excellence. Even men and women so accustomed to impressive and in-spiring eloquence as the abolitionists had a rich and rare treat. And they had a right to say, as many did are treat. And they had a right to say, as many did asy, and more felt, that even the old champions of the cause, the pioneers, leaders, agents, who for a long series of years have been accustomed to address the New England Convention, and to raise expectations which only the highest powers could satisfy, never did better; never uttered more timely and momentous truths, never expressed them with an eloquence more convincing.

convincing.

Besides these accustomed speakers, the audier listened with great pleasure to the remarks of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, who has for sev-eral weeks past been laboring in various parts of New England, under the direction of the General Agent of

eral weeks past been laboring in various parts of New England, under the direction of the General Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and whose youth gives promise of good service in various departments or reform; and the addresses of Aaron M. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., and of Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, of New York city, in regard to the necessities of the present time, and to the fundamental principles upon which reform should at all times be conducted, were of the highest order of excellence.

The eloquence enjoyed on this occasion was not that of formal addresses merely, but of animated and exciting discussion. Still, as heretofore, those who are most firmly fixed in agreement on the principles of freedom, and the need of preaching the gospel of liberty, find themselves differing in opinion on the best methods for present operation. It is the glory of the Anti-Slavery cause that these varieties of sentiment find free expression on the platforms of its meetings; and to this it is owing that these meetings are eminently instructive as well as attractive. In the Convention just held, differing views with regard to the wisest present course of action were clearly and elaborately stated by those who held them. In several cases, by the courteous indulgence of the speaker, an address gave place to an animated debate, questions and objections being heard and answered, and the elaborate statement of opposing views being allowed and replied statement of opposing views being allowed and replied to, often amid intense excitement, while perfect good humor reigned on each side, and among the listening audience.

audience.

Whatever varieties of opinion existed upon other topics, all agreed that the anti-alaxery work still requires assiduous and unfaltering exertion on the part of its friends. Whatever may be the providential address amondmatical may of its friends. Whatever may be the providential advancement of our cause, however emancipation may come, more or less extensively, as a military necessity, or as a work of political expediency, our work is the preaching of righteousness in relation to it. Our work is to admonish this people and their official servants, so long corrupted by slaveholding in the Sough and complicity with it in the North, that true welfare can come to them only through a sulling promotion of justice and freedom; that they have a debt to the despised and trampled black race, South and North, as great in amount, and far older and more urgent in its call for settlement, than that which the rebellion and the war have brought upon them; and that, under the government of God, we can hope for permanent properity, and a career commensurate with the tilents and opportunities entrusted to us, only as we do justice to the poor, take the part of the oppressed, and fulfil the obligations resulting from human brotherhood under the universal Father.—c. x. w.

Secretary Stanton has informed Mr. Summer that the instructions given to Gov. Stanley, as Provisional Governor of North Carolina, did not warrant his breaking up of schools for colored people, and that the "Black Code" of that State is not now in force.

The communication of J. S. will appear next week. It was duly received and marked for insertion, but has been kept out by press of matter.

in the Republic, loyal or disloyal, has a THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-

DED FROM FOURTH PAGE.] THURSDAY, May 20.

ed according to adjourned to the chair.

8. Resolved, That while we rejoice in that change national affairs, and of public sentiment at the cit, which has compelled the American Tract So ty to arow a pretended interest in freedmen and edom, or accept an empty treasury, we regard a amous, pharisaical, and essentially treasurable, these of that Society, as given through Robert C inthrop at its late anniversary, justifying its passenglicity with slavery, condemnatory of confuscation demancipation, and counselling a ravival and renew the trangelic and the properties. indering, evangelical pirates and rebels

The resolutions offered yesterday afternoon by S. S. Foster were read again, by request.

J. B. Swasey inquired what action had been taken by the Convention on Mr. Foster's resolutions.

The Chair stated that the Convention had taken no action, as yet, upon any of the resolutions before it.

Mrs. Foster rose to second the resolutions offered by S. S. Foster, and addressed the Convention in an earnest denunciation of the pro-slavery policy of the Administration, and in condemnation of those Abolitionists who gave the Administration any degree of support or confidence. She declared the nation to be hopelessly lost, and its destruction scaled. The slave may be freed, but only from a regard to our own safety. The hate of the colored race will still continue, and the poison of this wickedness will destroy us as a nation. She thought the Anti-Slävery Society had come to trying to save themselves and the country, instead of trying, as of old, to save the negro. She was sorry to see a return to the old doctrine of a choice of evils, and that it was said we must support President Lincoln because he was not so bad. support President Lincoln because he was not so bat as Jeff. Davis. When we are ready to accept the les as Jen. Davis. when we are ready to accept the less of two sinners, the serpent of compromise has crept into our midst. We seem to be partaking of the general corruption of the times in this respect. Age tends to conservatism, and we should pray to be preserved in the freshness of our fanaticism. This we can do by repudiating a choice of sinners, by repudi-ating a slave-creating government which sacrifices our young men in maintaining the bondage of four mil-lion blacks. She did not believe in the possibility of Union—God cannot save this Union, much less we. Abraham Lincoln is a practical atheist, or he would not have acted as he has. Were his wife and chilnot have acted as he has. Were his wife and children in the clutch of slavery, he would cry—Dash the Union in pieces!—Whatever the course of this Convention, there are a few who will leave their protest against supporting the government in its present position. The growth and progress of public sentiment which have been claimed during the past year are more specious than real. Over Fremont's proclamation there was a momentary triumph of the popular of the property of the pr ular instinct; then came a pro-slavery reaction—a renewal of the old hatred against the negro. Mrs. F. again urged the impossibility of a restoration of the Union, and the necessity of afthering to the old ground of total abstinence from slavery, and saving ourselves

by saving the negro. She saw no fault in the resolutions, nor why what was true a year ago was not so Mr. J. B. Swaser believed that men honestly differ from each other in a choice of means. So he did from Mrs. Foster, while sympathizing with much that she had said. He believed that every one at this that she had said. He centered that every one at this time is impelled to support or embarrass the government, and therefore he laid it down distinctly, that between the government at Washington and that at Richmond there is absolutely a great choice. The government of io-day is not identical, in its relations stincts assert it. Yet looking at the conduct of our Generals, the acts of Congress, &c. &c., we can accu willate a powerful argument for the condemnation of our government, if we could stop short at that point. But if the South were successful in this contest, as is remotely possible, we should have not only a restora-tion of the old Constitution, but a pro-slavery reign

tion of the old Constitution, but a pro-slavery reign which would make slavery everywhere normal on this continent. Such is the aim of the South, though the time is not yet come for her to own it. He tid not believe Mr. Foster's resolutions represented the voice of the Convention, and he had spoken that they might not pass. He could wish for a leader such as Mr. Foster could choose, that he might follow him through principle and enthusiasm purely, and not through receiving the work of the could be set to the contraction of the could be set to the country and the country and the country and the country and the country are to the country and the country and the country are to the country and the country and the country are to the country and the country are the country are the country are the country and the country are the through necessity. But we must take things as we find them. Mr. Lincoln is not great, but he believes slavery to be wrong, and would like to stab it fatally if he could. Was Mr. Buchanan ever in such a frame of mind? Grant Mr. Lincoln is not the man through ne essity. But we must take things as w frame of mind? Grant Mr. Lincole is not the man for the crisis, it seems unquestionable that he is honest and sincere. Evidence of this can be found in his late proclamation, though this was far from what might be desired. He believed it a sign of the government's intention to take the road to universal emancipation, and therefore it is condemned by the border State men as an impertinent interference. Our friends on the other side allow no charity to our public men— no consideration for the obstacles they must encoun-ter.

ALT, in behalf of the Society here represented, made an appeal for the necessary financial aid.

ALRON M. POWELL, of Ghent, N. Y., said he wished to increase the sense of personal responsibility in this hour, and the duty of renewing our exertions in behalf of the freedom of the slave and of mankind. The nearer the hour of freedom approaches, the more we should proclaim the right of immediate manipulation for every slave, and the duty of lib. n for every slave, and the duty of lil slavery had hitherto shelt shattered. The Union is broken—the disruption is complete. With the Union began a downward, de-moralizing career for the nation. The earliest discord out of slavery in the first Co Union. This difference was settled by compromis-alone. From that as the starting-point, a long line of indulgences and concessions to the South reached down to the time of the outbreak of the rebellion.

He saw these alternatives: annihilation of the South_a or separation. The former, so horrible is it he did not believe it could ever be consummated against the latter is the prevailing Union sentiment which puts Daniel S. Dickinson into the Attorney General's chair in New York, and is restoring the Democrats to places of power everywhere, while such Generals as McClellan and Halleck in the field are Generals as McClellan and Halleck in the field are working in the same direction. In the Union meetings which he had attended, the cause of the war was thoroughly ignored and kept out of sight. Even Mr. Buffum, yesterday, could offer all his support to the President in his present position. It was another sad proof of the painful results of the attempt to reconstruct the impossible Union. In this drifting of principles and parties, we must go back to our old standard of justice and truth.

Mr. Swaser. Do you or do you not sustain the

Mr. Swaer. Do you or do you not sustain the government?

Mr. Powerl. I do not, any more than I am compelled to. I should be ashamed to.

Our fate is wrapped up with that of the negro.

Mr.-Phillips used to say the slave should be the basis of all our action, and he (Mr. Powell) could not see such a change in the position of affairs as that this principle of our warfare should be reversed. He would have the government supported when it setted as it ought. But he had never seen such alacrity to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law as now in the District of Columbia. If that was the honesty of the Republican administration, he could only characterize it as awful. What language is too strong to condemn this inhuman-

mal till the government endorses emancipation ir work, to bring it up to that point. We are This was the man who had late esponsibility of re-enslaving a re-tho had shown indecent haste to men; who had shown indecent haste to fetter and remove Gen. Fremont, to emasculate Camerou's report, to annul Hunter. He had no patience to trust
the rulers of the land; he did not believe in their integrity. They knew the right, for they were not
fools, and could read the Declaration, and listen to
Wendell Phillips at Washington. Yet recreant Masachusetts representatives could vote down emancipation when they knew it to be just. Moreover, the
org of listensity is rightle in the restructed of known. oof of insincerity is visible in the treatment of known doyalists (like the President's gardener) at the seat

disloyalists (like the French & passes)

There can be no peace, no prosperity, no happiness, until we get rid of all our responsibility for slavery. He would save liberty first, and let union come afterward or not. We shall have no power in the North until the slave is primary with us, and union is forgotten. We always lose by cooperation with those whose principles belong to a level lower than our own. Mr. May confirms this by stating that for the first time in many years, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society is in debt. The accustomed contributions have been awent away by the tide of war and unionism. There is no other explanation.

Mr. Swazzy offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Convention, never surrendering the principle, "No Union with Slaveholders," hone the less, in the present exigency, believes its duty to be 19 sustain the government.

Mrs. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK said that the Pres

dent has always proposed a restoration of the Union precisely as it sees. Anti-Slavery has nothing to do with the President's movement. We shall have a restoration of the Union as it was, because the nation is pro-slavery at heart. PARKER PILLSBURY thought Mr. Swasey's resc

lution utterly inconsistent with itself. He heartily approved Mrs. Southwick's remarks. At three late Anti-Slavery gatherings, said he, I have assisted in affirming that the President and the Government in affirming that the President and the Government have the power legally and constitutionally to abolish alavery. We have affirmed this to be not only a duty, under the higher law, but the constitutional right of the people of this country. This being so, why should we debate the comparative demerits of Lincoln and Buchanan? The latter never enslaved a million freedimen. freedmen.

The present position of the Government is a legit ane present position of the Government is a legit-imate result of its position and actions in the past. Our Government violates the Constitution in all its present support of slavery. It was bad in Buchan-an to uphold slavery when the Constitution required it. It is worse in Lincoln to uphold it now that the Constitution forbids it.

It has been said that there is no need of further Anti-

Slavery agitation. I think we have no strength or power, except as a body demanding unshaken and undying fidelity to sound principles.

Mr. P. exhibited the secession flag that first waved

Mr. F. exhibited the secession mag that have waved over Fort Sumter after its capture by South Carolina. How is our flag better? Our flag-in South Carolina now waves over a million of newly-constituted slaves. He rose to enter his protest against a resolution so absurd as that last read. When has Mr. Lincoln

acted decidedly in favor of freedom? What avails the abolition in the District, while fugitive slaves are still seized there! Never was our capital more disgrace and degraded. Thousands and thousands may perist in battle, but the great problem is yet unsolved.

Half a million of the sons of the North have g

Half a million of the sons of the Norm may gon-to that worse than Ganges crocodile that inhabits the rivers of the South, and now 200,000 more are de-manded. Why did not a voice go-up from the united North, that and against slavery? (Great applause.)

We must still be "a peculiar people." We must still plead for the cause of the slave. Abraham Lincoln, formerly called the slavehound of Illinois, has increased and enlarged his former tendency. And we, as well as the American church, show a falling off from our original principles.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society has proved only one thing, that the churches hated us not for our infidelity, but for our fidelity.

Mr. Heywood said nobly that a Government which would abolish slavery only as a military necessity.

would abolish slavery only as a military necessity, would establish slavery for the same reason. We should demand emancipation, military necessity or not. The slave needs it, and we should demand it for his sake as a duty, irrespective of all things else.

Until this idea is acted upon, our victories with the
sword will accomplish nothing. Christ came to sure
men's lives, and we should imitate him.

men a nves, and we should initate him.

Samuer Max, Jr., objected to the implied charge of Mr. Pillabury, that the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY had left any ground of principle, or lowered one joi their moral standard.

WENDELL PRILLIPS wished to correct a false im-

pression possibly arising from the excellent addresses of Mr. Powell and Mr. Pillsbury. He knew no anti-slavery body which has declared that the work of slavery body which has declared that the work of abolition is done, or which proposes to support the Government at Washington, or to relinquish the old principles of anti-slavery. No such body has proposed to support the Government as it is. It advises, not supports the Government.

Mr. Swassr asked if Mr. Phillips had not rejoiced in and upheld the uprising of the North? and if this is not support to the Government?

Mr. P. replied—I have supported it by trying to force it on to a better position.

Mr. P. replied.—I have supported it by trying to force it on to a better position.

Mr. Phillips very fully elucidated this idea, frequently stopping to reply to inquiries from the audience, which he answered with great clearness and point. It is a subject of regret that this interesting discussion could not be reported revolution. So much engrossed by it was the Convention, that the sessions was extended nearly an hour beyond the customers. was extended nearly an hour beyond the customary time of adjournment.

At nearly 2 o'clock, adjourned to 3 P M

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment, Mr. Quincy, the President, in the chair.

in any other profession or class; and calls upon the friends of freedom everywhere to turn from them as "bind leaders of the blind," willing tools of the Slave Power, hypocrites, who cast abolitionists from refusing to fellowship slaveholders and yet, under the press

and yet, under the pressure of public sentiment, send their sons to destroy the lives of those same slave holding brethren on the field of bloody strife; and we now publicly arraign them as those whom history will hold the primarily responsible authors of all our present antional troubles.

In explanation of his remark yesterday, that he would fight under the banner of the South, if Jefferson Davis should proclaim emancipation, he said that he made it from his love of freedom everywhere; and his desire to cooperate with all who sincerely simed at freedom. There is no need to compare Davis and Lincoln, any more than any other two slaveholders. If there were, the uniform past record of the abolitionists would place Davis above Lincoln; for if alave-catching is worse (as we have declared it) than alave-holding, the latter is a greater alave-catcher than the former. Mr. Lincoln has admitted in his declaration,

abolition as a dernier ressort would end the rebel-he knows, then, that it would now. Yet he sacrifice 200,000 of our young men first. He F.) would rather take his chances with Jefferson that ab

they knew it or not. There is not the same united testimony against our pro-slavery Government as formerly. The record of last year he would gladly seal from posterity. He hoped they would forget the past, and work better in future.

Mr. J. N. Buyrux said he had complained yesterday of Mr. Foster, because he had not recognized the progress in bitherto pro-slavery men. He had to repeat the same. He could not understand the comparison or the logic which put Jeff. Davis above Abraham Lincoln. Facts, which he had given, disproved such a statement. He reiterated his intention to support the Government, and appealed to his next excepsuch a statement. He reiterated his intention to support the Government, and appealed to his past career as a testimony to his anti-slavery character. If Jeff. Davis were to triumph, the platform from which Mr. Foster speaks would be taken from under him. Mr. B. was for maintaining the platform, though that involved sustaining the Government in this war. He enumerated some of the acts of the present Administration—the abolition of slavery, in the District of Columbia. &c. He was willing to secont smaneirs. Columbia, &c. He was willing to accept emancipa-tion under the war power, as a military necessity, if i could come on no higher grounds.

J. H. Fowler, of Cambridge, said: Two years J. H. Fow.i.m. of Cambridge, said: Two years ago, he attempted to speak on this platform, for the last time. He saw then what has since happened, as clearly as he now remembered that time. He saw yet worse to come, and he wished to speak for justice. He knew the South—the whole South—was in earnest in going into war. Our injustice to our fellowmen is the cause of our calamity to-day. He believed if restoration could be carried out, as desired, by Mr. Lincoln and the Government, the abolitionists would be hung in Boston streets. Justice to the slave alone will save us from a borrid civil war.

will save us from a horrid civil war.

He had heard his scientific fellow-students hope this war might not end without the removal of the black race from the continent. Science and politics joined hands on this issue. This is the crime of the American people, that they think inferiority of race a

ground for injustice.

He thought Abraham Lincoln as culpable as Jeff. Davis. He found no proof of his anti-slavery dispo-sition,—only insinuations communicated by unknown parties. PARKER PILLSBURY hoped no time

in mere words. This audience wishes to know what the abolitionists think in this crisis which many have expected and some predicted. There has been some confusion in our utterances which he would like to dispel. Our mission, from the beginning, has been dispel. Our mission, from the beginning, has been one and the same—emancipation without conditions. A change of circumstances has come, it is true; there have always been changes: now, perhaps, growing more and more marked. But he knew of no conditions that could discharge him from his anti-slavery obligations. At present, we were no part of the Government in peace, and not any more can we be in war. He could not support Pierce or Buchanan with a ballot, nor Lincoln with a bullet, when they were all piedged to slavery. He dialiked to differ with the anti-slavery leaders,—his teachers,—but he felt he has learned more than they, and by their example and has learned more than they, and by their example and precept was bound to express his differences. He did not believe with Mr. Buffum in taking a step backward to gain a better opportunity to work. He be-lieved in keeping the whole law in all its points. His duty seemed clear,—to maintain his old position as leader of the Government, not as follower. Unless we demand abolition as a moral principle,

we shall never obtain it as a military necessity. There have been signs of slackening on the part of some of the abolitionists,—signs which mislead the public. The people should hear from this platform only a certain sound. He specified the Pennsylvania

their duty.

The Government is as ready to compron It will not hang the privateers for fear of Col. Coro-ran's death. Secretary Seward's letter to Minister Dayton Justifies the belief that secret plottings are now going on for a mediation to restore the old condi-tion of things. Our government is more atheistic than tool of things. Our government is more atteistic than the government of Robespierre. Therefore we'are to preach righteousness and demand justice and freedom, no matter for expediency and military necessity. May it not be our fault that the nation grope still longer in darkness and crime!

ANNA E. DICKINSON criticised a remark of Mr. ANNA E. DICKINSON criticised a remark of Mr. Buffum, that he was glad to see Parson Brownlow introduced to the Northern public, because he exhibited better than any other could the barbarism and villainy of the South. She believed he rather helps to almy to the country one neutrer ne rather neps to clog the wheels of government, because he refuses to acknowledge slavery as the cause of the war. He ad-vocates the war from his personal sufferings, and awakes sympathy for those union men South who have been well-nigh our destruction; who sat and saw

have been well-oigh our destruction; who sat and saw the capital threatened; and who massacred Massachu-setts soldiers rushing to the rescue.

She saw progress in the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; in Hunter's proclamation and

Gov. Andrew's letter.

The prophets of the national evil, who have been so long derided, now stand justified of their old warnings and forebodings. People who thought they had noth-ing to do with slavery, now find their own homes on fire, their own children swallowed up in the flames.

S. S. FOSTER moved that the question be taken on the resolutions which have been immediately under discussion to day. Carried. The Secretary first read the three resolutions of-

The secretary inst read the inree resolutions of fered by Mr. Foster yeaterday, and it was voted to take the question on them separately.

The first of the said resolutions was adopted.

The second was lost.

The third was, on motion, laid on the table by a vote

of 32 to 11.

The question was then taken on Mr. Foster's resoluion on the church and clergy, and, on motion of Mr. Garrison, it was laid on the table, by a vote of 47 to 88. Mr. Swaard withdrew his resolution in support of

ne government.

Mr. Garrison presented the following resolutions STEPHEN S. FORTER introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the persevering silence of the great body of our clergy on the sin of slavery, and their refusal or neglect to demand its abolition, now that it has ripened into a desolating civil war, coupled with their continued religious fellowahip with rebels who are now seeking the nation's life in order to give greater stability to their bloody institution, stamps them with a depth of infamy which finds no parallel in any other profession or class; and calls upon the friends of freedom creavers. by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburg, will use their negro slaves against them, both as laborers and fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the Presi-dent will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, the roads will

and their dead bodies dishonored and outraged in the and their dead cours associated war indefinite most revolting manner—the war indefinite ed—the national debt needlessly and eno creased—tens of thousands of Northern if ed by malaria and disease in their mulmultitudinous forms on the Southe

Whereas, no fact is more unde hereas, no sect is more amoranase man this-dat traitors of the South are constantly making to heir entire slave population to dig their rife in d their fortifications, raise the necessary fool h sustain them, and in various instances armin tion of them to shoot down the Northern soldie give complete success to the rebellion; therefo 18. Resolved, Thatthe House of Representa

18. Resolved, I nature house of Represent the United States, in rejecting a motion to the slare property of these miscrable traiter victed of astounding infatuation, of utter me ardice, and of leaving in their hands the fort" to the very conspirators it brands and pronounces worthy of an ignominious

These resolutions were unanimously adopted to whole assembly rising in approval of t Adjourned to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING. Met according to adjournment, the Preident in the Chair.

Lieut. THOMAS EARLE, of Worcester, of the Mis

sachusetts 25th Regiment, addressed the Convention He gave many interesting details concerning the re-pedition of Gen. Burnside to North Carolina, in which pedition of Gen. Burnasue to cortin caronia, is whe he was a soldier. One of the speakers, he said hat credited him with the escape of twenty-eight than but that was the sum total from all the camps at al-napolis, though he had done what he could. It had listened from his boyhood to anti-slavery lecture, by mly after his enlistment as a private in this vir la ne realized what it was to be an anti-slavery man. It had endured a share of all the hardships of the Bus side expedition. The night before landing at Rous-island, a negro came out to Gen. Burnside in a but and gave him essential information about the lang place, the force of the enemy, &c. The experience Roanoke had abolitionized the young men of Wars-ter county in that regiment. For himself, his nonwas, Universal, Immediate Emancipation. His or rades had, many of them, been proslavery to Worcester to Hatteras, but their eyes were openda the island. He spoke in the highest terms of Green Burnside, and said he had seen him welcome with own hands the fugitives from the mainland, except in boats. The soldiers under him to day would be their caps out of sight, if emancipation were densel

and exposure.

Mr. Foster.—Shame on the government! Mrs. Foster.—Shame on those who fight for an

They were especially abolitionized by the luxurus treatment of the rebel officers, and their own refer

government!
Lieut. EARLE.—Where would you have been to be Mrs. Foster, if we had not gone to fight for our cus-try? Pennsylvania ravaged, New York range, Worcester burned, your farm destroyed! As soon as the slaves got confidence in u, by showed us where their masters had buried their ara. The release of the rebel prisoners on parale had make still further converts to abolition.

He had gone into the war for emancipation, and ha

alone. He felt proud of Massachusetts, and of her Generic. He wished to say that the soldiers improve in sentiment as the campaign advanced. There we some exceptions to this among the officers; these government ought to remove, men far more restr return a single fugitive than to have a fight with res

(Loud applause.)
Mr. Earle was recalled to relate an own experience at Annapolis. Gen. Dix had fall den any black men, bond or free, to enter the in A partial degitive, fresh from flogging, some his E's beat (he was then a private standing guard). E's beat (he was then a private standing guard). It slave was allowed to pass in, and was sent to the par house with Mr. E's blanket. Mr. E: told Col. Iya next morning, if any officer in the regiment seat he a fugitive, his gun should go on the ground for in years, no matter what the consequences to hind He would drag the ball and chain for years before would lift a finger to send a poor fugitive health slavery. When the master of the slave came, her refused admission. He went off, and meanwhile is the part of the slave came, here are the Newth and in war in W. slave was sent on North, and is now in Worceste After that, twenty-eight slaves were sent off from the Massachusetts Regiments at Annopolis, emp Col. Morse's, who has since been removed three

her exclamation-Shame on those who fight for said

her exclamation—Shame on those who fight for at a government! It is in complicity with the redsign for it might put an end to it in twenty-four hour, it would. It is playing putting down the rebellion.

W. L. Garanson spoke of his physical unsteas a make a speech to gight. He had been unable to might the morning session at all. He said that from the he had learned of the course of the proceedings, the seemed to be a preproductance of clarge scaling. seemed to be a preponderance of gloomy senime.

In these he had no sympathy, though aware discomplex and paradoxical state of affairs. For hims, he had no pulse that tild not beat for President Liena against Jefferson Davis. Is there no difference be against Jefferson Davis. Is there no difference between North and South? No difference between ferson Davis and President Lincoln? How their we have a war? If government designadly is also rebellion, how do we happen to have a reclim? Why is Lincoln outlawed from the South! Issued is a great matter with slaveholders. The fact is great change has taken place in the country, came atting in Republicanism—which, though pot Absiliation, has forbidden the South longer to abide with the The North is at least anti-slavery enough for the Mr. G. read extracts from Southern papers, shorist Mr. G. read extracts from Southern papers, showing that the hatred of the South is directed against t North as a body, not against Abolitionists simp! The South hates freedom in name and every siped This conflict is the death-grapple between principles.

He Mr. G. had not been backward in cen President and Congress when they deserved it, though trying to give credit to whomsoever it was doe. It thought, on the whole, the progress of events had been a could be a conducted to the progress of the could be a coul as great as could have been expected. Those re-hold office by the will of the people cannot be july ed wholly like private men. He believed the Proexpected. Those who

ient would move with the people.

It has been said, this administration has sent led more fugitives than any other. The cases were be parallel. That fugitive slaves were crowding into its District-of Columbia, even though some were replured, was a proof of the value of emancipation it that District. a Then, we have had a new and strings. treaty with England against the slave-trade. I sands of slaves, too, have been emancipated by sanction of the government, and slaves are daily caping in every direction. Northern Senators Representatives, at last, have free speech on the for of Congress. Indeed, the gains of freedom have less so rapid and magnificent, that we fail to appreciate them.

One thing remains; the ending of the war and the rebellion by emancipation, and the unity of the repe-lic thereby made possible. The President besident not so much from pro-slavery feeling as from timibly and excessive caution. He falls to realize the exist of public sentiment in favor of the total solitinal slavery. The proclamation of Gei. Fremon reveals how wide-spread was that sentimed; but the Product was not then convinced of it. It will, howers, ere long, become irresistible.

Mr. Garriano concluded by offering the following resolution in regard to the Church and Pulpit:

19. Resolved, That, now that slavery is placed with the research by its rebellious and the processing that the processing the processin

in the grasp of the government, by its rebellious ar-treasonable attitude, the American Church and Pulpit.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. Rose, of New York, said Mr. ERESTINE L. ROSE, of New York, said we had beard a great deal, the past two days, about what he government has done or not done. All these short comings had sprung from an error in principle, always productive of error and mischief in practice. That principle was to be found in the law which made every two Northern man a alave-catcher to send back figureless. Going back to the Constitution and also fire slaves. Going back to the Constitution and the clause on which the law was based, she could find no justification of that law. Yet nineteen millions of Northern men accepted that law without reflection, simply because it was a law. She loved a just law, but an unjust law she defied. free Northern and back to the Constitution and

at an unjust law she defied. In relation to the government, she said that he who Is relation to the government, she said that he who assumed great powers, owed great duties and great responsibilities. Lincoln must answer to the ages for the use of the power he has taken, and will not wield sright. He had done wrong to the nineteen Free States, yes, and to the Slave States themselves. The people too age to be called to account. Then are sright. He had done wrong to the states, yes, and to the States States themselves. The people, too, are to be called to account. Tens of thousands of lives already sacrificed, and are we content to have done so little! to have spent so much for the education of Lincoln and Seward? An analysis of the President's proclamation showed its weakness and ambiguity. However, her hope was large and active—because she had faith in the success of the right. The President did not wait for the public or for Congress in calling out the 75,000 men, and he was right. He should have acted thus in an emergency far greater than that—when the freedom of all, white and black, the progress of the nineteenth century, the Declaration of Independence, were in question. Does the Constitution bar him in the latter case more than in others when he has violated it? To call Lincoln "honest" so frequently is suspicious, and suggestive of the contrary. So she believed he was not honest. (Hisses.) I am prount to think I have said the best of the contrary. So she believed he was not nonest.

(Hisses.) I am proud to think I have said these best
thing in the Convention—consignum! If the President cannot move without pushing, push him on. I

dent cannot move without per stand here to hush you on.

The nineteenth century demands the fruits of the Declaration of Independence. Hitherto it has been a sealel letter. Who will lead the people on to open it?

She wondered that any Abolitionists should be found. in this emergency to cry that the work is done, and to from it Why their work was never mor needed than now. Washington and Lincoln need this platform and this audience. Encourage them; give them credit for all they may do or have done—however little. But let not your hope run away with you

District of Columbia, and she credited it to the rebelon, without which it would never have been consu non, water mated. It has taken seventy years to accomplish what was always perfectly constitutional—the liberation of three thousand slaves in the District. How long will it take to free four millions? Slavery will not end in a century, if it does not before the war closes,—except through foreign intervention. She depicted some of the effects of a return of slavery. We never had a Union - for union is based on reciprocity. Union can only be formed, not restored among us.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said he was much pleased with the speech of Mrs. Rose,—first, because he could assent to almost every word of it; secondly, because he had hoped to have time enough for only a brief speech. He wished to read a resolution expressive of the position of this Convention before the public:—

2). Resolved, That this Convention repeats its old sidge, "No Union with Slaveholders,"—no support of any government which upholds or allows sla very within its limits; and ther we value this war solely because its results must be Emancipation by or-day of the Federal Government, or Disunion which secures Emancipation epecality.

That resolution, said Mr. P., explains my interest

He thought there had been, in fact, remarkable He thought there had been, in fact, remarkance manimity in the speakers of the past two days. The seeming difference had arisen from an ambiguous we of the word government. He did not locate the government at Washington. Public opinion—that is the pilot; the President is but the tiller-boy, the man Jeff. Davis dares not go into partnership with

Charles Sumner in the Senate, because he dreads

tharies Sumner in the Senate, because he dreads him. It is an indication of what our strongest point is. Davis sees the genius of the anti-slavery movement standing at the elbow of the President.

This is no time for dispute of words. We are striving to take possession of the Government, and to spur it on to its duty. Our support of THE PROPLE, in their effort to rule the country, is whole-hearted. McClellan's grays in six would be fixed to break in their effort to rule the country, is whole-hearted. McClellan's army, in six months, is fated to break the Union in places, or to preserve it through emanicipation. God has put in our hands, the thunderbolt of the war power, to accomplish in months the work of years, and 500,000 pupils plastic to our hands. This new weapon has destroyed alawery in Missouri, and established the Liberator at Baltimore, (for the Baltimore papers are now advocating emancipation,) and has established a negro colony at Port Royal. Who rules the House! Thaddous Stevens. Who is the leader of the Senate! e leader of the Senate ! Charles Sumner. Is n' nat progress, when Pennsylvania and Massachusetts
the the places of Virginia and Georgia? Lincolr
any hinder emancipation—he cannot prevent it. The
ar can end only in emancipation by North or South

He accepted his co-laborers, the President and Cablet, though not Garrisonian Abolitionists. In Conwhich he could not enter, are half-a-dozen me o will say all that he can, and more,

What is our function to-day? Not to dally over old totlors. The Secretary of War carries them in his eart. A new road opens. Our former object was to k the bonds of the slaves, and to protect the rac when free. To day, it is that and more. The country is to be saved under one banner, if possible. The President has diminished the chances of a Union one

the med the me

W. L. GARRISON then reported the follower

21. Re

The series of resolutions reported by the Business
Committee was then adopted by unanimous vote, and
the Convention adjourned sine die.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, WENDELL P. GARRISON,

LETTER FROM REV. JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

West BROOKFIELD, (Vt.) May 24, 1862.

DEAR GARRISON—It would afford me unmingled satisfaction, as in times past, to be present with you, and the true and tried friends of uncompromising Abolitionism, in Convention assembled, in your city, on the 28th and 29th instant, there to utter "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," in regard to the

present momentous crisis.

I fear that, through the unusual pressure of business at this busy season of the year with our good people of Vermont, together with the "hard times," Vermont may not be represented in the New England

I, therefore, send you this brief letter, for the pur

I, therefore, send you this brief letter, for the purpose of assuring you, and through you, the Convention, that our cause in this State is meeting with hearty favor among the most intelligent and best portion of the people. This fearful crisis, through which this nation is passing, is a great revealer of hearts. While many now see, and readily and frankly avow, that abolition is our only safety, there are others, even in Vermout, whose sympathies are with the Southern rebels in arms; but I am happy to say that this class is but a small minority in this State. I find many who are now ready for abolition. Events are mighty forces to change popular opinion; so much so, that I think your Convention will be in no danger of being broken up by a mob, with the approbation of being broken up by a mob, with the approbation of

city officials!

These are "perilous times" indeed; for the just judgments of God are filling the land with lamentations and woe, because of the oppression in our midst, and the abominations done in the land.

It has taken this nation a long time to learn this truth, that "whatseever a man zone, that shall he also reap"—which is also true of nations. That "covemant with death, and agreement with hell," which our fathers made for a consideration, is about to be annulled." This is a most fearful ordeal through which we are

passing, a terrible chastisement for our heinous sins in the enslavement of our brother, "and the end is not How much longer will this nation think to circui

vent God, by refusing to proclaim "liberty through-out all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof"!

Praying that your Convention may be harmonious animated, and eminently successful, I remain. Yours, faithfully, to the end of the conflict, JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

PUBLIC OPINION IN OHIO-INCIDENT IN

PUBLIO OFINION IN OHIO—INCIDENT IN

A RAILEOAD OAR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 23, 1862.

FRIEND GARRISON,—It has been my work to lecture a good part of the time this last winter; and going from village to village, meeting new assemblies of people, every day or two, one cannot well keep their eyes blind or their ears deaf to public opinion. It is true, one part (and perhaps the larger part) of the people will not come out to hear a woman lecture, unless patronized at the rate of fifty dollars a night by the litterary associations of the town; but from those the literary associations of the town; but from th that will, one gathers the feelings, or at least the ut terances of these conservatives. And it is a hopefu sign of the times when you hear, with rare exception.

but one opinion on the leading topics of the day. "What is our Government about?" is the question of the blunt, honest, straightforward old farmer of the blunt, nones, stangantward on saturation.

Why don't they emancipate! One year ago, I would have said, cut off my right hand first. But they have get both my right hand and my feft, now,—my two brave boys,—and I, that thought my hard work was done, have turned into the field and meadow—to feed and tend, chop and plow, that they may work for freedom and the country; and it arouses meadow—to feed and tend, chop and plow, that they may work for freedom and the country; and it arouses all my old Purlian blood, when I think of those robels, who can go away to war and leave their human chattels to take care of things at home. I tell you, Madam, these things open our eyes. It wouldn't have done last year, but it will now. We must emandent of the property of the

"My husband, two sons, and a nephew that I raised, are now standing before Corinth," said the most worthy and influential lady of another town. "My heart is lonely and our home seems desolate. Ah! it has taught me to think of the poor black mothers, who have had children and husbands torn away, through all these fearful years of slavery, while we have slept, nor thought of raising our voice against the 'sum of all villanies.' I can bear to have mine all slain, if need be, so that the slave-chain is broken. But oh! God of mercy! to think that all this bloodshed, this fearful agony must be, and yet no blow struck at the real cause!" This was said in the rooms of the soldier' aid, which hearing of dozens of the zealous workers for the sufferers; and every eye moistened with tears, and every look said, "Amen." These women will lead the sentiment of

"Did you hear Philips,
"I did."
"How did you like him?"
"Like him! I think him the most perfect specimen of an orator and man that I ever saw."
"But what of his notions?"
"Just the doctrine, sir. I wish every man in the nation could hear him. But what a pity it is that so many people have mistaken the name, and got him mixed up with that harpm-scarum, perverting Garrisonlan-woman-rights-abolitionist of Boston."
"Why, sir, he's the very man."
"Not at all, sir, not at all. The names are similar, but the men are two different persons."

Yours, truly, F. D. GAGE.

P. S. The response to the call from Washington n the State of Ohio, is wonderful,—more than equa

ceived. Contents: 1. The Constitution and Slavery, Rev. C. E. Lord. 2. A Story of Mexican Life. 3. The Red, White, and Blue. 4. Maccaroni and Can-ras. 5. En Avant. 6. Desperation and Colonization, Charles G. Leland. 7. The Education to Be, Levi Charles G. Leland. 7. The Education to Be, Levi Reuben, M. D. 8. Travel-Pictures, Henry T. Lee, 9. The Huguenots of Staten Island, Hon. G. P. Disso-sway. 10. Recollections of Washington Irving, By one of his early Friends. 11. New England's Ad-vance, Augustus C. Kimball. 12. Was He Success-ful 7 Richard B. Kimball. 12. Was He Success-ful 7 Richard B. Kimball. 18. Monroe to Farragut, Charles G. Leland. 14. Among the Pines, Edmund Kirke. 15. Literary Notices. 16. Editor's Table. Published by J. R. Gilmore, 532 Broadway, New York, and 110 Tremont street, Boston.

EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Corinte May 31, via Cairo June 1. [Special dispatch to New York Tribune]. Yeaterday morning our reserve divisions were brought up and our entire front moved forward, the men having two days rations in their haversacks. During the day we kept up a tremendous cannonading, shelling the woods furiously. The rebels hardly showed themselves, but replied feebly with a few shots. Last night we threw up breastworks along the entire front, and slept on our arms within 1000 yards of the enemy's breastworks. At 6 o'clock this morning Gen. Pope entered Corinth without the slightest resistance and took possession. At the same time the Mayor, who had comeout on a different road, met Gen. Nelson and surrendered the town to him. There were no inhabitant remaining except women, children, and old men.

The rebels succeeded in carrying away everything except a few provisions, which, with the warehouses and railroad depot, were burned before we arrived. They took every invalid from the hospital and every letter from the post office. They did not leave a single gun, and had been moving away troops more than six days, and stores, two weeks. The most of the troops have gone toward Grand Junction.

The rebel rear guard, under Bragg, 10,000 strong, marched southward at midnight. The clitzens assert positively that Beauregard was there in person and left with it. All concur in saying that never more than 60,000 troops were there at once, and usually a much less number.

The revel sentinguard was there in person and left with it. All concur in saying that never more than 60,000 troops were there at once, and usually a much less number.

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The revel sentinguard was there in person and l

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR CORINTH.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth
were exceedingly strong.

He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight.
This morning he destroyed an immense amount of
public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons,
tents. &c.

sublic and private property, stores, provisions, waguer, tents, &c.

For miles from the town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at 2000. Gen. Beauriegari evidently distrusts his army, or he would have detended so strong a position. His troops generally are much discouraged and demoralized.

In all the engagements for the last few days their resistance has been weak.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

CORINTH, June 1. Col. Elliott and command have returned after destroying the railroad in several places, burning a large amount of stores, capturing three pheces of artillery, 30 mounted prisoners, and about 600 infantry, with little loss. He found 2,500 sick and wounded rebels at Booneville.

Memphis refugees report that all the newspaper establishments have been removed to Grenada, Miss. Gen. Pope congratulates Col. Elliott on the brilliant success of his expedition.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND. "FIELD OF BATTLE, June 1-12 M.

"FIRID OF BATTLE, June 1—12 M.
We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps
of Generals Summer, Heintzelman and Keyes have
been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday at 1 o'clock the enemy, taking advantage of a
terrible storm, which has flooded the valley of
the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the
right flank. Gen. Casey's division, which was
in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disunitedly. This caused a confusion, during which the
guns and baggage were lost, but Generals Heintzelman
and Kearny most gallantly brought up their troops,
which checked the enemy. At the same time, however, we succeeded by great exertions in bringing

Banks was passing through Winchester, as volleys were being fired from windows, a rebel standing in a doorway sighted eled gun at him. The act was observed in the Forty-sixth, named John Clark, 'drawing a bend,' killed the assassin,

sed by our troops as a hospital; and it is positively secreted that not only were our sick and wounded ayonet and sabred, but one building in which they

"A great deal of firing come from the houses. Citizens shot down our men. Women, too—demons in petiticoats—atood deliberately and fired upon us. One shot dead a private in Company C. His comrade fired upon her, and she fell a corpse. Swift and merited retribution! On, on we passed out of town, over the roads and fields in such solid columns that they did not dare to follow us closely, but rained their shells on us but too surely. Many fell out-from hunger and fatigue. The wounded and sick—all who could not go at double quick—were left behind; and the saddest story of all is, in this age, and not among Hottentots, that these unfortunates were all left—probably to be butchered! The cavalry of the rear guard nearly all tell the same story—that men were constantly over-

their arms, had their heads cut off."

The correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes a similar story as follows:—

"Then came the march through Winchester. It was a savage one. The 2nd Massachusetta regiment were the rear, but all fared much alike. Citizens shot from windows, threw hand-grenades, struck at our men with clubs—citizens! Womex did it; women shot wounded men; women threw hot water on them; women killed prisoners. At last, forbearance ceased. Volleys were poured into houses; rooms were entered and assassins bayonetted; any public property was fired, and streets were swept by the confagration; ordnance exploded; cavalry rode down stragglers; but we 2nd, then the rear guard, nevar wayserd—not a and, then the rear guard, never wavered—not a npany broke—not a gap was to be seen. 'Steady— ady;' and the discipline of this brave and noble set soldiers then told.'

The Pittsburg Chronicle puts the loss of stores a million dollars. Its correspondent says:—

wo million dollars. Its correspondent says:—
"There has been an immense loss, but it will not do
o put it on paper. A portion of the supply train was
sut off, wagons burnt up on the road, large quantities
of stores and forage destroyed, and in crossing here
Williamsport) one hundred mules were drowned, and
here was great loss of stores."

Front Royal was retaken by the Federal troops on Friday. A brigade, preceded by four companies of R. I. Cavalry under Major Nelson, entered the place at 11 o'clock and drove out the enemy, consisting of the 8th Louisiana, four companies of the 12th Georgia, and a body of cavalry. They captured six officers and six privates, and recovered thirteen of our men taken a week ago, among whom were Major Collins of the Vermont Cavalry and some New York and Maryland officers; also a large amount of transportation, including two engines and eleven cars. Our loss was eight killed, five wounded, and one missing—all of the R. I. Cavalry.

Gen. Banks telegraphs that the N. J. Cavalry entered Martinsburg on Saturday morning and passes everal miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry, and captured several prisoners, a wagon of muskets, ammunition and an American flag.

Fremont's Headquartegs, NEAR Strasburg, June 1. General Fremont with a strong column left Franklin last Sunday, and by rapid forced marches has crossed the Shenandash mountain ranges, marching nearly, 100 miles over difficult roads, with little means of transportation and no supplies in the country. This morning, five miles from Strasburg, he overtook General Jackson in full retreat with his whole force on the road from Winehester to Strasburg. Colouel Cluserut, commanding the advance brigade, came upon the enemy strongly posted with artillery, which opened as soon as the head of his chilumn approached. General Fremont rapidly brought his main column up and formed in line of battle. Gen. Jackson declined to fight, and while holding Cluserut in check, with a portion of his troops, withdrew his main forces and continued his retreat.

WORD, REVOLVER AND BELT PRESENTA.
TION TO CAPT. JOHN BROWN, JR.
To speak about the "horrors of war," I think there headly sayed a more touching seems witnessed that.
M. M. Brooks, SWORD, REVOLVER AND BELT PRESENTA-

And the second state was handered. The second state of the second

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

tional, state or municipal in its name or cuaracter.

Sixthly.—Any person who, having property in any
loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the
District of Columbia, shall hereafter against an give
aid and comfort to such rebellion, the said estate, propferty and moneys, stocks, credits and effects of these
persons are declared lawful subjects of capture
wherever found; and the President of the United
States shall cause the same to be seized, to the end
that they may be confiscated and condemned to the

suncient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession, and for the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove he is one of the persons descibed in this section.

The second section provides that if any person with in any State or Territory of the United States other than those already specified shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation by the President, cease to aid, countenance and abet such re-

days after public warning and proclamation by the President, case to aid, countenaise and abet such rebellion, and return to their allegiance, their property shall in like manner be foreitted for the use of the United States, all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of the warning shall be null and void.

The third section provides that to secure the possession, condemnation and sale of such property, situate and being in any State or territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court or territorial Court, or in the United States District Court, for the District of Columbia, within which the property may be found, or into which the same if movable may be first brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in prize cases, or to cases of forfeiture, arising under the revenue laws; and the property esserged and condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold under the decree of the Court having cognizance of the case, and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for their use and benefit.

The remainder of the sections provide the necessary machinery for carrying the act into effect.

Provided, That the persons thirdly and fifthly described, shall have accepted their election and appoinments to office since the date of the presended ordinance of secession of such State, or shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the so-called Confederate States.

The bill was passed by a vote of \$2 yeas against 68

States.

The bill was passed by a vote of 82 yeas against 68 nays.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

The Emancipation Bill which was lost in the House by a majority of four is as follows.

If any person or persons within the United States shall, after the passage of this act, wilfully engage in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or shall wilfully aid or abet such rebellion, giving them aid and comfort, every such person shall thereby forfeit all claim to the service or-labor of any persons commonly known as slaves, and all such slaves are hereby declared free and forever discharged from servitude, anything in the laws of the United States or of any other State to the contary notwithstanding; and whenever thereafter any person claiming the labor or service of any such slave shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be sufficient defence thereto that the claimant was engaged in said rebellion or aided or abetted the same contrary to the provisions of this act. Whenever any person claiming to be entitled to service or labor of any other person, shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order shall be made for the surrender of the person whose service or labor is claimed, establish not only his claim to such service or labor, but also that

NEW YORK, June 4. Advices from Newbern report great excitement in that place, owing to the rescue by Massachusetts troops of a fightive slave remanded by Gov. Stanley. A perfect panie prevails among the fugitives in our lines. All vessels going North are first scarched for slaves. Gov. Stanley has already closed the schools of the freed persons of color, in conformity with the Black Code of North Carolina. Secretary Stanton has assured Sen. Summer that such were not his instructions, and that no part of the Code shall be executed.

COLLECTIONS.

mittee, May, 1862 Edmund Quincy, 5.00 E. Trask, 1.00 A. T. Draper 1.00 G. C. Hickol Samuel Barrett W. W. Dutcher M. A. Dutcher, L. Hurd, Lucinda L. Jam H. L. Sherman, William Boynto Leonard Chase M. B. Whiting Bunker Hill, L. M. Hess, T. B. Rice, Geo. W. Simot Paul D. Wallis Anna Logan, William H. Loga B. H. Smith, H. Kimball, J. M. C. Stephen Clapp S. May Jr., J. T. Everett, E. & E. H. Ric Esther Kendall, Mrs. Foss, Lizzie N. Elwell, Mrs. Loud, R. H. Morrill,

DONATIONS James N. Buffum, Lynn,
Milliam Ashby, Newburyport,
Samuel Barrett, Concord,
Anna E. Dickinson, Philadelphia,
Perley King, Danvers,
Atkinson Stanwood, Newburyport,
A friend,

ncord, N. H., N. White, Concord, N. H.,
Anne Atherton,
S. S. Heminway, Boston,
Georgina Otis,
"David Thayer, "
David Thayer, "
C. C. McLauthlin, Watertown,
Charles Follen, Brookline,
Richard Plumer. Jr., Newburypor
Vm. Perry, N. Bridgewates,
A. A. Bent, South Gardner,
Samuel L. Hill, Florence,
"Death to Slavery,"
Barah E. Well, Warcester,
P. B. Cogawell, Concord, N. H.,
E. G. Lucas, Boston, D. G. Lucas, Boston,
Stephen Barker, \$2, A. B. Francis, \$2,
George S. Flipt, Rutland.
Harriot Richardson, \$2, Austin Bearse, \$2
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayward, Salem,
Jonathan Buffum, Jynn,
Wendell P. Garrison,
Mrs. Francison,

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Henry W. Car S. J. Nowell, John T. Sargent, \$1 each.

PLEDGES To Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, at N. E. May, 1862. Wendell Phillips, Wendell Phillips,
Mary May,
E. D. and Anna T. Draper,
George W. Simonds, Boaton,
W. W. Dutcher, Hopedale,
M. A. Dutcher, E. Pottam,
Reuben H. Ober, Boston,
Reuben H. Ober, Boston,
Rijiah Hobart, South Hingham,
I. Adams, Dorchester,
A. Newhall,
Lemmel Page,
E. B. Chase,
Daniel Mann,
S. J. Nowell, Daniel Mann,
S. J. Nowell,
Miss E. H. Day, Lewiston, Me.,
Rev. W. J. Potter,
Alden Sampson,
John C. Haynes,
Joshus T. Everett,
George W. Flanders,
A. A. Roberts,
Jarvis Lewis,
A. Blanchard,
R. R. Croeby, Mary C. Sav R. R. Crosby, Mary C. Sawyer, J. T. Hewes, T. Mundrucu, Emily Horn, G. L. Turner, Adams Twitchell, H. E. Lunt, Abby Harris, Mary A. Gardner, \$1 each, G. L. Hall,

The Annual Meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slevery Society will be held on Sunday, June 15th, at ESSEX, in Century Chapel; commencing at half-past 10 colock, A. M. Andraw T. Foss, Parken Pillsonny, and other speak-its, are expected to atland.

ers, are expected to attend.

It is earnestly hoped and desired that the members of the Society will take more than usual pains to be present.

The times domand the earnest and united voices of all the riends of freedom and of their country.
CHARLES L. REMOND, President.

GARDNER, MASS .- An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be neld in Gardner and South Gardner, on Sunday, June to commence at half-past 10 colock, A. M. Friends iberty and of their country are, one and all, invited

SANUEL MAY, Jr., PARKER PILISBURY and other speal

Town Hall, Gioucester Harbor, on Sunday next, June 8, at 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. Subjects: Liberty and Siavery sternal Aniagonisms. A War of Bullets and Bayonets as a means of Protection to Life and Liberty.

ia, Western, or Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies entributing annually to the funds of either of these Soci continuing annually to the limits of either of these loca-tiles, can receive a copy of the last very valuable Repor of the American Society, entitled The Anti-Stewey Histor-of the John Brown Year, by sending a request to that effec-ted Sakura Mar, Jr., 221 Washington Street, Boston, an enclosing stamps sufficient to pay the postage, vis., fearter

THE REJECTED STONE.—The new

EF THE REJECTED STONE.—The new edition of this book, by Rev. M. D. Cowary, is now ready. Copies may be obtained for presuitous distribution as low as trenty cents a copy, in cloth, provided ten or more copies are taken at once. Those who wish the book, for this purpose, should apply, in person or by letter, to HENNY G. DENNY, Eq., 42 Court Street, Boston. The attention of our friends everywhere is caracetly called to this great opportunity of promoting the abolitite of United States slavery.

DIED-In this city, May 29, CHARLES F. Cook, aged

40 years and 11 months.

At her residence in Hudson, (N. Y.) on Sunday morning, May 25th, Manta Manuorr, aged 76 years.

For two years past, the health of our beloved friend has been gradually failing, and the change which has now taken place she has looked forward to with sweet screnity of spirit, and remarkable cheerfulness. During the last few weeks of her illness she suffered much, both in body and mind, until finally the quiet translation occurred as a most welcome release.

most welcome release.
Since the early inauguration of the Anti-Slavery movement, when the Laberator, with its motto of "Immediate, unconditional emancipation," was first sent forth upon it important mission, our friend has been among the most faithful and devoted of the slaver truest friends. By great fidelity, and valuable testimonies in the social circle by constant distribution of Anti-Slavery publications in the scheme of the acquaintance, by repress the order of the scheme of the acquaintance, by repress the order of the scheme of the acquaintance, by repress the order of the scheme of the acquaintance, by repressing the product of the scheme of the acquaintance, by repressing the product of the scheme of the acquaintance, by repressing the scheme of the sc

Boetry.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

of from a neatly printed and truly graphic Poem of a wide circulation for its intrinsic merit, Our FLAS "—in Four Cantos —by T. H. Under blished by Carleton, 415 Broadway, New York.

rums, beat your rataplans ! shrill-screaming fife Shrick "Hail Columbia!" with relentless sir! Shrish "Hail Columbia!" with relenties Let shouts and bonfires mix in friendly strif With anthems loud and patriotic prayer! Hourse-threated cannon call unto the sea! Four million slaves may answer "Jubilee!"

Ha! here is one who in his fetters, stands—
The truth will out—he standeth here a SLAVE!
Strong ropes are knotted on his neek and hands;
The said he dies the death that knows no grave—
The death of deaths—appalling death of fire!
His feet are planted on his funeral pyre.

The staff that lifts our banner to the sky
Is now his stake—his arms are pinloned there
Above his head, and painfully too high—
(The scorners say, "an stitlude of prayer.")
Chains round the staff and round his body wine
And to the "sacred pole" his limbs confine."

Here are three men, whose manhood is unknown
In Heaven's court, three men of vulgar speech,
And faces hard, by evil passions grown
To vulpine hideounness. They're holding each
A pins-wood torch; in readiness they stand
To vindicate the honor of their land !

The ruffian mob in thousands gather round—
The wolfish pack who dragged him through it
They terture him with many a grierous wound—
His body flay, and burn his hands and feet.
Sublimely silent, he awaits his death
With brow serens and even-tenured breath.

A "man of God," (the blasphemy I write
To show what brute-depravity has done.
To sarred things,) in ministerial white,
Is standing here. How gilb his tongue doth run
With libels on his country and his time!
He calls on God to sanctify this crime!

Repeats the standard falsehoods of his class; Is flush in Bible saws and legal lore; Is rich in sophistry of sounding brass, In reasons blatant. With a pious roar He deals anathemas on seed of Ham, And curses Canaan with an uncisous damn. This priest of Baal by the victim stands,

This priest of Ball by the victim stands,
Parades his tearning, and his lust as well:
In hely herror, and with lifted hands,
Consigns all Abolitionists to hell—
Belabors Freedom with the Holy Writ,
Then goes his way, pedantic of his wit. The torohmen then apply their ready match,
And soon the blaze amails the victim's feet
Wild insighter rises, as the faggots catch,
In apprehation. From each lane and street
The human tide rolls onward in its ire

For negro flesh to feed its appetite:
In flaming fury now it leaps and glows,
And closing round him, shuts him from the sight:
A laugh of triumph is the only sound

Most haughtly the nation's colors wave !
The shoutings of the mob reach high—but higher
The upward-leaping laughter of the slave—
A laugh of joy! the soul's lead jubilee,
As it goes up, through flames, to Bleaven years! Now upward springing from its human feast, The unabating, angry blaze assaults The towering staff, and like a growling beast

Climbs up the wood, and on the banner vaults Its fiery fangs the shiv ring ensign clasp, And-orisp and curl it in their envious grasp! They clutch it close, and hold it shrivling there;
They fierpely pluck each glittering star away!
Ah, Ged! a flag of fire floats on the air,
Grows red, then black, and parting from its stay,

The smblematic of a nation's thrall,
And of the doom that His good time will bide;
In blood and fire shall her red fetters fall,
And she arise, 'redeemed and purified:
The conquering Right will leave to after time
The giant Chinga of a giant Ching.

THE SOLDIER'S NURSE.

[The other day, Col. Howe was conducting Prof. Hitch cock, of the Union Theological Seminary, through the Re lief Rooms on Broadway, when they found an peccomplisher young lady, belonging to a distinguished family in this city reading the Scriptures to a sick and wounded soldier.]

Our sweet-faced Florence Nightingale, Who watches till the stars grow pale, who watches till the stars grow pale, Site like a guardian angel near, To bind the wound and dry the tear. On pillows where her abadow falls Are soft wings from the starry walls, And there the wounded soldier seems Near angels that come down in dreams Her roice is low, and soft, and sweet, Her sten is light with slight feet. Her rote is low, and sort, and sweet,
Her step is light with silent feet,
Her heart with pity overflows,
Her tears are dow-drops on a rose.
The noblect man in all the land
Would kneel to kiss the gentle hand
With which she smoothes the hero's brow, rs that flow Who would not wounds and bruises bear, To win a smile from one so fair?

From the Delaware County, (Pa.) Repr HUNTER'S PROGLAMATION.

Ood's law of compensation worketh sure, flo we may know the right shall aye endure! "Foreer free!" Gel! how the pulse doth h At the high, glorious, Heaven-prompted sound That greate our case from Garoline's shore ! "Foreer free!" and slavery is no more! The time the hunter followed up the slave; "Ference free?" and slavery is no more? fire time the hunter followed up the alave; But now, a Hunter, noble, true and brave, Proclaims the right to each who draws a breath To lift dimmelf from out a living death, And light his feet on Freedom's happy soll, Content to take her wages for his toll, And look to God, the author of his days, For food and raisent— sounding forth file pro-

Those must be true to thyself,
If these the truth wouldst tened
Thy soul must overflow, if those
Another's soul would reach.
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the lips full speech.

The Tiberator.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-

VENTION.

The Annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention commenced its seasons at the Mclodeon, in Boston, on Wednesday, May 28th.

At 104 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by EDBURD QUINCY, President of the Mass-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The Committee of Arrangements proposed, through Samuel May, Jr., the following as Officers of the Convention:—

Vice Presidents—William Ashby, of Newburyport;
John Bailey, Lynn; Bourne Spooner, Plymouth.;
Andrew T. Fors, Manchester, N. H.; Leonard
Chase, Milford, N. H.; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitch-burg; Albert M. Chase, Canton; John T. Sargent,
Boston; William I. Bowditch, Brookline; Elias Rich-ards, Weymouth; Ellis Allen, Medfield; Joshua T. Everett, Princeton : Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls

Secretaries-Samuel May, Jr., Charles K. Whipple

Business Committee-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Philips, Parker Pilisbury, William H. Fish, E. H. Heywood, Wm. Wells Brown, Charles Follen, Geo. W. Stacy, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Abby Kelley Foster.

Finance Committee—E. D. Draper, Hopedale; J. mes N. Buffum, Lynn; Maria S. Page, Boston Elbridge Sprague, Abington; Reuben H. Ober, Boston; Anna R. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.

The Convention accepted the officers thus no nated.

nated.

EDMUND QUINCY, in taking the Chair, addressed the Convention. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, in electing him to preside over its deliberations. He explained the grounds upon which the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society had decided not to call together the New England Convention last year. He reviewed briefly the political anti-slavery history o reviewed briefly the political anti-stavery history of the country during the two years past, showing how the will and purpose of the Northern people had tri-umphed over the conspiracy of the South and the more miserable cabals of their Northern sympathizers, in their purpose to elevate slavery to be the supreme power of the land. He pointed out and enforced the duties of the Abolitionists in this critical and momen-tors hour. He referred to the sympacy satisfaction follows. duties of the Abolitionists in this critical and momen-tous hour. He referred to the general satisfaction felt throughout the North at the Proclamation of Gen. David Hunter, and his remarks were warmly ap-plauded. He expressed the disappointment and pain so generally felt when President Lincoln interposed his veto upon that great act of emancipation; but ad-ded his conviction that the President would himself exercise that great power whenever he saw the life o the Nation to be depending upon the proclamation of liberty to all. He thought we were never in so great danger of foreign intervention as at this moment; and that the President's late proclamation had, how ever differently meant, done more to complicate out foreign relations than any other thing which has hap pened. When, added to this, we consider the late enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law at Washing ton, it is easy to see that that large middle class of the British nation, which has hitherto held back their Government from intervention in our national affairs. with an anti-slavery purpose. He again exhorted the anti-slavery people of the North to stand firm, and

Mr. GARRISON, from the Committee of Business, r ported the following resolutions, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by applause:—

1. Besolved, That, first of all, we congratulate the

true friends of their country every where,—and especially those who have toiled so long and untiringly in the Anti-Slavery field,—upon the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by act of tool or savery in the District of Columba by act of Congress—an act whereby the Seat of Government has, after seventy years of shame and opprobrium, been rescued from the accursed influences and mani-fold horrors of the presence of that barbarous system, and henceforth consecrated to freedom and free institu-

tions.

2. Resolved, That the glory of this deed is dimmed by the fact, that it was carried through both houses of Congress by a strict party vote—the Republican members, to their lasting historic honor, voting in the affirmative, and the Democratic members, to their enduring infamy, recording their votes against it; never theless, a deed sanctioned and demanded alike by the the consequences of which cannot fall to have a vital and overmastering influence in the future in shaping national legislation, to be in all respects blessed and beneficent, and to lead the way to the extinction of

slavery in every part of the land.
3. Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be proffered to the Hon. Charles Summer and the Hon Henry Wilson in special, and to those other member

Henry Wilson in special, and to those other members of Congress in general, through whose persistent efforts and eloquent words this long-deferred deed of mercy and righteousness was at last consummated.

4. Resolved, That, since the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has occurred, the frightful paradox has been presented of slave-hunters from Maryland and Virginia swarming the Capital in quest of their fugitive slaves, and in various instances recovering them both by military and civil process; so that with the songs of jubilee have been mingled the shrieks and wailings of despair, and scenes the most joyous and the most distressing have been strangely blended in the same hour, within the same limits, and under the same governmental authority. , within the same and authority.

under the same governmental authority.

5. Resolved, That whatever constitutional obligation may have existed for the rendition of fugitive

against any and every slaveholding claimant whatever,
6. Resolved, That special credit is to be awarded to
the Government, for having at this juncture made a treaty with England, whereby the right of search is
equitably provided for in relation to the suppression
of the foreign slave trade; so that the ocean slaveof the foreign stave trade; so that the ocean stave-traffickers may no longer find shelter or protection, as they have hitherto done, under the American flag.

7. Resolved, That it will ever redound to the mili tary sagacity, noble patriotism, and considerate hu manity of Gen. Fremont, that, in August last, he de tary segmenty, manity of Gen. Fremont, that, in August last, he occreed the liberation of all the slaves owned by the rebels in the State of Missouri, then a portion of his military district; and the enthusiastic manner in which it was universally applauded throughout the North was demonstrative proof of the popular feeling in regard to the most effective method for suppressing the rebel-

8. Resolved, 'Inst a still more effective blow, one on a wider scale, was recently struck at the rebellion by Gen. Hunter, in decreeing that "the persons in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as alares, are forever free," (these States compelsing the Military Department of the South over which he is placed in command,) on the ground that "slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible."

9. Resolved, That in swiftly revoking these d

institution—to pecursay p lal war, at an enormous cost of money human life—and to render more cer-tition of the independence of the South-ry, at no distant day, by the govern-

trict.

11. Resolved, That as, in his recent message, the President has withdrawn all right and power from the various commanders in the field to emancipate the slaves even of rebel masters, as a military necessity, or in any emergency however essential to the success of the army, and intimates that he alone is to decide when such act of emancipation may be properly proclaimed,—and as slavery and rebellion are synonymous terms,—the only atonement he can make to the country and the world for such disastrous interference is at once to make the decree of Gen. Hunter cover every slave State, instead of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, and so to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"—thus securing the blessing of God, a glorious and speedy victory, and a permanent Union based upon universal freedom and equal rights, without regard to complexion or race.

12. Resolved, That we recognize SLAVERY, and SLAVERY only, as the real root of the rebellion which now seeks to ruin or to rule our nation, and as the sole cause of the war which has been forced upon us by the leading slaveholders of the South; that every fact in the inception and prosecution of the rebellion shows it to have been a deep-laid scheme, of ungaralleled it to have been a deep-laid scheme, of ungaralleled rict.
11. Resolved, That as, in his recent me

the leading slaveholders of the South; that every fact in the inception and prosecution of the rebellion shows it to have been a deep-laid scheme, of unparalleled iniquity, to establish slavery forever, and to reduce to a subservient and dependent position all the interests of freedom; that we cannot fail to see, in BLAVERY, an enemy of our government and free institutions, implacable, insidious, and incessant in treason and plot so long as it shall live; and, seeing these things, we, assembled in the name of Freedom, and in behalf of the accred and inallenable rights of Man, demand that this accurred thing be brought to an end; and we do hereby call upon our government to use the power, put in securace using be orought to an end; and we do here-by call upon our government to use the power, put in their hands by the slaycholders themselves,—a power which may now be constitutionally as well as most righteously exercised,—to terminate the War and the Rebellion together by abolishing their cause,—a cause which, if suffered to continue, will never cease to which, if suffered to continue, will never cease threaten the peace, prosperity, and very existence of

the Nation.
13. Resolved, That though, for Freedom's sake we might justly, as a nation, risk our prosperity and our existence, it will be only a deed of the utmos shame and disgrace, if, for base Slavery's sake, w continue longer to imperii all that our fathers ga all that we enjoy, and all the vast promise of th ture for our children.

14. Resolved, That the President and Congres

not making the necessary use of their power for the abolition of slavery and the conflication of the robe property, neglect in an inexcessible manner the interests of the people of the North and A property, neglect in an inexcusable manner the interests of the people of the North and the safety of the republic; that they unnecessarily prolong the war, unnecessarily risk the lives of thousands, unnecessarily impose upon the people a delly acrifice of millions of dollars, and unnecessarily tax posterity to pay for the crimes of slaveholders, and the faults of those who conduct the war against them.

15. Resolved, That we declare that it is the right

and the duty of the people to insist that the war shall be no longer carried on in the interest of slavery, and that the President and Congress be held responsi-ble for all the blood and money which are sacriment of freedom and the benefit of the people.

ment of freedom and the benefit of the people.

Hon. Francis W. Bird, of Walpole, was introduced to the meeting. He described the state of bitter and malignant feeling prevailing in Norfolk, Virginia,—which he had lately visited,—towards the people of the North. He described also the condition of the escaped slaves, (or "contrabands,") at Fortress Monroc,—the friendly and successful labors of Mr. Wilder (of Boston) in their behalf,—the honorable course of Gen. Wool towards them,—but the injustice and ill-treatment they have suffered, and are still suffering, at the hands of many of the United States army officers. He spoke of their schools, so-called, and of the great pains they took to learn, under many most discouraging circumstances.

many most discouraging circumstances.

Wendell Phillips was warmly applauded as b not ready to settle the question, as alone it can be set-tled, by doing justice to the enslaved and oppressed portion of the land. Mr. Phillips recounted many other facts which point to the same conclusion. He said that at London, of all the ministers there repre-neuting other various. other facts which point to the same conclusion. He said that at London, of all the ministers there representing other nations, Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, is the only one who refuses to recognize the Republic of Hayti, and who holds no intercourse with the Haytian Minister. He spoke of the far more pregnant fact that President Lincoln had so hastily annulled Gen. Hunter's act of enancipation, as one which land taken twenty five per cent. at least from the prospect of restoring any union of the States. He referred to the very many and most important services rendered to our army and the Union cause by black men and slaves. He spoke of the recent votes of five Massachusetts Representatives acasiave the bill to set free the slaves of rebels, by which votes the bill was defeated, — Dawes, Delano, Rice, Train, I Thomas, treading to the ground this great emacipation proposal which had been brought before the House. The Cabinet of the President, by their delays,—McClellan by his delay, and by permitting his compagns and again to eccape him,—the President, by the resident, by the resident of the recept him,—the President, by the resident, by the resident of the recept him,—the President, by the resident of the recept him,—the President, by the resident of the recept him,—the President, by the resident of the recept him.—the President of the recept him the resident of the recept him the resident of the recept him. on the District of Columbia; and Congress, seeded lose no time in declaring freedom to m found within the limits of the Capital, of the rebel camp,—are all essentially traitorous to of the rebel camp,—are all essentially traitorous to the Union, whatever their aim and disposition be The President is the only man who ever dared to Now, I rejoice, in this month of May, to say that we want every Governor of every Northern State to take the same position which Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts has taken in his late letter to Secretary Stanton. (Iumense cheering.) We want every Senator and every Representative in Congress to take the stand of Senator Grimes, of Iows, who refuses to vote to the Administration another man or another dollar, until he knows what is to be done with them. Our duty now is, if we would maintain the Union and save the country, to call upon Congress to address the Presicountry, to call upon Congress to address the Presi dent, by memorial, to remove the present Com mander-in-Chief, and to put Sigel, or Fremont, of some person ready to fight the battles of the Union in his place. "I move, sir, that this Convention re quest the President to remore Gen. McClellan pnt Gen. Sigel in his place." (Loud applause.) Adjourned to ‡ before 3. quest the Preside

in denying the superiority of human statutes to the divine. When Mr. Seward broached this doctrine, the whole land rose in derision. To-day, the general belief is on our side. So this Society has ever declared the right way to be the safe way, and conversely, that wrong-doing is always unsafe. Events to day are sustaining us. This war results from the transgression of our fathers—from their compromise with evil. Nor does it matter with what motives they acted; the mischief has been produced all the same. This Society never asked for emancipation by the sword—by blood. It only appealed to the American people to use God's weapons of reason and argument, but they would not. They had the power, but they aquandered it. The clergy alone might have abolished siavery and saved the country. To their infidelity is due the bloodshed of the hour. What if now they are crying for the Union, and becoming smit-lavery? For thirty years they have been appealed to in vain. Mr. Phillips's portrayal of the character of the war this morning was just and truthful. There has been no desire to touch the cause of the rebellion. The Government proposes to return, after the war, to the old condition of things, and to the old barbarities of the slaveholders' rule. Hence the lack of energy in prosecuting the war. Gen. Scott was not in earnest—be wanted reconciliation. Amid all the increasary) violations of the Constitution, the one thing sacred is and has been alavery. Mr. F. believed the President would (only give him time enough) be driven to enancipation. But he feared he would make up his mind just five minutes too late. The action of the Government resembles that of the old man who pelled the boy in his apple-tree with grass to-bring him down. It takes stones to do it; but when Fremont or Hunter tries to fling them, the Fresident would consider her black code, her exclusion of the cause of the slaveholders and measures. Now for our duty, in the fluter. Take Illinois, and consider her black code, her exclusion of the cause of the slaveh

The history of the Society is all clear—in principles and measures. Now for our duty, in the future. Take Illinois, and consider her black code, her exclusion of the colored race from her soil and privileges. We need agents there and throughout all the Northwestern States. Prejudice against the blacks is everywhere exhibited. In the army, the slaves that give information are restored to their masters, to be flogged to death. All the meritorious deeds of the blacks in the war have not been rewarded and recognized as if done by white men.

done by white man.

The work of the Society is in a good condition, but unfinished. Our agents should be maintained and multiplied. Mr. F. was hopeful that he should

Hon. AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, was Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, was next introduced. He said, he revisited this platform after an absence of fifteen years—caused by the assumption here of the disunion doctrine. He could not see then how slavery could be peacefully about ished by those means. But to-day he felt himself invited by the call of the meeting, and that duty urged him to attend. He came to advocate the right, duty and necessity of immediate emancipation under the war power. Though separated so long from his old friends, he had never ceased to respect and admire them. The slaveholders themselves had taken slavery out of the Union, and now he was ready to say that they should not bring it back again. They saw, from the increase in the production of cotton with an astonishing increase in its price, how widely its consumption was spreading. They saw, too, that they had not sufficient slaves to keep pace with the demand. Moreover, white foreign immigrants were engaging in the cotton calitivation. This was one great cause of the rebellion, and of their forcible removal of slavery from the Union. Let it never be restored! Separation or emancipation must take place. A restoration of the old Union is an absurdity—an impossibility. We must subjugate the South, but we cannot do it while the size of the South, but we cannot do it while the size of the South, but we cannot do it while the size of the South, but we cannot do it while the size of the South, but we cannot do it while the size of the South, but we cannot do it while the size of the South, but we cannot do it while the size of the size of the South size with the other; therefore, said air, w., I am going to cry—Give us Emagiciation, or give us peace!

There is, too, a lack of public sentiment. We are like England in the Crimean war. We think everything is progressing well. There is no criticism volunteered or offered. We complain that the President and Congress do not emancipate; they are but servants; where is the public command for them to obey?

[A Voice.—In the case of Fremont, the public ut tered its voice for freedom.]

For a moment possibly, but how quickly the chie presses and the popular enthusiasm succumbed! Hun ter's proclamation—is that sustained! Is Governor ter's proclamation—is that sustained? Is Governor Andrew's letter sustained? No. Between emancipation and separation there must be a choice—and mine (said Mr. W.) is for the former. Now a word as to colonization. This is a delusion that will tick the conservatives till emancipation; after that, as in Jamaica, they will want all the blacks they have, and more too. The South is a desert without labor. Never fear it will abandon its workers. The current will set

STEPHEN S. FOSTER introduced the following reso STEPHEN S. FOSTER introduced the following resolutions, eaving he thought those from the Business Committee, reported this morning, hardly up to the demands of the hour:

Resolved, That although the rebellion is without

the shadow of justification or excuse on the part of its authors, and is characterized by atrocities rarely equalled in modern warfare, it is, nevertheless, but the legitimate fruit of our base and wicked treatment of our colored fellow-country men; and we are free to de-clare that we have no desire to see it suppressed, and peace restored to our distracted country, till the last fetter shall be broken, and the government established upon the broad and comprehensive principles of im-partial justice.

made no essential change in the spirit or action of our national government—the infamous Fugitive Slave Law being still in full force, and the national arm still uplified to suppress save insurrections—our position towards it is unchanged, and we renew the avowal of our purpose to have no lot or part in a Union which tolerates the presence of a single slave.

Resolved, That the dogged perseverance of our national government in holding four millions of our loyal

countrymen in slavery, while their masters are egaged in a bloody and atrocious rebellion, challeng the scorn and detestation of the civilized world, a the scorn and detestation of the civilized world, and invites, if it does not justify, the interference of for-eign nations in the settlement of a controversy to which we as a nation have shown ourselves utterly in-

He did not believe (as other speakers see the did not believe (as other speakers seemed to) that in the past twenty-four months any great and gratifying change had occurred in relation to the colored people. Church and government are alike at fault, with rare exceptions. Who does not see that slavery is the cause and the weak point of the rebellion! Yet who demands abolitiqn! We sacrifice our sons rather than strike off the chains of the slave. This is no hopeful money. Nower, we work that the property was the contract of the chains of the slave. sons rather than strike off the chains of the slave. This is no hopeful moment. Never was ardent warface more needed. Slavery remaining the same as for the past eighty years, our course and duty are the same, or should be. He could not see that slavery had lost a particle of its attractiveness among the people of the North. Parson Brownlow is everywhere received, though asking for the execution of ourselves and associates. Where are the clerry this day 1 Only in Union meetings, not on this platform. Union means slavery,—and the war is for that. Therefore he (Mr. F.) had no desire to see the war end ill every slave is free. He would neither enlist in the war nor encourage others to enlist, till the government should adopt the abolition policy. The sons of this Society have been set to the infamous work of capturing fogitive slaves. There are no obstacles to emandipation.

support from this government until it declares itself for emancipation.

J. B. Sward said: In all great public questions, we should all have patience. If we see clearly the end or the result, we must wait for a slow arrival there—we must not expect a jump or a leap to it. He (Mr. S.) saw a vast difference justified him in sustaining the Government against Jefferson Davis, while still being a disunion abolitionist? Was the late proclamation of the President nothing? Did it not clearly enough portend emancipation? It was a point from which to date—a line of demarcation, and the tendency is toward liberty. Is abolition in the District of Columbia no proof of sincerity and progress in our rulers? We have begun to march on the road to universal emancipation. Mr. Foster, while as ready to support Jefferson Davis as the Federal Government, admitted unawares that the South had hoped to subjugate the North. The war, then, is a war of self-defence: who can help siding with the North?

J. N. BUFFUR, of Lynn, rose to endorse the speech

to subjugate the North. The war, then, is a war of self-defence: who can help siding with the North!

J. N. Buyrum, of Lynn, rose to endorse the speech of Mr. Swasey, and say "ditto to Mr. Burke." He had learned that there were degrees in wrong, and when it came to choosing between Jeff. Davis and Abraham Lincoln, he had no hesitation in supporting the latter. The changes in the President have been real and cheering, if slow. We must be patient. Other changes in other directions are equally gratifying. The wealthy classes are learning the cause and the cure of the rebellion. There is no comparison between the leaders South and North. The former go for unlimited despotlem. Mr. Lincoln would emancipate, if the people would sustain him. Mr. Foster had discouraged the young men from going to the war, but he (Mr. B.) would encourage them, and go himself when needed. Nor are the clergy as they used to be. They have ceased to preach pro-slavery. (A Voice: "They preach for a salary, instead of preaching wrong! No more licences to sell human beings in the District of Columbia! Even the London Times is converted. Therefore, let us not fail to recognize and help on the progress of events. Let us send out agents, and act as agents ourselves wherever we go.

Dr. DANIEL MANN wished to explain his interrup-tion of Mr. Walker, in regard to the popular voice about Fremont. His purpose was to take away this ex-cuse from the President, that he was waiting for pub-lic sentiment. He endorsed Mr. Foster's sentiments. He read a resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That, so long as our Nation ment neglects to announce a war policy consistent with the high principles of justice and universal libwe hold ourselves, and all true patriots, as bound stand aloof from the present contest. We accept the reproach of "conditional patriotism," and vindicate it as the only patriotism worthy of rational and responsible beings; and we announce, as the essential show itself worthy the support, that the Covernment shall show itself worthy the support of the friends of equal institute to all mon. justice to all men

Adjourned to the evening, 71 o'clock.

EVENING. The President in the chair.

The following Anti-Slavery Hymn, written for the occasion by George W. Stacy, of Milford, was sung by the Convention:

The Leave Hymnes Convention of the Convention of the

O. Father, from above,
Send thy good spirit here;
The optive of by love,
That "casteth out all fear."
O may we stand,
By truth set free,
For Liberty! Why should we halt and wait?
Our work so well begun;
And know we not our fale,
If work is left undone? O give us heart, Nor may we part
To run the race : With heavenly gr

Ab, what an hour is this !

How pregnant with our fate !

Say, is it wo or bliss
For which the millions wait ?

Who long have borns
The galling chain,

Mith flesh all torn The night is near at hand,
And what a night twill be,
If God's divine command.
To set his people free,
Shall still remain
Unbeard and blank,
Our death-knell c

No 1 by the holp of God,

We'll set the captive free;

We must obey the word,

That word is Lunsur Trat sees the light,

For every sout

Or feels earth's roll.

Still Oxwans! is the cry—
The battle must be won!
Raise, raise the standard high,
Unfur! it to the sun!
Shout, shout and sing,
Nor cease the voice,
And man rejoice!

A very interesting letter in this day's New York
Tribune, from the army near Fredericksburg. Virginia, describing many important services rendered to
the Union army by loyal black slaves in that neigh-

wiff. Wells Brown was then introduced, and made an able and forcible speech in vindication of the negro race, against the malicious aspersions of those whose object it is to eternize slavery on this continent. [A full report of this speech will be given in the Lib-

ANA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, was then introduced. She said: It is said we can conquer without emancipation. The rebellion is almost crushed—our armies are pressing southward—the end approaches, when all things will be restored as of old. The South, having been deceived in regard to Mr. Lincoln and the aims of the Republican party, went to war to protect slavery. Now, perhaps, they are beginning to see that Mr. Lincoln is not so far from a slave-catcher, after all. The loyalty of the South is a myth. It will of course grow, as our armies advance, because between hanging and loyalty the advance, because between hanging and loyalty the advance, because between hanging and loyalty the advances of a sinking cause can have but one choice. Yet where is the Unionism of New Orleans! Citizens shot down for cheering the American flag; the Mayor submitting as the conquered to conquerors. So in Norfolk: the Mayor dares to call us enemies to our faces, and to refer to his friends the rebels! The same story everywhere. We may best their armies everywhere, take every city and scaport: what then! Subjugated, are they subdued! They would rise in sixty days again, should the military arm be withdrawn. Success cannot gild our banners while the shadow of the blacks obscures it. Two thousand of our army have died monthly in the border States of disease in the cold weather: figure the number under the heat of summer in the Gulf States! Since these things are a when Con.

proof, and declared them freemen forever,—be, at in 1858 declared that this Government could not exist half slave and half free, annualled the production from the White House! Kentucky, which familiate the halter for liberty in the person of John Brown, is strangled her again, through her representative in the Prealdential chair!

John Sald, Gov Mitchell ed.

strangled her again, through her representative in a Presidential chair!

In the field, Gen. Mitchell rejects the bondmen via fiee to him for protection. Everywhere those via brings as the most important intelligence the liabs a be thrust back into slavery, there to be whiped, is tured, burned to death.

How do the brave young hearts return-to m the tare and the war? How many go from us, and never return And we have nothing to do with slavery! What was a substituting to those of the slave girl, or the same mother, isahed from the embrace of her children your purity no feeling for purity catagod. Has your purity no feeling for purity catagod, the word—Be free! God has put slavery into see hands to choke it. He alone should be able to this out again alive. Let us storm the slave runse hands to choke it. He alone should be able to this out again alive. Let us storm the slave rysen u Smith took Fort Donelson. If the President will m give us the order, let us go ourselves.

E. H. HETWOOD then addressed the Convention.

The key-note of the hour has been struck in the by-The key-note of the bour has been struck is the bupreceding speeches: recognition of the humanity as
manhood of the negro. The present streggle is a
old conflict between the conscientions thought of the
humble and the might of monarchs. This is as
Democracy on trial, but in grapple with the SarOligarchy, and the choice of the people is, incisi
the slaveholders or be abolished! May it be the is
tune of Abraham Lincoln to surpass the Father discountry, by tearing out that bloody stripe of the Castitution which Washington fixed there! We ke
had successes, we have an honest, a human goinment, as the world goes; but this is not enough. In
yet have the black code in Illinois, the Pugitire SarLaw in the District of Columbia, and four milino. yet nave the black code in Illinois, the Pegitire Sar, Law in the District of Columbia, and four pilon alayes at the South. This is no time, then, for a Anti-Slavery Society to cease from work; not don't It will go on as hereitofror, surmounting every don cle in Church and State, till it touches emancipus

In the army to-day, officers are cashiered for the love of freedom, not for that of slavery. If the tion abolish alavery only from military necessity, are tipelf, it is disgraced thereby. The nation with the control of the control would abolish slavery simply to save itself, would se would abolish slavery simply to save lised, wouldeds lish it for the same reason. If slavery be in The President Stephens says) the corner-stone of the a bellion, then to destroy it is to knock the bottom as of the Confederacy. Adjourned to Thursday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

For Thursday's proceedings of the Com-

PARKER \$40 Sewing Machines, PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thred, Imp Machine, made and licensed under the pates of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and is construction in the best combination of the urise is lents owned and used by these parties, and the patent of the Parker Sewing Company. They were sawried a Side Media at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Cantibals asso-ciation, and are the best finished and most relatativally made Family Machines now in the market.

cistion, and are the best finished and most enteratedy made Family Machines now in the market. EF Sales Room, 188 Washington street. GEO. B. LEONARD, Apra. Agents wanted everywhere. All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short was Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Ma-Charitable Mechanic Association.

Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachas Charitable Machanic Association.

"Form Panesse's Surveys Magazaras. This Massim's so constructed that it embraces the combinations of tentious patents owned and used by Elian Howe, Jr., Whee & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these paring tribute. These together with Parker's improvemanake it is beautiful Maschine. They are sold from \$0 \$10 \$100 each. They are very perfect in their mechanic being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in set manner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, will is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, so tive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the gold of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, we as other paris, is well arranged. There is another last which stitkes your committee favorably, viz: then is when the below the table between the standards, to can it contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the dislock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridg us the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in again measure, with the objection sometimes urged on late

PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES have, many qualitie for recommend them to use in families. The several parw pinned together, so that it is always adjusted and my for work, and not liable to get out of repair. It is to best finished, and most firmly and substantially men ohine in the Fair. Its motions are all positive, it uses easily adjusted, and it leaves no ridge on the best dis work. It will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and paths at the work cannot be ripped, except designedly. It senior common spools, with silk, linen or cotton, with quith cellity. The stitch made upon this machine was result awarded the first prize at the Tennessee State Fair, first superiority.—Boston Traceller.

superiority.—Beston Traveller.

[37] We would call the attention of our residen is in advertisement, in another column, of the Parker Seri, Machine. This is a licensed machine, being a ceinstion of the various patents of Howe, Wheeler & Tilsen, of Grover & Baker, with those of the Parker Sering Menistron Company: consequently, it has the advantage of mix thines—first, in being a licensed machine; second, in the fact that it embraces all of the most important important ments which have heretofore been made in Sering thines; third, it requires no readjustenest, all the wous parts being made right and pinned together, install being adjusted by servers, thus avoiding all liability of ting out of order without actually breaking then; at less the necessity of the purchaser learning, as with star lso the necessity of the purchaser learning, The favor with which the Parker Sewing Machine but ready been received by the public warrants us is the life that it is by far the best machine now in marks. South Reading Gazette, Nov. 24, 1860.

and when consulted, invariably give Fratesian prefarence over all others. We are pleased to lar the gentlemanly Agent, GRORGE E LEGYARD, IS ington strate, Boston, has a large number of orthere machines, and sells them as fast as they can be unfactured, notwithstanding the duliness of the time while other manufacturers have almost wholly might operations. This fact, of itself, speaks more street. operations. This fact, of itself, speaks more its favor than any thing we can mention; for we off its superior merits, it would have suffered from eral depression, instead of flourishing among the its rivgls. What we tell you is no fiction; but it is rivgls. one of them, and you will say that "half of its god and ities had never been told you." Every man who regal the health and happiness of his wife should beyon these machines to assist her in lessening life's legions." Merithoro' Gazette, July 13, 1861.

Just Published .- Price 2s. .6d.

Audi Alterant Par

Andi Alterant Partem.

LETTERS TO HIS FORMER CONSTITUENTS, for the Anthor of the "Catechism on the Cora Law."

III. Second edition, revised and corrected; the shift of added the "Catechism on the Currency," and "Catesian on the Ballet," with additions. EFFINGHAM WILSON,

London, March 25, 1862. Royal Ex