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The Areats of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-gram, (ais and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are charted to receive subscriptions for TRE LEBERATOR. State of a receive according to the Libraryon.

For the following gentlemen constitute the Financial formation, he are not responsible for any debts of the families, he are not responsible for any debts of the families. He was a state of the families of

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that milltary authority takes, for the time, the place of all in ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE RI pal institutions, and SLAYERS. Amount and and and and that under that date of things, so for from its between the state of the subject, not only the Pransmer vite United States where sharely exists have the exclusionary with the Pransmer vite United States, but the Contractions or with AR HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMPORATION OF THE SLAYES. * From the last that the directionary of the State of the S

organis extend to interference with t has power to curamon or a war or insurrection, Congress has power to cony on the war, and work of any or or consists or or me naw or war, and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTAL POWER TAKES run FLACE OR THES. When two hossiles armies sweets in martial arms, the commissioners of both armies have power to emancipate all the starse in the invaded territory. "J.Q. Anamed

claim Liberty throughout all the land; to all the inhabitants thereof,"

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 21.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind

WHOLE NO. 1737.

The Ziberator.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIYERSARY MERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. phically reported by Jas. M. W. YERRINTON.

The Thirty-first Anniversary of the American Anti-Sarry Society was celebrated on Tuesday and Relateday of last week, at the Church of the Puri-Wednesday of the week, a by several meetings, about the was held at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, at and not when held at 10 o'clock on Toesday, at to Carch, W. LLOYD GARRISON, the President of the Society, in the chair. Among the friends of the society on the platform were George Thompson, self-nilips, Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Tooks Fhilips, Edmund Quincy, Samuel May, Jr., Isans Lacretia Mott, Oliver Johnson, J. Miller Edm., Miss Sosan B. Anthony, W.m. Wells Brown, at W.m. H. Day. The audience was unusually in the morning meeting, and comprised not nd Wm. H. Day. The audience was unusually less, for a morning meeting, and comprised no only tery many of the old and long-tried friends of the case, but large numbers of young men and wo-ses, whom the events of the hour have brought nes, whom the events of the hour mit began into sympathy, more or less hearty, with the radi-cal phase of the Anti-Slavery movement which this Society represents. Not without emotion could one familiar with the great struggle for the freedom o names was the great struggle for the freedom of the star which has been going on this country for thirty sea, and more, look over the great audience, as art the many venerable men and women, their bir alrend with honorable years, who have given the life with self-sacrificing zeal and noble effort, to the bright of the search of the sear de elevation of an outcast and despised race, patien bloring, amid derision and obloquy and reproach y asseng, and derived a way of that Temple of Liberty to the the Realkhole now come up to lay the capme with showings. For long and weary years me win woodings. Take triumphant over fears,"
and, at the front faither them to see the fruition
of their hopes near at hand, and their abiding faith
has Got of justice" and liberty gloriously vindicated. Alting prelade to the exercises of the meeting wa ary which the organist (Prof. Sigismun

Sampleyed—the good old tune of "Lenox"—
"The year of Jubilee has come."

En Gazanson commenced the exercises by reading the following hymn, by Theodorn Tearon which was sang by the choir :--

O Thee, before whose throne we fall, No bendest to the bended knee, Who parnest none, who lovest all,— Her leag, O God, from land and sea, Shall yet the groaning nations call?

6 Pros. by whom the lost are found, Whose Cross, upraised, forever stands, When shall its shadow on the ground Spread East and West through all the lands, Istil it gird the world around?

O hos, who makest kingdoms Thine, When shall thy mighty arms outreach From Southern pain to Northern pine, I bind each human heart to each, And each to Thee as branch to vine?

O Doe, who cleansest human sin,
For whom the whole creation waits,
Fire shall thy reign on earth begin?—
O be ye lifted up, ye gates,
and let the King of Glory in!

The PRESIDENT then read the following signi funt passages from the 50th and 51st chapters of Jes

"The wed that the Lord spake against Babylon and ghait the land of the Chaldeans by Jeremiah the pajet. Declare ye among the nations, and piblish, and conceal not; any, lajets in ther, Bel is confounded, Merodach is broken a pieces; her idols are confounded, her langes are lake a pieces. For out of the north there cometh the pieces of the space of the sp interpretable and caused them to go astray, they involved in the played when mountain to hill, they have forgotten their staff piece. All that found them have devoured in an their adversaries said, We offend not, because of the mist of Babylon, and go forth out of the mist of Babylon, and go forth out of the development of the mist of Babylon, and go forth out of the development of the mist of Babylon, and go forth out of the development of the mist of Babylon, and go forth out of the development of the mist of Babylon, and go forth out of the mist of Babylon, and go forth out of the mist of the mist of Babylon, and go forth out of the mist of th

said of graves, images, and they are mad upon their dole. Babylon bath been a goden our is the Lord's bass, that made all the earth drauges: the national have drunken of her wine; therefore the nations are mad. Babylon is suddenly fallen and destroyed; her'd for her; take balm for her pain, if so be she may be healed. We would have healed Babylon, but she is not healed. We would have healed Babylon, but she is not healed; forsake her, and let us go every one into his own country; for her judgment reached us he heave, and lifted up even to the skies. O thou that dwellest upon many waters, abundant in treasures, thise and is come, and the measure of thy covertousness. The Lord of hosts hath sworn by himself, saying, Surely I will fill thee with men, as with caterpliars; and they shall lift up a shout against thee. For thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israle: The daughter of Babylon is like a threshing-floor, it is time to thresh her; yet a little while, and the time of her harvest shall come. Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the folder of Judah were oppressed together; and all that took them captives held them fast; they refuse to let them go. Their Redeemer is strong; the Lord of hosts is his name; he shall sphoroughly plead their cause, that he may give rest to the land, and disquiet the inhabitants of Babylon.

The President said—We meet this morning under

The PRESIDENT said-We meet this morning unde very cheering and hopeful circumstances, in view of lion is reeling to its overthrow, and the cause is dear to all our hearts-is in full promise of trium phapt success—the cause of impartial and glorious liberty. (Applause.) It is obviously proper, at this time, to read the following proclamation of the President of the United States :-

dent of the United States:

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1884.

To the Friends of Union and Liberty:
Enough is known of army operations within the last few days to claim our especial graittude to God. While what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to, and reliance upon, him without whom all human effort is vaio, I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thankegiving and prayer to Almighty God.

(Signed)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

And so, from the beginning, the prophecy has been sure of fulfilment in the end; for

"Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffied oft, is ever won."

A fervent and impressive prayer was then offere by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM : after which, another nymn was sung, as follows :---

Out of the dark the circling sphere Is rounding onward to the light Is rounding onward to the light; We see not yet the full day here, But we do see the paling night;

And Hope, that lights her fadeless fires, And Faith, that shipes, a heavenly will, And Love, that courage re-inspires— These stars have been above us still.

Look backward, how much has been won Look round, how much is yet to win! The watches of the night are done; The watches of the day begin.

O Thou, whose mighty patience holds
The night and day alike in view,
Thy will our dearest hopes enfolds;
O keep us steadfast, patient, true! The PRESIDENT then read a series of res

which were laid over to be acted upon at the bus The President—You will now be addressed by

one who has never spoken, primarily, for the sake of receiving the applause of his friends, and who has never hesitated to speak all that was in him, in view Esq., of Boston. (Prolonged applause.)

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Thor who follow me will probably find ample text for wha they have to say to you to-day in the very eloquent and excellent resolutions which have just been read to us. For myself, I beg leave to address what I shall say to you this morning, to a resolution which I ask leave to read :-

Resolved, That while we do not criticise the wishes of the Administration, still, as Abolitionists, we feel bound to declare that we see no evidence of its purpose to put the freedom of the negro on such a basis as will secure it against every peril.

I recollect, Mr. President, and will endeavor to bea steadily in mind, that we come here this morning as Abolitionists; that this platform is sacred to the Abolitionists; that this platform is sacred to the claims of the negro; that, so far as possible, we throw out of consideration here all those general interests which concern us only as citizens; and that mac, and its matchless chief. (Loud applause.) I be confine ourselves to those things

American Union. It is very problematical whether any such war could be borne a second time, and free institutions survive it, in this belt of the continent. when I look, therefore, at the abolition of slavery, I connect with it, inevitably, the perpetuity of Republican institutions. In that dark and fearful atorm into which the vessel of state is plunging, no man has foresight enough to see when she will reach the still water. The youngest of us are bever again to see that Republic into which we were born; it is to be largely biased by such a civil war as this. A mill ne back into civil life half unfitte of men are to come once in the dark in the same. They are to bring with them from five to ten thousand idolized officers—the only available candidates for office for a central control of the central control of the central thip by the habits of a camp. They are to tury to come. Military ambition, biased toward mili-tary occupation—the grave of all free governments is the maelstrom on one side of us; and on the other debt-the other grave of free governments. Two ment to-day; three thousand million probably the t mate debt of State, county and town, and war da ges; an annual expense of three hundred million be-yond our debt interest to keep that standing army with us, which will be inevitably necessary on any plan of reconstruction. Under that mortgage rests the labor us, which will be inevitably necessary on any plant of reconstruction. Under that mortgage rests the labor of the next half-century. Every living right hand is mortgaged, and every one to be born for the next twenty years, for the atoiement which God has demanded for the sin of our fathers. Hitherto, the charm of American liberty has been the surplusage of its means. When an American artisan reached Saturday night, after he had paid his rent, his clothing and his food, he had a half or a third of his wages left—ample material for books, for lectures, for amusements for newspapers, for travel, for the education of his children. The Austrian prays to-day, in the streets of Vienna, "God grant I may be as well off to-morrow as I was yesterday!" No Yankee ever breathed such a prayer. Every Monday morning, he commenced life better than he started the week before. This has been the fulcrum and the spring-board which elevates the labor of the North into intellectual and moral life This surplus dollar was pulpit, college, academy, im pulse, and lifted labor to a higher level than the rest of the world knew. The English artisan, (speaking gen-erally,) when he reaches Saturday night, has spent his last dollar for food, rent, clothing, and begins Monday morning almost as hopeless as the previous. Now, at long as the results of this war last, so long as the in evitable necessities of the government for twent years to come are to take one-third, if not one-half of the average income of the capital of the country t laboring masses of the defray its expenses, so long the laboring masses of the Northern States are robbed of just the surplusage which constituted its nucleus of intellectual an

noral progress.
I look out upon our future, therefore, as one vastly momentous in the history of republican governmen A comparatively ignorant laboring class, a large body of fund-holders-in the history of all free States th source of corruption and the grave of independence— these are the dead-weight, these are the lee-shore and maelstrom in which the o'er-laden frigate struggles for the harbor. What I ask of American citizens, interested alike in twenty millions of white men and four millions of black—in the providence of God in one bottom, sinking or swimming together—is, remember ing the danger on the right hand and the left, to clear the decks, sweep every possible obstacle from our pathway, if in the providence of God, by any possi-bility, we may save the liberty of the whole, and the

free institutions bequeathed to us.

Over all this picture looms the cloud of a government habituated to the exercise of despotic power. Well did Seward say to Lord Lyons, "I but ring a bell on this side, and, unchallenged, I put in prison a New Englander; I ring another one on that, and, equally irresponsible, consign a clitzen of Ohio to a dungeon." No such despotism this side the wall of China. Necessary—inevitable—not to be found fault with in this death-grapple with rebellion. But all the more ear-nestly does it become us to remember that such pow-ers, if trusted to less worthy hands, may result in the speedy dismemberment of the republic, or the quick advance of despotism.

In looking, therefore, at our question, member that it is on a platform girdled by these dan gers that we discuss the abolition of slavery to-day I recognize as gladly as any man, as proudly as an the mathet of Babylon, and go forth out of a third of Babylon, and he as the he gots to be a the feet. For an assembly of great nations from the case he shall be taken, and the mathet be the control of the control of

either, "You are," or "You are not my pilot for the cofeing four years." Any man, therefore, who raises to day the war-cry; "Stand by the Administration!" and does not take into the account that limitation that an American citizen is bound to stand by the Administration so far and so long as the Const allows him, and no longer—forfeits his franchise un-der the free-institutions of the fathers, and binds his lips, like a vassal of the Czar, to a life-long allegiance.

If you think such a privilege dangerous, if you think the exercise of such a right inexpedient, there is the Constitution of the United States—assail it, but leave me untouched! There is the Convention of '89—attack it, but leave me uncensured! There is the fun damental principle of American institutions—deny it, but leave me uncriticised! I am only a constitution al American citizen, treading in the footsteps of the fathers of the Republic, and denying that any man has a life-long right to office: (Applause.) The hour sumnone us, therefore, to the discharge of this duty, and no thoughtful citizen has a right to evade it. As an Abolitionist, I feel the deepest interest in the exercise

I should not say this, if I thought this was a com-mon war, to be decided by battle. If America was at this moment engaged in a quarret with Mexico, if our bayonets were marshalled against those of. France, I should stay at home and say, "Grant is as good is anybody and a little better; I will trust to the cannon should the manager." But if our success carries shot that he manages." But if our success carrie the banner down to the Gulf, you have not yet finish ed the war of ideas; you have not yet completed the struggle between Northern and Southern civilization. The Hon. L. W. Spratt said at Montgomery, at that Convention which launched the Confederacy, when he was called upon to announce its programme : "This is no geographical quarrel. This is no quarrel between no geographical quarrel. This is no quarrel between the men of the North and the men of the South—they are cordial enough. It is a war between the civil in stitutions of one section and the civil institutions of the other section. It is an eagle and a fish tied to-gether by indissoluble bonds. The cagle cannot live in the fluid suited to the fish, and the fish cannot live in the fluid suited to the engle. One must perish that the other may survive." (Applause.) Every thoughtthe other may survive." (Applause.) Every thought-ful Northerner accepts the conclusion. We have reached that ultimate goal, when the ideas of the North and of the South come in condict; "one must perish that the other may survive!" In other words, unless the South supersedes us, we must supersede the South. I believe in God and Democracy, and Virginia, where we conquer, to the Senate house, where we are always betrayed? That is the only question for the American people. My charge against the Administration, as an Abolitionist, is, that it seeks to adjourn the battle from cannon shot to the forum; from Grant to the Senate-house; and to leave the poisoned remnants of the slave system for a quarter of a century to come. If I was a negro and a slave, I should pray God that this war might hast twenty years; if I was a negro and a slave, I should dread every victory on the part of the North; for I believe that this war, while it lasts, is performing exactly that work which war did in South America. It is taking the rivets out of society; it is crumbling up the whole civil and social life into its original elements; and when that work is completely done, no matter what may be the form of government that follows, the ne-gro is always free. Witness Mexico and South Amer-ica. War stalked from the Gulf to the Cape, sweep ing all institutions out of her path; and when per came; the negro, like every other man, had a hand in the reconstruction of the government. But, as a white man, as an American citizen, concerned in the wel-fare of white as well as black, I deprecate one month of war, because I see in it the seeds of debt, militar ambition and despotism, to guard against which will demand a virtue and an intelligence in the masses uch as history nowhere shows. I accept, therefore with gratitude the first step that the Administratio If deem it a wise one, not that I deem it a quite well-timed one, in all its parts; but because I am well aware that the settlement of this war is not to be by

These are the two principles, I think, which have guided the Administration. Let me show you why I think so. On the first, I need not adduce avidence, because Mr. Lincola's own letter to Hodges states distinctly—" I put aside Fremont; I put aside Hunter; I expurgated Cameron's report; I listened for the action of the Border States; I waited the returning reason of the malcontents; I exhausted patience—then I acted." That principle he allows. The second principle—that of touching slavery as lightly as possible, leaving everything connected with it in the same posture—is evinced in his action. Let me show you. The Administration has never yet acknowledged the The Administration has never yet acknowledged the manhood of the negro. It professes to have abolished chattelism, and the abolition of chattelism leaves manhood. The Administration has never yet acknowledge. acco. The Administration has never yet acknowledged the manhood of the negro. Go to Gen. Banks's department—the broadest Beld of experiment, under the hands of that officer of whom the President says, "He gives me the least trouble, does all I want, and makes no complaint." His department has from 60,000 to 200,000 negroes under our fac. "His chair." 200,000 negroes under our flag. His whole system o orders, from beginning to end, has no one element of the recognition of the manhood of the black in it—no one element of contract. The negro is to serve you; you are to fix his wages-what is he worth : if he is insubordinate, there is the Provost Marshal. No contract-no law-no equity of agreement. The negro is a serf punishable at the will, hireable at the will of the Gov ernment. No manhood. Now, if the Proclamatic had made a man, then, like the laborer at Port Royal inder Boston influences, he might make his own tract; but there is no negro in Louisiana allowed either to make a contract or choose his residence—not

Again, the negro has been summoned into the army. Again, the negro has occaraminated not be anny.
As a white man, I confess that the most humiliating
hour that I ever lived, Abolitionist as I am, was when
twenty millions of white men, having ground the negro to powder under their proud heels for two hundred
years, were obliged, in the death-grapple with the years, were onliged, in the death-grappie with the South, to get down and ask the negro to help them fight. (Applause.) But that was only humiliating; what followed was infamous. The Southerner hung him, shot him, bayoneted him, seld him into slavery, treated him like a brute—covered with the blue uniform of the United States. To the farthest borders of Christendom, men listened for one word from ders of Christendom, men listened for one word from the Capitol, and it was dumb. Again, and again, and again, the midnight massacre made the world thrill with borror; and the government was dumb. At last, stirred to fiendish atrocity, white men and black went down in a common massacre under the walls of Fort unless the South supersedes us, we much the South appears of the South. I believe in God and Democracy, and therefore I believe that ultimately, in that final close of the epoch, the North, representing Justice and Democracy, will surely give law to this belt of the continent. (Applause.) I have not a doubt of it. God reigns. The inevitable gravitation of all time is toward universal suffrage and universal democracy. It will not be different on this continent from what it has been on the other, and in due time, that will be acheen on the other, and in the common massacre unus.

**Out in a common massacre

**Out in a c been on the other, and in due time, that will be accomplished. The only question is, "How long?"

Shall it come when we call Lome the cannon and furl an unknown grave, quits his post at Charleston, like a true father, the gunboats of the nation are at his service, after an experience of Mexican civilization? Will you adjourn the conflict from the battle-field in Will you adjourn the conflict from the battle-field in Will you adjourn the conflict from the battle-field in Will-will as where we conquer, to the Senate house, did a single government official, civil or military, quit his post an instant, give up his routine an hour, to find out what became of the massacred soldiers at Port Hudson, or of the dead, brutally bayoneted men at Fort Wagner? Not one! I arraign that speech of the President as the foulest insult to the black race ever uttered on this continent. (Applause and some hisses.) The head of the Confederacy, in the face of hisses.) The head of the Confederacy, in the face of Europe, repudiated the money debts of Mississippi and the world wrote "Repudiator" on his forehead This Government has repudiated a debt infinitely more binding—the debt of honor to the men whom i had summoned to its aide, with halters round thei necks, and history will write "Repudiat forehead of the United States.

I speak as an American citizen, as one of a peopl I speak as an American citize, as one of a peopie who, having called that victim race to their side, and covered it with the United States uniform, deserted it Now, where do you find the explanation. They have not acknowledged the manhood of the negro. Admiral Dahlgren's son was a man; the white officers that disappear in sickly jails are men, and government, fol-lows them. The vigilant eye and long arm of the War Department searches for them smid the filth and disease in the Libby Prison, and picks them out, man by man, and carries home oven the remains to the mother's heart. Not one negro has ever been sought for, much less found.

But take a different view. Our resolutions say, with great reason, "Thanks to Aftorney-General Bates that be has found out that the law of Congress puts the black soldier on a level with the white." I thank saware that the settlement of this war is not to be by battle, but by statemanship, by the reconstruction of the elements of States; and, therefore, the greatest cause of anxiety is not for the battle-field—we can have nothing there but victory in the end—but it is for the intelligence of the hand that shall finally remodel the Union. Confined as I am out of fairness to those who are to follow me, I must briefly indicate the facts which I wish to bring to your attention on this point.

I have no charge to make against the Administration for the past—no fault to find with it. I am going to find fault with its ablosophy—its reason of procedure. I am going to allow, if you please, that it wishes the abolition of slavery and the freedom of the heart; all I am going to find fault with is the head. Now, in Mr. Lincoln's letter to Mr. Hodges, as in every one of his papers, if I do not misunderstand him, he lays down this principle: "I would fain reconstruct the Union; and touch slavery only in the last, inevitable resort. I would try everything else; I would exhaust all other means; I would allow time, to give a chuice for the opposing parties to come to an understanding; I would exhaust everything before I would push slavery." If I understand sir. Lincoln, I do him on injustice in taking this for his philosophy of procedure. Their I think his action in the war shows the counterpart of this principle: "I will leave everything connected with it is as nearly the same altustion as possible."

as possible I"-that Lincoln is in civil affairs-" Make as little change as possible ! *

You may think I am unjust to the Ade

but I have a right, as an American cit whether my interests and my future shall be commit-ted to such a philosophy, announced this very month in accordance with the wishes of Kentucky, to con-ciliate laveholders. "Touch slavery the last thing; touch it the least possible." Very well. If we were at war with France. I should not care much for the philosophy; bullets would settle it. Bet. when I get back Louisians on this principle, what have I get back? Let me tell you a story. The last formight, there were in Boston two representatives of the free colored men of Louisiana—Messrs. Bertonnesu and colored men of Louisiana-Mears. Bertonneau and Roudanca. In 1862, Bütler sald to them: "Leannot defend New Orleans—help me!". They gave him 4,000 men; and I heard Butler say, with his own lips, "They saved me the city." In 1868, Gen. Banks summoned a commission to insult them out of office. Like military men, on every principle or military sub-ments they save me their commissions. In August. quette, they gave up their commissions. In August, quette, they gave up their commissions. In August, 1863, Shepley said, (Banks was at Port Hudson,) just as Butler did, that he was unable to defend the city, and said, "White men, help me!" No response. He said to the civil employés of the government, "Volunteer for thirty days to defend the government in this emergency or you lose your offices"; and nine-tents of those men, who had exten the bread of the government for eighteen months, resigned rafher than defend the stars and stripes ! That is the Unionism
of the whites at New Orleans! Then said Shopley to the black men, whom Banks had insulted out of office, "Save me!" and in seventy hours they gave office, "Save me!" and in seventy hours they gave him two thousand men. (Applause.) He put them into the forts, kept them in the service forty days, saved the city until Banks's return, and then mustered them out, finding every man in debt to the govern-ment \$6 67 for having saved it! When it was done, the blacks said, "The money is nothing. It seems the blacks said, "The money is nothing. Leavens strange that, having saved the third city in the empire, we should all be owing the nation—but no matter. You say you have twice made us save the city in spite of the Confederates. You are about to reconstruct the Union. Now, having made us twice anger the white, don't leave us to his mercy. We will make our own way to liberty, only city us the ballot. You our own way to liberty, only give us the ballot. You thought our hands fit for the musket, when you needthought our hands fit for the musket, when you needed it; in Heaven's name give us the ballot when we
need it!" Banks said No; the President said No.
The State is to be reconstructed by white men, who
went up into the steeples to ask God that they might
kiss the bars that they saw in the city—they are to
vote, and the black man who saved the steeples for
us is to be under their heels! And that is the gov-Now, if we could have Louisiana on that basis, I

You never can make this nation one by force, possible in 1861, when, as I think, one half. South was Union and the other half Confe The great Crittenden resolution of July, 1861, was based on that idea—that a large body of Southern white men were on our side, and only wanted to be assured that we meant to be conciliatory, and they would show themselves. Possibly it might have been so; but we can never know now, because e of the war has built up a Confederate set gered, embittered, confirmed against us. Jefferson Davis made a rebellion; it was all he could make Abraham Lincoln made a Confederacy; no man but he could have made it. (Hisses) Well, if it is not true, disprove it! (Applause.) The Crittenden reso-lution was passed, as I believe, on the sound basis that the So ath had been hurried, against her will, into missouri. (Applause.) Had it been seconded, with that element at the South, and similar enthusiasm at the North, we might have beaten out the rebellion in six or nine months, and had a South not thoroughly alienated from us. But the men who have lost, their sons, their property, their houses, who have agen the loved form of their States beaten to ashes—these men are to-day Confederates from anger who were once Unionists from old association. Three years of war, have grouted that which was merely a temporary rebellion into a planted confederacy, and it is the slowness and indifference of the government that have done it. To-day, therefore, the man who takes the helm of the vessel of State in his hand has a ten-fold the contract of th harder work to do than Abraham Lincoln had in March, 1861, for he has got the South, as far as such a thing can be, unanimous against him. Y reconstruct this Union on the loyalty of men of the South; there is nothing of it. reconstruct this Union on the loyalty of the white men of the South; there is nothing of it. You may conquer them down to New Orleans; you may cover Virginis with the best blood of the North and of the South both, and when it is over, the South will hate you worse than before. You must reconstruct these States on the loyalty of somebody. How shall it be done? There are but two ways. One is to keep them Territories for twenty years, until this generation dies out; until the temptations of business, until the patronage of the government, until new associations, until the immigration of Northern mercantile interests, shall replace that white population. Then you may do it. But in the meantime, you must keep one half of this country under the form of Territories, and trust the government with deepotic power. I tremble for such an experiment. In the hands of such men as some we have seen in the Presidential chair, I should give up all hope of ever again seeing a Bepublic. The only other way to reconstruct the Union and save Republican institutions, is to reconstruct it on the only loyal basis that existate the blacks. (Applanes.) If there are not 10,000 white men in New Orleans who will vote for us, as there are not, (Gen. Banks had to preas his own soldiers up to the ballot-box to make out that number, then take the 400,000 blacks—give them a vote—link them to the fortunes of the Union—acknowledge the manhood of the black man till the white mun is converted. (Applanes).

But I have apoken a great deal longer than I have any right. Whatever I have to say further, I will add at some future season.

The Pausinusz. Perhaps the Chair will be pardoned for a single remark, before introducing the next speaker. Our friend Phillips has said, very trait, that the American people have leid down the principle, that the American people have leid down the principle, that the once in four years they mean to look their ediministra-

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te said the or No. 41, or No. 41,

e and cheers.) Voice—Butler is more hated. A Voice—Butler is more hated.

A Voice—Butler is more hated.

The PRESIDENT continued—Grant that there are many sad things to look in the face; grant that the whole of justice has not yet been done to the negro; grant that here and there grievances exist which are to be deplored and to be redressed; still, looking at the question broadly, comprehensively, and philosophically, I think the people will sak another question—hather they themselves have been one hair's breadth. cally, I think the people will ask another question-whether they themselves have been one hair's breadth in advance of Abraham Lincoln I (Applause.) Wheth-er they are not conscious that he has not only been fully up with him, but, on the whole, a little beyond them I (Applause.) As the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, so the President of the United States, amena-ble to public sentiment, could not, if he wished to dot, o public sentiment, could not, it he wisnest to do it, ranscend public sentiment in any direction. (Ap-se.) For my own part, when I remember the trisis-ugh which he has passed, and the perils which have ounded thim—perils and trials, unknown to any hrough which he has had trials, unknown to any man, in any age of she world, in official station—when I remember how fearfully pro-slavery was the publicentiment of the North, to say nothing of the Southwhen I remember what he has had to deal with—when he was majority, even at this hour I remember how nearly a majority, even at this hour is the seditious element of the North, and then re r that Abraham Lincoln has struck the ch from the limbs of more than three millions of slave (applause); that he has expressed his earnest desir for the total abolition of slavery; that he has implore the Border States to get rid of it; that he has recognized the manhood and citizenship of the colored population ulation of our country; that he has armed upwards o oldiers under the flag; when I remember that this retion has recognized the indepe ria and Hayti; when I remember that it has struc a death-blow at the foreign slave trade by granting the right of search; when I remember that we have no nearly reached the culmination of our great strugg suppression of the rebellion and its cause, I d not feel disposed, for one, to take this occasion, or any occasion, to say anything very harshly against Abra-

m Lincoln. (Loud and prolonged applause, Now let me say, that we have been in the calling the Attorney-General of the United States
"fossil," an "old fogie;" but it is a Scriptural con mand to " give credit to whom credit is due, and it to whom honor is due," even if he be an "old fo Whatever Gov. Andrew may have done—all thanks to him !- I think we are to look at the man who actually did the act, who stands historically as the man who did it. Whatever may have been done by individuals to rge on the government or the Attorney-General to rision, he has done two things which old make him, and will make him, honorable in the history of the United States. He has dared, in the face of the Supreme Court, with Judge Taney at its been, to declare that every colored man is a citizen of the United States (applause); and he has also de-clared, that between white soldiers and black soldiers there is, there must be, and there can be, no inequal My, but that all must stand on the same level, and re prive the same reward. If fossilism can do as well as that, let us be thankful, sad let radicalism do better in is cso. (Applause.)

I have now the pleasure of introducing one whose citizenship has been recognized by the Attorney-Gen-eral of the United States, in behalf of the President and the Administration—Prof. Wst. 41. DAY.

SPEECH OF W. HOWARD DAY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS: The time has ed; that it becomes me to speak but briefly There seems hardly any need of me here, judging from Anere seems and any large to the colored the speeches of the noble men who have just address ed you. Their statement of the wrongs to the colored race has been so full, that the blackest man among to could not state it better. I appreciate all which the first speaker (Mr. Phillips) said so well. I enter fully isms—the severe criti and so just-of the state of things to-day; and for m interest in the people with whom I am identified, I would not lessen the force of those words, for I fed their truth. But I spreciate also the position of your President (Mr. Garrison,) who has just addressed you. and feel with him that much of the failure of Mr. L. coin to do duty is owing to the failure of the people of the land whose agent he is. Do we complain that Mr coln and the government do not recognize the ma hood of the negro? Let us find the cause of that in the Just so long as citizens of New York exclude respectable colored persons from railway car on the streets; just so long as the people of the city exclude the colored children from the ward schools and force the colored children from several wards to gether, on the ground of color merely; just so long as gro pews-just so long as there is evidence that the nselves do not recognize the manhood of the olack man of this country.

Though the nation has been cast into the crucible o War, with waves of Death sweeping, for three year past, through our very hearts, the nation has yet to learn one of the first truths proclaimed by this organi-zation—namely, that everywhere and at any time emancipation in little or large numbers is a safe p And I deem it fitting upon the Thirty-first Anniver sary of the American Anti-Slavery Society to note the fact that to day we have a perfect vindication of your principles, if not of all your policy—to point to the realization of the great truth of the safety of emanciation, vindicated, without exception, in every case of horough emancipation around the world. In 1794, in St. Domingo, Cayenne, Gaudaloupe and Martinique in 1810, in Canada; in 1811, in Java; in 1815, in Cey on; in 1816, in Buenos Ayres; in 1819, in St. Helena in 1821, in Colombia and Chili; in 1828, in Cape Col in 1821, in Colombia and Chili; in 1823, in Cape Colony; in 1825, in Malacca; in 1826, in Bolivia and the Southern Provinces of Burmah: in 1828 in Peri Gautemala and Monte Video; in 1824, in the Britisl Isles in the Caribbean Sea; and since, in British In dia and other places too numerous to mention. It may not be known to you, that even in Canada, now so free African slavery existed, and from 1803 to 1810, the poor slave groaned—groaned there as he has since ground here. They then ran to the United States for protection in freedom, as sloce, to the number of fifty thousand, the United States elaves have run to Canada. There they tolled and pined—unheeded by even the Governor or the land, until a Covernor came from England who understood England's principles. He appealed to the Chief Justice of Montreal to declare the law—and that Chief Justice, going back to 1772, declared slavery to be so incompatible with British law, that immediately every slave in Canada must go free. Those thousands thus introduced to manhood, united with the fifty thousand escaped slaves of this country, have wrought on, until their claim to manhood has vindicated. Out of thirty thousand cases examinto, we find that twenty seven thousand of these made freemen have had no aid for their physical new made freemen have had no ald for their physical wants from any source whatever. A vindication, Mr. President, of themselves and of your principless as well. The principles of equality for trustan beings in the church, and before the law of the land, urged by your Society in the early day, were responded to by the cry "Let the blacks show themselves capable—it is not in them to rise." Here was another vindication from their them to rise." Here was another vindication from their

own hands of their manhood, disputed, denied, and of pr

the truth of your pri our principles. .
int is, that the United States have I no exception to the rule. Take even Louisians, when Mr. Phillips justly complains, serdion has be anabetituted for slavery; and we flod even there imanhood of the black man and his fitness for freed. manhood of the black man and his fitness for freedon vindicated. Col. Hanks, Superintendent of Labor a New Orleans, says: "The Free Labor movement brought ten to twelve thousand refugees at materials." New Orleans, says: "The Free Labor movement brought ten to revive thousand refugees at public expense. Subsequently, conquests swelled the number to 20,000. Not an able-bodied man is there who does not support himself. Only two hundred (and these include sixty orphans) who are supported." It becomes me to be brief, considering that we are all anxious to hear the gentleman who is to follow meand I omit other facts Colonel Hanks gives us to schools, etc. For the same reason, I omit special reference to the West Indies.

These points which have risen up in the pathway of the nation and have become facts, the American

I nese points wince have rises up in the pathway of the nation and have become facts, the American Anti-Slavery Society fully believed, in its inception. They urged them, therefore, with might and main. Charged with infdellity as was this organization, it yet used Christian weapons to urge its work. The burden of all was the negro's manhood. The first Biblical truths I have remembered—truths burnt more deeply than others into a management. deeply than others into my memory—were words read at these Anniversary Meetings, as read to-day, by the Garrisonian President of this Society, from the Book of Books, the Word of God. He po nted us through of Books, the Word of God. He pointed us through them, away back to the thunderings and lightnings of Sinai, where God, with his finger dipped in flame, wrote himself anti-alavery saying, "I am the Lord thy God which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage; thou shalt have no other gods before me"—to the fact that the 18th verse of the property of the p the following chapter makes him who said: "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be she for in the image of God made he man "—also to say :
"He that steeleth a man, and selleth him, or if be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death "-thus making the right to life and the right to liberty paramount and inalicnable. That Jesus proclaimed it when he said: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." That Peter thundered it forth on the astonished cars of the haughty Jew-"Of a truth, I perceive that God is no respecter of persons." That Paul attested the love be had for liberty by saying. "I would to God that he had for liberty by saying, "I would to God that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these onds" And that voice has been going around the world, like a wave of fire licking up the despotisms of the world, but yet, through this Society and by other means, continuing to whisper in the ear of the bleeding bondman—"Thou thyself art a man!" This manhood thus vindicated by the friends of the black man, and the black man himself, deserves a mention by us to-day. At this Thirty-first anniversary we can point to results as they stand up proudly in the pathway of the nation. Thus the colored people have risen, de-spite the objection to their color, despite all obstacles, hearts and homes, sweeping out the jewels in thos hearts and homes, and burying them out of sight, un til they shall be taken up to make up His jewels at the same time purging the issues of national and preparing them to be issues for national freed In accord with the first resolution proposed to-day, I reverently recognize the hand of God, and thank Him for his faithfulness to the poor bound slave. Thanks for his faithfulness to the poor bound slave. Thank for war even, if it bring liberty. In the colored pec ple's name, whom, in part, I represent, I thank you Mr. President, for your earnest and able support in their uplifting. Thanks, that amid oblequy, danger death, you were unawed. Thanks, that in Old World and in the New, you would be heard. May you long live to enjoy the blessings of a country truly free ! And when the closing hours of your benevolent eventful life shall have come, they will be surrounded with a balo of glory all the more brilliant, because yo labored to release those whom others had bound, and to lift up to the light the poorest man of America

What shall I say to your coadjutors upon this plat-form—one of whom has preceded, and the other of whom will follow me? Par noble fratrum. One in the Old World and the other in the New. Both the polished, unbending defenders of liberty here—both the implacable focs of tyranny everywhere. But for George Thompson, I may add, that India in the West and India in the East—Great Britain in the mists of the North, and this great nation, the child of Great Britain, in the clear sky of the farther South-will, to gether, weave a chaplet for him while living, and will strew roses upon his grave when dead, because in every land he did what he could, in the homes of the rich and the huts of the poor, to give Liberty back to the world as she came from God, fair and pure as an angel, unmarred by sorrow, untouched by crime, unfettered by chains.

To all the members of this Society—to the men and women-from a full heart, and from a hearts are full, thanks, thanks to all ! a people whose

But, in conclusion, from this table-land of rest this morning, we see all over the vast plains before us, that there is work to be done. It is well to look backward over the work of thirty-one years, but we must look forward as well. There is work to be done. Slave-ry is not dead yet, for all the songs we hear chant-istence. When it was for ed over its grave-and your work, sir, and mine, and the work of all of us, is to throttle it where it lives. and give it no quarter until we drive it from the land.
Your national danger, as has been well intimated, is
not rebellion—that can be met and overthrown—but the manner of dealing with the rebellion. Your day ger is not slavery merely as against liberty—for slavery would always go under. J. M. Mason, the author of the Fugitive Slave Bill, when visiting, years ago, a house in New Jersey where I slept the other night, admitted that Slavery and Liberty were not -but that the thrift of the North was the thrift of Freedom. Slavery must thus always go under That therefore, is not your danger, but this-the man

ner of dealing with slavery. I have been asked to describe slavery. If I were a painter, I would attempt it. I would erect in the cor- the Society-Mr. Bankin at that time being onedark, and from dark to daylight, busy, busy, busy, with its iron arms crushing the body and the soul. I would place beyond it the remains of the victims who have passed through the machine—already has it destroyed its millions—and even now there are hun-dreds of thousands chained for its murderous purposes. a tomb and part prison, leading on and on to the Mexican Gulf. With the living slave I would place the mangled remains, the heart's best affections, the unican Guil. With the living stave I would place the mangied remains, the heart's best affections, the unrealized desire, the hope for freedom, the aspiration for a higher existence and manhood. I would raise over it's mound, and I would picture some one like Lovejoy, and Work, and Burr, and Thompson, and Torrey, and John Brown, walking among the graves, relling away the stone from the door of the prison-sepalchre, and letting in the light of freedom. And there I would show relentless persecution following them: Lovejoy with a rifle, Work and Torrey with a penitentiary sentence, George Thompson and others with mobs, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison with a rope around his neck, and a prison for his home. I would erect in the centre there a heartless, hellish image, with a giant's strength, a coropion's sing, and a high stamong you in literature, in art, in politics, or in wealth—no, but speak the name of some humble erect in the centre there a heartless, hellish image, with a giant's strength, a coropion's sing, and a which this association stands to day—slavery is a commendately, atterrly, and universally abolished ! (Appearships, as the daily demand of the demon to sustain relling away the stone from the door of the prisonsepalchre, and letting in the light of freedom. And
there I would show relentless persecution following
them: Lovejoy with a rifle, Work and Torrey with
a penitentiary sentence, George Thompson and others
with mobs, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison with a rope
around his neck, and a prison for his home. I would
creet in the centre there a heartless, hellish image,
with a giant's strength, a scorpion's sting, and a hyena's heart, to clutch each of us as we entered those
doors, and in his lap a huge cup to receive your hard
carnings, as the daily demand of the demon to suatain
his system. I would crown him king. I would then doors, and in his lap a huge cup to receive your nare carnings, as the daily demand of the demon to sustain his system. I would crewn him king. I would then I come again, and what do I see! When I left y close up every window here but one, that the daskness might go on, with only light enough to make it more might go on might go on, with only light enough to make it more might go on might go on

ression should be daguerreetyped upon the soul—un-il men and women should feel that liberty is above il price, and that slavery must die. All would unite with us in singing then—

"Down let the shrine of Moloch sink, And leave he traces where it stood; Not longer let its field trink. Its delly cap of human blood; But mer another alter there, To truth, and love, and morry given— And Freedom's gift and Freedom's prayer. Shall call an norwer down from Hearen."

The PRESIDENT—If there is a white massembly who thinks he can make a more The Pusainers.—If there is a white man in assembly who thinks he can make a more elog speech than that, let the prodigy tame up, and bissuelf to our astooished gaze. "(Applause.) true it is that, whatever his completion may be man's a man for a' that!" for our friend who has taken his seat has proved himself to be a man, head to foot. We are now about to take up a c tion, and while we are doing so, the choir will another hymo, and then we shall hear our fignoses Thoursor, and while he is speakin will "take no note of time, even by its loss."

The following him then was bung:

Gov made all his creatures free;

Gob made all his creatures free; Life itself is liberty; God ordained no other bands Than united hearts and hands. Sin the primal charter broke— Sin, itself earth's heaviest yoke; Tyranny with sin began, Man o'er brute, and man o'er man. But a better day shall be, Life again be liberty, And the wide world's only bands Love-knit bearts and love-linked hands.

The PRESIDENT-Now, friends, a single w after the splendid yet just eulogium passed upon the friend at my side by Mr. Day, nothing cles is really needed. But, in a word in 1838, when I was it England, and heard Gronon Thomrson advocate the cause of the slaves of the West Indies, at cipation was nearly consum our country, he could win-a yet more glor tory in emancipating slaves on a still larger scale invited him, on my own responsibility, to come. had nothing to offer him; no reward, no compen tion, no chance of having any fair treat come and look peril in the face, to come and be see t and hounded down wherever he might travel-othing else. And for his love of humanity and lib erty and our country, he came; and he came to experience more than I ever conceived in regard to the ention which followed him in ever He took his life in his hand, and it was b miracle he escaped at last; his very force him out of the country to save his life. I came again, to find public sentiment somewhat altere but still very bitter and malevolent against him; an indicated by his coming ! (Applause.) How chee ing and how glorious! These are bright days, n dark ones; they are full of hope and of glory; for whereas, in Boston and in Massachusetts he was for merly hunted for his life, on his coming this time, Massachusetts and Boston make the ame the person of Gov. Andrew, in Music Hall, welc honor in presiding on the occasion. (Applause.) The Mr. Thompson proceeded to Philadelphia, and the to Washington, where the President strations of regard, Gen. Fremont doing himself great to Washington, where the President of the Units States, the Vice-President, and the most distinguis ed-members of both Houses of Congress, united in give ing him a cordial, honorable welco abors in the past, and claiming him to be th America and free institutions. I now introd GEORGE THOMPSON

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON

Mr. Thompson, on rising, was greeted with the nost cordial and hearty applause, and was evident ly laboring under strong emotion when he began enk. He said :

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLE extremely embarrassing for me to attempt to speak un-der circumstances like the present. There have been imes in the past when my humble labors, in the midst some slight service to the great cause; but I come t you now under such different circumstances, and find nyself so continually made the subject of not first to overcome the embarrassment which is caused by the necessity laid upon me of listening to commendations of my poor services which I feel that

cannot appropriate mber the time to which Mr. Garr alludes. It is about thirty-one years ago since he, an American, and I, an Englishman, shook hands up he pavement of a street in London. I dare say it decided the current of my future life. Had we not net there then, we should never have met to-day here It was that meeting that brought me to your shores and now that I stand once more upon the platform o the American Anti-Slavery Society, I cannot say that ble gathering in the city of Phila its Declaration of Sentiments was adopted and pub lished I took that Declaration of Sentim nts, and car ountry, and I made the names of the illustr en who adopted or subscribed that documen been a week in it, in a place very near to this, and in a small back room, where sat the now venera-ble and venerated Arhur Tappan, and the gentleman who sits at my side (Mr. Rankin)—whom I recognize he first into which I was received in this country, ere in that small room, at the hands of credentials as an agent of the Anti-Slavereceived my creaturate as agent, and performing the daties of a devoted and most obedient agent, I remained in this country until that time came which has been referred to by Mr. Garrison, when, not from any shrink ing on my part, but too much love on the part of my friends, I left their country for my own. I call the dreds of thousands chained for its murderous purposes.
And yet the work goes on! Listen, as its ponderous
wheels creak over the bones of innocent men, and women, and children! And there I would dig a pool
nearly filled with clotted blood, that its stench might
come up continually to remind us of the cruelties of
the continuality to remind us of the cruelties of
the continuality to remind us of the cruelties of
the continuality to remind us of the cruelties of
the continuality to remind us of the cruelties of
the content of the society to witness, that wherever
the society the society to witness, that wherever
the society the soc slavery. And there I would make the entrance to tence; I had carried those principles through Gree Britain, and their triumph was drawing near wher that meeting took place between me and my friend to which both he and I have made reference. By

he college averywhere, slavery was predominant, erry was absolute. I come again, and find all mged. You were one; you are two. You were confederate commonwealths, but one confederate public; you are now divided into the United States and the Confederate States; you have two Presidents, part was constitutions, two Congresses, two armies. All is divided. What has done this? Slavery—simply and solely, sirvery? And it was necessary and natural that it should be so. Mr. Phillips, by the use of one of those striking images which no man knows so well show to use as himself, has shown you that you attempted, in the beginning, to reconcile things which were in their nature wholly irreconcileble, antagonistic, always and ever at war. You were trying to unite good with evil; light with darkness; truth with false hood; Curtat with Bella!; the divine spiritof freedom with the informal spirit of always. You tried to do this. You were shown repeatedly that the thing was impossible; till you tried again. You conceeded, you compromised, you consented, you supported, you were accomplies, you were abettors, you would learn no lesson; and so at last the system that you thought to uphold and to perpetuale has been smitten—smitten as with the lightnings of heaven—and you must build again—how, my honored friend, and the most gifted champion of the negre, has shown you this morning. God grant that his advice may be taken! (Applause.)

No more compromise; no more acknowledgment of the right of property in man; no more degradarate States; you have two Pr No more compromise; no more acknowledgment of the right of property in man; no more degrada-tion of an immortal, rational creature of God down to the condition of four-footed beasts—a chattel personal. No; be it done sooner or later—be it done by Mr. Lincoln or by his successor-it must be done. Lincoin or by his successor—it must be done. I do must finish the work you have begun. You must "lay righteousness to the line, and judgment to the plummet," and you must present the negro of America to the eyes of man and of angels like yourselves —a man; nothing better, and nothing worse. (Loud

am not going to refer to his criticisms, to say how they are necessary or justified; but I thank him for this, that throughout his speech, it was not that he op-posed Mr. Lincola or his Administration so much-sa-that he loved the negro and the cause of justice above everything, and would save the cause of the negro from peril and disaster. (Applause.) But we in England are wont to deal with public men somewhat—I will not say more justly, for that would be to impugn the justice us of Mr. Lincoln-but permit me to say w judge them more leniently. I, through thirty-fiv-years of incessant agitation, have learned this lesson that men in office cannot always do what they wou (Applause.). Now, do not imagine that I am going to make a Presidential speech, to nominate a candidate, to counsel you as to the course you should pursue, of to act the presumptuous part of an adviser in respect to your nominations in the pending election campaign Far from it. Such matters belong to you, and not to me. My prayer is that you may choose the right man a man as much better than Mr. Lincoln as a man may be; but I pray Heaven he may not be worse. (Ap plance.) But you will perhaps allow me to say we have been taught in England to judge some leniently of men after they get into office. Some friends of mine, during the last three years, have got into the Cabinet, beme part and parcel of the Adm istration. I do not think them worse mer were before; I do not think they have aban principles. I think they love the old sause to which they were formerly devoted, but I know they have been much hampered and fettered by going into office I know that, from the moment they entered office, fel its responsibilities, and found they had to administe the government for the entire country, to consult the opinions and views of all men, to balance the strength and influence of another, to do justice to their opponents as well as to their friends, to work with the elements that they had, and not with the elements that they had not, that they had clashing interests to reconafficting counsels to listen to, they lear that while it was very easy, upon the oppo

(Loud applause.) I will take, by way of illustration, the case of a ma who comes nearer to an American in his idea of the beau idea of political institutions than any Englishman I know, save one—I mean John Bright. (Loud applause.) John Bright goes for "God and Democracy. John Bright is not afraid of rebellion, as some people are, whom the very name frights from their propriety. He is not afraid of it. He traces most of the things we enjoy in England from rebellion. He has looked into the history of your rebellion, and I believe that, like myself, he has exulted in the good that has already resulted to this mighty nation from that rebe lion. John Bright is the friend of the working classes of England. He desires to see them enfranchised, and he has from time to time prepared bills, with a view to obtaining acts in Parliament that should enfranchise the unfranchised masses of the people; and I well re ber that upon one occasion such a bill and resolved to bring it into Parlia istration and other friends, and being informed by the Administration that they intended to bring forward such a measure, the leading features of which they stated at the meeting, and that, if he brought his in there would be a collisi and the other, and probably the loss of both; although the measure of the government did not, by any me go so far as his own, did not meet the whole justic the case, nor satisfy the demands which the rad party had made, Mr. Bright consented to sacrifice his popularity with his radical friends outside and go with popularity with his radical irrenus outside and go with the government, in the hope that, if he could not ob-tain all he desired, he might at least obtain a measure

n of nower, and exceedingly pleasant to de

e their duties honestly and efficiently, and at the

forms, it was another and very different thing to dis

same time advance in some humble degree the cause to which they had been devoted when out of office

and demand great, sweeping and uncomp

I merely throw this out as a hint. I may tell you, however, how matters look to us on the other side of the water. We judge of the progress of this country by the great points that come out from time to time. by the great points that come out from these of mines.
Four years ago, as I have said; elavery was omnipotent.
It controlled both your domestic and foreign policy; it
appointed your ambassadors; it delegated your judges to the bench; in fact, it ruled the country. We look now, and see an altered state of things. We look over now, and see an altered state of things. We look over Europe, and see that whereas every one of your employees at foreign courts was formerly a friend and advocate of slavery, every one, be he your respected minister to the Court of St. James, your minister to the Court of Paris, or Vienns or Berlin, or St. Petersburg, or your consul at Liverpool or at London, is now the friend and champion of liberty. (Applause.) Seeing this, the people of England say, "Things are mightily changed in the United States," and they look upon the man who made those appointments, or the man and Senate together who made them, as men who, unlike their predecessors, are now administering the affairs of your country in the spirit of equal and impartial lib-

At the beginning of this war, knowing little of the people of this country, and still less of the structure of your government, the nature of your Constitution, the limited powers of your Executive, and the rights of your individual States, they expected that Mr. Lincoln, who had sent these men abroad—men who appeared

the Capitol. They thought it was ten words for the South to one for the North, that there was too much coaxing, promising, cajoling, too much of the spirit of concession; and above all, they thought it strange that the representative of the Republican party should even promise that the Fugitive Blave law, if necessary, should be made more stringent than it was.

Well, they looked again, and there came a voice from America—the official, diplomatic despatches of Mr. Seward; and they said: "You must not talk against alavery; you must not encourage the idea that

Mr. Seward; and they said: "You must not talk against slavery; you must not encourage the idea that slavery will be abolished; you must not tolerate the mention of slavery in your conversation with the ministers of foreign powers; you, must declare that this war will not change the status of a single negro; that it will be over in sixty or ninety days;" and they did not like that. Then they did not like to see your newspapers—even Republican newspapers—atigmatizing the Abolitionists as marplots, and declaring tink they were disturbing the counsels at Washington, that they were injuring the influence of Mr. Lincoln, that they were praventing men from joining the army, because they were representing that the abolition of slavery was one of the objects of the war. Lifell you, even your Republican press did much to repress the sympathy of the English people by their abuse of the Abolitionists. Then there were constant instances of the litionists. Then there were constant instances of the rendition of fugitive slaves, by the soldiers and officers of the United States; and then the modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation in Missouri, the treatment of Gen. Hunter, Gen. Phelps, and others, the "fron-hand" ordinance of Gen. McClellan in Western Vir-ginia—these things startled the anti-slavery people of England. Their sympathics were ready to gush for but they could not find vent, while as yet it seems not only that you were not going to abolish slavery through this was, but that you were ready at any time to fling over the black man if you could secure, the re-toration of the Union and the re-establishment of the

of the Constitution Shall I tell you when it was that the reaction in your favor took place ! It sommenced with the message of your President of the 7th of March, 1862, when he your Freshont of the tim of march, low, which recommended the passage by Congress of a resolution promising indemnity to the planters of the siave States if, in their State Legislatures, they would take means to abolish alwary. And then you know what a constellation of measures gathered around that first measures sure. The abolition of slavery in the District; then the salvation of those great North western territories from the pollution and curse of slavery; and then the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, so that either of these black Republics, their nationality now recognized by the government, might send their swarthlest represen-tative to Washington, and might enter the presence of the President on the occasion of a levee, and stand or a footing of perfect equality with the palest and the proudest representatives of the oldest monarchies of prope. (Applause.) Then came other measures rmanding the order that fugitive slaves sho be delivered up : the Confiscation law ; the prel proclamation of September, 1862; and when that past and weeks went by, and the hundred days of grace had nearly passed, without the South availing herself of the proffered amnesty—as every well-informed man in England knew she would not—we did not wait for the mail to bring us the news that President Lincoln had confirmed that proclamation. No, we held watch meetings over the length and breadth of England—one reat meeting was held in Free Trade Hall, in Man-hester, and another in Sheffield—and kept up the discussion on American affairs until 12 o'clock, and then thanked God that there were three million less slaves in the United States than there had been on the 31s of December, 1862. (Loud applause.)

Now the message that I have from England to you,

can deliver in one word. They ask you to carry or the negro in the United States the rights that he not sesses in the West Indies, where he is not only free from oppressive chains, but where he can been freeholder and a voter, claim and obtain a seet representative assembly, become S cretary of the Governor of Jamaica, Mayor of Kingston, and be knighted by the Queen. And I am not now quoting ings that may be, but things that have been, as you resident well knows. They ask you to put the ne gro in this position. It is for you as Americans to judge brough what man or Administration it shall be done but this I say—and I say it with some knowledge of the state of things in my own country—that for who he has already accomplished and made sure; Mr. Linoin has won for himself universal gratitude and universal praise; and there is not a name to conjure with coln. (Enthusiastic applause.) I thank God for men like him, to rid your land of this curse and scandal. I thank God for men like Wendell Phillips, (loud ap plause,) who will stand upon this platform, and say wha fail that has a man like Wendell Phillips, and many nore to follow his advice, so that the time may c when alavery shall cease, the proscription of the black man shall cease, the debt shall be paid, the tears shall be wiped away, and America, from North to South from East to West, shall be hallowed ground, with neither a tyrant wielding a cart-whip nor a negro wear ing a chain. (Prolonged applause.)

SPEECH OF LUCRETIA MOTT.

I shall detain the meeting but a few moments. I nly wish to express the great interest I have taken in the several speeches that have been made, and to say that I wanted one word should be added, before the meeting closed, in behalf of the warfare which has been carried on by this Society from this platform, and which has resulted, as I believe, in the great change of public sentiment which has been alluded to. The evils of this war were very forcibly prese hour of this meeting, but, as was well expressed, the company our salvation, and the salvation of the co tain all he desired, he might at least obtain a measure, try, so that another generation, following this, might of justice, and then make the admission of that measure be born into a Republic far transcending the Recoffustice the vantage ground from which to proceed to use the war is now carried on by a pe very much from the people of that time; an intelligent very much from the people of that time; an intelligent. instructed people, who have had the advantages of a Republic so far; and when peace shall be restored, they will be prepared to come forward and act unitedly to remove the many, evils and wrongs that remain, and the mighty debt which has accumulated in the nation. And then the war has not been a warfare of brute force merely, and the materials that will be brought in with which to build up the Republic will be very different from the materials that we are a command after the first from the materials that were at command after the firs war of our country. We shall have a free, liberated people, rather than an agreement that a large portion shall still be held as slaves; there will not be, therefore, that great drawback to our nation's presperity Let us, then, hope that in spite of the evils of this war there is a day approaching when the Republic will be better understood, and the principles of a truly Chris-tian Democracy better carried out, than ever before Seablem Codd. So help us God !

So help us God!

Then, again, in the warfare, as it has been carried on, the Administration has been not only at Washington. It has been acknowledged here that woman has had something to do with it; that woman has been co-At the beginning of this war, knowing little of the people of this country, and still less of the structure of the people of this country, and still less of the structure of an desirons that our Anti-Slavery Society, in its anyour government, the nature of your Constitution, the limited powers of your Executive, and the rights of your individual States, they expected that Mr. Lincoln, who had sent these men abroad—men who appeared to be so good and so true—being in the Presidential chair, and armed not only with the constitutional powers required and exercised by areary President, but possessing all the powers vested in him, in the last recort, as Commander in-Chief—they expected, I say, that he would at once abolish alsvery. He did not do it. They thought him bound to do it; he did not do it. Contrariwise, they did not like his speech from the steps of

We are in danger of becoming par We are in danger or occurring down another, my by holding up one man or crying down another, my farther than their acts warrantus in doing so. I wish u could hold tip Fremont a little more for the act let in the could hold to be a hard to be a farther to the could hold to be a hard to be a farther to the could hold to be a farther to the could have a farther to the co but I am glad to hear Abraham Lines (applause,) but I am gine to near Auranan Liach held up, as we have just now, for the many thing the he has done; and where he has fallen short, it has duty to rebuke him. It is our duty to screens keep the standard high, and to bring the sea of a classes, even of Kings and Governors, to the teach of a

tandard.

I only rose with the desire to express this and a cold out the hope that we are coming a A only rose and the period out the hope that we are coming to a prei ad plorious day, when, I believe, whatever belong a he great moral warfare of the nation will be one the great moral warfare of the nation will be one mended, not to us, a handful of abolitionists and, but to the great heart of the people. A proof of the is seen in the willingness, on the part of the people, a sign petitions and send them forth, and so leak a the battle armed in the full armor of Got; not depaiding on carnal weapons—knowing, however, that the things must needs be, in a government based nime is, and as all nations are, upon the avord—ast depending on horses and chariots, but depending on Lord God; and, going forth with these versus, at know they will be effective. Let our faith k far, then, that they will ever be effective; we can explain the fact. then, that they will ever be effective; we can are anticipate fearful, deplorable results from such a we fare, because it has its origin in God, in goodes, is love, in plainness of speech, in justice and many as I never had anything more to confirm my hith is

I never had anything more to confirm my his a the infinite and the elernal than the success of my weapons of warfare, wielded as they have been, me ally, in season and out of season, full of fight as we have been, using the severest language that out for though the season and out of season, the season and out of season, full of fight as we have been, using the severest language that out for though the season and out of season and the sea sould bring form, to describe the monater staver. I remember that Wm. Lloyd Garrison, is his first wit, almost — "Thoughts on Colonization" — resurted that when Wilberforce spoke against the African star that when Wilberforce spoke against the African star that when Withertorce spoke against the African sky trade, how vituperative his language was considera; "but now," said he, "when the soon of the what civilized world is brought against this inleuitous spotem, how mild and inefficient his speeched do specification. So with us; we were afraid to use the word "mes So with us; we were arrand to use the word "me-stealers" in the beginning; we had been accustoned to speak soft words; but we found that the necessly was laid upon us, from the fact that we had to neat of slavery as it was; to hold it up to the uter exection of mankind, and to enlist the pulpit and the pres in behalf of the suffering and the dumb. I say it this great moral warfare that has been carried on, that has produced this wonderful change which we are not rejoicing in; and I only desire that we may be jut as true as Wendell Phillips has been to-day, not prising men unduly because they have done something bet manding that they should do the whole. And to not let us be so distrustful of human nature, of the ood heart in man, at to suppose that if men have done wrong, they have done as nearly right as the could. Why, human nature judges what is right Let us have confidence in the human beart. Era the Herald came out in defence of Fremoni's pro-clamation, and the people were ready to my Ames! But we are too much accustomed yet as our friend said they are in England, to honor people in the.
We know them—we know how loyal they are; let
we, the people here, we are the administration. We man is taking her place-here is Susan B. Anthony and the men and women united, the people united, as to become the administration of our country; and the we shall look on these petty servants of our that are in office, and while we shall give them all the honor they deserve, we shall feel that we must honormst MAN; MAN, wherever he is found; MAN—the black man and the white man; yes, and woxay, too. [Ap-

The choir and audience then united in singing the oxology, which closed the exercises of the

From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise arise; Let the Redeemer's name be sung Through every land, by every tongue. Eternal are Thy mercies, Lord; Eternal truth attends Thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore t Till suns shall rise and set no more.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 10
The Society assembled for business in the Lectur
Room of the Church of the Puritans, and was called to rder by Thomas GARRETT of Delaware, one of the Vice-Presidents.

The attendance of members and friends of the So-

The attendance of members and triends of the Society from different portions of the constry us light.

On motion of Samuel May, Jr., of Bostos, Aaro, M. Powell, of New York, was appointed Secretary. The following committees were also appointed:

Business Committee—Wendell Phillips, J. Miller, Sek. Kim., Oliver Johnson, Lucretia Mest, May Grev.

-E. D. Draper, of Mass., Susan B. Anthony, of N. Y.

Committee on Nominations-Samuel May, Jr., of Mass., Thomas Garrett, of Del., Aaron E. Povell, of N. Y., Rowland Johnson, of N. J., Edward M. Daria, of

Pennsylvania. On motion of OLIVER JOHNSON, a rule was adopted,

imiting speakers to ten minutes.

Mr. GARNISON then read the series of resolutions

Nos. 1 to 7] offered at the merning meeting.

PARKER PILLSBURY then offered the following relutions, upon which no action was taken by the &

iety: Resolved. That the mode government in Louisiana, under the Amesty Feder mation, proves that the Administration is villed in not determined, to sacrifice the interest and the look of the North, as well as to peril the whole cause of ice and freedom, to secure a sham peace rak-hereby the admission to Congress of a Southers ment, able to embarrass if not control its action; sh leaving the whole colored population, and the control of the Southern States, in the hands of an unscripping.

eartless and slavery loving aristocrace. No to You

hear or see any spoken or written protett in the ke-publican party, or the popular pulpits, of such tone or publican party, or the popular pulpits, of such tone or

nuntry from so dire a calamity.

Resolved, That in view of the me avolved in the reconstruction of the government Union, we earnestly recommend the supp nuch party or candidates as are openly and most as quivocally committed—1st, To the entire abolities of lavery. 2, Such constitutional amendments of et ments as shall forever prohibit its establishmen, s secure the equal and inalienable rights of all mes b ore the law, without distinction

STEPHEN S. FOSTER proposed that resolution % lb so amended as to read, "So that the 'old cereasi with death' is annulled, and the 'agreement with bell' no longer stands." The amendment was salequently withdrawn by Mr. Foster, but sgain be quently withdrawn by Mr. Foster, but again are perfectly the property of the perfect of the perf

I David Root, Jacob L. Paxson of Pa., Wendel Phillips

- Edward Gilbert, Esq., Henry C. Wright, Gerg

Thompson, Mr., Garrison, and Aaron M. Pevell

Rev. Mr. Roov considered the country as expense
ing the judgment of God. We are a very corrupt as
the colored people must be repeated of the colored people must be repeated of. He was idlowed by Mr. Paxsox of Pa.

WENDELL PHILLIPS hoped the amendment veils
not be adopted. So long as slavery was tolerated the
government refused to repeal the Fugitive Slave has,
the covenant had not been annualed.

the covenant had not been annulled.

Boward Gilbert, Esq., advocated the anti-street.

Constitution. The President description.

improhiment that he had not summoned to freedom how million of slaves, and by so minch reduced the prospections and strength of the rebellion.

HENY C. Waron r. said we assumed at the outset of the mit-slavery movement that we had no constitutional power to juterfore with slavery in the States, some by virtue of the war power, it might be over-

the mineral to jaterfere with alavery in the States, first sow, by virtue of the war power, it might be over-them, and we, the people, should demand of the Presters, as or agent, its entire destruction. Here, as or agent, its entire destruction. Some Thourson said the people of England had resided, our Constitution as usually interpreted by survives, inforting protection to slavery, but they now held the United States to be absolved from all obligations towards slavery, except to complete its destruc-

Mr. GARRISON argued that the President and Con Mr. Gararson argued that the President and Con-pres were now vested with the necessary power for the third overthrow of slavery, and they should be tailed upon by the people to use it. It was a glori-so opportunity to rid the country of the pestilence e of slavery, and should be proaptly im

ARON M. POWELL thought it fully within the ALRON M. FOWELL thought it fully within the period of the war power for the Tresident and Con-pus to entirely abolish slavery in the Border as in the off States, while the war was in progress. It should have been done at the ontiret. But, until the Constion be explicitly amended in the interest of liberty num of the entire question of the legal existence of als rery say where, he regarded to the continuance of the war as only sapended during the continuance of the war to the day cholding districts outside the limits of the mation of Jan. 1, 1863, it is not yet annulled. He

WESDELL PHILLIPS said it was essentially a diffe see of phraseology, and not as to the doom which

many we do not the second of t

the discussion.
It was then voted, on motion of Mr. Quincy, to re commit the resolution to report again to morrow morn The following persons were added to the Business

Committee: EDMUND QUINCY, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY. After a song by JAMES G. CLARK, the meeting ad-

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 11. The Society re-assembled for business at 10 o'clock the PRESIDENT in the chair. Outer Jonyson read in behalf of the Treasurer the

following report : The Treasurer's account gives the following figures, e financial condition of the Society from showing the financial con May, 1863, to May, 1864:

DR. By Balance from old account \$ 4,154 55 By Receipts from donations, subscriptions to Standard, and sale of publications 11,834 18

815,488 73 To Publishing Standard, for Lecturing
Agents, and Office expenses
To Balance to new account

815.488 78 ing that though the financial condition of the Society is more invorable than a year ago, still that liberal pe-

a more avorable than a year ago, with that itseral pe-canizy support is highly important and desirable, the Trasurer's report was adopted. Mr. Ganzison, from the Business Committee, reporteleminion No. 1, without the amendment proposed Mr Quixer, and instead of the amendment, a sup-

par gover, an instead of the amendment, a sup-jement? essetution—No. 2 of the series.

Startute S. Foster then offered the following res-Wheren by the insurrection of the Confederate States, sed constitutional guarantees of slavery were nodered void, and our old covenant with death was unifeland our agreement with hell no longer stands:

Resired. That all subsequent support of the instititim by the Federal government is a graduitous ser-tice to the cause of despotism and distoyalty, which samps the present Administration with a deeper infamy that that of any of its predecessors.

Dr. Crowkell believed the war was God's discipli

for a sinful people. Still the nation holds hard to slavery for loyal men. If this Society could frame son thing for the emergency to be sanctioned by Congress
he would be glad. He admired the moral grandeur of the anti-slavery struggle, and hoped there would be riplace unto the end. Escaped slaves were still re-hards pretended loyalists, and such men clung with tenurer grasp than hitherto to their victims. The oil nutcome. It is God's cause. Dr. Towssexu dissented from Mr. Fosten's reso-

him-the last clause. It was untruthful to affirm that the present Administration was more infamous that may which had preceded it. He thought Mr. Its's charge upon the Administration, of indifmace or unfriendliness to the negro, too unqualified thrches. Mr. Lincoln, as President, had been more he would have been. Retaliation was difkal. It was for those who criticise to suggest a nethal to adopt. What should that method be? He hal at been a little dissatisfied and impatient with President Lincoln, but, on the whole, he regarded him

Baser C. WRIGHT thought the terms of govern heat and administration were too often confounded. He held the people primarily responsible as the source nent, while the Administration, the officer find, were responsible as agents and servants of the find, were responsible as agents and servants of the find. Progress has been made in the right direction. Let the government be freely criticised, but let has necessitally a progress of the comment of the progress of the comment of the co the responsibility rest in the right place, which is pri-maily spon the people. Mr. Lincoln commenced his Scial daties under great disabilities, and, taking all the the contrast with Buchanan's imbecility and backety was great. Thousands of slaves had been Pained free, and the validity of the proclamation will be maintained. The people themselves were

the So a large of the So large of the So large of the So lation ing rethe So of the Precision of the So of

infreett seal an of solt modifies of sold modifies of sold mean be exion to covenant sold mean to be exion to the sold mean to t

PILLSBURY spoke of the anti-slavery ensal were a mighty power in the land because of its sen josition. He had early left the church and the sen josition. He had early left the church and the sen josition. He had early left the church and the start because he found there so little devotion to risk and justice. Attracted by the moral earnest sen and feelity of this Society, he had brought to it is the offering, and in conjunction with it had laborat had been could to promote the welfare of God's his, imperilled cause of justice and liberty. We had her said to stand by the Administration. The Administration does not stand by the Administration the Administration does not stand by the Had gone as a sail a fast as the people would have sustained. He stands to be middleation Fremont's and Hunter's beautions. When they were silenced, "Copperbate, were born. He had never voted for a President process of the prospect of a political plating beauting to the prospect of a political plating whereon, without compromise, a man could sail. This Society should look well to its ways, this he not led into the service of an Administrative of the freedom and justice for opperseed, haddeny in the moral earnestness and integrity. Autyrity, in the audience, while he admired a thing of Abolitionists in moral agitation, thought and the process of the freedom and process of the freedom and particles of the freedom and justice for opperseed, haddeny of Abolitionists in moral agitation, thought and the process of the freedom and moral agitation, thought and the process of the freedom and pustice for opperseed.

Sitting A. Jackson (Jefferson Davie's coach-ban shiftened the meeting briefly. He rejoiced has much had been accomplished for the emitaved. It would make a very good President for that he would make a very good President for that her years. His own electioneering arrange-ban he the coming campaign were already made in a bate of Mains.

Attor M. Powers, then offered the following (No. of the series.)

He did not regard it as within the province of this Society to support, as a Society, any political party, or nominee for the Presidency, nor could it properly dictate a course of political action to its individual members. It was often brought as an objection against bers. It was often brought as an objection against their teatimony against slavery. Ha was willing to risk the verdict of history in their behalf, as an independent moral power in the nation. The moral value of the anti-slavery movement cannot be overestimated, and its responsibilities have been well methers. be scrupulously cherished by us. To such us—apar from slavery—have no scruples against voting, and who now incline to use the ballet, we may properly address the exhoriation to give their support only to such men and measures as will secure the total abolition of slavery, its prohibition by constitutional amendment, and the recognition, in reconstruction, of the citizenship of colored men, equal with white electors.

STEPHEN S FOSTER commented upon the re of a previous speaker, who thought that men who did not and would not vote ought to say nothing upon public affairs. He had not voted himself, neither was public affairs. He had not yoted himself, neither was
Mr. Garrison a voter. Ought, therefore, their mouths
to be closed? The non-voter was not necessarily deprived of influence and great usefulness in the sphere
of politics. He affirmed his belief in the anti-slavery
character of the Constitution. Ray an anti-slavery character of the Constitution. But, at any rate, the war power warrants the entire destruction of slavery. He therefore defended the resolution behad offered, declaring the present Administration more infamous than any of its predecessors. It had the full powe and opportunity to pronounce the doom of slavery, but had chosen rather to preserve and protect it wherever it assumed the guise of loyalty. Under Mr. Lincoln's Administration, more figitives have been returned to slavery than any previous Adminis-tration since the government was organised. The fact is indisputable, and yet, strange to say, Mr. Gar-rison is advocating the reflection of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency! Under the testimony of Mr. Summe and others, we are told that slave-hunting is still pros and others, we are told that slave-hunting is still pros-ecuted with the sanction and authority of the govern-ment. No previous Administration had ever had so favorable an opportunity to distinguish itself in the scryice of freedom and justice. Yet no Administra-tion had exceeded the present in its fidelity to six-ry and slave-hunting. It was more infamous in the proportion that its opportunities for noble action had MR. GARRISON (EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., in the

chair) next addressed the meeting. He criticised Mr. Foster's resolution as absurdly assuming a covenant to be annuiled, which he has told us he did not himself believe ever had an existence. Mr. Lincoln's Administration, characterized as more infamous than any of its predecessors, has done all, and more than all, that the people, as a whole, have asked for. It has abolished slavery in the rebellious States. It has nas aboushed stavery in the rebellious states. It has armed and equipped thousands of colored men as sol-diers. Apart from the old Abolitionists, there was no general demand for a proclamation of Emancipation, or for the arming of the negroes. Mr. Lincoln was not therefore to be charged with not being up with the people. He had been true to his own convictions as to the extent he might interfere with slavery. He (Mr. Lincoln) did not accept the Constitution as interpreted by Mr. Foster. He had been governed by military necessity as to what he had done, and also what he had omitted to do, for the overthrow of slav-ery. The difficulties and embarrassments of his situation have been such as no man in that position has ever experienced. He deserves charitable and generous consideration, rather than wholesale, indiscrimi-nate censure. It is for the people to take home to themselves the larger share of responsibility that all themselves the larger share of responsionity that air is not done which might have been accomplished. These are not days for despondency and discouragement, but rather for hope and good cheer. What other Administration less "infamous" has ever done so well? Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia, in the rebellious States, the slave trade suppresse Hayti and Liberia recognized, and thousands of col-ored men in the Federal uniform as soldiers † Mar-vellous indeed have been the changes of the last three years, affording substantial ground for encouragement as to the speedy consummation of our work, the entire abolition of slavery.

MR. DINSMORE differed from Mr. Garrison, and

DEXTER FAIRBANKS was surprised that old Abolitionists should advocate the reflection of Mr. Lincoln. He himself voted for him, but had been disappointed in his Administration.

J. M. McKin thought freedom of debate had been again most fully vindicated in this meeting. He was glad it was so. There had been much unqualified con-demnation which it should be borne in mind was not true criticism. He proceeded to answer some of the charges which had been urged against Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Phillips and others. A cashier of a bank, in the midst of a suffering and hungered people, though he was kindly disposed, and had in his keeping a large amount of money, would not be permitted or expected to disburse such funds on his own responsibility. Mr. Lincoln, had wisely awaited the direction of events, and consulted the average desire of the people, so far as he could ascertain it. While opposed naturally to slavery, as he has told us in his letter to Mr. Hodges, savery, as no stole us in his select to Mr. Hodges, by the limitations of his office he has rightly governed himself by what he has deemed the military necessities of the nation. Mr. McKim mentioned instances, in Maryland and elsewhere, in which the friendly influence of President Lincoln has been most potentially felt in behalf of the cause of freedom.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was the next speaker. It was not the function of this Society, nor was it his own, to nominate a President. To my own mind, the slave's fate is yet an uncertainty. My dear and faithful friend (Mr. Garrison) differs. I would have sooner severed my right hand than taken the responsibility. There are no hundred men in the country whose unlisd voices would be of equal importance in determining the future of the government and country. A mil-Figure 3 sublime moral struggle. Therein was a sublime moral struggle. Therein was sper. Momerically it had always been weak. It had so a mighty power in the land because of its sam jonition. He had early left the church and the sixty because he found there so little devotion to had not justice. Attracted by the moral earnest has not fellip of this Society, he had brought to it has society, and in conjunction with it had laborat as best he could to promote the welfare of God's injertiled cause of justice and liberty. We had had bestand by the Administration. The Administration of the society had been not recognize the manhood of the black was the could to promote the welfare of God's injertiled cause of justice and liberty. We had said to stand by the Administration. The Administration of the black element is indispensable to the elevation of the outputy. To this Mr. Lincoln's constitutionally averse. If with him the negro men have freedom, he may not be admitted to clitizenship. It is only freeing the negro, and then clothing him with the dignity and power of clitzenship, that united stable government will in fature be possible.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., from the Committee on Nomina tion of Officers for the ensuing year, made the following report, which was adopted:

President,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

PETER LIBRY, Maile, ROBERT PURVIS, Penn.,
LOTHER MEXAMON, N. H. BOWARD M. DAVIS, "
JUNE M. HAWER, "
JUNE C. CLAPLER, "
JOSEPH MANN. "
JOSEPH MANN. "
JOSEPH MANN. " HOWARD M. DAVIS, "
THOMAS WHITSON, "
JOSEPH MOORE, "
HOWLAND JOHNSON, N. J.
ALPERS GIRPS CAMPERLI, "
THOMAS GARRETT, Delaware,
THOMAS GORALDON, Ohlo,
MANIES R. ROMISSON, "
WILLIAM HEARN, Indians,
WILLIAM HEARN, Indians,
WILLIAM HEARN, Indians, JERIEL C. CLEAFLIN, "
N. R. JOHNSTON, VOTIMON
JAMES HUTCHINSON, Jr., "
EMMUND QUINCY, MASS.
BOURNE SPOONER, "
ARA FARBANKS, R. I. SAMUEL J. MAY, N. Y., WILLIAM HOPKINS, 41
CYRUS PULLER, 41
TROMAS CRANDLER, 41 SAMUER, J. MAY, N. Y.,
CORNELIUS BRAHMALL,
ANY POST,
PLIST SEXTON,
LUDIA MOTT,
HERBIY A. HABIT,
LUCKETIA MOTT, PRIN. CARVER TONLINSON, Illinois, CALES GREEN, Minnesots, GROSGIANA B. KHRN, Cal., GROSGIANA W. BENSON, KARRES

Corresponding Secretary,
CHARLES C. BURLEGER, Florence, Mass. Recording Secretary,
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WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Bost

Expensive Committee,
WHEREN LLOYD GARRISON, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
EDMIND QUINOT, WILLIAM I. BOWDITE
WENDEL PHILLIPS,
CHARLES K. WHIPTER
AND WARREN WENDON,
BYDONY HOWARD GAY,
EDMIND JACKSON, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, ROMUN JOHN T. SARGENT.

attention given to the c future responsibilities of the course of the discusen to the consideration of our present and asibilities of labor as should have been in the course of the discussions. Successions tinued faithfulness and activity in the use of our weathing the course our weathing the course our weathing the course of our weathing the c ions. She exhorted all to con

EDWARD M. DAVIS spoke of the great res EDWARD at JAVE space of the great responsion-ties resting upon all in the present crisis. He had-hoped much of Mr. Lincoln, but had been disappoint-ed in him. He mentioned instances in Maryland and elsewhere, in which the Administration of Mr. Lin-coln had been implicated disgracefully and unwarrant-

of REMONY as one who would be a more treasworthy standard-bearer of the cause of Liberty and Union. MARY GREW said the great thing for us to remem-ber was that our peculiar work is not yet done. Slaves still stand waiting for their message of freedom. We are still to pursue our work of watching in the slave's place every act of Congress, every act of the Executive, the position of the Church, the relations of societo the sacred cause of liberty. We cannot yet disba our organization, and trust our work to others. We should all lament to descend to a mere party cause and acaucus. Our division of sentiment is as to the best method of work. On the main question of fidelity to the slave, we are as one soul. Our being here together is a pledge of the faithful continuance of our labors.

The following resolutions from the Business Committee were then adopted:

1. Resolved. That the American Anti-Slavery So ciety would, on this occasion, reverently recognize the tisement for our great national sin of chattel slavery; and deems it matter of thankfulness, now that He has laid judgment to the line, and righteousness to the plummet, that the hail is sweeping away the refuge plummet, that the hail is sweeping away the refuge of lies, and the waters are overflowing the hiding-2. Resolved. That inasmuch as the pro-

is exclusively and avowedly the uprising of a slave-holding oligarchy in the interests of their demoniacal slave system, and for the atter subversion of all fre institutions, therefore the old "covenant with death" is annulled, and the "agreement with hell" no longer stands; and it is now the primary, paramount and covenants. STITUTIONAL duty of the government, through Con-gress and the Executive, to "proclaim liberty through-out all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." And to hesitate to strike this decisive blow, whether through blindness or timidity, is not only to prolong the war, but to make a few questionable exceptions of slavehold-ing loyalty in the Border States the dominant power over the destiny of the republic, and to render the reconstruction of the Union upon the solid basis of dem ocratic equality impracticable and disastrous.

3. Resolved, That, in the nature of things,

and Slavery must be in perpetual conflict, to the griev ent and ultimate overthrow of any govern ous punish of attempting to unite them in a common bond ee, not only the suppression of the rebellion, but the otal abolition of slavery, is essential to the attainment of peace, the unity of the republic, and the preserva ion of free institutions. Therefore,
4. Resolved, That we hall, as the highest t

the purest patriotism, and the truest justice, the mes sure now before Congress for the immediate and utter extinction of slavery in those portions of the country ex-empted from the application of the President's Eman-cipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863; and that all honor is to be specially accorded to the Women's Loyal League for the energy and perseverance they have dis-played in the circulation of petitions, (which have been played in the circulation of petitions, (which have been numerously signed and presented,) asking Congress to lose no time in the adoption of that righteous measure; the consummation of which will be applauded by all who are truly loyal in the land, and by the friends

f freedom throughout the world.
5. Resolved, That as it has hitherto been held, under the Constitution of the United States, that every State has a right to determine whether human chattelism shall find protection upon its soil, it is essential that prohibiting slavery in every part of the country, under all circumstances—anything in any State Constitution or State laws to the contrary notwitLstanding; and, adopting such an amendment by a vote of 88 to 6, w trust it will be sanctioned with equal unanimity by the House of Representatives; believing that it will be duly ratified by the several States, and by an overwhelming majority;-thus redeeming our nation upon it, and making our example potent in the over-throw of tyranny in every part of the globe.

6. Resolved, That the severest accusations ever

brought against slavery as a system, and slaveholder as a body, by the Abolitionists, in regard to the former as being "the sum of all villantes," and to the latter tims of their tyranny, have been fully sustained in the progress of the rebellion; the fiend-like atrocities per progress of the rebellion; the fleed-like atrocities per-petrated upon the colored soldiers at Fort Pillow, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, and other places, by the rebel forces, being the natural and inevitable effect of make

sorely perplexed to decide what counteracting meaures to institute, whereby these horrible excesses shall be stayed, it is nevertheless bound to give the amplest protection to all who are fighting under its flag; and failing to do this, through irresolution or neglect, it will make itself base

failing to do this, through irresolution or neglect, it will make itself base and contemptible in the eyes of the civilized world.

8. Resolved, That the late decision of Attorney-General Bates, that no discrimination can be legally made between those who, as officers or soldiers, are enlisted in defence of the country, and therefore that the same compensation is to be meted out without regard to race or complexion, is one for which he will long be held in honorable remembrance, as well as manifestly just and obligatory; and, while it is humiliating to think that the government should have hesitated to act upon this principle from, the beginning, it is unspeakably gratifying to know that this root of bitterness is likely to be extracted, and thus at least in some measure atonement for past injustice is to be made to the gallant men who, at great suffering to themselves and their families, have refused to receive an inferior remuneration on account of their complexion.

After additional brief discussion, participated in by Messra. McKin, Garrison, Foster, Davis, Max, Johnson, Phillips, Powell and others, the follow-ing resolution, offered by Aaron M. Powell, was ing resolution, offered be adopted by a close vote :-

adopted by a close vote:

9. Resolved, That while this Society, by the term
of its organization, has for its object, through public
opinion, the moral regeneration of the nation upon
the subject of slavery, we are not insensible to the
importance of the present political issues, involving
the existence or non-existence of slavery; that while,
as a Society, it is not within our province to determine for individual members in respect to the support
or non-support of the parties and candidates, we do
exhort Abolitionists, and admonish our fellow-country does generally, who exercise the elective franchise,
to support in the pending important canvas only such
candidates and measures as will secure the immedi-

ate abolition of slavery, with its prohibition by Con-stitutional amendment, and the equal enfranchisement

William Howland,
Mr. Powell,
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sargent,
E. D. Draper, n. L. Garrison, Samuel May, Jr.,
J. L. Heywood,
Wm. A. Jackson,
Wm Howe,
T. Peirce,
E. and C. Post,
E. D. Hudson,
Cash in various sums,

DONATIONS To American A. S. Society, May 11, 1864.

James Mott and Lucretia Mott,

A Friend, T. A. Burr,
Edmund Quincy,
Thomas Garrett,
C. and A. R. Bramhall,
E. M. Davis, PLEDGES

To American A. S. Society, May 11, 1864. Samuel May, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hudson, RECAPITULATION. Total amount collections and donations at Business meeting.
Collection at Tuesday A. M. meeting, at Church of the Puritans,
Admission fees at Wednesday evening meeting at Cooper Institute,
Picages payable,

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

The Annual New England Anti-Slavery Com will be held in Boston on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 25th and 27th.

The meeting on Thursday will be in the MEION n, (basement of the Tremont Temple,) commencing t 10 o'clock, A. M. On Friday, it will be in the TREat 10 o clock, A. M. On Friday, it will be in the TRE-MONT TEMPLE. Three sessions will be held each participate in the discussions, and lend interest to the occaday-at 10, A. M., and at a quarter before 3 and a quarter before 8, P. M. In addition to the well-known d long-tried advocates of the Anti-Slavery cause, who for so many years have sustained the inte series of Conventions, and made it such a potent agency against the vile and slavery, we expect this year to have with us our faithful and honored friend Gronge Thompson, of England.

State and section of New Englar ed. We respectfully invite delegates from ther States. And let those, who cannot appear in person, show their remembrance and their lov

By order of the Board of Managers of the Massa chusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

EDMUND QUINCY, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Secretaries.

THE BIBLE AGAINST SLAVERY: or, an Inquiry into the Genius of the Mosaic System, and the Teachings of the Old Testament on the Subject of Human Rights.—United Prespyterian Board of Publication. Pittsburg. 1864."—pp. 164. Price 25 cts.

he above title, with no author's name, was the trangeness of the fact that a Presbyterian Board had advanced so far as to make open proclamation that the Bible is opposed to slavery; the second was to wonder whether this Board, (like the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1818, and many subsequent ones,) had contrived to unite the theore with the practical toleration of all cal condemnation with the practical toleration of slavery; and the threat was, that a careful examination might be necessary (as in the 1818 document) to separate the wheat from the chaff.

The last two ideas, however, were immediately dispelled by a glance at the first two lines of the work. It was plain that this treatise was our old friend, familiar through almost our whole experience of the

Anti-Slavery struggle, written by Theodore D. Weld, and originally published in the Quarterly Anti-Sla-very Magazine for April, 1887, under the title—"I.s Slavery from Above or from Beneath 1" Copies of two previous editions of it, worn by much lending now lie before us. One of them we lent, shortly afte its publication, to an eminently pious and (church-case-hardened Northern-born slaveholder from Bato keeps his Southern faith, and mas muny.

Anti-Slavery to be synonymous with Infidelity. In shor cases, where the loan of the book fell on good fruit.

This little work, written and published in 1887, tains, as far as the Old Testament is concerned, ubstance of an argument elaborated by Dr. Cheever twenty-three years after, in a volume called-"The Scriptures on the Guilt of Slavery." Both are excel-tent. Both are needed. But the briefer one, now re-published, does the work as throughly and convinc-ingly as need be. No candid reader can resist the evi-dence it brings. Its publication now by the Presby-terian Board will introduce it to a new set of readers, and a class who have heretofore been wofaily in the dark respecting alavery, led astray by the victous practice of Southern Presbyterians, and the false doc-trine of the whole Presbyterian Church, South and North, Old School and New School. Any advance made by them in regard to condemnation of slavery is plainly due to as impulse from without rather than from within. It is a social effort to avoid being left from within. It is a special effort to avoid being left behind by "the world," the "unregenerate" mass of the community. of the community.

The church could have abolished slavery, (or mad

The church could have abolished slavery, (or made tree could have abolished slavery, (or made very large progress towards abolishing it.) in any one year of the last quarter-century. It did not choose to work in thist direction. It did choose to hinder the actual workers therein, and to publish many apologies for slaveholding. A year-and-s-half ago the President of the United States, not a church-member, and not pretending any impulse but that of military necessity, abolished slavery over three-quarters of the country. Since that time, our armies, not very devout or exemplary bodies, have been gradually grinding the remainder of the system to powder. Now that the peculiar institution seems thoroughly doomed to destruction, publishing Boards and Tract Societies are hurrying in the record of their testimos ay against it. After its burial has been thoroughly accomplished, no doubt the Praelential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will add their voice to the general chorus, and say "Amen, Heilelgiah it" in a tone intended to convey the impressions that they never held the opposition—C. E. w. "

YEARLY MRETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS

the discovery and adoption of the measures best adapted to promote the welfare of the human family; to the applica-tion of the principles of justice and freedom to individu-als, communities and nations; to the promulgation of testimonies against every rystem of oppression and wron; it to the cultivation of those sculments, aspirations, yearn-ings and hopes which proclaim the scol of man immortal as his Maker; and to that exatted fellowship one with another which to the feature of the procession of the scales of another which is the fruit of mutual toils and sa

another which is the fruit of mutual toils and sacrific in the cause of our common humanity. All who feel attracted towards a Religious Seclety found to the principles, devoted to the objects, and an mated by the spirit above described, are heartily invite to meet with us, and take part in our deliberations.

OLIVER JOURGON, ALLEN AGNEW,
MARY ARN FULTON, JENNIE K. SMITH,
THORODORS D. WELD,
HANNAH COX,
ALICE EGIZA HANNLETON, ANNIE STEMFACH, ALPRED H. LOVE, SARAH M. BARNARD, DINAR MENDENHALL SUSANNA P. CHAMBERS. RACHEL WILSON. THOMAS HAMBLETON.

Communications for the meeting may be addressed to OLIVER JOHNSON, 48 Beekman street, New York, till the OLIVER JORNSON, 48 Beekmin street, New York, till the 30th of May; after that, to Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa.

Among those who are confidently expected to attend the meeting, and who will do so unless prevented by causes no foreseen, are Gronos Theorem Throw.

Love Garnston, and Theorem Throw.

Love Garnston, and Theorem Throw.

Love Garnston, and Theorem Throw.

S 96 00

8 96 00

182 00

183 00

184 Dekening a feet that, to Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa.

FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.—The Year-ly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will be held at the unual place near Waterloo, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 3d, 4th and 5th days of June next. A cordial invitation is extended to all who have ears to

ear—all especially who most prize Truth and the inter-ets of Humanity—who seek, before all else, the life and ests of Hum Trowth of the soul, to join us in this our annual gathering.

Jome, that we may mutually impart and receive counsel,

meouragement and quickening.

Rev. Sanuri J. May, A. M. Powriz, C. D. B. Mills,

Communications for the meeting should be addressed t

PHEBE B. DEAN, Waterloo, N. Y.
PHEBE B. DEAN, HARRIET A. MILLS,
ISRAEL LISK, HEYRY BONNEL,

ISRAEL LISK, HENRY BONNEL,
STEPHEN SHEAR, HUGH D. TRORN,
WALLAND BARNES, MARY DOTY, WILLIAM BARN.

Committee of Arrang
Waterloo, March, 1864.

"AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC." It being a well known fact that the brave men composing the 54th and 55th Regiments Mass. Vols. have, since they have been in 55th Regiments Mass. Vols. have, since they have been in their country's service, received no pay, and also that hundreds of them have fallen in defence of the American flag, leaving here in our midst their poor, suffering and destitute wires and children, the Colored Ladies of Massa-chusetts, Assuring the urgent necessity there is, just at this time, of doing something for these suffering ones, are preparing to hold a Fair in this city at as early a day as possible, this being, in their judgment, the most practical method of accomplishing their object. Donations, either of goods or money, will be most thankfully received by the of goods or money, will be most thankfully received by the sident. Madam CARTEAUX BARRISTER, 31 Winter street the Genius of the Mosaic System, and the Teachings of the Old Testament on the Subject of Human Rights.—United Presbyterian Board of Publication. Pittsburg. 1864."—pp. 154. Price 25 cts.

The first thought naturally excited by reading
above till with no subject of the price of the price of our flag, there will be a demand for all our friends may assist us in raising.

> TO LET, for the Summer season, one of the most estrable residences in Lynn, situated on Sagamore Hill, ree from dust, mequitoes and other amorances, and with-n three minutes walk of the Beach. The house will be let with or without the furniture. Rent reasonable for

Inquire of J. BAILEY, on the premise

MEDALLION OF JOHN BROWN .- The subscri ber invites the attention of her friends and the public to a number of Medallions of John Brown, just completed by her, and which may be seen at rooms No. 89, Studie her, and which may be seen at rooms. No. 89, Stad Building, Tremont Street. M. EDMONIA LEWIS. Boston, Jan. 29, 1864.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has

Women and Children.

References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

Mico hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.—This useful and hitherto indispetial organi-nation will celebrate its anniversary on Monday atternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, at the Tremont Temple. Officers will be chosen, and Major Grouns L. Stranss, Rev. S. R. Calutinor of Marbiehead, and Wesnell Phillette, Esq., will address the meeting. All Anti-Slavery friends are calcilite instead to be recent.

cord, N. H., on "Liberty for All," on Saturday evening, May 21, and on Sunday, May 22.

F AARON M. POWELL will speak at Hopedale on nday, May 22. Subject-"The Present Aspect of Na-

STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—The an CF STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—The anniversary of the State Temperance Alliance will be held in the Rev. Dr. Miger's Church, in School Street, in Boston, on Tueslay evening next, May 24. Among the speakers will be Gronus Tuesreson, Eq. of England.

MARRIED

MARRIED,
In Dover, N. H., May 5th, by Rev. L. F. Hall, Gronon
K. RARCLIFFE, (printer.) of Boston, to Miss ANNIE M. B.
DURGIN, of Dover. [To the Festerally: The latch-string
is out, and the generous friends of humanity and progress
are cordially invited to enter in !]

Portrait of William Lloyd Garrison.

THE subscriber has in preparation a large and elegant Ilthographic Potrath of Mr. Garrisses, recer on originary of the Company of the Company

A. J. GROVER. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Sr. PAUL, MINNESOTA. Special att References :

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Eq., Beston, A. L. PAIRE, Esq., Suffolk Bank, do., PARWELL, FIELD & Co., Chicago, Illinois BERVISES & BARNUE, Washington, D. C.

TWO VALUABLE PAMPHLETS. WENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Amican Anti-Slavery Society, for the year ending M

PROCEEDINGS of the American Anti-Slavery Society at Third Decade, held in the city of Philadelphia, Dec. and the 1863. With an Appendix; and a catalogue Anti-Slavery Publications in America, from 1750 to

1963.

Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office,
221 Washington Street, Boston.

Price, Fifty cents cach pamphlet; for which a copy of
either will be sent by mail, as may be directed.

May 20.

BOARDING.

MRS. R. A. SMITH would inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken house No. 43, Grove Street, Boston; where Board, transient and permanent, may be obtained on reasonable terms. "A share of the public patronage is respectfully solidited."

1 ((())) ... ハンノへひじつてん

A II. Interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 1, seven conte; Nos. 1 and 2, twelve conts. No. 2 explains the Phonographic Alphabet, given above, and all the more general principles of the Art. Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Dec. 1.

19 New York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.



MAY HAVE

A GOOD ORGAN

A T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Steps and tyle of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying listle pace, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS,

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year since, and manufactured exclusive-sively by MASON & HAMLIN, have met with success unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the musical profession and the public, and have already been very widely introduced, and the demand for them is still rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase as their merits become known. They are to private houses, Sunday Schools, and smaller churches, all that the larger pipe organs are to large churches? In addition to this, they are admirably adapted to the performance of seculiar as well as secred music.

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are:

1. The owner organ-like character of its tones. Indeed,

or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in nany important characteristics, among which are:

1. The more organ-like character of its tones. Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it has not yet been found consible to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than a attained in these organs.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in pro-ortion to its cost.

2. It has greatly more power and vacuum or the portion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and besutiful intention, its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcity kary practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two. It. It admits of great rapidity of execution, adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively secular musics.

5. No instrument is less liable to get out of order.
6. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a plan

forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommendations from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such recommendations already have been given tot hem, to an extent unparalleled.

and who are the second of the Continue of the commendations already have been given to heirs, to an extent unparalleled.

Among hose who have profered written testimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c. ; the most distinguished organists in the contract of the contract of Trinity Church, N. Y., Morgian of Grace Church, Zundel of Mr., Beecher's Church, Brann, Wels, Wilcox, Tackerman, Zerrahn, &c. : such celebrated planists as Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, Mill. Sanderson, Strakoed, to: in brief, more than two hundred materians, including a large portion of the most eminent in the country, have testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is securely boxed, so that it can be sent safely to any part of the country.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars,

WARROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Boston,
7 Mercer Street, New York.
Feb. 26 6m

SUNSHINE: A NEW NAME FOR A POPULAR LECTURE ON HEALTH. By Mrs. Dall., Author of "Woman's La-bor," "Woman under the Law," &c. 16mo; paper, 35

bor," "Woman under the Law, accepts.

Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

DR. BARTOL'S SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF REV.
T. STARR KING. 15 cents.
WALKER, WISE & CO.,
April 8—1w April 8—1w

THE RED SEA FREEDMEN, A. STIRRING Sermon for the Times; unsectarian, untrammeled and progressive, bearing upon the sotivities of the Church and the prosperities of the Nation. By Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor of "Clark's School Visitor," and Junior Paster of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia.

4, Philadelphia. andsome pamphlet. Price 10 cents. \$1 a decent, read it, and send it to a soldier. Address. J. W. DAUGHADAY, 1308 Chestaus street, Philadelphia. April 15.

GAS FIXTURES. THE andersigned begin leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been coliged to leave his situation at Messre, H. B. Stanwood & O.s., now Messre. Strawood & O.s., where he has been employed for the hast fourtiery pars, the work begin too beary for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,
in the most carrell manner. New Fixtures furnished and
put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, leaks stoppot, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds
furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all kinds
furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the
approved kinds.
Farticalize attention given to Lighting up for Parties.
Farticalize attention given to Lighting up for Parties.
Braticalize attention Frontian Bloom. 132 Charles street,
Bloom.
Meters. 132 Charles street,
Doston.
Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Os.
Cot. 30—1y

goetry.

THE BONDMAN.

Close by the sea, on the desolate strand, Where the graff wave best with its heavy hand, I saw the fugitive bondman stand,

Alone, and sad, and weary.

The brisk winds beedless around him played,

The clouds sailed over, not one delayed, The pine on the cliff-top no music made, The brook crept softly, as though afraid Alone, and sad, and weary.

Alone, and msd, and weary.

I could not tell why he stood alone,
By the sulky waves, with their quernious tone;
I could not tell, till I heard him moan
A touching sollicopy.

Anon he appealed to the moody eras,
To the winds, to the clouds, to the brook, to the trees,
While I heard, as the drammer his vision sees,
The wonderful collecty.

The learners he notice

anguage he spoke was uncouth and unknown; But the earnest emotion that breathed in each tone.

And the eloquent fiame in his deep eye that shone,

These spoke to me:

And I ne'er shall forget, whate'er age be attained, How the bondman spoke, while his eye explain I ne'er shall forget how my heart was pained,

> "O, I am not free! No, I am not free! Life is pleasant, men say. It is sweet to be free ! It is sweet to be Iree!
>
> And I am not free!
>
> Not free!
>
> Life is precious, men say.
>
> It is sweet to be free!
>
> No, I am not free! Not free! Pleasant life! Precious life! Farewell! I'll be free!"

ed from the rock-I was helpless and dumb, ified heart beat like a funeral drum My stimed near bear like in the waves dashed up fereely, and bade him not or And the bondman forbore;

But told of his sorrow with sorrowful word,
Still unmeaning to me, though 1 plainly heard,

But for that eyeflash-like glancing sword It wounded me sore :-

Waves, waves, you are free! you are free!-you can Half way round the great world ; yet how angry you

grow,
How quick you curi your, white lips when you know
That all is not yours!--O, then, waves, plty me!
Waves, waves, you are free!

"How you come up to rure them twice very day!
When helf of the world is your own, and you free!

"And, waves, if you always fret and rear,
If you always long and toil for more,
When all is your own but a little of shore,
Tell me, what would you do if you were, like ma... But no ! waves are free.

" And I must not hate you, for you do not know,-O waves, if you knew, you would pity me so! I will ask of the winds, for I just heard them blow, of the clouds, trees and brook ... But they are all free !-Will none pity me?

Winds, Winds, all around the great world you can rease. All the land, all the rea, all the sky, for a home; Would you like to be chained, far away in the gloom! I am chained—in the gloom; will you not pity me? But no! winds are free.

Clouds, Clouds, with the winds and the stars you You can play, you can slose in the beautiful sky;
Will you not pity me? will you always pass by?
You would weep bitter thans if you were like me....
But no! clouds are free!

"Trees, Trees, you can grow everywhere on the land, Yet how greedy you stretch your long arms from the

strand! Suppose you were torn, by some strong, cruel hand, From your dear native soil? Trees, Trees, pity me No! no! you are free.

Brook, Brook, little Brook, happy child of the hill, You can go your own, way, you can do your own will;
Say, would you be penned up, and made to be still?
O then plty me, brook! Will you not pity me?
Alas! you are free.

Mankind have no pity ; brutes howl on my track, And ye have no pity—ye bid me go back!

Not a thing, save my brothers, whose faces are black,

In all the wide world will have pity on me,—

The rest are all free."

He pauled—and his deep eye grew dim with despair : All was silent, so silent! earth, water and air. Such a wenderful stillness was everywhere As I ne'er thought could be :

As I neer thought could be:
All listening; I thought to have listened in vain,
But once more he spoke, though with egident pain,
And faintly that eye-flash came back again,
Still explaining to me:—

Free! all of you free! O why am not I? When I ask to be free, why do you deny?
Somewhere, anywhere on this shore let me lie—
I'll trouble you not, if I only am free:
You are free—pity me!

I have lost the great gift that the Father gave,
Men say I've no soul, I am only—a slave!
O say, is it wrong to be free in the grave?
O answer me, all! Will you not answer me—
May I not be free?"

He censed : and I thought that the wrathful ses Would annul, in its rage, the firm decree Which said to it—" Here shall thy boundary be, Here shalt then be stayed." The clouds muttered hourse from the hurrying sky,
The winds cried aloud with a passionate cry,
The pines on the cliff-top made instant reply, The brook complained as it lingered nigh,

In a shadowy glade. Earnestly thrilling the answer came From the waves, from the winds, from each cloud's tongue

From the trees, from the brook it was ever the same-"Happy and free did God create
Every man is his first estate.
Preedom to all..." no more could I wait.
I sprang down the shore.

A stooping wave toiled upward to meet, And laid, the bondman down at my feet, But motioniess, voiceless, and rigid—no beat Of the life-stroke—no breath!

As I musing stood by the silent dead, An echo came floating about my head : "Freedom! Freedom to All!" it said. FONST P. JORDAN.

WHAT THE BIRDS SAID.

BY JOHN G. WRITTIER.

The birds, against the April wind,
Flow Northward, singing as they, flow;
They sang, "The land we leave behind
Has swords for corn-blades, blood for dew."

"O wild birds, Bying from the South,
What me and heard ye, gasing down?"
"We saw the morter's sphermed month,
The sickness camp, the blaning town.
"Bemeath the biround's storry lamps,
We saw your march-worn children die
In shround of mon, in cypres swanne,
We aw your dead uncoffined lie.

"We heard the starring prisoner's sight;
And saw, from line and trench, your sons
Follow our flight with home-sick eyes
Beyond the battery's smoking guns."

"And heard and saw ye only wrong
And pain," I cried, "O wing-worn flor
"We heard," they rang, "the Freedman
The crash of Slavery's broken tooks!

With hope in every rustling fold, We saw your star-dropt flag uncoil.

"And, struggling up through sounds a A grateful murmur clomb the air,

Till, drowning all the noise of war, So to me, in a doubtful day
Of chill and slowly-greening spring,
Low-stooping from the cloudy grey,
The wild-birds sang, or seemed to sing.

provided for by allowing them to locate upon and were go cultivate land in advance of the regular survey and the land the

sale thereoft

This is important as a military measure, by making the soldier contented with his lot, in securing to him a home for his family during the war, and for

sent or controversy on the part of the doubting or captions. It affirms that "A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything but what must belong the his master." If any one questioned the right to establish a system of absolute authority on the one hand, and absolute subjection on the other; he dared not express the doubt—it was treason to, the State. If he wondered how a bondage without himiation and without compensation could accord with the divine precepts of Christianity, he dared not ask his minister to explain, for that minister was in the interest of Slavery. If his observations led him to conclude that, economically considered, it is an evil of great magnitude—that it humiliates the mechanic, the artisan, and the manufacturer—that it converts the energy of a community into indenece, its power into imbedilty, and its efficiency into feebleness—he could not give expression to such opinions, for it was not sace. If he thought that the harsher features of the system—the lash, the licentioaness, the compulsory ignorance, and the forcible separation of familier—found no justification in humanity, or no sanction in eligion, he dared not avay such belief, for its avoid and half-way, but antipodal. The constitutional guaranteed to those who believed in the divine origin, moral right and political advantage of the variation of the proposed of the proposed woman, by the regular institution, and therefore meant only freedom to express what they believed and desired. But as to any expressions of belief or feeling in regard to Anti-Slavery, Ednancipation, and kindred subjects, it was not simply abridged, but effectually against the condition of the proposed of the proposed woman, by the regular and half-way, but antipodal. The constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech means something its fimitations are no longer circumscribed within a line beyond which there ar

of their atterances and the redical character of their opinions. We can hardly direct ourselves of the inpression that we are reading Garrison's Liberater of the Anti-Slavery Standard, and we refer back to the title to be certain that we are right. We read on and we find a torrent of vehemence, a bitterness of sarcasm, and a boldness of denunciation in these recently awakened champions of Emancipation that would do infinite credit to Wendell Phillips. If coals are to be thus brought from Newcastle, your occupation, Mr. Phillips, is gone. You will have to hang your harp on the willows and retire from the service. The New England Presses, which have been so eargetic and unceasing in their attacts, can now repose upon their laurels, as we shall hereafter expect our full supply of Anti-Slavery literature from the stronger of New Orleans. The Picayane and the Bee are more reticent, and do not fulminate so uniform its exalted throne, and it will never be replaced. Let us hope that Congress will aid and confirm them in the good work they have undertaken, by so altering the Constitution as to forever prohibit involuntary serviced within their borders.—Baltimore American.

RICHMOND PRISON EXPERIENCE.

So to me, in a doubtful day
Of chill and douly-greening pring.
Low-stooping from the cloudy grey,
The wild-birds amp, or seemed to sing.

The year and the bird side of the cloudy grey,
The wild-birds amp, or seemed to sing.

The year and the plant he amount of the priferings of the fill the sunsate lift,
And in the evening there was light.

And in the evening there was light.

And in the evening there was light.

AN Y Independent.

N. Y Independent.

REGRO TROOPS.
[Correspondence of the Revening Poet.]
HILTON HEAD, (S. C.) April 22, 1864.
Therewith enclose yog an authentic copy of a letter addressed by General Gillmore to the General in-Chief as long ago as the 14th of December last.
The letter is at your disposal, to make whatever use of it you may think fit; though I hope, for the sake the both of the man and the cause, that you will green a place in your columns. You will see the last principle and the colored troops of the control of the South in the Union armier; which it is even to me, fairly shuts off all just cause for his judgment and in giving his counsel with a view to further it.

**DEPERMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUANTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, TERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, TER

between the white and colored troops of this command, during a period of inactivity, has disappeared under the excitement of an active campaign, of which the labors and dangers were shared alike by both classes.

I request attention to the following points:

First. The colored volunteers in this Department are derived from the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and in forming them into regiments, they should be designated as United, States Colored Regiments with the appropriate numbers. This would materially simplify their organizations and increase their efficiency.

Second. A Board for the examination of candidates for commissions in colored regiments should be appointed in this Department.

Third. The pay of the white soldier and of the colored soldier should be the same. All distinctions calculated to raise in the mind of the colored man a suspicion that he is regarded as an inferior being should be scrupulously avoided. Every dictate of sound policy suggests this course, even if we regard the matter as still an experiment of doubtful results, which it is not.

Fourth. The families of colored soldiers should be matter as still an experiment of doubtful results, which it is not.

Fourth. The families of colored soldiers should be were provided for by allowing them to locate upon and

This is important as a military measure, by making the soldier contented with his lot, in securing to him a home for his family during the war, and for himself when the war is over.

I enclose herewith the duplicate of a letter addressed this day to the Secretary of War, recommending the consolidation, under Colonel Littlefield, (Fourth South Carolina Volunteers, offers and Fifth South Carolina Volunteers, offers and of the Saxton, who had commenced the organization of the Fifth South Carolina Volunteers, under his special authority from the War Department to raise five thousand South Carolina Volunteers, offers no objection to this plan. There are urgent reasons why it should be carried into immediate effect.

Yery respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General Commanding."

It requires no great stretch of memory to refer to a period when freedom of speech in the State of Louisiana was practically abrogated on the subject of Slavery. The Civil Code of that State was considered sufficiently explicit and declaratory on the part of the doubling or captious. It affirms that "A slave is one who is in the power of a masker to whom he belongs. The master may seell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor; he can do nothing, possess nothing, nor eacquire anything but what must beloog to

In the summer of 1850, a fugitive slave, on his way to the land of freedom, came to Princeton, Ill. and, finding employment among the farmers, concluded to stop and care a little money before completing his journey. He remained until having

and, finding employment among the farmers, concluded to stop and earn a little money before completing his journey. He remained until haying time, when his master came in pursuit of him; and, having obtained the assistance of a tavern-keeper residing in the place, came upon him suddenly one morning, while quietly engaged at work, seized him, ited his hands, and led him publicly through the village to the tavern.

A crowd soon collected, foremost among whom was Mr. Lovejoy, who, coming up to the slaveholder, boldly demanded by what right he held that man bound. "Why," replied the other, he is my slave. "Sir, said Mr. Lovejoy, wa do not recognize alaver; in filmoss, and I demand by what right you hold that man." While Mr. Lovejoy was thus enlightening the Southerner on the subject of human rights, a warrant was procured, and the latter arrested for kidnapping. Dragging his slave with him, he was led off a prisoner to the court-house, the crowd following. The court-room was soon filled to overdowing, and in the bustle the slave, by some strategy, was separated from the master, the rope cut, and a passage opened through the crowd, which was instally closed after him as he rashed out. The relative position of master and slave being thus essentially changed, the latter made good use of his

the way. Ant. Lovejoy arrived first, and, springing over the fence, tirned to the tavera keeper, who was about to follow, and ordered him not to intrude on his premises.

Great numbers having again gathered, Mr. Lovejoy came out on the porch and said that, as they had assembled, he would improve the opportunity, and made them a speech suited to the occasion; taking for his text the passage, "Thou shalt not return unto his master the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee." While Mr. Lovejoy was thus occupying their attention, the slave, concealed in the bottom of a wagon, was quietly driven around in the rear, and off in a southerly direction. A runner, personating the fugitive, was, at the same time, started off north, and, when he had got a sufficient distance, the alarm was given, and all instantly started in hot pursuit—the tools of slavery to catch their supposed victim, and the others to keep up the ruse. Our white fugitive made good time for Canada, but, after tiring out his pursuers, allowed them where they were all running to. The real fugitive, having taken the cars on the Underground railroad, was, by this time, out of reach of harm.

Meanwhile, the slaveholder had his trial, and was held in bail for the nominal sum of \$50 for his appearance at the ensuing torm of the circuit court. Finding no one to become his security, he was kept under guard, but finally arranged the matter with the tavern-keeper, and left for the South, declaring that, if he ever lost another slave, he would not come to Princeton to look for him.

Chicago, April 25th, 1864.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORIAM.

SHELBY COUNTY, Ill., April 15, 1864.

I read with tears the incidents of the sickness, death, and burial of Thomas Starr King. What a glorious death! But no wonder, because his life was a continual song of praise; and as a man lives, so does he die.

a continual song of praise; and as a man lives, so does be die.

How can any one read of the last moments in the fiesh of this good man, and the tender, touching numeries of his life which his death brings to light, and believe them—which he must when he reads of such an involuntary outburst of popular grief—without shedding sad, sorrowful, and yet joyful tears! May our Father help us to emulate his virtues—his personal pusity, his untiring industry, his notile self-saierifice, his lofty patriotism, and his devotion to liberty and the cause of the poor and needy—that we may die as peaceful and hopeful as he, and pass up to as beautiful and glorious a life! How many that we seem to so much need are passing to a higher life! Thank God that we may hope they still live to labor for the cause that needs assistance!

On the first day of the present month, the fine, manly body of Owen Lovely was committed to the tomb. In the closing words of the elegy that was sung at his grave,

It his grave,

"In these free prairies of the West
We lay his manly form away;
"Tis meet that here earth's loving breast
Receive again the conqueror's clay." Doubtless, Lovejoy had his faults, for he was be man; but what those faults were, even his enemis failed to discover, except that he loved freedom an hated slavery with all the intensity of a warm, ful ardent nature. His power to influence and intere the masses in the cause that was nearest his bear

cont of another barbarous act of the rebels:

Two other distinguished speakers at the same time
were discoursing from other stands, out their audispaces constantly grew less, while his as constantly
increased; and not withstanding he was uttering sentiments that were unpopular then with the great
mass of the Republicans, yet his voice was often
drowned amid cheers and applause. And when utterly exhausted, sweating great drops of sweat, he
was compelled to retire from the stand, hundreds of
voices followed him crying, "Hurrah for Lovejoy!"

"Speak on 1" "Speak on, Lovejoy!" "We'll listento you till morning." I have beard the sweet, great
ful, simple eloquence of Phillips—and he it was who
convinced one person how great a sin he had committed in easting his first vote for James Buchanaa.

—I have witnessed the strong, social, magnetizing
eloquence of the late Senator Ibouglas; I have heard
the smooth, finished periods of Everett; but I never
know a person who possessed such powers of winning
the sympathy of all classes of society and, influencing
all degrees of intellect as did Owen Lovejoy. The
all degrees of intellect as did Owen Lovejoy. The
all degrees of intellect as did Owen Lovejoy. The
all degrees of intellect as did Owen Lovejoy. The
all those "possessed." such as he had to face in Congrees, could listen to him, and abuse him at the
appart hat if Owen Lovejoy was an abolitionist, they
were also. The future will alone reveal how much
this champion of human rights has done fore a stream
that if Owen Lovejoy was an abolitionist, they
were also. The future will alone reveal how much
this champion of human rights has done fore a stream
that it Owen Lovejoy was an abolitionist, they
were also. The future will alone reveal how much
this champion of human rights has done fore a stream
that are a disgrace to the civilized world.

Good, brave, true men are passing to their reward.
How we can do without then, we may not know;
but God does, which is infinitely better.

LETTER OF OWEN LOVEJOY.

LETTER OF

LETTER OF OWEN LOVEJOY.

The Princeton (Ill.) Republican says:

The Princeton (III.) Republican says:

"The following letter is, perhaps, the last one written by Mr. Lovejoy. It was in answer to one from Mr. J. H. Bryant, requesting his services in procuring the discharge of a hopelessly disabled soldier. Also an earnest inquiry as to his health, with an intimation that he, Bryant, feared that his siekness would prove fatal. The personal attention which Mr. Lovejoy gave to this business, even in his death sickness, was characteristic of his faithfulness. The reply about his health, 'I shall come out right,' is also chararacteristic of the hope which ever buoyed him up. The close of his letter shows that his life idea, freedom, was the great subject of his thoughts:

"Warnington D. C. March 15, 1864.

A REMINISCENCE OF HON, OWEN LOVEJOY. THE SCHEME TO ASSASSINATE PRESI-DENT LINCOLN.

Washington, April 17, 1864.

Two or three, and possibly more, copperhead journals have seen fit to question the truth of my statements in regard to rebel schemes to kidnap or assassinate President Lincoln. That these friends of Jeff. Davis should endeavor to serect him and his

ineness—a Confederate ten cent postage stamp and the post mark of the place at which it was mailed. It will not be contended, even by the New, that a the Tribune has friends in the Confederacy who could have prepared the letter and sent it through the mails, to give it a genuine appearance, as was a done in the case of the T. Butler King letter. I received, the letter from Mr. Wellford, a clerk in the War Office, to whom it was addressed, and have this and other reasons for knowing it to be authentic. But here is the letter:

"Mongarrow, Sept. 20, 1868.

My Dean Wellyson,—I have for several weeks been looking for a letter from you on the subject of our last conversation. On yesterday, Mr. Gaither, M. C. for the IXth District, came to see father and dined with us. He spent the week before last at Richmond, and had a number of conversations with the President, Secretary of War, and other officials. I inquired of him if he had heard anything of the ruse de guerre to capture "Honest Abe," and to said he had, but that the affair would probably be managed rather by individual enterprise than by the Government. He gave me the names of the most prominent workers in the project in Richmond, and as you must be acquainted with them all, I beg you to put in a timely world for me. If the affair was to be managed by the Government, I know your influence, and that of my other friends, with Mr. Seddon, would get me as aigned to the part. I desire to play in the grand comedy or iragedly, as the case may be; but if it is to be managed by the citizens of Richmond, my chances are not so good, and I may have to depend entirely on you. Speak a good word for me at once, and I will see you next. week. As I taid you, I would willingly sell my soul to the devit for the honor of playing a compleanous part in the destruction of the grand gain, as you will conclude from my being able to dis-

kydra.

My arm is nearly well, and I find it quite useful again, as you will conclude from my being able to dispense with an amanucusis.

Don't neglect me.

Your sincere friend, Cullon."

Your sincere friend, CULLOM."

Now, to enable the curious to see with their own eyes the evidence of the rebel plots to kidnap or assassinate our President, and to prevent doubts on the part of suspicious copperheads that the evidence exists, as set forth, I suggest that you send the original letter to Barnum, or to the Sanitary Fair, where that liberal showman may have an opportunity of purchasing it as an addition to the curiosities of his Museum.—Corr. N. Y. Tribune.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF REBEL BAR-

BARITY.

rrespondent of the Cincinnati Commercial
in Decatur, Alabama, gives the following acanother barbarous act of the rebels:

writing in Decatur, Alabama, gives the following account of another barbarous act of the rebels:

"Having often heard, since we came here, of the murder of a Probate Judge in the county south on which seems to have made a great impression on the minds of the people on account of its fiendishness, I hade it my business to find out the particulars from refugees who knew the man and the manner of his death.

Hon. T. P. Curtis was Probate Judge of Winston county, (a new county, formed four years ago, and you do not find it on the maps,) directly south of Decatur. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, held in the highest estimation by the people as an honest, conscientious, judicious officer. He had never made himself prominent as a politicism, but, when the war broke out, modestly proclaimed himself against secession. His term of office having expired about two, years ago, he offered again, and was elected over a violent secessionist. This completed his crimes in the eyes of the rebels, and he was marked for destruction. His property was destroyed by midnight depredators, and he was reduced to poverty. Charges of various kinds were brought against him as different times, but the investigations proved his innocence and established him in the good will of the community. At last, a band of desperadors

A party of guerillas, about thirty in number, has just been disposed of by a party of scouts under Capt. Reynolds. They were heard of in Green County, roaming over the country, killing men, and boys of tender years; plundering houses, stealing horses, and committing other atrovities in keeping "The following letter is, persaps, the lass one written by Mr. Lovejoy. It was in answer to one from Mr. J. H. Bryant, requesting his services in procuring the discharge of a hopelessly disabled in dier. Also an earnest inquiry as to his health, with an intimation that he, Bryant, feared that his sickness would prove fatal. The personal attention which Mr. Lovejoy gave to this business, even in his death sickness, was characteristic of its faithfuse. The reply about his health, 'I shall come out right, is also characacteristic of the hope which ever busy this life idea, freedom, was the great subject of his blooghts:

"Washington, D. C., March 15, 1864.
"Dear Sir: I went in person and presented the case of the young man to the War Department, I cannot tell what will be the result, but I think he will be discharged.

"I shall come out all right. I am going to leave the city for a time, to get rid of the applicants who dog me so that I have no peace. I hope to return in two or three weeks with strength to advocate my bill for universal enancipation, and to acculpate the fathers and clear up the constitution from the charges of pro-slavery men.

"Very truly your," OWEN LOYEJOY."

in the upper counties, says he can go to grave ten persons, from boys or twerte some more up to old men of sixty; sole scree compells their own graces and get into ten, and then to death—all for the crime of being for it.

The capture, killing, and dispersion of The capture, killing, and dispersion of the capture.

that further toleration of this abuse would be ornal. The soldiers were then told to defend the selves; to avoid all quarrels, if possible, and keep out of the way of these men, but if assailed is protect themselves. It seems deceased began by using abusive language toward the negros as he was to see the seems of th

EXECUTION OF B. W. WOOTER.

HAINES BLUFF, (Miss.) April 24,1854.
The undersigned, officers of the Third regiment
United States cavalry (colored) make the following
statement in relation to the hanging of B. W. Woster, (a citizen) at this place, this 24th day of April,
1864.

United States cavalry (colored) make the following statement in relation to the hanging of B. W. Woster, (a citizen) at this place, this 24th day of April 1864.

Mr. B. W. Wooster made the statement to Mirg J. B. Cook, 3d United States cavalry, (colored) that he (B. J. Wooster) considered that the rebel General Forrest was perfectly justified in masaring the brave colored garrison at Fort Filtor, Tamesee, on his capture of that place. He (B. W. Woster) made the statement to colored soldiers of the 3d United States cavalry (colored) that the rebel were right in killing them when captured, alloding to Fort Filtow, Tennessee, and the murder of mes be longing to the regiment at Roachés Plantins, Miss.

Said B. W. Wooster drew his knife on a colord soldier, Amos Hurd, Go. K, U. S. cavalry, (colored) while said soldier was on guard duty, and threated to cut his throat.

The said B. W. Wooster was at the time engaged in purchasing cotton and other speculation, where the protection of a hirgade of colored soldiers, while in the enemy's country on an expedition strand Yazoo City, Miss.

He was arrested by order of Col. E. D. Oban, commanding the regiment. During the absence of Col. Osband, at brigade headquarters, the widesing of Colored Soldiers, while in the enemy's country on an expedition strand Yazoo City, Miss.

J. B. Cook, Major 3d U. S. cavalry (colored); G. C. Starr, Capt.; C. C. Spaids, Capt.; Adrew Emery, Capt.; Andrew J. Haynes; Harrison White, Capt.; George Covkendall, Capt.; William Hybrid, Capt.; George F. Warren, 1st Lieut.; Wm. O.Larnabee, 1st Lieut.; Mespen Handil, 1st Lieut.; George F. Warren, 1st Lieut.; Wm. O.Larnabee, 1st Lieut.; Mespen Handil, 1st Lieut.; Jenning, 2d Lieut.; Jenning, 2d

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

The New England Conference of the M. E. Church, at its last session, pulled down another of those bars of prejudice which have been seedingly expected by church and state for caturain our land. They, admitted Rev. Mr. Mr. a caled preacher, into their ranks. Mr. Mars in Figurian and Presbyterian descent. His father as a Presbyterian clergyman of Norfolk, and his soften minister's slave. No scarlet letter bland upon the brow of that transgressor, though Hardbors in not needed to prove that it burned into his soil. His son has long been a distinguished nish soil. His son has long been a distinguished nish his ton the conference of the Mr. Sond has conference to the transgressor. Horde Hardbors direction of the Missionary Society of his chard. He was very popular there, and will be a very direction of the Missionary Society of his chard. He was very popular there, and will be a very direction of the merchant of the Mr. I had the conference cut the gordian knot that is preprising some of the Methodist leaders. What shall be the relations of the new clurch of the Sond has the North? Some are attempting to reorgain on its old basis of separation—colored churches for colored conferences and synods. This dergrams, being a member of a regularly instituted conference, must be a member of that which shall be a eligible to the General Conference and the bidse sovery complexion, and people also, shall dwil is suity and fraternity; the pastors being appointed every complexion, and people also, shall dwil is an installed according to merit, not complexien. It will fare hard for some Caucasians in such a time antion. The favorite missionary lines will the real before. ry; but such is the nutre and lines will be nation. The favorite missionary lines will be have a truer meaning than they ever had before in this conutry:

"People and realms of every tongue Dwell on his praise with sweetest song."

DEMOGRACY CLASSIFIED.

Petroleum Nasby classifies the various cliques is the Democratic party as follows:

1. Them ez would nominait Mick Lellon os a gar platform. war platform.

2. Them ez would nomenait Mick Lellon on

peese platform.

3. Them ez would nominait Vallandygum on

war platform.

4. Them ez would nominait Valiandygum on a

4. Them ez would nominait Yalianojāssa.

5. Them ez would favor the war if slaver codbe let alone.

6. Them ez is opposed to the war in enny slape.

7. Them ez is in Kanady in consekens uv slape.

8. The betwist and betweeners, who er asland uv our party and aint sootable.

They er with Democracy ez the Michiganers is rish the leth—would like 2 git rid uv it, but can.

For the benefit of those who do not feel copperhead in the dictionary, we give the following

pperassalysis:
C onspiracy.
O pposition to the war.
P cace on any terms.

P eace on any
P iracy.
P iracy.
R end of the "C. S. A."
H atred to the Government.
E arnest sympathy with traitors.
A narchy.
D isloyalty.