M WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. EOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in advan F four copies will be sent to one address for the ent is made in advar ittances are to be made, and all lett All remittances are to no made, and all letters using to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be size, (rost FAID,) to the General Agent.

Brates (ross rame)

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three

Itself and a square, 75 cents
time at five insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertiseter five insertions.

inerted on the American, Massachusetts, Penn-B The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-phenia, Onio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are phenia, the receive subscriptions for The Liberator. B De following gentlemen constitute the Final the bu are not responsible for any debts of the may Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

evil; sevile, se foreign, from that instead the war powers of Gomman extend to interference with the institution of always, its PWAN WAY it wount; it GA, as interpretable and interpretable in the institution of always, the WAN war in word to the stronged, to the cession of Blatte, burdenced with always, to a foreign power. A life is war power. I say it is a wopower; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invarience or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to can you on the war, and sure carry it or, accombine no ents LAW or war, in and by the laws of war, as invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions sweept by the board, and salvala. Fower, takes run PLACH OF WIRK. When two hostile armine ture set in martial servy, the commanders of both serules that power to emissispate all the slaves in the invaded territory. "If & Robert. J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers

laim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mi

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-lary apthority takes, for the time, the place of all manio-ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so the from its being true that the States where alwayer exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parasideer of wire Detries States, but the Commarkers or wire Amery, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAR-GIFATION OF THE SLAVES." . From the instead that the stareholding States.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 23.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.1864.

WHOLE NO. 1739.

The Tiberator.

MES E CADY STANTON TO MES. DALL. New York, May 7, 1864.

Mr DEAR PRIEND-I regret that any misappr Yr DEAR FRIEND—1 regret that any misappre-lession, on your part, of the nature and purposes of the "Woman's National League," should have caused you the confusion your letter manifests.

In your invidious insinuation of a concealed puryou reveal your man of straw, alone vulnerable

o your attack. The Call for the Convention was legitimately ope for public reply; but the League is in no way respon-tible for my private letters. Your paradoxical letter fille for my private fetters. Four paradoxical fetter of fragmentary thoughts, thrown together without legic or arrangement, I have pondered as I would a le; and after adjusting and readjusting rtions, the following proposition lat You deny woman's political rights; she may

to to the state of the state of

is the As we remains, so so ne-ounds a like

prop-

civil-level d. soutra-satera, they legis-death ed, if are dier, bear-would the bear dier, bear-forced of the confec-forced of the men is ad-d from Major and from from the correct of the correct

power due to South-hounds eted of Press.

of Padlowing
dderr in

g in a

e applie

as the
medium
gy, and
gy, a

et herself in national questions," but she may

21. Her sphere is morals; she may not descend into rules politics.

3d. She is ignorant of the science of govern

M. She is ignorant to the work of the political fitness of a tried man for the l'residency, while, with the accuracy of a thermometer, she measures a man's moral thirds the moment he enters her presence.

4th. She must not enter the political arena until inniel; "an unauthorized interference never produces

5th Our Presidents are made by the direct flat o Baren; not like Moses, to lead the people, but like the golden call of the Israelites, to be adored and time on our shoulders, wherever the popular tide my flow

5. You my Mr. Garrison's stand-point for the last hirty many has not been the best one for sound po-lical judgment of men and measures. Now, on the theorem is take issue with you, and

raily embrace this opportunity to reassert rights I past represed resided, long ago, in all advance minds.

1.1 hubers the best interests of the nation demand to misd, equal power and influence of man and wono, in politics, religion and social life; and wo-nan vill never "interest" herself in mational questions and she feels she has a right to be heard. Ex-perience and reason alike prove that the right to die tate, is all the practical affairs of fife, belongs not to then only who are crowned with the glory of man

2 For the moral position of the "Woman's Na timal League," I refer you to our report and resolu-tims, in which you will find that we, so far from destanding into an election eering caucus or political ca bil by the enunciation of principles, have lifted poli is isto the sphere of morals and religion. Ou League, formed one year ago, pledging its members iral to freedom, with the avowed object of education the nation into the idea of a true republic, is the first sol only organization of women for the declared purpose of influencing politics. In petitioning Conpres for an act of emancipation, we began with the the, of human rights, and have thus made ourselves spore for freedom with the people and their repre-

We differ from you in that, as we near the point of honstruction, we see "reason for renewed effort is the coming Presidential campaign." However abiful you may have been in the past, we, with the hand Northern women, must mourn our want of riginate-must plead guilty to the charge, that we thess they of the South have shown for this "peculiar institution." Because a careful house We has always guarded against fire and sparks and units, is certainly no reason why she should "not mad a special reveille" when her house is in flames.

I The great difficulties in the exercise of civil pow ", "so yet aumounted by man even after years o tiperice," should, you say, "make woman pause the sauming responsibilities God has not confer his Tomy mind these difficulties are not traces here the intricacy of the problem of government, for luster is a simple thing, but to the blindness of man is not seeing that freedom and equality are the corner tags of all of all just and stable governments. Per hase, with woman's help, he might more easily as sarolled the tangled skein that has so sorely replaced him unaided and alone.

het, we Americans are proverbial for our knowlthe of politics and its machinery. When the wife
of sid John Adams rebuked him for the fatal coman John Adams rebuked him for the fatal com-punies with slavery made in the Constitutional Con-nata, dis she not show the higher statemanship; I he exciting campaign of "Tippecanoe and Ty-itus," she so firmly and eloquently kept up the standard freedom—who so thoroughly understood as construct a superior of the tast with reverence. It let be the control of the tast with reverence. an ame 1 ever speak with reverence.

In not come for the last twenty years taught our

righten higher laws of justice, and compelled

the distance between the property of the compelled

that and did more than Anna Dickinson to save

the thetico in Competation. a thetion in Connecticut and Pennsylvania? The in word yet spoken on the vexed question of redefina is by a Connecticut woman, in the Indepenant May 5.

h doming woman to modest silence, then con ability of the control of the contro and your crueity is out if out the tongue and cut off the hands of the langher, then bade her "go call for water, and

he hand."

I judging of our public men, I am at a loss to he by what plumnet you sound their moral total, you prize President Lincoln, who holds the wind the holds and the holds and the holds and the holds are the holds and the holds are the holds as a similar to free black citizens, while you man the name of Gen. Butler, whose policy is free-base recognition of the manhood of the ware

President Lincoln's proclamations are a dead letter, unless backed up by the immortal declaration, "All men are created equal," and our revolution to no pur-pose, unless in the reconstruction we realize that sublime utterance of the Fathers.

4. What progress should we have made in government if men had always waited for an invitation to take their rights and privileges? Would there have been the people had waited for the Lords to inaugurate the ent? Would our revolutionary Fathers ever have founded a republic, and repudiated the monarch and his throne, had they waited for the permission of George III.! Did Massachusetts or New York propose to give their women their rights of property, children and wages, before we ourselves made the de-mand 1 ... "No, no, an aristocracy never seeks to share its privileges."

5. "If, through the uncertainties of politicians and the quarrels of demagogues, God led Abraham Lincoln to the executive chair" to clog the wheels of civilization, a dead weight on the people for educa tion at the very moment they needed a pillar of light to go before them in the wilderness, who should say that Pierce and Buchanan were not given for the san purpose; and thus involve God in the absurdity of changing his politics once in four years, and dividing the heavenly hosts into Republicans and Democrats? To my mind, thus fo bring God and the angels down into the "muddy pool of politics" would be far worse than for the daughters of the Pilgrims, "unauthor-ized," even to share all the dangers and difficulties of this earthly sphere.

The day has passed for making Providence scape-goat for all our ignorance and folly. Our duty is to study the immutable principles of right, and bring ourselves and the nation into tune with them. We do not propose to leave the next Presidency to chance, or guess, or wire-pullers, under the very shadow of excentive patronage, but that the people, in mass convention, shall decide, for themselves, whom they will have of the men already tried. We do not want "an unknown man, pledged to nobody and nothing." Neither do we want one pledged to slavery, as President Lincoln has ever been. Had I been asked who should be President in '61, I should have said, William H. Seward. Gen. Fremont was not thought of in that aign, though a candidate in '56. The emergen cies of the war have placed Generals Butler and Fre-mont before the nation, admired for their military genius, their statesmanship, their executive ability and their broad views of human rights. If Gen. But ler should be chosen for our next President, your pe sition would be a very painful one; for four long years you would not be able to write or speak the name of the executive of the nation; but under such Providence, perhaps you might "patiently learn the

6. They who, outside the excitement and compe tition of a game, calmly watch the moves and chances often see the results more clearly than those who play. In the conventions of politicians, in the speeches of acknowledged statesmen, either in our day or the past, where do you find deeper, broader higher principles of policy and government than have been uniformly enunciated in our Anti-Slavery con ventions ! For the last thirty years, they have been the nation's school, where new measures have been candidly and severely criticised, and where our most liberal Christians, clearest logi and wisest statesmen, have taken their best lessor ctical work of life. Who can say tha Wendell Phillips, the advance man of this would not be a safer pilot at the helm of gover f governm than Thurlow Weed, the American Talleyrand, and skilled as he is in all the arts of diplomacy and man

Yours, sincerely, E. CADY STANTON.

SLAVERY NOT YET DEAD. APRIL 16, 1864.

Mr. GARRISON

Sin:—At the time of the Decade meeting, much was said about slavery being dead, and therefore the Anti-Slavery Societies might disband, &c. It struck Anti-Slavery Societies might dispand, acc. It structure then that slavery, though partially dead practically, was far, very far from being dead morally. Witness the slang of the Copperhead press, and speeches, in and out of Congress—the slurring of George Thomps. son, &c. Many are opposed to slavery because it is the and for other like causes; not because it is a high-handed sin against God and humanity. And it ap-pears to me there is yet a great work for Abolitionists pears to me mere is yet a great work for Abolitionists to do, so as not to have it to do over again. The churches are not yet half awake. Surely, the moral aspects of the cause belong to them to present and encree, while the politicalisms are presenting its political aspects. One and all should be up and doing, while aspects. One and all should be up and doing, while "the people have a mind to work," and while they

May 26 .- You will see, by the date, that the above was written some little time ago. On reading the speeches at the meetings in New York, both of the Anti-Slavery Society, and also those of the Congregational re-union, I felt stirred to say one word more. It was observed by one speaker that the Lord was educating the people by this terrible war up to anti-sla

cating the people by this terrible war up to anti-slavery truths, or to that effect. And what an education we need, in order to have peace, and the Union as it slouds be; not as it seas i 'Oh no, no!

To-day is the meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention. Ah, how it would rejoice my heart to be with you, and hear the speeches.

If you can make any good use of these lines, well; if not, well.

A TRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

HARPER'S MONTRLY. Harper is on hand, with a rich table of contents. It opens with a chapter on the Cooley trade, with illustrations. Likewise the "Heir of Raymond Hill," "Three Wires," "Your Humble Servant," "Our Mutual Friend." The "Small House at Arlington is concluded. A capital number. A capital number. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

densely filled at the time of opening the meeting, is

spite of the customary easterly storm.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel May, Jr.
On motion of Mr. Draper, of Milford, a committee of five was appointed by the chair, to report a list of officers for the Convention, as follows:

E. D. Draper, of Milford; Benj. Suow, Jr., Fitchburg; Joseph Merrill, of Danvers; Parker Pillbury, of Concord; Elbridge Sprague, of Abington. Mr. May expressed his regret at the very li

space of the hall; the largest, however, that could b obtained for to-day's meeting.

The Committee on Nominations reported the follo

ing as the organization of the Convention :-For President : EDMUND QUINCY, of Massac

Vice Presidents: BOURNE SPOONER, Plymouth, Mass.; JOHN T. SARGENT, Boston, "MRS. ANNA T. DRAFER, Milford, " ASA FAIRBANKS, Rhode Island; CLARK GREENMAN, Connecticut; JAMES HUTCHINSON, JR., Vermont; JEHIEL CLAFLIN, New Hampshire.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Boston, Mass.; AARON M. POWELL, Ghent, N. Y. Finance Committee.

Elbridge Sprague, Eben. D. Draper, Joseph Merrill, This list of officers was chosen by the Conventional Mr. Quincy took the chair.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., made a few introdu marks, respecting the Anti-Slavery associations which unite in this Convention, and the agencies employed in their work, and urging an active continuance in the

labors appropriate to the cause.

In concluding his statement, Mr. May said, in form re years there was only one New England Anti-Slavery Convention held here during anniversary week. That I need not say, was the Convention of the old Abolitionists. All the other great meetings of the week, of all the various sects, orthodox or heretic, alike dis-owned this great cause of justice, humanity, and freedom,—passing it by in haughty stlence and indif-ference, or fulminating charges of infidelity and treason gainst it. But now, sir, we are only one of sec New England Anti-Slavery Conventions held in this city this week. Nearly every meeting of any considerable numbers or interest, held this week, rejoices to declare itself in favor of the oppressed slave, and of his immediate emancipation. Do we regret this, sir? Shall we be sorry when, as Abolitionists, our "occupation is gone," altogether? No, indeed! But w shall me est fervently rejoice, and give thanks to Him, who, in this great and holy work, ever has been with us, as our Captain. Meantime, let us view these meetings of to-day and to-morrow as only the closing one of one long New England Anti-Slavery Convention, extending through the week, and be thereby refreshed for further service, until slavery is entirely

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON wished to speak very briefly. He had feared that, in such unpropition weather, the meeting would be thin this morning The numbers assembled show how active, and vita and increasing is the interest felt in the cause here rep resented. Mr. Garrison proposed that, in view of the numbers probably desirous to speak, the time of speak ers at the day sessions be limited to twenty minute

vote to that effect was passed. The President announcing that addresses to the neeting were then in order,—
GEORGE THOMPSON was called for by many

In a few words, Mr. T. excused himself from speaking this morning, on the ground of indisposition, which had already obliged him to decline an invitation to the public breakfast of the Tract Society.

Mr. W. R. Cole said he came from the State of fown, whose soldiers took the field for the purpose of iberating the slave, and whose people would sustain the Government as long as it labored for the slave, and the Government as long as it lab no longer. He wished to say a practical word in fa vor of his brother, the negro. The freedmen find grea difficulty in obtaining employment in their new tion, and those who had wished their release from tion, and those who had wake their recease from a very should now make vigorous efforts to give them needful aid in gaining an honest living. Instances of friendly conduct to the negro, and others of the old brutal prejudice still continuing against him, were mentioned. He somewhat suspected the Anti-Slavery professions of those who did not allow their colored

aborers to eat with them at their tables.

Rev. David Thurston of Maine, (the first signs of the Anti-Slavery Declaration of Sentiments at Phila-delphia, in 1833,) next addressed the meeting. He had preached three sermons against the sin of slavery even before that Declaration was written; and in looking over those discourses recently, he had found the statement that slavery, if not put away, would assuredly

involve us in strife and war.

He wished to repeat the testimony which he had often given against the wicked and deep-rooted spirit of caste, still so prevalent in this land. The eradication of this, he believed, would be even more difficult than the abolition of slavery.

Mrs. C. H. Dall did not expect to speak; but a woman's word may be timely. The customs of society are to be kept in mind, to some extent; and she obt jected to any rule being laid down for the social treatment of colored people different from that of white people. Colored people should neither be called into our social and domestic circles, nor excluded from them, on any different principle or rule from those which governed us in our treatment of white persons in like situations and circumstances. She illustrated her remarks in an interesting manage. Mrs. C. H. DALL did not expect to speak; but a

Remember, in the black man we are setting the fundamental principles of morals and government. It is not a question merely of what shall we do with four millions of Africans, but what are the rights of man. President Lincoln's proclamations are a dead letter, the smaller hall of the Trement Temple, which was unless backed up by the immortal declaration, "All to leave the church. We found the government false to the slave, and had to separate ourselves from it. We have, for twenty years, warned our fellow-countrymen to vote for no one not unqualifiedly comncipatio n and full iu We were asked by Mr. Sumner and other go men to vote for the best of two parties, but we not vote for the least of two compromisers. Did we then teach correctly? If not, we should acknowledge our error; if we did, we should adhere. He believed the first duty to push, the present administration to a higher level-next, to prepare to have it succeeded by a better. He was opposed to re-instating Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln confessedly has no sympathy with our cause. He has freed no slave axe by necessity. Mr. F. commented upon the Hodges letter. Mr. Lincoln had returned ten slaves where any of his predecessors Van Buren or Buchanan—had returned one.

Mr. May made some remarks on the advantage an necessity of a limitary rule for speakers; and of the fact, that Mr. Foster himself had proposed and advo

Mr. Pillsbury made objections to the limitation and protested against favoritism in the allowance of

Mr. GARRISON vindicated the rule as expe the day-sessions. He did not rise to reply to Mr. Fosthe day-sessions. He do the the the properties the immense contrast (brought to his mind by the appearance of his venerable friend, Rev. Mr. Thurston) between the prevalent sentiments existing in 1833, when he first met him in the Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadel-phia, and at the present moment. He declared him-self now, as beretofore, a man of peace, a non-resistant. In spite of the war, we have never had so much o peace in this country as now; never so much wealth; never so much unity; never so little national debt; because we have never had so much liberty.

Slavery knew that its fate was sealed when Abrahan Lincoln was chosen. Every rebel detests him. Every pro-slavely man reviles him. There is then no doub in my mind where my sympathics shall go in this ma As to the President doing nothing for the negre as the negro, I submit that he must be judged by th circumstances and necessities of his position. He chosen according to the Constitution, and under the limits of the Constitution. This contest does mean Liberty on one hand and Slavery on the other, and we should recognize that fact, without demanding to much of the individual combatants or leaders.

C. C. BURLEIGH agreed that the nation was never so little in debt. Its great debt was to the bondmer It has begun to discharge that debt. Until recently the debt has accumulated with the hope of repudia the debt has accumulated with the hope of repudia-tion; but repudiation only adds damages to interest He agreed with a previous speaker that more fugitives ed, under the administration of Mr to do all for slavery that the usual interpretation of the Constitution required. He issued the Prociamation of Emancipation, and sent a provisional Governor to Ter red. He issued the Proclamation of nessee, and thereby confessed the old Constitution to be abrogated. But he had held back from his anti-slavery opportunities. He had not done his duty. He (Mr. B.) did not want, in an emergency like the present, a pilot who would, to use his own word, allow the ship of State to "drift." He was honest, but only as politicians are honest. He may be most available; I leave that for politicians to determine; if it be true, I an

Mrs. Appy Kelley Foster said-We hear about Abraham Lincoln's going to the extent of his Consti-tutional obligations to put down slavery. But it may fairly be asked—Has he gone to the extent of his Con-stitutional obligations to put down the rebellion? Secing clearly that interference with slavery was the strongest instrument to oppose to the rebe used as little of that agency as possible. to shed the blood of loyal white men, rather than to free the slaves of the Border States. Let us neve talk, on the Anti-Slavery platform; of the duty of judging men by their position, rather than by the claims of principle and righteousness.

HENRY C. WRIGHT read passages of Abraham Lincoin's writings in his defence against charges that have been made here against him. Several of the expres-

sions read called forth applause from the audience.

He also read an extract of the proclamation of Jan.

1, 1863, declaring free the slaves in the rebel States, and promising the protection of the government to

Judge him, said Mr. W., by his words and acts was bound to go by his own judgment, not Mr. Garrison's, or Mr. Phillips's, or Mr. Foster's, or mine. He could not, as President, emancipate a single slave on the ground of justion. He was elected to preserve the nation, not primarily to abolish slavery; and he must respect the oath he had taken.

WENDELL PHILLIPS said he had a resolution to read

Resolved, That we have read with unfeigned sur prise in the editorial columns of the Anti-Slaven Standard of May 21st the following:—" We presume Standard of May 21st the following:—"We presume that almost all of those who have for the last twenty years stood out from political action will feel that they can use it at this juncture without covenanting with Death and agreeing with Hell"; and remembering that no member of the American Society has, as such, ever abstained from any kind of political action except voting, and that only because of the pro-slavery character of the United States Constitution, we are utterly ignorant how, that Constitution remaining to this day unchanged, any member who has for that reason abstained from voting can consistently do so.

His anti-clavery belief has been consistent with his roluntary service of slavery, whenever it was brought nto peril.

He touched alayery only when it was indispensable necessary, and when he had exhausted every other

These are exactly the reasons why I oppose his re

The rebellion broke out in 1861. Military ne The receimon broke out in 1881. Military necessity authorized bim, from the moment, he saw it would be an efficient weapon in the war, to attack slavery. The rebellion might perhaps be subdued, without touching Richmond; without infringing on the liberty of the press; without interfering with commerce. He assails all those points and many others, as soon as he sees the advant ge of it. But he touches elaver only when everything else has failed. In thirty days he crushes habeas corpus. He imprisons individuals

But he touches slavery only after trying every oth r possible resource. It was obvious that an assaul n slavery was the readiest, the most thorough, the most deadly weapon against slavery. Slavery had heretofore been only a tolerated nuisance. Lincoln has regarded and treated it as sacred.

He suppresses newspapers.

Congress passed a law that negroes shall be employed as soldiers. Obviously, since the contrary is no expressed, the negro is to be treated like other soldiers Lincoln does not see it. Only after nine months' de lay, involving great suffering to the families of thos soldiers, does he ask the Attorney General's opinion of the meaning of that statute. Why did he not ask

He refuses the suffrage to the colored men of Louisi a when Bertonneau acks it. Why did he refuse It would offend Gov. Bramlette. It would injur he Kentucky interest.

MR. GARRISON said he could best refute Mr. Phil lips's speech by quoting his own eulogistic words of Mr. Lincoln. How can he reconcile these? Mr Garrison proceeded to read and comment upon a reconspeech of Mr. Phillips.

We ought to remember the condition of the country

when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. The large Den eratic minority threatened, and manifold dangers be set him on every hand. He has been in the midst o great opposit great opposition, as if upon a volcano. If any man ever deserved sympathy, it is Mr. Lincoln. I think that Mr. Lincoln ought not, in his Proclamation, to have exempted slavery anywhere; but he went as far as he thought the Constitution would justify him in going. Now, all of slavery should be included. I have signed petitions for the abolition of all slavery for there is now the Constitutional power to do it with slavery is annulled. I am not

here to justify all Mr. Lincoln's acts ; far from it. I But no could criticise him freely : I have done so is not the time for the usual Presidential election One who has given us such a series of anti sis very measures as Mr. Lincoln has, is, on the whole, wel deserving to continue in office for another term

WENDELL PHILLIPS said-Mr. Garrison acknowledge. edges that Abraham Lincoln is not clear-sighted (Mr. GARRISON-I meant, not as clear-sighted as That is my objection to him. The American natio never stood in such peril as it does to day. Mr. Lin coln is honest as I have said, Kentucky we need a man who both means well and sees well.

I said to the President, a year ago,—The man who will execute the Proclamation should be our next Pre ident. For want either of clear insight or good mean ing, the policy of that document has not been ther oughly carried out. But this is the very point mos vital to our success.

The President wants abolition, in out he is not willing to use the means for it.

Why does he keep Blair in the possession of sucl ower and patronage, all given to the support of sla

Three years of the Administration have given u the means of judging it. The President told me that Banks was a failure. Now, sixteen mouths after, he till remains. The President steadily refrains from doing anti-sia

very work; and the reason is, because he doesn't was

Mr. Lincoln is honest, after a certain sort. But it his later career, Thurlow Weed has shaken in his eyes the glittering bauble of the next Presidency. He looks to the conservative part of the nation for his election. He interferes with slavery, even now, just as little as he possibly can.

The letter which Mr. Wright has read is one of the

The neutral varieties. It says to the negro, you owe me no gratitude. I have done nothing intending your interest. I have acted only on military necessity. The only sound basis for the reconstruction of this nation is black citizenship. Mr. Lincoln resists and opposes it. To do this work, I want a Butler and a

I will be bolder than Mr. Garrison. In this hou we ought to and we may prejudge the future.

Mr. LANCET said he had fought for \$11 per month having been with the First Massachusetts regimen having been with the First Massachusetts regiment from the beginning of the war. Would Mr. Phillips do as much? He spoke in defence of Mr. Lincoln; he didn't vote for Mr. Lincoln, having been doubtful of him on anti-slavery grounds, but confident fully in him now. As was said in Tremont Temple, the other num now. As was said in Tremont Temple, the other evening, by a young chaplain of the Christian Commis sion, when Boston's peerless orator goes down upon his knees to ask counsel of God, as President Lincol habitually does, then may the former properly criticis be latter.

S. Mar, Jr. said that, since that remark of Mr. De yea had been repeated in this Convention, he desires to say, for himself, that he regarded it as a piece of im-pertinent cant. It was of a piece with the talk, which pertinent cant. It was of a we had so long been accust this day unchanged, any member who has for that reason abstained from voting can consistently do so. He then proceeded to say—
I wish now to take as a text for a moment the opening sentence of the letter of Abraham Lincoln read by Mr. Weight.

He says he never knew what it was not to think slavery wrong. Yet, as a member of Congress, he added a pro-alsvery clause to the bill offered by Mason of Virginis, for the rendition of fugitive slaves. I make these two points:—

what so long been accustomed to hear of all the pro-alsvery during Presidents, whose paying, Bible-reading and Sabbath-keeping habits had lavays been cantingly paraded, as an offset for their acts of servillity to slavery. And what right had Mr. Duryes to tell his audience, as be virtually did, that Mr. Phillips lived and labored without God in his great work? If their lives a man whose whole life should tended even the narrowest bigot a better lesson than that, that man is Mr. Phillips.

Adjourned to quarter before 2.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. Mr. Brown, hoped the nterest manifested in Presidential candidates would not prevent continued action for our peculiar work, the abolition of slavery. The old work of bringing the abolition of slavery. The old work of bringing the right and wrong of slavery before the hearts and consciences of men needs to be done now as much as ever. He was pleased with the remarks of Mrs. Dail in the morning. The blacks ask only their liberty, and the opportunity of acting and working for themselves. This was all that he and his brethren asked of the people of this nation. He spoke of the much that remains to be done in the Southern country, when the blocks have nathing more than the little where the blacks have nothing more than the little that the Proclamation has done for them: their chains tion of their rights, and no fair chance for them to gain their own subsistence. Wherever such is given them, they will be able to take care of themselves. And the they will be able to take care of themselves. And the part of this Society is to plead their cause until they

gain this opportunity.

We have heard much debate respecting Mr. Lincoln. I enter but little into it. The colored people of the country rejoice in what Mr. Lincoln has done for them, but they all wish that Gen. Fremont had been in his place. And Gen. Butler (having larger opportunity) has done far more than Fremont. He treated black men just as he treated other men, and that is what black men want. They want instice. And those who are disposed to do justice to all are the best persons to manage the present affairs of this country

PARKER PILLSBURY introduced the following reso

[By some mistake of the Secretaries, the resolutions of Mr. Pillabury have not been handed to us, and, therefore, we are unable to print them in this connection.]-Ed. Lib.

Rev. Mr. Calthrop, of England, had taken deep in terest in the debate of the morning. As a comparison of views, it was good. If a prelude to a division of the Anti-Slavery forces of the country, he must say, God forbid! We know the friendship between Wendell Phillips and Mr. Garrison will not be broken; may the anti-slavery movement not be broken by them! The people now are inquiring of the great anti-slavery idea. We should be ready to suggest practical mea-

sures, that the inquiring nation may be saved. He thought that two errors had been committed by Abolitionists at the outset. The first, that they had too much committed themselves to non-resistance. All begin to see that some wars are righteous methods in God's Providence. John Brown opened many eyes. He would encourage every man to go and strike a blow against oppression by the bayonet. The second error was uniting abolition and disunion.

Acknowledgment of these errors should be made Let us see to it that there be no scatteration policy ng the friends of freedom. Let them speak freely, but not separate; like the noble Gen. Rice, when dying, let us have our face turned to the enemy.

The Finance Committee were instructed to take col²

lections of contributions for the expenses of the Con-

Rev. Samuel Max, Jr. suggested the need of attention to the Financial question, and gave notice that the Financial Committee would now pass round to receive the contributions of the audier

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH said-Our friend from England, the last speaker, has told us of two mistakes made (as he thinks) by the Abolitionists. On the other hand, they have taken two most imp ions for the success of their enterprise not taking the specific ground of Non-Resista determined, in laboring for the slave, to use only mo al means, and decline the use of physical force they chose to show a practical consistency wi view of the pro-slavery character of the Co and refused to employ political servants to act under the vicious provisions of that Constitution; that is to say, they refused to vote for Government officers. In these two particulars they showed their belief in and

their reliance on sound principle.

Rev. EDWIN THOMPSON thought Abolitionists did well to accept principles; but Mr. Calthrop was mis-taken in thinking that any considerable number of Abolitionists had ever been non-resistants.

God had raised up witnesses to appeal to slaveholders for their conversion. There had been continual dif-ferences and free discussion. We could listen to differences without being disturbed. The work would go on. Abolitionists did not have it all to do, though having a leading responsibility. John A. Andrew Charles Summer, Joshua R. Gidding, J. Q. Adams, were helpers. The power of God is in the cause were neights. The power of God is in the cause; but we are not yet a repentant people. We have interfered with slavery only as a "military necessity." We need to contribute largely to continue the moral agitation of the question. All men should be free and as brethren. God has made of one blood all nations of men. Garrison's name will live—those who mob-bed him will be forgotten. Let us go forward in our work till there shall be no slave left in his chains.

Rev. JEHIEL CLAPLIN said-We don't ask on the Rev. JEHIEL CLAFLIN said—We don't sax on the Anti-Slavery platform what a man's religious or polit-ical belief is, but whether he is an Abolitionist. Our friend from England mistook in saying that the Aboli-tionists generally were non-resistants. One of the glories of the Anti-Slavery platform is that it tolerates all manner of opinions. We all think pariously upon all subjects, except Abolition. He himself preferred to consider the moral rather than the political aspects of the subject, and he thought that those aspects were

of the subject, and he thought that mose aspects was of the subject, and he thought with a previous speaker that the Abolitionists had made a mistake in advocating disunion. No possible benefit could come from disunion. He believed in adelity to moral principle. He did not believe in isolation. He would got from disunion. He believed in fidelity to moral prin-ciple. He did not believe in isolation. He would go into the world, and combat its orths. If he could not get all he desired, he would get all he could. Aboli-tionists ought to go to the ballot-box. This Govern-ment, bad as it was, was the best hope of the world. We must go forward, and try to roll back the dark wave of slavery.

Hauny C. Weight said-I have held one, and only one position on the subject of elavery, namely, that it is a self-evident wrong, and the right of all men to liberty is a self-evident right. If the Bible, or the

Constitution, or any document or human institution deny a self-avident truth, they are self-evidently false Each must judge for himself what is true, and mus

Each must junge to intust a said and a follow his conviction as a thicking being.

I believe that the negro is the only name given under heaven whereby this nation can be sarved. It cannot succeed, it cannot prosper, still less lead other nations to freedom, antil it does justice to the negro. This nation tried to carry on this war and suppose the schuling without the negro. They were gro. This nation tried to carry on this war and sup-press the reballion without the negro. They were failing, sinking, and they dried to the negro, "Save us, or we perish!" The black men of the country mag manimously nawwerd the call, and are now putting their shoulders to the wheel to save us. No more no

ble example of Christian forgiveness was ever shown.

The negro is working his way to honor and a just consideration in this nation, and he will succeed, and compel the nation to confess its wrong towards him Before closing, Mr. Wright wished to call the pub e fact that the President had p the noble Gen. Grant in his present position, and was upholding him there. Grant e-unwilling that this contest shall be settled until slavery is utterly destroy. ed; and Lincoln sustains and maintains him.

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., would point out the error refused to vote in order to promote the abo refused the ballot to preserve their personal honor; they would not swear to do that which they would not, and ought not, in person, or by another, perform. They could not accept political influence in violation of conscience. Ad dissenters in England were affected by the could be tree. fected by test oaths, so the abolitionists had been d political action here. But we are happy

MR. LAWSON said—We all have a right to criticise. He had stood by the side of black soldiers in the field, and could frankly testify that they had not been well treated. The annals of this war will show no courage fortitude, fidelity, superior to that of the colored troops. Even the Tract Society now dares to praise the black man, and to talk about citizenship for him Slavery is dead, though it is yet quivering in Ken-Let the black men go on as they have done and they will yet shame this nation into giving them their rights, and an equal citizenship. Colored chil-dren, even now, are singing the John Brown song and the star-spangled banner in the house of Gove The Southern freedmen are now ownir as well as working the lands at Hilton Head; and they are to be landholders and citizens all over the South. They built a school-house at Hilton Head even before any school-master was ready. All these things are most encouraging for the future.

HENRY C. WRIGHT Sked what Mr. Lawson kney d which the President had given to the movements of the colored mea.

Mn. Lawson knew nothing upon that subjects He had had the good fortune to be at the front, and to be occupied with the work there; and he thought that of the soldiers at the front and som President's councillors might advantageously changed positions. The old hunkers and der are getting converted by the war. It is the negro soldiers who will emancipate the slaves.

Mr. Lawson could testify that there had been much

prayer and religious feeling in the Confederate army in Stonewall Jackson's time; now he thought it was xcoeffed in Gen. Grant's army, and, therefore, he Adjourned to half past seven.

TREESDAY EVENING. Mr. OUINCY in the Chair. Rev. A. T. Poss, of New Hampshire, said he had been full of hope, both before and since the present rebelsion. He thought, with Mr. Garrison, that there was more peace now in this country than ever befor He thought Gen. Grant a better laborer for peace that Secretary Beckwith of the Frace Society. He had undergone severe family losses in the war, but he was ready to lose life itself, if necessary, in the cause of

Whatever differences of opinion exist among us regard to measures, he felt sure we were agreed in principle. He thought also that Mr. Lincoln was dis-posed to do right. To be sure, Chase, or Fremont, or Butler would do better, but neither of them can be elected. If we must have Mr. Lincoln, let us by all means have the criticisms of Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Foster, and Mrs. Foster, to urge him forward.

Mr. Lincoln, after all, does something. The return of fugitive slaves is practically stopped. The colored soldiers are to have full pay. We are making progress. Great progress has been made in this city. The plored regiments in its streets have shown an im mense change. If we are faithful to our trust, this progress will continue until the work of freedom shal be perfected. To insure the true liberty of white men we must insure the freedom and the rights of the blacks atinue until the work of freedom shall

I accept Wendell Phillips's criticism. On the other hand, I accept the favorable view taken by Mr. Garrison of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. I will rather accept him for four years more than gun the

risk of McClellan, or any Copperhead of that sort. Let us not hesitate about the danger of debt, in s rich a country as this. Neither will I find fault fo on of the habeas corpus. Let it be sus pended as long as the necessity lasts. We will have it back again when we want it. [FOSTER: If you car get it.] If we can get it? We will have it, whether

or no.

When liberty comes, we must all say-Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name, O Lord, be the glory! Abraham Lincoln will deserve no praise for it. The Republican party will deserve no praise for Republican party will deserve no praise. All of us have come short of our duty.

Mrs. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER would remind th attended our Conventions in former years, that our discussions are very much like those which prevailed then. A choice of candidates! Twenty four years ago to day, in Fancuil Hall, the question of how we shall -many of the Abolition vote was under consideratio late were inclined to be Whigs. We took the ground at that Convention, that whoever voted for a Governor, candidate, or church, became himself guilty through an agent. We took the ground that we would do right ourselves, let the consequences be what they may. Duty is ours—events are God's. "Do right, though the heavens fall." Our business is to preach absolute righteousness; that there is no safety except in absolute justice. Accept no small evils which are sure to prove to be large ones. As we we include the same property to the large ones. prove to be large ones. Are we to give up our old po-aition! Then we become not an Anti-Slavery Society but a political party. We had settled this question

Mr. PRILLIPS followed with a strong speech i opposition to the administration, which we do no attempt even to sketch, for the reason that the sub ance of it was repeated the next evening at Tro ont Temple, and that speech will be given in fu

S. S. FOSTER did not quite agree with Mr. Phi lips. He regarded the Constitution now, even with th pro-slavery interpretation, as giving full control ove slavery; therefore Fremont could be voted for nt, as President, would entirely abolish slavery

Mr. Foss replied to Mrs. Foster, that he also wishes to be a fanatic as long as he lived. He was not ignoran debates of the Anti-Slavery Society, bu there had been a great change within twenty years. [Mrs. FORTER: Of principle!] No; principle !] anged, but liberty was in danger, and he be election of Lincoln was the better way to in

Mr. May gave a financial notice, and then the Pres

H. C. WRIGHT. Mr. Lincoln, like Mr. Phillips the Constitution pro-slavery. He has awore to it as he believes it. Why should be no

hall; also reading, in connexion, a state of the cir-enent loyalist of Missouri, rehearsing the cir-ces of the present status of the black man

there; he moved the reference of the Resolutions to the Susiness Committee, which was voted;— Resolved, That with deep thankfulness to God, and in grateful recognition of all human agencies, we con-gratulate the State of Missouri on being the first, not merely of the loyal States, but of the world's nations, tarily to emancipate her own slaves, withou

Resolved, That while we gratefully recognize in the Emancipation Ordinance of Missouri the triumph of an anti-slavery principle, we do it only in the confident hope that, by a speedy convention of her people, she will wipe the last mark of the stain from her status hook.

Mr. Tooner wished to make a general states in regard to the people called "Spiritualists," that, a a body, they are neither pro-slavery nor anti-slavery.

He wished also to explain, that the manifestly pro-slavery character of the Irishmen in this country is not to be attributed to their nationality, but to the illtraining they have received from the Democrati leaders of this country.

Rev. Mr. BILLINGS, formerly Lieut-Colo first South Carolina Regiment of colored men, was ced to the Convention

No subject, he thought, could be fitter for our cor ideration than the character of the men now in tris for election to the next Presidency.

There are two kinds of greatness, that of position merely, and that of character. The person in ques-tion, a man high in position, has told us—"I do not make events; events make me." It seems to me that this is an unworthy speech for a man holding so much power in his hands, and more able than any man in the nation to shape events at his pleasure.

We have been told of Mr. Lincoln's prayers, as one of the evidences of his fitness for his function. But, judging from his administration, he seems to have prayed more to the Border States than to the Crea tor. (Appliance and hisses.) Is Mr. Lincoln great by position, or by character? Birds of a feather flock logether. Who are Mr. Lincoln's officers and asse

Mr. Billings commented upon some pers disqualifications of gross intemperance and disloyalty in their characters.

Now, as to the pay of colored soldiers. I recruited my men under the promise of the Secretary of War that they should have the regular pay of soldiers. For the first seven months, they did have the regular pay, both privates and non-commissioned officers afterwards the pay was cut down, and the non-com oned officers were paid only as privates.

Mr. Garrison presented the petition, now in course of circulation by the Women's National League, pray ing Congress to immediately abolish slavery through country, and that the Constitution may be forever to prohibit slavery in ever part of the country.

Mr. J. C. Cluer asked and received permission to read to the Convention some brief remarks of Mrs Spence (before a Spiritualist Convention) in favor o Mr. BRADLEY, (colored,) of Boston, declar

self in favor of Old Uncle Abe, (applause,) but yet made certain particular exceptions against him, name-ly:—his refusal of the suffrage to the colored men of Louisiana—his exception of certain parts of the South from the Emancipation Proclamation-his drafting colored men as soldiers, when he would not allo them to be citizens-and his refusal to allow colored officers to colored soldiers.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER moved to take up the resolu ons offered yesterday, and to take vote upon the

Mr. May hoped the Convention would not bind itself to action at any particular session.

Mr. GARRISON stated that the custom had been t delay action till the close of the meeting.

Mr. FOSTER replied, that thus many of those who had heard the debates were not present at the fina vote. It was on that very account that he moved for action immediately following the debate.

Mrs. FOSTER spoke briefly in favor of the motion The vote being taken, was declared by the Presi-

dent to be in the negative.

The vote being doubted, was repeated, with the same result.

Mrs. Foster moved that the vote on these re-tions be taken at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Decided in the affirmative.

. By request, the resolutions offered by Mr. Pills nunr were then read by the Secretary.

Mr. May gave notice of the usual action of the F nancial Committee at this time, requesting donation and pledges to the cause for the coming year. He ad a letter from a lady, of Plainfield, Conn., en

closing twenty dollars to the Convention PARKER PILLSBURY then addressed the addient tions, including the Church Anti-Slavery Society and the Emancipation League, have discovered that the moral work of Abo lition yet remains to be done. Holding, myself, this

parties are trusting mainly to operations in the field, Lhold it to be our work to push forward the moral revolution, in regard to slavery.

The church is right in saying that without repentance there is no ren ission of sins. The governmen does not depend upon justice, nor attempt to execut It. The nation is not penitent, nor disposed to reform

We are yet dead in trespasses and sins.

In regard to the President, I think he has well redeemed the promise he made in his inaugural address. He then said be had no objection to the pro-slaver guarantees of the Constitution being made perma This has been the key to his subsequent course

He told a delegation of colored men who waits upon him-" You and we are of a different race; and mancipation will not bring you to equality with us."
"his also is consistent with his conduct and policy

Why bring up this interview between the colored people and the President now? My friend Mr. Pills bury has, of late, nothing but accusation and condem nation for the President. I criticise some acts of Mr Lincoln, and approve others. We must candidly consider both. We must be just, and state things fai ly on both sides. (Great applause.) As to the mat-ter of Colonization, Mr. Pillsbury omits to state that the colonization at Avache, Hayti, having failed, Mr. Lincoln had sent and brought all the col

GEORGE THOMPSON next took the floor. His heart

ulations on the progress which our cause has made. He had been amused to hear the injustice which had

Mr. Phillips objects to Abraham Lincoln. Why!

Now its presents another candidate, as he has a right to do. Now I want Wendell Phillips to show as that his candidate has better anti-slavery antecedents than Abraham Lincoln.

What are the anti-slavery antecedents of Fremont! What has he done since the rebellion broke out, except issuing that proclamation? The Convention then adjourned, to meet in the Tremont Temple, to-morrow, as 10 A. M.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The President, Mr. Quincy, in the dair.

The Resolutions offered at previous sessions were read by the Secretary.

Mr. May read the following Resolutions by request of Mrs. Dall; also reading, in connexion, a statement of an ensirent toyslate of Missouri, rehearing the circumstances of the present status of the black man connection of the Resolution of the propers. The Resolution of the said he would rather have been the nuther of than of all the eloquence of Burke.) Thank the circumstances of the present status of the black man connection as a transmission of the present status of the black man the following Resolutions by request of mention to the present status of the black man connection to the present status of the black man the following Resolutions by request of mention the present status of the black man the present status of the black man the present status of the black man the following Resolutions by request of the present status of the black man the present status of the black man the following Resolution to the present status of the black man the following Resolution the present status of the black man the following Resolution to the present status of the black man the following Resolution to the chief manufacture of the chief manufacture. We knew the resolutions and the chief manufacture of the chief manufacture of the chief manufacture. We knew the

Far be it from me to detract from the value of crit leism; but its value will be proportioned to its justice Your government was a pro-slavery, it is now an anti-slavery government.

ceed.)

You were formerly trying to make freedom national, and slavery sectional. Now freedom is national. Now representatives from negro republics are sent to Washington, and honorably received there. The retary necessity. Much complaint has been made of the President's use of these words, but they have served an important use in the phase of your na

Mr. Thompson replied to complaints made agains the President in regard to negro citizenship, and oth cy exists in regard to the work of national renov

in's incumbency in office. If you should, in stead of debating about the next election, turn you nanimous efforts towards the establishment and cor ry as to permit his further advance in that dir your present troubles might be settled before the time of reflection arrives

A. M. Powert, of New York, addressed the Co vention in an argument to show that the colored por plation of the country had been ignored at first, and ble; and that the Administration's inte it by its acts, was to leave this portion of the people with the fewest possible rights and immunities, while getting from them the greatest possible service Adjourned to quarter before 3.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The President in the Chair.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN was the first speake He spoke of the importance of reviewing our grassertaining our exact position, and assuring our of the nature and amount of the work yet before us. Slavery has received a severe, it may be a fatal blow. Yet the colored man has everything yet to fear. Even when Grant's army shall be successful, we, the colored people, will be yet in danger. The advantages that we have so far received have co much through Jeff. Davis as through President Liu coln. This war was begun with the purpose of restor ing the nation as it was, and leaving the black man where he was. Now the time has come when you must recognize the black man as on the same footing with the white man. If not, the mission of the war is not ended, and we must have yet more disasters to ourge us into the right way.

WILLIAM A. DAVIS, (formerly coachman of Jeffe

The prayers of Mr. Lincoln have been peatedly. I judge a man not so much by his praying as by what he does after he prays. I believe that in the world is there so much praying as in the South, nor so much deviltry.

I was born a slave. And I lived one until after

Gen. Butler went to New Orleans. Then I thought the time had come for me to be free, and I began to pray, and also to act. And I made my escape.

In the South, all the slaveholders hated Abraham

Lincoln, and cursed and abused him. That made up think Mr. Lincoln was on our side, and I shall now ake a bright view of his character.

The Anti-Slavery work is not yet done. When the black man is forced into the army with inferior pay, and the refusal of the rights of a citizen, it is plain that the work necessary for that people is not yet finished. Some of the speakers here have painted Mr. Linoln in very black colors. I shall now notice some c the good things he has done. It has been said tha fugitives have been returned to slavery unde Mr. Lincoln than under any other President. But is fair to observe also that more slaves have been emar cipated under him than under any other President.

The difficult time for this country will be when the ebels have been whipped, and the work of reconstruction begins. Then we must take care that slavery buried so deen as not to rise again even in the morr

The time having arrived when the question was ap pointed to be taken upon Mr. Pillsbury's resolutions they were again read by the Secretary.

Mr. Garrison read two resolutions, and moved tha hey be substituted for those offered by Mr. Pillsbury Resolved, That the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause, since the rebellion broke out,—in view of the fearfully divided state of public sentiment and feeling oward the negro race throughout the North, aln erging upon bloody civil war at our own doors,-ha been truly wonderful, and far beyond our most san guine expectations; that among the signal evidence of this progress are the treaty with Great Britain fo the utter suppression of the foreign slave trade—the recognition of the citizenship of all native born colored inhabitants—the enrolment of tens of thousands of ee colored and governmentally emancipated slaves a soldiers under the flag, recognized by the decision of Attorney General Bates as entitled to equal compen-sation with white soldiers—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—and, above all, the proclamation of President Lincoln, emancipating forever more than three millions of the slave population; and, tak-ing encouragement from the past, we would respect fully but earnestly urge the President to use his utt constitutional power to secure equal rights for a most constitutional flag, without regard to complexion al distinctions, and to promptly and effectually dis countenance all acts on the part of his subordinate riolative of those rights.

Resolved, That with equal earnestness we call upo Congress, before its adjournment, to give heed to the numerous petitions of the people to pass a law abolish-ing slavery universally in the land, and to amend the n of the United States so as to make slav olding in any State an illegal act.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER said The resolution offered by Mr. Garrison as a substi tute states something positively false. Our gover-ment has not recognized the citizenship of the negr Mr. Garrison pointed out the ground and reasons to

Mrs. Fosten wished to ask whether Mr. Lincol who urged the rebels to lay down their arms that they might keep their slares, would not have kept his part of the bargain if they had accepted it. A very animated and exciting debate followed, of

which the Secretaries were unable to furnish any re-port. Those who took part in it were CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., PARKER PILLSBURY Rev. Mr. Davis of Haverhill, and others. Mr. Garrison accepted an amendment to his Re

Adjourned to half past 7 o'clock.

EVENING. The Temple was crowded to overflow as evening, and speeches were under by Pan-Lashuay, Wenderl, Philitte, We. Liourdon, George Triomeson, and Charles C. ou-the first two, with Mr. Burieigh, taking, Igalous one Proalting. Garnison, George Trioxeson, and Charles C. Burleton—the first two, with Mr. Burleigh, taking ground agains the President and the Administration, the other speakers defending them. The debate was exceedingly interesting and animated, and kept the audience until a late hour. The friends and opponents of the Administration appeared to be about equally divided, and the rivalry between them, in the expression of approbation and disapprobation, caused, at times, considerable tunnit.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the question was taken on the substitution of the resolutions offered by Mr. Garrison for those of Mr. Pillsbury, and the Convention refused to substitute them. Mr. Pillsbury's resolutions were then adopted, and (an amendment

Mr. Powers then offered the following resolutions

which were adopted :-which were adopted :-Whereas, We believe slavery to fine been the prolific source of our past national troubles, to be the as protected in the fundamental law of the nation, to be threatening to the future of the Republic; there

Resolved, That we respectfully but expressly request of Abrahan Lincolo, President of the United States, by special message, to recommend, and of the House of Representatives to adopt, an article as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States amendment of the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the loyal States, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely: That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place substantial to the constitution of the c ject to their jurisdiction; and that Congress shall have full power to enforce the article by appropriate legis

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be instructed to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and to the House of Representatives, through the Hon Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Slavery.

The Convention then, at 11 1-4 o'clock, adjourned. [A full report of the proceedings of the last evening will be printed next week.]

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

The Editor of the Liberator is absent this week, attending the Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends at Longwood, Pa.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention, who proceedings, last week, are reported, in large part, in this paper, was attended by crowded audiences throughout its two days' sessions, and, was marked, from beginning to end, by earnestness and vigor of de-bate. This debate turned very largely, as will be seen, upon the desirableness or undesirableness of a of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in regard to the expediency of this measure a de-cided diversity of opinion was manifested among the oldest and firmest friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, and a similar diversity appeared among the audience, dividing them not very unequally between preference for Mr. Lincoln, on one hand, and for some representative of more radical ideas and measures on the same divided opinion was manifest in the final votes gives the strongest evidence of their muti upon the resolutions, so that, though a large number voted, (staying until 11, P. M., for that purpose,) the decisive majority was not great. For spe intense and fervid eloquence this meeting has hardly been exceeded.

Radical Political Convention which met this week at Cleveland, Ohio, in pursuance of a Call issued by Gratz Brown of Missouri and others, has finished its sessions and adjourned.

An attempt to nominate Grant for the next presidency met with no encouragement. The nor nont was enthusiastic and unanimone of Fremont was enthusiastic and unanimous. Among the delegates to the Convention from New England were Parker Pillsbury and Stephen S. Foster. A letter sent by Wendell Phillips to the Convention, and also the resolutions passed by it, will be found in

It will be noticed, in the resolutions adopted by the Cleveland Convention, that no mention is made of the freedmen, or of the colored soldiers of the Republic, of their claim to protection, or of the injustice the latter are suffering by the refusal to pay them as other troops are paid; nor of the question of retailation for the barbarities of Fort Pillow and elsewhere. Nor is the claim of the freed slaves to a share in the confis ated lands of the South, anywhere recognized.as entitled to these lands, leaving it uncertain who are meant by "settlers." According to the report in the Journal, Stephen S. Foster and others opposed the fifth resolution, which declares that "the rebellion has destroyed slavery." This, Mr. Foster pronounced to be "a lie," and said its adoption would take away their principal argument against Mr. Lincoln's admin-It was however, adopted. Nor do we find of recognizing the co man as a citizen, or giving him the right to vote. We mak, with no little surprise and misgiving of mind, Is this the lofty moral and anti-slavery platform, which the friends of General Fremont were to give us? But we await a fuller report of the Convention's pro-

THE ABOLITIONISTS - THE FREEDMEN.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

The Abolition movement had two objects; the im-mediate, unconditional emancipation of the slave, and the elevation and enfranchisement of the colored race and I presume that nobody with the love of justice an the negro is a man, and not merely a "nigger," eve read the Declaration of Sentiments at Philadelphia but became an Abolitionist. Until both these thing are accomplished, emancipation and enfranchise the work of the Abolitionists is not accompl The great motive power of the Abolitionists nce : justice and right demand it. The Presi dent, in his letter to Mr. Hodges, says that he, too a conscience, that he thinks slavery wrong, (the first intimation of his, I think, that I have seen of it,) but he is careful to assure him that he had done no off he is careful to assure him that he had done no om-cal act in mere deference to this abstract judgment. The President also tells the New Orleans delegation of colored men, in regard to the right of suffrage, that he has nothing to do with moral considerations; it sity-of war. He lacks power. But if nust be a nec command, and had summoned all, without distinction, instead of the white, merely, does any body doubt that his power would have been ample to have counter manded the order or proclamation, or to have mod

But let us look at his power in another direction But let us look at his power in another direction. The President is very sensitive as to his oath of office to support the Constitution. Now, whatever other defects there may be in that instrument, there is nothing that gives any countenance whatever to this "nigger" idea, which led the President to the

abstract idea prevail and influence him here! Was the military necessity of the military necessity of the same soldiers at present, alone, that prevented its as soldiers at present 3 Secretary Blair, who carried into execution 5 Secretary Blair, who have been secretary the President, on the 17th of the secretary secretary the President, on the 17th of the secretary secretar tion says, all men are created equal; that is rights, or equal before the law. It says all just powers of the government are derived will of the governed. The principle con was that invation and representation should be a support of the state of the presentation of the governed.

gether. Now, asgross are governed, and they are taxed, and republicanism requires that they should have the right of suffrage.

Next the Constitution itself; the preamble says, "We the people;" not we the white people, nor we the black people; it does not say we the Protestants, nor we the Catholics, but we the peo is entirely clear of any caste or

mends expatriation of any portion of the "people, or by his amnesty proclamation prevents any portion or by his annesty proclamation prevents any portion of the loyal people, on account of their race or color, joining in the formation of a republican State govern-ment, he is acting from his own abstract feeling, [I dare not say judgment,) and violates the Co In its letter and spirit. I go further; I maintain that he has no more right to let the government General Banks is getting up in Louisians exist there, than he Banks is getting up in Lomianan exist there; or to let has to let the rebel government exist there; or to let Maximilian set up his throne there, because it is not a republican form of government, and is therefore not constitutional. Neither is it a necessity of war. If precedent there and in other States be argued, even n the ground of Judge Taney, that does not change either facts or principles. Slavery and cologization and many other abominations have their precedents, but it makes them neither right nor constitutional.

Slavery itself is by no means at an end, but by the stubbornness of the rebels and by an overruling Pro-vidence we may have resionable hope that it may be after a while. But the great work of the Abolitionlate now is to see that the freedmen are something more than mere serfs. Maryland will probably em but there is no probability that she will give the negro the right of suffrage.

As some people on the "auxious seat" wish to do just enough to escape from hell and get to heaven, so the government and the people mean to do just so much against slavery and for the slave as will save the Union, and we are compelled to drift onward But, in spite of all the wrong and all the stubbornness of the U.S. House of Representatives, there is much is doing for the freedmen; even the Nas Tract Society is in the current.

B. CHASE.

Auburn, N. H.

RETALIATION. The most fiendish chapter of ancient brutality pales

before the official intelligence of the Fort Pillow trag which the future historian in shame will record. emblazoned characters which will reveal to the world the magnitude of their hellish plot, will also bequeath to them that just retribution which their acts so justly deserve. There are no mitigating circumstances which lessen Southern guilt. Their course was no prompted by the excitement of the battle-field, neither was it planned for gaining by strategy military ad vantage. It was simply the base concessions m other. The speeches of the debaters were followed to a depraced heart which yielded the superior claim with the deepest interest, and vigorous applause was frequently given to the speakers on each side. The est considerations of a murderous heart. This act which they have so persistently followed, since our constitutional flag was wrenched by treacherous hands from the stony wills of Sunter. Their ensign of in-famy may be dyed in loyal blood, but even this cannot redeem it from its appointed work of treasonwould the savage gleam new experience. The tome hawk and scalping kuife were never dedicated to such unholy work. The war-hoop is usurped by the damnable curses breathed by the agents of hell. The world one vast arena of bloodshed and death, in its jou through countless ages fails to fludits parallel; a is the plain duty of the historian of the 16th century, to relate the story of Southern butchery. Treason has reared its colossal temple in which demons maoffer the sacrifice of their unprofitable lives, but loyer ty will wreck the labor of flends, and rear a mon ment upon the smouldering rules of despotism, which shall bear the simple inscription—"All men are born free and equal." Treason will yield the sceptre of hu-man bondage, and our hands will lay the corner stone of a republic, built upon, justice, equality, and the right. Pause, and meditate upon the inglo tory and barbarity of Fort Pillow! What infam torture! Innocent blood crimsoned the murderer' hand consigned to the errand of death. Draw those iron bolts from bleeding hands, and let the world gaze upon the colored shafts of agony and death. Shall we pursue a retaliative measure ? The voice

mercy, but urges the demands of justice. What code of civilized warfare would justify such national butch ery ! Has honor no claims of retribution ! The patriot willingly sacrifices his life for his country's good and honor, but what hero can feel secure against a death which adds no glory to the cause which a devoted life sustained. He who dies upon a battle-field in a just cause fills an honorable grave, and no chiselled ble can relate the sacrifice which he made; but the moment his life is sacrificed for the purpose of gratifying the lowest passions of a depraved heart, that moment the cause which demanded his blood has a right to retaliate upon such grounds as justice may en-Let no loyal heart advocate a ret prompted by revenge, but let such a measure be adopted by the proper authorities as will guarantee the brave defenders of liberty that, if they meet death it shall be in honorable conflict, and, that their bodies shall not be the chopping blocks of an infuriated and reckless mob. Let the Government endorse this guar-antee, and our army will be lespired with new life and hope; and God alone shall crown the result with speedy victory. They shall the "battle-cry of free-' impart a holier melody, and we shall advanone step near justice, which urges her holiest claims n behalf of a race that is slowly advancing to take its place among the civilized nations of the world. Blackstone, May, 1864. H. K. M.

EDITOR LIBERATOR:

ANTI-SLAVERY IN A SPIRITUAL CONVEN-

TION. BOSTON, May 31, 1864.

SIE-I was requested to furnish you with copies of resolutions adopted by the Spiritual Convention at their late six days' session in this city, especially the Anti-Stavery resolves, which were adopted with a tremendous way after an administration. endous yea, after an animated discussion, with but

One gentleman who sympathized with the resolutions voted against them on the ground of policy—as he thought the Convention ought not to pass any politi-cal resolutions. The third "Nay" I know nothing Respectfully yours, D. B. WILSON, Secretary of Conve

The following is the Anti-Slavery portion of the resolves referred to —

Resolved, That while we deplore the many horrors strending war, and deeply sympathize with the be-

and the suffering at home, in hospitals and or earted fields, at the same time our spiritual philoso-enables us to rejoice in view of the grand issue enables us to rejoice in view of the grand issue wolved in the terrible conflict now raging in our or try, and destined to triumph in radical

y, and described a new era in the progress of humanity.
Resolved, That we hall with joy the proclamation edom from chattel slavery as fore cedom from chatter slavery as loreruner of the conder proclamation of freedom from the slavery of maste, creed, society, eclesiasticism, political parvim and everything fettering the soul and body of man o Resolved that we hall the prosp

Resolved that we hall the prospective everther and annihilation of the Southern Slave Oligurdy, a prophetic of the impending late of every other his and infernal rebellion seeking to life its hydra had against the rights and liberties of humanity.

Resolved, That in the breaking up of the Union and old political parties, and the disruptions nor spining every department of our country, we see horse signs of a future reconstruction and the coming strength of harmony.

Resolved, That we welcome, with heart full joy and granitude, the war-worn veterans who come bad is granitude, the war-worn veterans who come bad is

Resolves, the war-worn veterans who come back a gratitude, the war-worn veterans who come back a their homes, bearing the marks of glory and base to live in the sacred memory of all time; and we seal to nive in the same at the same of an university of an university of the same principles of our government, and of the freedom are permitted to enjoy on this platform, and where float the stripes and stars. Resolved, That while we may not regard our got

Resolved, That while we may not regard our ga-ernment perfect in any of its various deputment, at the same time, we pledge ourselves in tree and succe-promising loyalty for its defence, grateful for its pro-tection in our behalf, even while we take the liberty to question its laws and policies; and agitate the need of reform. Resolved, That in the midst of this great warfare,

while millions are mourning, and hundreds of these ands are marching to battle, we are to turn our put beavenward, and in communion with the myried to gel hosts, find our highest hopes and co eccive those celestial counsels and cooperate peeded to conduct our nation on in peace and pra-

Whereas, Slavery, whether chattel, social, civil or religious slavery, is a compromise of human right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and intoles the sum of all villanies, therefore

Resolved, That all palliations and spologies for in existence and perpetuity based on the fact that slavey is an out growth of bad conditions and has disciplinry uses, are slaveocratic secessionism in the thin diguise of maudlin sophistry and morbid sentim and the same palliations and apologies might be pet forth for the existence and perpetuity of their, area, treason, rape, murder and every other abomination inder heaven.

JOHN BROWN.

Mr. GARRISON :- In his remarks on "The Fat Pillow and Plymouth Massacres," (Liberator May 6,1 in speaking of John Brown, Gerrit Smith says: "Some of the judgments of John Brown-especially such a to Harper's Ferry-were unsound and visGENERAL TERMINATION OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

Is this so? Let us see. Two purposes were in view in this visit of John Brown to Virginia. First John Brown's purpose to free, and save slaves; second, God's purpose to free, and save the nation, Were those purposes both accomplished by that visit! Cerainly. How?

It was John Brown's purpose to free and save slaves by fighting for them, but God's purpose was that he should give his life for the nation. By his fighting for the slaves. John Brown subjected himself to the panishment of death by Virginia law, and by that death, and not by fighting, he freed and saved the nation, (and consequently the slaves) though it was in consemence of his thus fighting, that he arrived at such a leath. So true is it that, though "Calvary" may be 'higher than Bunker Hill" or Mount Sinai, and may 'command" both, it is only by the way of Mount Sinai that Calvary can be reached

Then "the judgments that led John Brown is Harper's Ferry were" not "unsound and visionary," but sound and practical.

But, how was the nation saved by the death of John Brown on a Virginia scaffold? The answer to this question will appear in the future.

Yours Respectfully, WM. S. FLANDERS. CORNVILLE. ME., May 11th, 1864.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR THE ALBUM. Among the many admirable pro-FOR THE ALBUM. Among the many similizer py ductions of those enterprising lithographers, I. Prass. & Co., Boston, none are superior in délicar addéd. & Co. Boston, none are superior in délicar addéd. Butterflies and Moths of America, Sea Moses, Fowers, Autuma Leaves, &c. The Burlingue Fre Frences, Autuma Leaves, &c. The Burlingue Fre Frences. ers, Autuma Leaves, &c. The Burlington for From says, (and the statement is fully borne out by the pictures): "A lady of our acquaintance who has for pared a good deal of sea-weed for herburian, surification that the pictures were weed itself, gird on the card, and could harally be persuaded otherwise." Out finds it difficult to choose between the pleasing chies of these series, all true to the life and all replies with instruction. In the album, the card-basket, or the . In the album, the card-basket, or the scholar's deak, they will prove an ornament and sa sid

Of kindred character with the foregoing are the Album Cards of W. S. and A. Martien, 600 Chested Street, Philadelphia, embracing Landscapes and Ocea Life. The former are quite attractive, and like If the above-mentioned, appear in the manifold coloring if

We have only space to acknowledge the receipt a the following new books, and must defer the they merit, to a future number. PREIDENT LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATIO Y. Raymond, published by Derby & Miler, New

published by Mason Brothers, New York: People's Edition. Price 76 cents. GEN. BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS,

THE WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT, MILITARY ARRESTS, AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE USIOS, by William Whiting. Eighth Edition, published by John

PROCREDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANT. SLATET SOCIETY, at its Third Decade, held in Philideless. December 3d and 4th, 1863, with an Appendix as a Catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publication in America from 1750 to 1863. New York: American Art Slavery Society.

An octave number of 180 pages, containing the

from 1760 to 1863. Ace s 100.

Slavery Society.

An octavo pamphlet of 180 pages, containing the speeches made by prominent friends of the Anti-Staver cause at Philadelphia, last December, on the occasion of the celebration of the Third Decade of the Anti-Slavery Society. It contains eloquest and characteristic addresses, William Lloyd Garrien, Benry Ward. Beecher, Samuel J. May, Charles E. Ratiegh, Prederic Douglas, Thoucher Tilton, Sanaber, Frederic Douglas, Thoucher Tilton, Sanaber, Lucrelia Mort, and a number of other speakers. Lucrelia Mort, and a number of other speakers were unable to be personally present, add to the sixteer unable to be personally present, add to the sixteer unable in the literature of reform.

In the literature of reionia.

The Work of Bishof Horkers of Statel, it is a child born out of due time. At a period like a child born out of due time. At a period like is present, when all the border slave State and questions are stated to the hour. The book belong to the hour. The book belong to the hour. The book belong to a forest stage of the Anti-Slavery struggle, and is a mortification of the power of a wicked institution we stanning of the power of a wicked institution we sample of the power of a wicked institution we sample of the power of a wicked institution of the same of the power of a wicked institution we same the content of the power of the pow

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

GEN FREMONT NOMINATED FOR PRESI-SSS. IRLANDAL AUMINATED FOR PRESI-BENT-HON, JOHN COCHRANE FOR VICE FESSIDENT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 31.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 31, or of the control met in Chapin Hall at 11 o'clock or even or three hundred persons present filter. President of the Frenont Club of Le clude the Convention to order. Le clude the Convention of California, and all the clude the convention of the

are as Organization.

Set that nearly every, one of Fremont's Misfisher engineering the Convention, adds a
paguacy to the resolutions, and they we'th much laughter. The man was evidently
introducing them.

And the stocks recess.

The time for the reassembling of the Convention
The time for the reassembling of the Convention
The time for the reassembling of the Convention
The time for the time of t

business was done. So the specific was a solution of the specific was to inaugurate, for the first in the solution of the specific was to inaugurate, for the first in the specific was to inaugurate, for the first in the specific was to be solved with the specific was a solution of the specific was a sp

ses of Missouri, boasted that this Convention a work to-day which would make the Ad-ion tremble, and turn their present laughing

ation tremble, and committee on rules reported in favor of havCommittee on rules reported in favor of havveste on candidates cast by States, but Caspar
veste on candidates are stated to vote for himself,
and should have a right to vote for himself,
streamy in favor of their report, as it would
convention from showing its weakness' in
a The committee and plan of voting by States
a. The committee and plan of voting by States
is the continue of the report in the report in the committee of the rule of the report in the report in

That the Federal Union shall be preserved.
That the Constitution and Laws of the United is must be observed and obeyed.
That the right in must be suppressed by force many without compromise.
I hat the right for free speech, press and habeas a mat be held inviolate, save in districts in a smill always doesn proclaimed.
That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and peed Constitution should be amended so as to do it in restablishment and secure to all men about the restablish and the restablishment and the restablishment and the restablish

this re-establishment and secure or this re-establishment and secure reality before the law. Tast integrity and economy are demanded at each the secure of t

That the gratitude and support of the nation is the hithful soldiers and carnest leaders of the Army and Navy for their heroic achievements athless valor, in defiance of our imperiled coun-

of civil liberty.
That the one term policy for the Presidency by the people, is strengthened by the force of the crisis, and should be maintained by a Con

asient and Vice President shall be elected venue of the people. A the question of the reconstruction of the

THE RANGE THE STATE OF THE STAT

that the words—"by God s blessing — d in the first of the series, but it was

The Committee's resolutions were finally adopted, were all the resolutions. Oil Most more of the reupon to go into the nomination of the model of the reupon to go into the nomination of the reupon to go into the nomination of the reupon objected and wanted to adjourn a litture Convention, to be called. This proposition is not by new from all parts by the house.

R. Deman of Troy N. Y., warmly advocated the Proposition, but was met with hisses.

Oil Most denied that Missouri wished to dictate, oil was denied that Missouri wished to the continuous oil most denied that Missouri wished to the convention was singuing hats, dec.

After him the Convention was in partial darkness—dere being but one chameleler lighted, and the Convention was not an account of the convention was no minuted that the convention than the convention was no minuted that the convention than shouted, "Now for Vice Duster!" and the names of Cochrane and Brown was some of the convention, asking leave to withdraw, and descending good was resurred, and Mr. Cochrane advanced the Convention, asking leave to withdraw, and descending good was resurred.

soun, newome rease mounts and overention. He retired from the chair, and tt look it. Buller was named as a candidate, met motion was made to nominate Cochrane, makey, of New York, said the war Democrats lock would be satisfied with Cochrane. The was put, and Mr. Cochrane was nominated were considered to the contract of the cochrane was nominated to the contract of the cochrane was nominated and committee was announted, and after carnillating was announted, and after

A Gerral Committee was appointed, and after studes by Parker Pilisbury and others, it adjourned. It point of numbers, the Convention has been a size. It action was harmonious and unanimous, back as platform and candidate. It is action was harmonious and unanimous, back as platform and candidate, it is action was harmonious and unanimous, back as platform and candidate, it is there are hew Yorkers here who very much was whether it will add strength; to the ticket. The Carention contained a good number of carnest what men, who will work for the ticket and do all lay on a defeat Lincoln, even though the certain reside the supcess of the Copperhead ticket.

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. The following is the letter of Mr. Phillips trans

sided to the Convention :--

Data Sir: Boston, May 27, 1864.

Bosrox, May 27, 1864.

Leaply regret that it is out of my power to attend to Carchard Convention. Allow me to suggest one the shirps which I hoped to urge on its attention. Whose denying what the friends of the Administration in the shirps which I hoped to urge on its attention. Whose denying what the friends of the Administration in the shirt in the shi

For three years, the Administration has lavished money without atint, and drenched the land in blood, and it has not even yet thoroughly and heartily struck the slave system. Confessing that the use of this means is indispensable, the Administration has used it just enough to irritate the rebels, and not enough to save the State. In sixty days after the rebellion broke out, the Administration suspended Hobest Corpus, on the plea of military necessity—justly. For three years at has poired out the treature and blood of the country like water. Meanwhile, slavery was too sucred to be used; that was saved, lest the feelings of rebets should be hurt. The Administration weighed treasure, blood and civil liberty against slavery, and, up to the present moment, has decided to exhaust them all before it uses freedom, heartily, as a means of battle.

uses freedom, heartily, as a means of battle.

Mr. Lincoln's friends tell us that if he is re-elected, he is re-elected to pursue the same policy and obey the same Cabinet. What will be the result of anoth er four years of such policy! Unless the South is recognized, the war will continue; the taxtation needed to
sustain our immense debt, doubted by that time, will
grind the laboring men of the North down to the level
of the pauper labor of Europe; and we shall have a
government accustomed to despotic power for eight
years—a fearful peril to Democratic institutions.
Mr. Lincoln's model of reconstruction is the experiment in Louisians, which puts all power into the

or rebellion, at the instigation or with the aid of French
Mexico. Such reconstruction dooms us to a second
or third-rate place among nations, and provokes for-

eign insult and aggression.

There is no plan of reconstruction possible within twenty years, unless we admit the black to citizenship and the ballot, and use him, with the white, as the basis of States. There is not in the rebel States suffibasis of States. There is not in the rebel States suffi-cient white basis to build on. If we refuse this meth-od, we must subdue the South and hold it as territory until this generation of white men has passed away, and their sons, with other feelings, have taken their places, and Northern capital, energy and immigration have forced their way into the South. Should we adopt thay plan, and wait for those changes, twenty years must clause before we can yenture to rebuild States must clapse before we can venture to rebuild States, Meanwhile, a large and expensive army, and the use of despotic power by a Government holding half its territory and citizens as subjects, make every thought-ful man trenable for the fate of free government. A quick and thorough reorganization of States, on a democratic basis, every man and race equal before the law is the only sure way to save the Union.

Against such recognition of the blacks, Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by prejudice and avowal. Men say, if we elect him, he may change his views. Possibly. But three years has been a long time for a man's ed. ucation in such hours as these. The nation cannot afford more. At any rate, the Constitution gives us this summer an opportunity to make President a man fully educated. I prefer that course.

The administration, therefore, I regard as a civil and military failure, and its avowed policy rainous to the North in every point of view. Mr. Lincolu may wish the end—peace and freedom—but he is wholly unwil-ling to use the means which can secure that end. If Mr. Lincoln is referenced. I do not expect to see the Union reconstructed in my day, unless on terms more tutions, without regard to race—whose carnest and decisive character, whose clear-sighted statesmanship and rare military ability, justify my confidence that in his hands all will be done to save the State that foresight, skill, decision and statesmanship can do.

I think the Convention should incorporate in its platform the demand for an amendment of the Consti-tution, prohibiting slavery everywhere within the Republic, and lorbidding the States to make any distinc-tion among their clitzens, on account of color or race. I think it should demand a reconstruction of States as a peedily as possible, on the basis of every loyal man, white or black, sharing the land and the ballot.

white or black, sharing the land and the collect.

But if some of these points are not covered, I shall still support its action with all my heart, if it puts the name of Fremont or Butler on its flag. Fremont is my first choice, but I can support either of them; and shis is an hour of such peril to the Republic, that I think men should surrender all party and personal partisitiv, and support any man able and willing to save tiality, and support any man able and willing to sa

If the Baltimore Convention shall no Lincoln, then I hope we shall fing our candidate's name, the long-honored one of J. C. Fremont, to the breeze, and appeal to the patriotism and common sense of the people to save us from another such three years as we have seen. If, on the contrary, the Baltimore Convention shall give us the name of any man whom the radicals of the loyal States can trust, I hope we shall be able to arrange some plan which will unite all

And others.

Reply.

No. 34 Librenard Street, N. Y., May 23, 1864.

Messer. William Culler Bryant, Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Dr. McClistock, and others.

Dear Sirs: Yours of the 22d inst. is before me. In reply permit me to say that, though my humble labors in England would bear no comparison to the honor which they have called forth in this requisition so numerously and influentially algned, yet, at a time like this, my sense of duty forbids me to shun any task, however difficult or paintly, that would contribute to a better understanding between America and foreign nations, or a deeper appreciation of the value of our own institutions, or a larger spirit of self-ascrifice in maintaining them in their integrity. I therefore cheerfully accept your kind invitation to address you on the subject named, at the time and place's pecified. I am gentlemen, yours truly,

The manuscript of the following lines was co THE CAUSE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

God mend his heart who cannot feel
The impulse of a holy zeal;
And sees not with his sordid eyes,
The beauty of self-ascriftee!
Though in the sacred place he stand
Uplifting consecrated hands,
Unsorthy are his lips to tell
Of Jesus' martyr miracle.

Of Jesus' martyr miracle.

Not to the swift nor to the strong. The battles of the right belong; For he who strikes for freedom, wears. The armor of the captive's prayers; And nature profiers to his cause. The strength of her oternal laws; While he whose arm essays to bind, And herd with common brutes his kind, Strives evermore at fearful odds. With nature and the jealous gods, And dares the dread recoil which, late Or soon, their right shall vindicate. 14th, 3d Mo., 1864.

VISIT OF A DELEGATION OF BAPTISTS

To day a delegation, consisting of Rev. Dr. Bride, Senator Doolittle and Hon. A. Hubbe, waited upon President Lincoln, and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at the session recently held by them if Philadelphia. The resolutions indones the course of President Lincoln, and express the warmest wishes for his welfare and the welfare of the country. The presentation was made in the East Room by Dr. Bride, in the presence of about one hundred persons.

Dr. Bride, in the presence of about one hundred persons.

President Lincola, in reply, spoke as follows:
In the present very responsible position in which I am engaged, I have had great cause of gratitude for the support so unanimously given by all Christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion so frequently to respond to something like this assemblage that I have said all that I had to say. This particularly body is in all respects as respectable as any that have been presented to me. The resolutions I have merely heard read, and I therefore beg to be allowed an opportunity to make a short response in writing.

The President then, after, giving each minister a cordial hand shaking as they passed before him, retired.

JOSHUA REED GIDDINGS.

cordial hand shaking as they passed before him, fettred.

JOSHUA REED GIDDINGS.

A veteran in the great Anti-Slavery contest of America died yesterday—Joshua R. Giddings, at Montreal, in the 60th year of his age.

He was born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., Oct. 6, 1795. When he was ten years old, his parents became settlers of Ashtabula County, Ohio, in the Westerth Reserve, since famous by its devotedly Anti-Slavery politics. When 17 years old, in 1842, he entered the army as a substitute for his brother, and saw service against the Indians near Sandusky Bay. Subservice as a State of the Indians of th

ter.

Mr. Giddings was appointed, by President Lincoln, Consul-General for Canada in 1861, and has since discharged the duties of that office at Montreal. He dies ripe in years and in farme—dies just too soon to witness the final triumph of the cause to which he gave unreservedly the energies of his life.

servedly the energies of his life.

GEN. BUTLER. The use and object of the force as Bermuda Hundred has, we apprehend, been pretty plain to military men before the movement of a part of his command anounced to-day. It is immaterial who first projected the landing south of the James, for it was adopted by Gen. Grant as the best plan to make the most of a threatening demonstration by a force altogether too small for an independent and effective flank movement on the peninsula.

The time having now come when Gen. Grant can have direct cooperation, with perfect safety to the smaller force, Gen. Smith, on whom, more on any other general, it is believed the leaned in his last Western cdupalgu, has already passed up the York river to join him. Where else could Gen. Butler's command have rendered such valuable service as at Bernda Hundred? I Had it landed on the Peninsula, Beauregard would have joined Lee, and Gen. Grant might not have been at Hanover Town to-day; Butler's column itself would have been in imminent danger, while giving Grant no direct and but little indirect support.

Those who knew the force with which Gen. Bute.

the radicals of the loyal States can trust, I nope we shall be able to arrange some plan which will unite all on a common basis, and carry our principles into the Government.

Wishing you all success, and prepared to second your efforts to remore this Administration, I am, yours, &c., WENDELL PHILLIPS.

EDWARD GILDERT, Esq., New York.

INVITATION TO THE REV. SELLA MARTIN.

REV. SELLA MARTIN.—Dear Siz: Having learned through the preas and otherwise of your valuable is bors for the cause of the Union and humanity during your late residence in Great Britain, we, the understood the cause of the Union and humanity during your late residence in Great Britain, we, the understood in the cause of the Union and humanity flaving your late residence in Great Britain, we, the understood in the cause of the Union and humanity flaving your late residence in Great Britain, we, the understood in the cause of the Union and humanity flaving your late residence in Great Britain, we, the understood in the cause of the Union and humanity flaving your late residence in Great Britain, we, the understood in the cause of the Union and humanity flaving your late residence in Great Britain, we, the understood in the cause of the Union and humanity flaving your late residence in Great Britain, we, the understood in the cause of the Union and humanity flaving your late residence on Great Britain, we, the understood in the cause of most fire of our cavely has been construed into failure to take Fort Darling, and a moderate loss at one point of an extended line into a great disaster. The enemy's losses have exceeded ours, and the failure to take Fort Darling, and a moderate loss at one point of an extended line into a great disaster. The enemy's losses have exceeded ours, and the failure to take Fort Darling, and a moderate loss at one point of an extended line into a great disaster. The enemy's losses have exceeded ours, and the failure to take Fort Darling, and a moderate loss at one point of an extended line into a great disaster. The enem

LOUISIANA A FREE STATE

We, the people of the State of Louisians, in Corrention assembled, do hereby declare and ordain a

follows:—
Section 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for punishment of crime, whereof the party shall
have been duly convicted, are hereby forever abollabed, and prohibited throughout the State.

Sect. 2. The Legislature shall make no law recog-

The Cincinnati Commercial, (says the Tribune) has the following account of a man in office who actually works for nothing, and fluds himself! If any one happens to know another, we will thank him to send us his portrait and biography. The Commercial's Washington correspondent says:—

us his portrait and biography. The Commercial's Washington correspondent says:—

"A few weeks since I wrote of a man who didn't want an office. Now I have a still more startling fact to announce—a man who holds an office under the Government, works hard, and won't take any pay for it. The rara arcs is Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department; and the case, as related to me by an intimate friend of his, is as follows: About two years ago, Secretary Stanton wrote to Mr. Whiting, whom he had known well and favorably as a lawyer, for many years, at his home in Massachusetts, informing him that he was about to create the office of Solicitor for the War Department, and tendered him the position, at a salary of \$5,000 a year, I believe. Mr. Whiting replied that he would be glad to serve the Government in the capacity named, and would accept the office upon one condition, that he receive no pay or emoluments of any kind, and have the privilege of bearing his own expenses at the capital. This was finally, though relactantly, acceded to by Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Whiting left his palatial home in New England, and took up his abode in Washington City. Not content with refusing to receive compensation hinself, he drew up an instrument in writing, and filed it in the War Department, stipulating that, in case of his death while here, his family shouldenot be entitled to one dollar for the services he may have rendered. Mr. Whiting is a rich man, and can afford to do all he has magnanimously agreed to; but it should be resuem bered there are hundreds of others equally rich, and who could equally well afford it, who would heelistate for a long time, before accepting such a non-remunerative berth."

THE CAMPAION IN VIRGINIA. The Nashville Union makes the following statement with regard to the campaign in Virginia, showing that it had always ontemplated a demonstration on the south side of Richmond:—

"While in front of Vicksburg, in conversation with a number of officers, Gen. Grant, without expecting to be ever called to the place, gave his views of the proper plan to capture Richmond. He said that in his view, two armice should move against the rebel capital—one by way of the Rapidan, and the other by way of Petersburg. Either of these columns should be strong enough to fight Lee out of his entrenchments—a circumstance which would compel Lee to keep his army together, as a division, with the James River between the sections, must prove tatal. The army on the south was to cut off communications, and threaten the destruction of the rebel capital from the south, and be able to take it, if Lee did not fall back; if he did fall back, the army from the north could press him, and besiege him in the capital, and by means of gunboats a perfect connection across James River could be kept up. The moment the army on the south side occupied Manchester, Richmond would become untenable; and, under any circumstances, with all its communications cut, the city could not stand a long siege; and though a portion of the rebel army might escape, it could only do so in a demoralized condition." "While in front of Vicksburg, in conversation with

THE "OLD FOGIES" DISPLEASED.—This is Anniversary week in Boston. The man selected to preach the discourse before the American Tract Society (Boston branch, but older than that in New York,) was Henry Ward Beecher; while at the Jubilee Break fast of the same Society, in Fancuil Hail, Mr. Beecher was assigned a prominent place as a speaker. All this greatly displeased the "old fogy" divines, one of whom writes dofefully to the Boston Courser that it is a sign of "the declension of the times," and goes on to give his opinion about Mr. Beecher in unustakable terms:—"Mr. Beecher, as we all know, has assatied almost every fundamental doctrine of Christianity, as held by the Orthodox, and has been taken to task for it in the religions papers. His sermons, if sermons they can be called, are the most weak, vacillating and jejune preached by any man professing to be Orthodox, if we may except his brother of Georgetown; and yet the Tract Society, whose founders and early supporters were men sound in the faith, sober and practical men, and truly benevolent, has engaged the services of this meantebank in theology to honor the memory of the prayerful and good men who originated their hastitution." Truly, these are lard dimes for ministers who find in the Boston Courier at it organ of their mistitution." Truly, these are lard dimes for ministers who find in the Boston Courier at it organ of their mistitution." Truly, these are lard dimes for ministers who find in the Boston Courier at it organ of their griefs I—Anti-Slavery Standard.

ment and dissatisfaction with results, are the natural and inevitable effects of the newspaper correspondent's accounts of his early movements written in his interest. More folly, more bluster, more braggadocio have not been seen since the ghort before the first battle of Bull Run.—Boston Transcript.

Who are the Propert The getters up of the Convention at Cleveland, which meets to morrow, have done a very cool thing. For some weeks they have been advertising a call "to the people of the United States" to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, there "to colored troops passed through Baltimore to-day for the seat of war, passing directly over the same ground that our Massachusetts soldiers did three years ago.

They were not in the least molested, and as they were much in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested, and as they were not in the least molested to be further than the state of the proping of this call. It announces that the meeting "this been called to the state of the proping of this call. It announces that the meeting "this been called the meeting "this been called the meeting "the transcript," and adds: "It is open to any moninal transcript, and the state of the proping of the meeting by their presence." Upon this understand this matter, and the state of the

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington May 31-11.25 P. M.

direction of Mechanicaville." Six refugees from Biciamond reported that Grant was on the Mechanicaville turnpile, fourteen miles from Richmond, yesterday, that they heard the firing, and that Grant was diving Lee.

A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday in Richmond to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned, and that the Magron advocated surrender, and was put into Castle Thunder.

The enemy stracked my lines yesterday, and were repulsed. To-day they have been demonstrating against my works on Spring Hill, on the easterly side of the Appomatox, but are repulsed.

Nothing further since my telegram of this evening from Gen. Grant.

New York, May 31. The World says it has infor-mation, not proper to publish at this time, giving full letails of highly important movements now laking place on the Peninsula. In the meantime, news of the most important character may be expected at any

the most important character may be expected at any mothers.

The World's Bermuda Hundred correspondent says Petersburg papers officially announce Beauregard's loss in his fights with Gen. Buller, as 3040 wounded and in the hospital. The number killed is not counsted. They also state that the people of Georgia, since the advance of Sherman, have great difficulty in procuring food and clothing.

The Herald's correspondent, dating May 20th, says what forces Gen. Beauregard has not sent to Lee are in our front, strongly intrenched. Gen. Winder, when has had charge of Richmond prisoners, has alinted his quarters to Goldsboro, N. C. The Union prisoners have all been moved from Libby Prison.

The Richmond Examiner of the 25th inst., states that great gloom prevails in the city, caused by the closing of all the stores, shops, &c., for the purpose of bringing into the service all men capable of bearing arms. The finnilles of the poor militia, it says, continue to mingle anathems and terms with they borrowed crasts, against those in authority. The people have grown sick of the wrongs inflicted upon them within the brief space of a few weeks, and you can be sure that they will treasure them up.

Double works Christo Schler as follows:

Near Clarksville, in Natchitoches parish, several of our officers halted at a plantation owned by a full-blooded negro woman, about forty-Bre years old; whom lighter colored negroes salue as their mistress, to gratify a curtosity which prompted us all to look upon and converse with a negro slaveholder. Groups of slave women and children were around her door, gazing at the Yankees and chatting familiarly with those inclined to converse with them. One of these negro women was asked where her husband was, "Gone wid de Yankees," was the reply. "Are you not sorry that your husband has gone?" To this she rejoined, "No, massa, "me bery glad he tink so much of the white man as to fight for him." Her self-satisfaction that her John was going to fight for the white man provoked a peal of laughter, it was so contrary to the theory of many others that the white men were fighting for the nigger.

It was intimated to her that possibly she might desire to get rid of John, so that she could take another husband; but this idea she scouted indgrantly, because they were both" "Gospel niggers." Beliga saked to what church she belonged, she replied, to the Baptist. "Where is the church?" was the next question. With great gravity and seriousness she replied, "In my heart, Massa."

"In my heart, Massa."

FEABVUL ACCIDENT. The Lowell News of May 31, says that on the same day, as Mrs. Milton Aldrich was driving a horse up Middlesex street from Central, the animal became frightened while approaching the railroad track, and dashed along to the track of the northern road, at the same time that an engine and tender were being backed up. The man at the station endeavored to grasp the horse, but without success, and the animal passed partially over the track; then turning to the right, upset the carriage and threw Mrs. Aldrich out towards the track. Her right arm was run over by the rear wheels of the tender, severing it so that it merely hung by the flesh to the remaining portion; her left arm was severely torn above the elbow, from contact with some portion of the tender; several of her teeth were knocked out, her iji cut, and her head severely bruised. The physicians called, we learn, have decided amputation of both arms necessary—the right above, and the left below the elbow. Her condition is critical, fears being entertained that she may not withstand the shock to her system occasioned by the sad affair.—Boston Journal.

The A Montreal dispatch gives some particulars of the death of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. He was engaged in playing a game of billiards at St. Lawrence Hall, with Mr. Feldman, when he sudddenly complained of weakness, and sat down on a sols. Dr. Turner of the Scot's Fusilect Guards, and Dr. Fallon, both living at St. Lawrence Hall, and Dr. Sutherland, were promptly by his side, but he vt once became insensible, and expired in a few minutes.

U. S. Senate, May 27. The joint resolution to amend the charter of the City of Washington was taken up, and the amendment allowing persons to be registered as roters who have heretofore borne arms, without distinction of color, was rejected by twenty against eighteen. The joint resolution was then adopted, and returned to the house.

THE THELES TURNED. The widow of the late Ex-President John Tyler has written to President Lin-coln complaining that Gen. Wild has arrested a slave owner who had been flogging his female chattels, and that the General had had him tied, and permitted the women to repay the blows with interest. Mrs. Tyler is indignant that a Virginia gentleman should have been treated thus.

Refugees who arrived in Washington, on Friday, from Richmond, state that during the operations of our army at Spottsylvania, Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, becoming alarmed, started to leave Richmond, but were prevented by the rictous demonstrations of the citizens, wno insisted that as the government prevented them from leaving, it should remain also.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE CAP OF LIBERTY. Some

dead letter, but why keep it there?

Zinc. A large proportion of the public may not be aware that the use of zinc vessels for domestic purposes, is extremely dangerous. Vinegar, cider, wine, and in fact all acids which have remained in zinc, become poisons more or less violent; this is even the case with milk, which contains a powerful acid, termed acid lactique. Various cases of sickness and coile, and even many deaths of young children, have occurred, the cause of which has been clearly traced to the use of milk that has been in contact with this metal.

metal.

**The Gifts to Yale College recently have reactized the munificent sum of \$480,000 via. Elisavorth bequest, \$90,000; Joseph B. Sheffield, \$100,000 is She selvo has another for restoring grey hair to its maturity bequest, \$90,000; Joseph B. Sheffield, \$100,000 is She selvo has summary to have be selvo at the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her summary of the world \$285 freemason lodges with \$50,000 active members, and nearly \$0,000,000 non-active, or who have withdrawn.

**There are in the world \$285 freemason lodges with \$50,000 active members, and nearly \$0,000,000 non-active, or who have withdrawn.

BOARDING.

**

"AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC." It being a wellthe 5th Cavalry, and their families are left with us, whi their husbands, brothers and fathers have gone to upho the honor of our flag, there will be a demand for all or

heak on the above subject as follows:

At Gilmore Hall, Raynham, Sunday, June 5, at 2, P. M " Baptist Church, Taunton, "

COLLECTIONS BY E. H. HEYWOOD Feltonville, \$3 ; Northboro', 7 15; South Natick, 2 48 ; est Boylston, 75c ; Lowell, 10 00.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will attend a Yearly Meetis of the Friends of Progress in Middle Granville, N. Y. on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June; and lecture in Wash-ington and Saratoga counties, N. Y., till July 1st.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to

Nomen and Children.

References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. ce hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

randish, agel 63.; for many years a member of the First ndependent Baptist Church in Joy Street, and justly re-garded by all her nequalitationees as advoted Christian. At Cambridgeport, May 18, Louisa, only daughterfol

In Brooklyn, N.Y., on the afternoon of the lith ult., Harnier, wife of William H. Burleigh, Eq. She was one among the early Abollitionists. She never failered in her devotion to the cause of freedom, but cheerfully and bravely, according to her ability and her opportunities, bore her part in the strife with oppression both by her seedal influence, and by her pen. Her end was calm and peaceful, and her bereaved friends feel assured that her emandiated spirit has heard the heavenly benediction—" Inamuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."—A. S. Standard.

Portrait of William Lloyd Garrison.

THE subscriber has in preparation a large and elegant lithographic Portrait of Mr. Garrison, from an original crayon drawing by Thomas M. Johnston, which he believes he is safe in asserting will be, in all respects, the most satisfactory portrait of this distinguished advocate of impartial freedom ever offered to the public. Size of print 2T by 27 inches. Price \$1.50 for India Profe copies, which will be sent by mail, free of postage, or receipt of price.

A liberal discount to agents.

CHARLES H. BRAINARD.

May 20.

A. J. GROVER. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, St. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Special attention given to securing and collecting WENDELL PRILLIPS, Esq., Boston.
A. L. PAINE, Esq., Suffolk Bank, do.
FARWELL, FIELD & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
STEVENS & BARNUM, Washington, D. C.

May 20. TWO VALUABLE PAMPHLETS.

I WENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the year ending May, 1861.

PROCEEDINGS of the American Anti-Slavery Society at its Third Decade, held in the city of Philadelphia, Dec, dd and 4th, 1883. With an Appendix; and a catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications, in America, from 1750 30

1863. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office 221 Washington Street, Boston.

()/~~~)(/

A LL interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 1, seven ceuts; Nos. 1 and 2, twelve cents. No. 2, explains the Phonographic Alphabet, given above, and all the more general principles of the Art. Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM,

Dec. 1. 1y New York.

THE RED SEA PREEDMEN,

STIRRING Sermon for the Times; unsectarism, untrammeled and progressive, bearing upon the activities of the Church and the presperities of the Nation.

By Rev. ALEXANDE CLARK, Editor of "Clark's School Visitor," and Junior Pastor of the Church of the New Testament, Philadelphia.

A handsome pamphlet. Price 10 cents. 31 a dosen, Buy it, read it, and send it to a seldier. Address.

1308 Circetant street, Philadelphia.

April 15.

GAS FIXTURES GAS FLATUKES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mesers. H. B. Stanwood & Co's, now flowers. Shreve, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES, JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES;

n the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops closifed, leaks stopped, that the stopped, the fixtures done over, and that Glasses of all kinds furnished at shorp noise. Also far Enriess of all kinds approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up for Parties. Shop under the Mariboro Hotel. Orders may be left at Messrs. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 132 Charles street, Boston.

NELSON IL PERKINS.

Refers to Shreve. Stanwood & O.

Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co Oct. 30—1y IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing,

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed from
232 Washington Street, to
NO. 31 WINTER STREET.

Where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has for many years made the hasher study, and is sure there are noise to exoch her is not completed in the study, and is sure there are noise to exoch her is not she has result, and is sure there are noise to exoch her is not she has her study, and is sure there are noise to exoch the form that of any one slee, being made from the routh a bark which does not grow in this sountry, and the routh a bark which does not grow in this country, and the is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from imming grow, another for restorative.

using the Accountance, the state of the stat

ton, de a

rorig sihe we sion with the mid the came the following the following

Boetry.

For the Liberator. ARABEL'S CHOICE.

BY AUGUSTA COOPER KINBALL

She sat at the feet of her mother-And her delicate hand played listlessly With a lock of her glossy hair.

Her cheeks sweet pink was slumbering Under a voil of snows; But up through the wonderful whitenes But up through the wonderfu Came suddenly out a rose.

And a burning ray shot into
The depths of either eye,
As a sunbeam, vexed with cloud,
Leape at last into open sky.

And her budded red mouth trembled Till the dimples came-to see

What honey thoughts, in the central cell

Of her spirit, there could be.

And the beautiful, still disturbance, The mother's glance had caught: Arabel, daughter, give me The words of your present thought?

"But the thought has mirgored itself, And your voice I hardly need; For I know the interpretations,— They are easy signs to read. "In the restless tint of the cheek, In the glowing eyes above, In the red lip's nervous tremble, I can trace the work of Love.

"Far back as I can remember,
The god betrayed his will
In the self-same way; and red and white
Are Capid's colors still. "But an auxious thought creeps blindly In my heart, and cannot rest;

In my heart, and cannot rest; For the soul of a mother longs to know Who her daughter loves the best.

" Is it he with the hurried footstep, Who at twilight comes to call, And drops his high imperiousness, Like a cloak, in the outer hall?

"The glossy badge of his manhood's prime "The glossy badge of his manhout prime Waves darkly adown his breast; And he kieses your hand in a reverent way, More tender than all the rest.

"With a knowledge judicial, wide, profound, He sits in a judge's chair ; And the world has ever a garment of praise For such wise men to wear.

"Or perhaps 'tis the merchant, who sent a gift On your birth-day—a pearl-set ring; And he takes back the cost every Saturday eve, In the ballads you play and sing. "And his tongue, like a word-threaded shuttle

Weaves nothing but praise to please;
And he looks in your face till your fingers miss,
And tremble along the keys.

"His wares, and his heaped-up merchandise, Shut out the light of the sun; He can buy the smile of the people— Is it Love's smile he has won?

" It may be the man just over the way When you think of his rold you can easy forget The silver that's in his hair. What is it that draws and knits your brow,

Whenever you hear the creak
Of his shining boots in the passage?
What is it that fires your chook?"

Then Arabel cleaned her forehead From the faintest shade of a frown ; On a crimson rose in the carpet The light of her eyes fell down.

And the smile swooned off about her lips, And she spoke with a timid voice :
"My mother will wonder—condemn,
And never approve my choice. "The royal one that my scul enthrones

A king, by Love's own crown, No title of honor has stretched his name, He wears no ermined gown. "The badge of his promising manhood

Is neither on lip nor chin; But it flashes out at his glorious eyes From its sacred place within.

"He has no wealth heaped up in the square, Or waiting at wharf or strand; The coin in his slender purse is earned

By a hard and sun-burnt hand.

"With that man's purse, just over the way, but, counting his virtues, in lieu of gold, He, too, is a millionaire.

"Had he lingered in these still valleys, He would not have given a kiss, Or ever have ventured a word of love! From last year's Spring till this.

"But walking, a year ago to-day, In the country, under the shade, Where the locust trees as sentinels stood Along the cool arcade,

I heard the hoofs of his goodly steed Come galloping down the lane and suddenly pause beside me, As the rider drew the rein.

And he leaped to the ground, and raised his cap From his brow, and his white lips broke Apart with a word of tenderness He never before had spoke :

Sweet, I am going! Tyranny's cloud Is darkening Liberty's sun; And only by arms as stout as mine Is Freedom's victory won.

"Your country is perilled ; I could face The enemy's gun and spear Setter than your pure looks, bel And the shame of idling here.

"For you there are hands brimful of gold, my hand is not worthy enough To touch your dainty shoe "Yet it's just the hand, with its roughened palm,

The bond of the slave to break;
And I know it is strong to battle for Right, Through God and your sweet sak

"New England reared, it is Liberty's cause I hold all claims ab ity's weal ranks upper And duty is more than love.

"I looked in his eyes, and their luminous depth-The fire of the hero caught;
And I looked till I saw that his soul was clear From the trace of a selfish thought.

"My mother ! I shook with reveres In the light of that ope and brow;
For the soul that I thought I loved before,
I knew that I worshipped now.

"Then his white lips stole the purple of mine, In a long and clinging kiss; And mine have moved with a sweeter smile, From that day's hour till this.

"Then he sprang to his steed, and I heard the sound And he waved his hand as he passed from sight, At the end of the Locust lane. Of its galloping hoofs age

I stood in a dream, and felt how grand The heart of a youth could be.
Whose love for Humanity over-topped.
His ardent love for me.

"My whole soul's love, my mother, Forever is won to the brave, Forever is won to the brave, be could purchase a slave-freed country. Though bought with blood and a grave-Then Arabel ceased, and her mother laid A hand on her daughter's hair; And a tide of thought rose up within, Till it bubbled over in prayer:

Heaven give American mothers A treasure he great as mine !
For the soul of a patriot daughte
I bless thee, Father divine!"
Croydon, N. H.

Selections.

BRIG. GEN. R P. BUCKLAND.

Last week we laid before our readers a letter from F. W. Bingham, also a statement of S. M. Wheaton, in relation to a charge made in the Cleve-land Leader by a correspondent, "A. D. O.," that General Buckland, in the district of Memphis, Tennessee, had delivered up to slavery two colored children. This charge was put out about the 1st of March. At the time we pronounced the statement untrue; because we had been personally acquainted with RALPIR P. BUCKLAND since the fall of 1840, doing business, and conversing with him ment untrue; because we had been personally acquainted with RALPH P. BUCKLAND since the fall of 1840, doing business, and conversing with him almost daily, and we have ever known him to be an open and determined anti-slavery man, from principle. We were willing to assert that no power in the land could compel him to return to bondage any man, woman or child, that the law of the land, or "order of the President," or of the "War Department," had made free. No! The story was gotten on for the purpose of shandering General Buckland. There are thousands of men in Ohio who have known General Buckland for ten to twenty-five years, who wanted no evidence from him in the case. Previous character, conduct, manly decision, a life-long reputation "known and read of all, umny of the basest character; with such, the name of General Buckland is untarnished.

Since our last issue, a letter has been received by

of General Buckland is untarnished.
Since our last issue, a letter has been received by
D. L. June, of this place, from General Buckland,
which letter was handed to us last Tuesday evening,
by Mr. June, together with the following note:

by Mr. June, together with the following note:

FREMONT, May 17, 1864.

Mr. Kerler:—I received the following letter from General Buckland, last evening. It came to me under these circumstances. When the seventy-second O. V. I. left (April 5th) for Memphis, I requested Dr. Rice to express to the General my wish, in common with others, that he should consent to allow his name to come before the Congressional Convention as a candidate for nomination. His letter is in answer to my request. It so completely vindicates the General from the slanderous charges made against him, that I take the liberty of sending it to you entire, for publication.

Respectfully yours,

D. L. JUNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS, TENN. MEMPHIS, May 8, 1864.

D. L. June, Esq.—My Old Friend:

Dr. Rice told me you expressed a desire that I should write to you, which I intended to have done before now, but I have been extremely busy. I understand that my name has been talked about some as a candidate before the Congressional Nominating Convention, and, as a consequence, persons opposed to my nomination have used against me a communication published in the Cleveland Leader, signed "A. D. O." accusing me of surrendering into slavery three colored children. That communication was malicious, and contained many falsehoods. My attention was called to it some time ago, but I did not suppose that my reputation at home could sifer from the statements of an anonymous newspaper correspondent. My sentiments upon the subject of slavery have been freely expressed for many years, and have undergone no change, except in intensity against the institution. There has been no time, during the last heenty years, that any carthly power could D. L. June, Esq.-My Old Friend: and have undergone no change, except in intensity against the institution. There has been no time, during the last theony years, that any earthly power could compet or induce me to aid in forcing a fugilitie clave back into stavery. I have never done such a thing, end never will. Since I have been in command of the District of Memphis, I have not in any way, officially or otherwise, recognized the relation of master or slave. The only restraint upon the colored people here is exercised by the Government of the United States. No one has been compelled to remain with his or her former master to my knowledge. The colored children referred to had been ordered by General Hurlburt to be left with Dr. Wheaton, as an act of humanity towards the children. In the absence of General Hurlburt, they were forcibly taken away, in violation of General Hurlburt's order, and against the wishes and best interest of the children themselves. They were not held or treated as slaves, but were being educated and kindly treated in every respect. There was a mutual attachment between the children and Dr. Wheaton's family. An adopted daughter of Dr. Wheaton having a children them selves are the search and not be the children and Dr. Wheaton's family. An adopted daughter of Dr. Wheaton having a children them selves a great and in the color many the children and Dr. Wheaton's family. treated in every respect. There was a mutual attachment between the children and Dr. Wheaton's family. An adopted daughter of Dr. Wheaton having no children, took great pains in teaching them to read, sing, and in religious exercises. The father had enliated as a soldier, and the mother was in the contraband camp, the worst place in the wide world for children. Knowing hees facts, I ordered the children to be taken to Dr. Wheaton's, not as slaves, for slavery does not exist here, but as an act of humanity and duty towards the children. I would have done the same thing if the children had been white. The question of slavery had nothing to do with it. Dr. Wheaton pledged himself, and offered to give bonds to produce the children whenever the authorities should call for them. His residence is within my picket lines, and within range of the guns of Fort Fickering. One of the children is the child of a white man, and not of the husband of the mother. These children are very intelligent, and are contented and happy at Dr. Wheaton's. It would have been a great outrage upon these children to have allowed them to be forced into that contraband camp. I never did a more righteous act in my life, and if that is an objection to my going to Congress, when understood, then I have no desire to go. I entered the service with the determination to do my duty under all circumstances, regardless of personal considerations, and shall continue to act upon that principle as long as I continue in the service. I desire the good opinion of my friends at home, but I cannot sacrifice duty or principle to obtain it. My friends must do as they think best under the circumstances, about presenting my name to the convention.

Yours, truly, husband of the mother. These children are very intelligent, and are contented and happy at Dr. Wheaton's. It would have been a great outrage upon these children to have allowed them to be forced into that contraband camp. I never did a more righteous act in my life, and if that is an objection to my going to Congress, when understood, then I have no desire to go. I entered the service with the determination to do my duty under all circumstances, regardless of personal considerations, and shall continue to act upon that principle as long as I continue in the service. I desire the good opinion of my friends at home, but I cannot sacrified duty or principle to obtain it. My friends must do as they think best under the circumstances, about presenting my name to the convention.

Yours, truly,

R. P. BUCKLAND.

We trust now that the Cleveland Leader, the Oberlin News, the Boston Liberator, and other papers that have contained slanders against General Buckland, will be ready to the him justice, and publish the stayment here made in the Justice.

Yours, truly, R. P. BUCKLAND.

We trust now that the Cleveland Leader, to Oberlin News, the Boston Liberator, and other papers that have contained slanders against General Buckland, will be ready to do him justice, and publish the statement here made in the Journal. We wish also this other fact to be understood, that General Buckland has not written and sent the letter above quoted with a view to or a thought of having it published; but, conscious of having done right, he was prepared to let the slander die of its own poison. was prepared to let the slander die of its own poison. Northern Ohio, the Ninth Congressional District, and Sandusky county particularly, have stronger reasons than before to be proud of their fellow-citizen—General R. P. Buckland.—Fremont Journal.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Apart from the prestige given to the Fair by the attendance upon the introductory exercises of the President of the United States, there was a personal significance in his visit which is a subject for congratulation. The heartiness with which he was welcomed, and the unbounded applause with which he was greeted, contrasted so broadly with the antagonism which he avoided encountering on his first pasage through the city after his election, that he must have been keenly and gratefully impressed with the change. The transformation that has been wrought in sentiment, in the course of three years, is so great and so striking, that Mr. Lincola could not refrain from alluding to it. The community which, three years ago, objected to the transit of United States volunteers through their city, are now engaged in and so assessed in the common of United States, years ago, objected to the transit of United States, years ago, objected to the transit of United States, years ago, objected to the reity, are now engaged in volunteers through their city, are now engaged in the humane work of adding to the comfort and efficient their city and their cit

the humane work of adding to the comfort and emciency of the soldiers.

It is very evident that the personal good qualities for which the President is distinguished honesty, sincerity, simplicity, and native goodness of heart for the same time that he raises to have won largely upon the esteem and affection of our clizens. The tributes of respect and admiration accorded were as genuine and cordial as the same time that he raises to Heaven a paternal hand praying for mercy upon that people, sustains with the other stalwart arm the standard of the war.

The book you ask—five hundred thousand havon-the standard appearance, oxidencing not so much his the armiting it on the fields of America. Each batterial than the standard of the war.

The book you ask—five hundred thousand havon-tree frequent and numerous and the standard of the war.

responsibility be is obliged to bear, awakened the sympathy of all, while the characteristic humor and cheerfalness which support him in his heaviest trials afforded a well-grounded trust that his health may not sink under the pressing weight of his duties. The hearty responses and plaudits which were given to the successive points in his address show how consunant with his own feelings, opinions, and wishes, are those of our people. When some enthusiastic individual proposed three cheers for the President of the United States, they were given with an energy and zest that had a meaning. They implied conductes in his past integrity, and trust in his future efforts. They implied a wish to be guided by his counsel and governed by his wisdom, during another term of office. They meant to cast no reflection upon other statesmen and patriots, but to express satisfaction with him.

"Others, good, perhaps, as he
There may be;
Have we tried them in the war-time's flame?
Do we know if they will stand,
Heart in hand,
Seeking for the Right, in Heaven's name?

Let the Nation ask him, then,

Once again
To hold the rudder in this stormy sea.
Tell him that each sleepless night,
Dark to light,
Ushers in a morning for the Free.

"Let us not forget our rude
Gratitude!
But lend our servant the poor crown we may!
Give him four more years of toil,
Task and moil,
Knowing God shall crown him in His day."
—Rellimers America

SPANISH OPINIONS OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

Below we give a very interesting correspondence between the liberals of Catalonia, in Spain, and Carolina Coronado de Perry, wife of our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, a Spanish lady of great accomplishments and genius. The ode referred to in the correspondence was addressed by Mrs. Perry, or, as she is more commonly called, Carolina Coronado, to Mr. Lincoln on his inauguration, before the war broke out, but full of anticipations of the universal liberty which is now the assured fruit of the war. These give to the verses of the Spanish poetess an almost prophetic character, and the subjoined correspondence should be read with a reference to this interesting circumstance.—N. Y. Evening Post.

LETTER OF THE CATALAN LIBERALS. BARCELONA, October, 1863.

LETTER OF THE CATALAN LIBERALS.

BARCELONA, October, 1863.

To the Lady Donna Carotina Coronado de Perry.

"Dear Madam: The profound and affectionate admiration with which you inspire us moves us to address you these lines. It is long since we knew, through your beautiful poetry, your delicate sentiments, and through your critical writings, the elevation of your ideas. Report has brought to our ears the fame of your private virtues, and your ode to the immortal Lincoln has shown us that that tender heart of the poetess and the mother, always ready to respond to the softest emotions, is capable also of kindling heroically to the ideas of liberty, of country, and of fraternity.

We who now address you are the same who not long since sent a felicitation to President Lincoln, covered with hundreds of signatures for his decree of emancipation of the slaves, done on the 1st of January of this year. But as there are also among ourselves some who raise altars to covetousness, it would be very grateful to us that from the bosom of our own society, there should arise a voice pure, chaste, but sensitive and thrilling, which, operating by its divine influence in our families, should draw all sympathies towards the unfortunate slaves.

If the indifferent; if those who by weakness might be inclined to wrong; should hear sounding in their ears the sweet voice of an affectionate mother; the inspired voice of the poetess; the earnest voice of the honored matron; the energetic and burning voice of the priestess of the free; oh, what consolation, what hope, what virtue might we not promise to ourselves!

You are the person to work this prodigy—you who feel and love, and know how to inspire others with hope, what virtue might we not promise to ourselves!

You are the person to work this prodigy—you who feel and love, and know how to inspire others with hope, what virtue might we not promise to ourselves!

You are the person to work this prodigy—you who feel and love, and know how to inspire others with hope, what virtue might we n

one another.

Whatever be the point of view which you select, it will be good for those who desire what you desire as to the future of those who in America are unfortunate because they are not white.

We do not invoke the rights of humanity, nor the blood already shed, to induce you to do for Spain this great service. You have children, lady, and the class of workingmen will thank you with its thousands of hearts, for the doctrine of that book which

it will cherish as a treasure for the education of its children.

From this moment we give you the most hearty thanks, for the hopes which your delicate sentiments permit us to entertain; meantime we wait that the invaluable fruit of your labors may reach our hands. Your admirers and most affectionate servants, Mariano Vaque, Paul Armengol, Josè Maria Torres, Joè Anselmo Clavè Josè, Pirol, Narciso Monturiol, Joaquin Maria Capdevila, Jaime Ferres, Federico Borios, Joaquin Font Vila, Fernando Mavigo, and many hundreds more, whose signatures we do not repeat."

REPLY OF CAROLINA CORONADO.

" To Don Marino Vaque, Don Paul Armengol

men in whose hearts the political political men in whose hearts the political political men in whose hearts the political poli

You, men in what are no other passion has ever strug are now strugging as no other passion has ever strug gled—will you be satisfied with what a woman ca-gled—will you be satisfied words to speak of that in

gled—will you be satisfied with what a woman can say? Can a woman find words to speak of that injustive, mepress of all the iniquities, which consents that men should sell other men, without fear of God or respect to the name of Christianity?

If my book were to be read only by women, I should be bold to write; but it must be read by you, and you are the free men of Catalonia, vanguard of ideas in Spain, to whom nothing new could be said, and who would not be satisfied without something new.

and who would not be satisfied without something new.

A poem is a song, and it may be uttered by a woman or a bird. The book you demand is a work for the historian, for the philosopher, for the statesman; and even with all these qualities, I doubt whether it would suffice to explain the scandal it is for humanity, that still in this age there should be one single slave upon the earth.

For this, our brothers of America, generous men, warriors, unjeiding beroce, whose laurels shade the whole line from the Potomac to the Mississippi, fight on till the liberty of the slaves is achieved.

For this, you hear the thunder of that monstrous artillery, whose horrible hail destroys in a single day the fruit whether, in many years, many thousands of mothers have given to their country.

For this, a handred thousand sons, who before lived tranquil in the warmth of the family firesides, lie to-day under the cold earth of the fields of Virginia.

their eternal mark in that great press of the republic.

Fix your eyes on the signs which the telegraph continually brings us; count the battles and learn to know the armies. See how to the formidable hosts of the North gather from all the world soldiers of different races, of distinct kingdoms, and of distant climes—Spaniards, Germans, French, Britons, Hungarians—suojects and princes—all todo battle for the holy cause of emancipation.

In our own beautiful Cadix was born the avenger of Maryland, terror of the armies of Lee, who, in one sole battle, gained the renown which, from the seas of America, has come wave over wave till it reaches the shores of Spain. From Europe went those illustrious princes, sons of a king of France, whose gallant deeds in years so young have touched the hearts of the American matrons. From Europe went the valiant Schurz, bright apparition from the mists of Germany, who hears the rattle of bullets, as he heard the clapping of hands when his ardent eloquence roused the people of New York.

Look at New Orleans, yielding to the facet of the courageous Farragut.

whites may not be ashamed in the presence of the negro.

For those negroes are no longer slaves; they are brave soldiers who defend their country, following the banner of the Republic; and if their faces darken the ranks, their bones whiten the fields of battle. Ah, that those fields might not again be covered with flowers to be wet with blood and tears!

Your vows for that beloved land where I had no cradle, but where I shall have my sepulchre, come to mingle with my own, and united will go to America, and will there be welcomed by our brothers.

Do not fear for them. The North will be victorious. Hear what Seward, the grave diplomatist, announces. Hear the learned Summer—light of the American Senate. Yes, the North triumphs. Heaven protects its own justice. For the victory of slavery would be the establishment of injustice—would be the ruin of civilization, and the barbarism of the human race.

the ruin of civilization, and the parasimal of the ruin of civilization, and the parasimal of the ruin of the ruin

In guages; but the reason of their doing so, no Yankee, perhaps, has ever yet guessed. It is because, to their ignorant and deluded followers, there is something awfully imposing in a dead language say; in gor inscription. Should they see or hear the same sentiment in English, they would scarcely not tice it. But having seen it in Latin, they will not rest until they find some one who can interpret it, and then they will mentally repeat the translation until it becomes as familiar to them, and more sacred, in their estimation, than any of the Ten Commandments. To give all the inscriptions on these cards would be tedious, but one or two of them and any prove interesting. On the cagle nearest the Capitol steps hung the ancient saying—"Due et decorum est pro patria mori," "it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country;" on another hung "pro rais et focis," or, "for our altars and our free sides."

There can be no doubt that the rebel leaders have succeeded by artifice and chicanery such as this in convincing many an unsophisticated youth that it is aweet and glorious to die for the Confederacy, and that they are fighting for their altars and our free sides," and many thousand more must be led to the slauphter before the terrible delusion is dispelled from the Southern mind.

Had their desceration of the monument ended here, they might perhaps be forgiven; but not a tithe of their sacrilege has yet been told. They most outrageously insulted the memory of the immortal Washington. They tied in his hand, rather in the hand of his statue, a long staff, from the top of which floated, insulting alike the Father of his Country and the pre air of heaven, a dirty rebel was the property of the statue, a long staff, from the top of which floated, insulting alike the Father of his Country and the pre air of heaven, a dirty rebel of the form the Southern mind.

Had their desceration of the monument ended here, they might perhaps be forgiven; but not a tithe of their sacrilege has yet been told. They more than the property o

low, racturing in stati, and bying in New mores.

An impulsive Irishmen, who had been forced into the militia then drawn up in the square, seeing the man fall, thoughtlessly shouted, "Be jabers, Washington gave him the shilalab—he will have nothing but the stars and sripes." The words had searesly passed the lips of the unfortunate man when he was sabred by his Captain; and, as he fell and after he had fallen, he was kicked by the chivalry around him—his companions-in-arms—and afterward dragged by the legs to the rear in a dying condition. It is almost a wonder that at this time there was not a resurrection at Mount Verson. The great

s spirit of the hero entombed there must have felt in the resigning its high post in heaven, and taking up the flesh again, to resent the meelt offered its earthy image by making it a standard-bearer for the infernal rebellion.

Demonstrations such as I have described have been common throughout the South ever since the war begun, and, tridling as they may appear to the Northern reader, they are not without their effect. They are designed to delude the weak and ignorant and each the rabble, by reminding them that Washington was a Southern man and a rebel. Speakers are always at hand to expaliate to the gaping crowd on the emblems before them, and to stuff them with sophistry that they should be proud to be called rebels because Washington was a rebel; that all rebels must be right because Washington was right; and that the position of the rebel States toward the Federal Government is analogous to that occcupied by this country toward Great Britain in 76. To the Southern people such comparisons are not odious.

They never reason or reflects. They take the law

whose gallant deeds in years so young have touched the hearts of the American matrons. From Europe went the valiant Schure, bright apparition from the mists of Germany, who hears the rattle of bullets, as he heard the clapping of hands when his ardent el oquence roused the people of New York.

Look at New Orleans, yielding to the fleet of the courageous Farragut.

Look at Charleston burning under the fire of skillful Gillmore. See the invincible Grant, whose army, like a huge, serpent, winds round the fortress of Vickaburg, and takes captive forty thousand slaveholders, breaking the chains of the Mississippi; and there you have the book of emancipation.

As to slavery. Jefferson Davis, when he wrote in his insolent Constitution the right to tavery, wrote its last page—wrote its epitaph. Slavery was an inquity, suffered because of the relicatance of the people to provoke bloody wars; but when Davis, like that resplendent angel of evil; roes in arms, its the trapelendent angel of evil; roes in arms, and the resplendent angel of evil; roes in arms, and the trapelendent angel of evil; roes in arms, and the trapelendent angel of evil; roes in arms, and the trapelendent angel of evil; roes in arms, and the trapelendent angel of evil; roes in arms, and the trapelendent angel of evil; roes in arms, and the wrote white and black; and then—if you ask me for a bynns—we will all sing it.

That will be the world's brightest day, and my heart melts to think of the delight of the poor negroes when the children who sleep the sleep of infancy will not awake to be sold by the merchants of black skins—tanners* of human kind.

No—let there be no books written upon slavery—be urt those which exist, so that our children and the children of the negroes may not least nights.

No the proper is reduced to the people of the world's brightest day, and my heart The Messrs. Laird, whatever may be their politics—a point with which I have nothing to do—have no right to go to war with any power in friendly relations with Her Majesty. (Cries of 'Oh!' and cheers.) The power of going to war is one of the prerogatives of the crown, and it is not a privilege of the Messrs. Laird, however repectable they may be as shipbuilders. Yet I have no heaitation in saying that the Messrs. Laird had it in their power to commit this country in bostifities with the United States of America, and it was nothing but the vigilance of the government—what the noble Earl describes as their over-vigilance—which prevented those respectable gentlemen from involving us in a war with the Northern States. (Hoar, hear.) In arguing this question, I must state many things which the noble Earl; in his long and able speech, has enterly omitted, and 'the first of those matters is the existence of the Foreiga Enlistment Act."

Defending the conduct of the English Ministry at

Defending the conduct of the English Ministry at some length, Earl Russell remarked —

some length Earl Russell remarked—

"The only thing with which I should be disposed to reproach myself in the present case is the degree of the credulity with which I received the assurances that were made, that the iron-clads were not intended for the Confederate States. The Collector of Customs at Liverpool, Mr. Edwards, said he believed it never was intended to use them for that purpose. The law officers, on his authority, took the same view. I was at first disposed to share that opinion, but evidence was poured in on me which there was no resisting, and I am convinced that the vessels were originally built for the Confederate States."

The concluding portion of his speech is as follows, and will be read with great interest, since it is the nearest approach to an expression of sympathetic interest in the result of the present war, which the Earl has permitted to escape his lips:—

bosom a new world crowned with glory, would go segain to sink it in the waters to avoid its ignominy. Accept, my friends, the expression of my affection, and the gratitude with which I am yours, &c.

ACROLINA. CORONADO.

MADRID, January 1st, 1864.**

*Theory. There is something inexplicably deprently to this guilted, which can hardly be given in Regitab. Though the figure of speech, which makes "a smaller, was not unknown to us who formerly learned Wildom's way in New England, still the prejudies which in Spain makes the cocupation of the tanner rile, and tanner which have not compared to the public executioner, comes that of the backers and tensers, their brethren Every other occupation. Window to such the standing of the peblic executioner, comes that of the backers and tensers, their brethren Every other occupation. Window acceptation, it more representable than these.—[Tharmanators.]

THE RIOHMOND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Washington Monument, as the reader who has seen it knows, is an elegant structure, both in design and artistic finish. It stands in the centre of a circular base about twenty-five feet in diameter, and consists of a column about fifteen feet in height, mounted on a polyonal pelestal, or star. On the top of the column is a statue of the lather of his country, on horseback. On each projecting angle of the star, are placed large eagles, standing on blocks of stone.

On the breast of each of the revolutionary here see surrounding Washington is a placard quoting some of his distinguished sayings in the days that fried meri's souls. As a sample, on the breast of Dr. Franklin, quoted from his remarks in that first American Congress, is written, "Independence will care that she was a consideration of the colours of the content of the port of the content of the

the conscience and judgment of the world?

But many of our slaveholders are loyal, and were all the time opposed to the webellion, and they have lost half they owned, as their property was in slaves. Granted. But is there any reason why the loyal slaveholders should possess any peculiar exemption from the losses and calamities of the war? Unless we are prepared to pay all the losses that the war has occasioned to loyal men, we do not see how we can fairly make an exemption of one class, and pay the slaveholder, though his loyalty is unquestionable! What, shall the slaveholder, on account of whose class this war has been brought on, and the nation plunged into such vast losses—shall he alone demand to come out harmless from the wreck and ruin the war has brought upon the country? Must all other med, no matter how loyal and true, be stripped without remedy of their property and homes, be reduced from affluence to powerty, and the owners of slaves alone expect to be made whole, and saved from every loss?

The debt of Tennessee—a debt incurred for our magnificent State Capitol, our railroads, our turn-

pikes, all our internal improvements and publicing tutions—amounted to eighteen millions of dola We propose to repudiate all the debts incurred at the State was in rebellion, but we are not for liating the honest debt of eighteen millions, untell incurred. The debt incurred mately incurred. The debt incurred misses, legislation, and rebel issues of bank paper, togethe was the stealing of the school fund, bark raped to other effects of the people, by the trainer who surpred the government of the State, must be pudiated, and the latter restored, as far as as to year, as the property of the guilty legislation, bank officers, and guardians, and approprinting it.—Brownlow's Whig.

HORRORS OF THE RICHMOND PRINCE.

WASHINGTON, May a. The testimony of our relieved prisoners at Associate, before the Committee on the Condet of the War, goes to show that it is the practice of the War, goes to show that it is the practice of the authorities to subject our soldiers and offers we fall into their hands to physical and metal suffers impossible to describe.

authorities to subject our soldiers and officers he fall into their hands to physical and mental sufficial into their hands to physical and mental sufficial impossible to describe.

Many of those released from Richmond purest mow the appearance of living skeletons, fink now than skin and bone, some maimed for life, and mental states that the states of the states o

doubt that their emaciation and death are dear caused by the brutal treatment received while oners of war.

doubt that their emaciation and deah are deary caused by the brutal treatment received while proners of, war.

The testimony shows that the treatment received at Columbia and Dalton was far more busine that at Richmond.

The committee cannot resist the concluses, that these inhuman practices are the result of a determination on the part of the rivel authorities to reduce our soldiers, by privations and exposure, to set a condition that they never will be able to reduce fective service in the field. It is the result, the the massacre of Fort Pillow, of a predeternized point, They deem it evident that the rebel newspayer sitements, claiming for the prisoners the same treatment as their own soldiers, are glaring and subshift falsehoods, and say no one can for a moment to decived by such statements who will reflect that conditions, who when taken prisoners were stock healthy men, in the prime and vigor of life, pettly have died by hundreds under the treatment they have also grand rapid marches, and to offer abbon received, although required to perform no detied, camp or march, while the rebel soldiers are able unake long and rapid marches, and to offer abbon resistance in the field. They refer with price all satisfaction to the uncomplaining fortinde and sadiminished patriotism exhibited by our braw ne under all their privations, even in the hour of deat.

The chaplain says: "There is another thing! would wish to state. All the men, without any experition, among the thousands that have come to the hospital, have enever in a single instance expressed in the privation of the privati

eption, among the thousands that have come to the nospital, have never in a single instance expressed hospital, have never in a single instance expressed regret, not with standing the privations and suffring they have endured, that they entered their contributions are rice. They have been most loval, detend, as earnest. They said all they boped was just to fix and enter the ranks again, and meet their fees. It is a glorious record in the relation, in the deviction our men to their country. I do not think that he patriotism has ever been equalled in the history of the world."

WHY DISGUSTING?

The Louisville Journal speaks of what it calls "a very disgusting thing," namely, a placard said to have been recently issued by an officer recruiting negro troops in Kentucky. The Journal describe this disgusting thing:—

this disgosting thing:

"On the back of it are these words: 'Allslaves we made freemen by Abraham Lincoln, President of its United States, January J, 1868. Come, then, akk-bodied colored men, to the nearest United States comp, and fights for the stars and striped.' On the other saide was an engraving of a white officer in epatien, pointing a sword toward the sky with his right had, and grasping with his left the staff of the American figuractived. 'Erecdom to the slave,' an inger reheal here filled and surrounded by little niggers; the signs cathodinaster is reading an ewapaper, a big agree in coat and cap of indigo-blue, striking chains from his limbs of male and fermale slaves, and a larger repier rushing after a leader, whose color is designedly additinguishable, under the flag marked 'Unite' State regiment colored troops.' The placard teem some. This is the only scrap of evidence that the springs officer who got it up is not, whilst seeing is cour shame, stone-dead to all sense of it.'

The Journal ought to have explained with the

officer who got it up is not, whist seems we sharme, stone-dead to all sense of it."

The Journal ought to have explained why the placard is "disgusting." To call upon ablebodie men to fight for the stars and stripe is created as disgusting, except, perhaps, to the rebels it would be supported by the placard, of schools in the promise held out by the placard, of schools in the children shall be taught to read, or a man "children shall be taught to read or a man "children shall be taught to read or a man "children shall be taught to read or a man "children shall be taught to read or a man "children shall be taught to read or a man "children shall be taught to read or a man "children shall be taught to read or a man "children shall be taught to read or a man shall be taught to read or a man "children shall be taught to be dead to the shall be a man to comprehend. We think on the contrary, that his appeal does home shall be man to the people who can be tempted to make you hardship and facu death by the mere promise a liberty for themselves and schools for their children to the proper shall be the shall be the

THE QUALITIES OF THE NEGROES FOR SOL

THE QUALITIES OF THE NUBBULE VALUE TO DIERS.

In a recent edition of the Federalist, effect by John C. Hamilton, the son of the auther, and politished by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this rit, with the historical notice of the author of the Federalist, that the subject of employing colored troops, as early as the days of the American Remains (without the aid of any societies then for enactivation and the abolition of slavery) was certified with the most favorable impressions, concerned in the december of the property of the content of the content of the property of the content of the property of the content of the property of the pr

Georgia, for the raising of three thousand ablebded negroes, so warm as our forefathers were the rit the great theme of Civil Liberty and the Naral Rights of mankind.

"I am convinced," says Hamilton, "that the side human race is entitled to it, and that it cannot be human race is entitled to it, and that it cannot be wrenched from them without the blacket and goargraceted guilt. Civil liberty is only natural likety modified and secured by the sanctions of cirls with the sanctions of cirls. The negroes will make very excellent sidelers."

diers."

"The contempt," he writes to the President of Congress, "we have been taught to estrain for the blacks makes us fancy many things that are found to their freedom with their swords.

"This will secure fidelity, animate their corage, and, I believe, will have a good influence upon the who remain, by opening a door to their emancipation.

tion.

"This circumstance, I confess, has no small weight in inducing me to wish the success of the project for the dictates of humanity and true policy quality interest me in favor of this unfortunate class of men."

NEW NAME FOR A POPULAR LEYTUE of HRALTH. By Mrs. Dall, Author of "Woman under the Law," &c. [4ma; pap.) conts. SUNSHINE:

bor," "Woman under the Law, cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of the price. WALKER, WISE & CO.,

Truth 1 BOSTON.