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set are to be made, and all letters siary concerns of the paper are to be our raid,) to the General Agent. nts of a square and over inserted th

ests per line; less than a square, 75 cents

To Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Personal, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies and Michigan Personal Constant of the Constant of to receive successful on the Legentron.

"blowing gentlemen constitute the Timancial, be see not responsible for any debts of the "Wester Parities, Emergy Councy, Engage, and William L. Garneson, Ju.

VE LLOTD GARRISON, Editor,



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Tlay this down as the law of nations. I say that millary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municpal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;
and that, under that state of things, so far from its being
true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive
management of the subject, not only the President of
the Subject, not only the President of
THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ". . From the Instanthat the slavessiding States become the theatre of a war,
civile, sorytic, or foreign, from that instant the war powers
of Consumsi dylend to interference with the Institution of
larcety, its Wester Way in which it of an institution of
larcety, its Wester way in which is to CAN its institutions
were, finger a claim of indemnity for staves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to
a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I may it in a w

stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to as foreign power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war, ow of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and sure cases it on, according to this laws or war, and sure cases it on, according to this laws or war, and sure cases it on, according to the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions weep by the board, and santial powers takes yim a carry. When sure had the carry of the c

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in m array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman elpate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J.Q. Anarys

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 26.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1742.

Retuge of Oppression.

A LOST LEADER

Ever man has his seventh of March—the hour when he listens to the voices without rather than the work within when, like King David, he prefers to cent the people rather than to tribst in Israel's God, inserb boxs. He make the merchandise of truth; for the doubt the omnipotence of the Right, and therefore you compromise with error.

In an in this nation has held a higher moral net for a long period of time, in the public estimation, than William Lloyd Garrison. He has been loaded on as a true descendant of those body men of stath; but holdly attering what was given them with the has been publicly pointed out as a fixed at, whe light could no more be diamed or uncertain that he light of Jupiter of Mars.

Perloss position for any man to hold!

Gariese kest falten. The old man is no longer the prophet whom we revered. Drink with the wine plated specificacy—tasted now for the first time of the most of the most surface of the most surface of the most of the most surface of the most of the most surface of the surface of the most surface of the surface of the most surface of the most surface of the surface of the most surface of the surface of the most surface of the sur

African anti-slavery nervice from this Government. Mr. Garrison had substituted others, laudatory of 22 Government, and only faintly suggestive of more

ornes action.

It Pailips rase, and, in one of the most eloquent species that he ever delivered, arraigned the Admissions for its manifold shortcomings and infeaturable particular the light fives committed to its government was still be appeared as hour, but his argument was still most particular to the particular to the particular to the particular to his reset.

speed.

Solderly Mr. Garrison jumped up, and complaint with Mr. Phillips was taking up all the evening, what Mr. Thempson and he would not have an equil length of time to reply! Mr. Phillips at once at text, and Mr. Garrison came forward.

Ba was too much for the patience of a large portion of the soldence. "Phillips! Phillips! Free yeal." were shouted by thundreds of indignant test. Light with anger and mortified pride—"Did were well ann look so chopfallen?" whispered lying near us—Mr. Garrison tried in vain to address the solder with the people by a few quiet words, when Mr. Garrison tried that the rowdies with soldere were with the orator.

strong, with a cool insolence, said that the rowdies a stateme were with the orator.

It fairs such then made a partisan speech in favor die Lincoln, eulogizing him with as much unction as add offscholder, and attempted to make Mr. Palirs appear inconsistent by reading garbled extent with his previous speeches. Had Mr. Garrigan bad the comments of some of his sincere friends—That is infamous!" "How is it possible for fairing to be so unscrupulous?"—be might have midely found that he was buying the applause of stand at a most ruinous rate. In defending Lincoln, be emitted or glided over the acts for which his two should be branded with reprobation as adroit-its as ad politician. Mr. Raymond, of the New fr. Imar, has not been more unscrupulously skills. It did not mention the removals of Fremont, halv, Rackerans, and Hunter, as soon, as they were stardly for freedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, are the extendistion freedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, are the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, are the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, are the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, are the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, are the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, are the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, and the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, and the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, and the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, and the extendish conferedom; or the returnion of pro-slam, and the returnion of pro-slam of the returnion of the return soything that was unpleasant in the record inte. It was a speech thoroughly ungentle-diction, and unfair from beginning to end. ter_hissed—the mob kept their hisses for

a existent that this distinguished gentleman, in the least of the state of the stat attempting to debate our questions of the day

Mr. Phillips, in a few moments, cut Mr. Garrison's the Phillips, in a few moments, cut Mr. Garrison's state of commentary to the heart, by asserting the and commentary to the heart, by asserting it was used withing to stand by all his speeches, it was to be a state of the stat

ingh lay in that method; because the Gar-standard was undoubtedly higher than the ingreyithing pertaining to justice in politi-ted therefore their criticisms were preduc-venescial results. Sharp and angular, they mixable spurs for the slow-going hacks of its.

is verbeshay just here also. It necessarily be-real astures a spirit of intolerance, of pride, side (onceit, and a sectarian clannishness brownes not less deployable here than inside crelessatical organizations. As a general

by this incessant denunciation of the faults of public men; but the damage it inflicted on the feebler mind of the lesser followers was incalculable. They became literally living sacrifices to the truth.

Mr. Phillipa is a Garrisonian, as Milton was a Puritan, or Bunyan a teacher of the Westminster Catechism; his splendid genjus, his genial and chivalrous nature, his fine scholarship, and, above all, the charms of his personal presence, drew men to it lovingly whom its own frigidity repelled. A firm believer in its method, his far-seeing prevision, his statesmanlike breadth of view, his wonderful eloquence, transfigured it; his speeches contain the resolutions of the Anti-Slavery Convention in the same sense that Paradise Lost contains the five points of Calvinism, and the Pilgrim's Progress the dogmas-of the Roundhead Churches. You will doubtless find the pebbles there—smooth stones from the brook, if you will, that have killed the Goliath of the Southern Philistines—but exquisitely set with cunningest workmanship in rubies and diamonds, glittering, costly, and rare.

The Garrisonian method has we think greatly important the five points of Calvinism, and the Pilgrim's Progress the dogmas-of the Roundhead Churches. You will doubtless find the pebbles there—smooth stones from the brook, if you will, that have killed the Goliath of the Southern Philistines—but exquisitely set with cunningest workmanship in rubies and diamonds, glittering, costly, and rare.

The Garrisonian method has we think greatly important the content of th

Philistines—but exquisitely set with cunningest workmanship in rubies and diamonds, glittering, costily, and rare.

The Garrisonian method has, we think, greatly impaired Mr. Phillips's influence; not his nature. But this cannot be said of the old pioneer himself. It has stunted him; and the excersive eulogy of which he has been the object, has told fearfully on his character. In that flushed and vindictive face, as he stood when he had cut short the speech of his noble friend, no one would have been able to recognize the pureminded and enthusiastic young man whose expression of as described as almost heavenly when in his early youth he stood forth to claim justice for the slave. It was "Richard Baxter lacking grace, truly. Not the man charged with a divine message, but the political partisan stood forth! "Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!" What thoughts arose in the audience, it would be easy to guess, even had they not already made themselves heard. People will ask whether it was contreous or even decent in him, the advocate of freedom, to suppress free speech; to rudely interrupt a man to whom he ones the larger part of his fame; without whom, for the last ten years, he would harvily have been listened to rhis Conventions attended? And they ask, whether, had Mr. Phillips been speaking on his side, or in praise of him, Mr. Garrison would have acted thus? No one believes it. And, again, all Mr. Garrison's fame did not authorize the epositical assumption that he wear entitled to an equal length of time to address the audience.

Mrs. Foster uttered a theory of Mr. Garrison's

The Baltimore Convention, after having demanded abolition in every form, and political equality without distinction of race or color, has joined example to precept by refusing the South Carolina delegation because it comprised colored delegates, thus following Lincoln's well-known logic, "To say and to do are two things;" the massacres of Fort Pillow, those of the two Carolinas, the inequality of pay, the Pope's bull, had long since enlightened us as to the value of the declaration of the principles of the Administration. But Garrison complaining of the Administration.

In SENATE, Wednesday, June 9, 1864. The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. No. 51) to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs: The select committee on slavery and freedmen reported the bill with an amendment to strike out of the bill all after

the enacting clause, and insert the following in field thereof:

That an office is hereby created in the Treasury Department to be called the Bureau of Freedmen, meaning thereby such persons as have become free since the beginning of the present war, under the care of a Commissioner, with an annual salary of \$4.000, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and there shall be a chief clerk, acting also as disbursing officer, under bonds to the United States, with an annual salary of \$2.000, and also such number of clerks, not exceeding two of each class, as shall be necessary, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner shall have authority, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to create departments of freedmen within the robel States, so far as the same may be brought under the military power of the United States; and each department shall be under the supervision of an assistant commissioner, with an annual salary of \$2.000, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with authority to appoint local superintendents and clerks, so far as the same may be needed, at a compensation not exceeding the ordinary rate for similar services, subject, in all respects, to the approval of the Secretary.

SEC. 3. And be it Huther enacted, That the military SEC. 3. And be it Huther enacted,

one believes ii. And, again, all Mr. Garrison's fame did not authorize the seguitized assumption that he was a considered to an equal length of time to address the audispence.

Mrs. Poster uttored a theory of Mr. Garrison's course very generally held. She compared him to Lord Brougham one pathetically remarked that he had not changed—that he could not see the justice of the accusation of his senemies! So does Garrison. The trouble is just that—they do not see it, while all others do.

Either Garrison has been wrong for a quarter of a century, or he is wrong now. One held constantly the banner of Reform aloft; the other shouts burrah! before the battle is won, and then rests on his arms. Under which Garrison, Besonian? Garrison the Reformer, or Garrison the politician? Mr. Phillips's folitiest eloquence, now is used and needed to defend the Garrison whom we knew, for the Garrison we see.

Another lost leader! God bless him for the noble service he has rendered to all of us! While the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the many even yet arise, and renew his youth as an angle, and again lead the moral hosts to battle. But, whatever may be his fate—if he has thoroughly put himself hors due combat—his better soul is sill the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to leave he late the progress of truth compels us to leave him where he lies, let us drop at the progress of truth compels us to lea

as to the value of the declaration of the principles of the Administration. But Garrison complaining that the Cleveland Convention does not utter a word of protestation against the want of protection on the part of the Government, of which the colored protestation against the want of protection on the part of the Government, of which the colored troops have been the victims, going to the Baltimore Convention to shut its doors in the face of colored delegates, and going from there to Washington compliment the author of the outrages of which the colored population have been the victims for three years—this is the climax of political inconsistency and indecency.

Of all the lost illusions which the sad condition of houmanity obliges us to state every day, we know of none sadder than that which obliges us to change into contempt the affection and esteem which a talent not wanting in skill to assume for a long time past the forms of conviction, hadjanspired in us.

Such apostacy cannot inspire anger or indignation; it only inspires inturnaountable disgust.—New Nation.

under date of April 23_81863:
"Negroes, in accordance with the acts of Congress, free on coming within our lines, circulated much like water; the task was to take care for and render useful. They rolled like eddies around military posts; many of the men employed in accordance with Order No. 72, district West Tennessee; women and children largely doing nothing but eating and idling, the dupes of whe and crime, the unsuspecting sources of disease."

From this statement, Senators may form an idea of the numbers who seek assistance.

But the question is often asked as to the disposition of these persons to labor. Here, also, the testimony is explicit. I have in my hand the answers from different stations on this point.

different stations on this point.

"Question." What of their disposition to labor 1"
Answor, Corinth. 'So far as I have tested it, better
than I expected; willing to work for money, except
in waiting on the sick. One hundred and fifty hands
gathered five hundred acres of cotton in less than three
works, much of which time was bad weather. The
owner admitted that it was done more quickly than it
could have been done with slaves. When detailed for
service, they generally remained till honorably discharged, even when badly treated. I am well satisfed, from careful calculations, that the contrabands of
this camp and district have netted the Government,
over and above all their expenses, including rations,
tents, &c., at least \$3,000 per month, independent of
what the women do and all the property brought
through our lines from the rebels."

Cairo. Willing to labor when they can have proper motives.

Grand Junction. 'Have manifested considerable disposition to escape labor, having had no sufficient motives to work.'

Holly Springs and Memphis. 'With few exceptions, generally willing, even without pay. Paid regularly, they are much more prompt.'

Memphis.' Among men, better than among women. Hold out to them the inducements, benefit to themselves and friends, essential to the industry of any race, and they would at once be diligent and industrious.'

Bolivar. 'Generally good; would be improved by the idea of pay.'"

Here, also, is a glimpse at Newbern, North Caro-

the idea of pay."

Here, also, is a glimpse at Newbern, North Carolina, under date of February 29, 1864:

"Immediately on my return here, on the 12th of October, I instituted measures for placing the different abandoned plantations within our lines in this State under proper management and cultivation. As soon as it became known that, as supervising Treasury agent, I liad charge of this property. I was visited by hundreds (and I might correctly say thousands) of contrabands, along with numerous white persons, desiring to obtain privileges to work upon the same."

And here is the testimony of Gen. Banks, in Lou-

I do not quote further, for it would simply take time. But I cannot forbear from adding that the re-port from the commission on freedmen, appointed by the Secretary of War, accumulates ample testimony on this head, all showing that the freedmen are anxious to fail amplement. anxious to find employment. But your Treasury testifies to their productive power, for it contains at this moment more than a million dollars which have come from the sweat of freedmen.

revenue, that a reason were active to present the colored population have been the vicinity of the colored population have been the vicinos of the climax of politics of the colored population have been the vicinos of the climax of politics of the colored population have been the vicinos of the vicinos of

the Pacific. It is now to consider flow 50 open a way from slawery to freedom.

I regret much that only thus tardily we have been able to take up the bill for a Bureau of Freedome. But I trust that nothing will interfere with its consideration now. In what I have to say, I shall confine myself to a simple statement. If I differ from others, I beg to be understoot that is in no spirit of controversy, and with no prideo conjoin. Nothing of this kind can enter justly at any such discussion.

I shall not detain the Senate to expose the importance of this measure. All must confess it at a glance It is at once a charily and a duty.

By virtue of existing acts of Congress, and also under the proclamation of the President, large numbers of slaves have suddenly become free. These may now be counted by the hundred thousand. In the progress of victory, they will be counted by the millions.

As they derive their freedom from the United States, under legislative or executive acts, the national Government cannot be excused from making such provisions as may be required for their immediate protection and welfare during the present transition period. The freedom that has been conferred must be rendered useful, or at least saved from being a burden. Reports, official and unofficial, show the necessity of action. In gome places it is a question of life and death.

I would be superfluous to quote at length from their crops, which all testify alike, whetner from Lorisiana, South Carolina, Fortress Monroe, Vicksburg, Tennessee, Arkansas. I know not where the call is most urgent. It is urgent everywhere; and is most places it is the voice of distress.

Wherever our arms have prevailed, the old social system has been destroyed. Masters have field, and it is in class which the field they naturally look to the prevailing power. Here for instance, is testimony which I take from a receiled report made in the department of Tennessee, under date of April 29 a 1863.

Wegroes, in accordance with the acts of Congress, free on coming within ou

deed, after carein consideration, the committee were satisfied that it was so clearly associated with other interests already intrusted to this Department, that it could not be advantageously administered else-where. Although beginning this inquiry with a con-viction in favor of the War Department, I could not

viction in favor of the War Department, I could not resist the conclusion of the committee.

Look, for one moment, at the class of duties already imposed upon the Treasury, Department in connection with the very homes of these freedmen.

Congress has, by special acts, conferred upon the Secretary-of the Treasury extraordinary powers with regard to trade in the rebel States. There was, first, the act of July 13, 1861, entitled "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and other purposes," which declared that commercial intercourse with any State or part of a State in rebellion, when licensed by the President, "shall be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury." And it is further provided that

"The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint such

"The Scretary of the Treasury may appoint such officers at places where officers of the customs are not now authorized by law, as may be needed to carry into effect such licenses, rules, and regulations."—Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 257.

effect such licenses, rules, and regulations."—Statates at Large, vol. 12, p. 257.

There is another act of Congress, approved July 13, 1862, supplementary to the latter act, which confers additional powers upon the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to trade with "any place in the possession or under the control of instrugents against the United States."

There is also the act of June 7, 1862, entitled "An act for the collection of direct faxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes." In this act it is provided (section nine), that, "where the board of commissioners shall be satisfied that the owners of lands have left the same to join the rebel forces, or otherwise to engage in and abet this rebellion, and the same shall have been struck off to the United States at said sale, the said commissioners shall, in the name of the United States; "and (asction ten) the commissioners "shall from time to time make such temporary rules and from time to time make such temporary rules and from time to time make such temporary rules and support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such support, at wages or upon shares of the crop, of such said parcels or lots of land, which said rules and regulations are declared to be subject to the approval of the President." (Statutes at Large, volume twelve, page 424.) The execution of this act is

said parcels or lots of land, which said rules and regulations are declared to be subject to the approval of the President." (Statutes at Large, volume twelve, page 424.) The execution of this act is lodged in the Treasury Department.

Then comes the act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts "within the United States." Under this act the Secretary was authorized "to appoint a special agent or agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in any State or Territory of the United States, designated as in insurrectionary dismits the lawful Government of the United States."

designated as in insurrection against the lawful Government of the United States. The act proceeds with details on the subject.

Such are the powers conferred by Congress upon the Treasury Department concerning trade and abandoned property in the rebel States. These were followed by a general order from the War Department, as follows:

Treasury has proceeded to appoint special agents and to establish a code of regulations. I have in my hands now a small volume, entitled "Commercial Intercourse with States Declared in Insurrection, and the Collection of Abandoned and Captured Property," containing the statutes and also the departmental regulations on the subject. It appears that there is now an organization under the Secretary of the Treasury, and also a system, both of reasonable completeness, to carry out these purposes. In determining where the Bureau of Freedmen should be placed, it becomes important to consider the interests which it is proposed to guard; and this brings me to another aspect of the question.

Looking at the freedmen, whose welfare is in question, we shall find that their labor may be classified under two tifferent heads; first, military; and secondly, predial, or relating to farms. There will be still other laborers, including especially mechanics; but these will be chiefly in the towns. The large mass will be included in the two classes I have named. It is, therefore, these two classes that are to be particularly considered.

1. The first class is already provided for. It appears that one hundred thousand freedmen are already engaged in the military service as soldiers or laborers. Others will continue to be engaged in this way. These are all naturally and logically under the charge of the War Department; nor do they

laborers. Others will continue to be engaged in this way. These are all naturally and logically un-der the charge of the War Départment; nor do they need the superintendence of the proposed bureau. need the superintendence of the proposed bureau. The act of Congress equalizing their condition in the army of the United States is better for them than

army of the United States is better for them than any bureau.

2. But there will remain the other larger class, consisting in the main of women and children, and farm laborers, who must find employment on the abandoned lands. To this labor they are accustomed. These lands are their natural bome. But this class must naturally and logically come under the charge of the Department which has charge of the abandoned lands. Conceding that all in the military service fall under the superintendence of the War Department, it follows with equal reason that all who labor on the lands must fall under the superintendence of the Treasury. Department so

lands.

This conclusion seems so reasonable that your committee were not able to resist it. But the testimony of persons who have given particular attention to the question is explicit also, so that experience is in harmony with reason. I have in my hands a letter the question is explicit also, so that experience is in harmony with reason. I have in my hands a letter from Colonel McKaye, an eminent citizen of New York, and also a member of the commission to inquire and report on this subject, appointed by the Secretary of War. After visiting South Carolina and Louisiana, expressly to study the necessities of freedmen, and to ascertain what could be done to benefit them, he thus expresses himself:—

"In the first place, everybody who has had any prac-tical experience of the working of the plantations, or of the superificandence of negro labor, will tell you that the control of the abandoned plantations and the care of the colored people must be in the same hands."

You will not fail to observe how positive this expert speaks. According to him, all who have lad "practical experience" insist that the care of the freedmen and of the plantations should be "in the same hands;" and so important does he regard this point that he names it first of all—"in the first later."

place."

But Colonel McKaye is not alone. Here is a letter from Hon. Robert Dale Owen, chairman of the Commission on Freedmen, appointed by the Secretary of War, which testifics as follows:—

tary of War, which testifies as follows:—
"It will never do to have Treasury agents wholease the lands to white men and War Department agents, who assign the same lands to colored people. Nothing the tonions and conflict of authority can restle. It will not work at all. But even if it would, why, employ two sets of agents to do what one set can do nuch better? And who is to inspect the leased plantations and see to it that neither employers nor employed are wronged? The men who gave the leases! But they are Treasury agents, and have nothing to do with freedmen. Or the freedmen's commission? But what such ority can they have over men who do not hold their leases from them? The men who know the care of the lander ought to have the leasing of the land and the imposition of the leases; and they should be authorized to lease equally to white and to colored people."

Such a statement is an argument.

Such a statement is an argument.
This conclusion has the support also
Banks, in a letter addressed to one of letter addressed to one of the

"The assignment of the abandoned or forfeited plantations to one department of the Government, and the protection and support of the emancipated people to another, is a fundamental error productive of incalculable crils, and cannot be too soon or too thoroughly con-

The able and elaborate report from the Freedmen's Commission, just published, considers this question carefully. Nothing could be more explicit than the following testimony:—

"But in the judgment of the cor serious error in connection with the present arrangements for the care and protection of these people arises out of the assignment to a different opency of the care and disposal of the abandoned plantations. To enter into the detail of all the evils and abuses that have arisen out of this error, and which are unavoidable so long as it couttinues to exist, would occupy too great a space in this report. Suffice it to say that it is the source of the greatest confusion, and a perpetual collision between the different local authorities, in which not only the emanicipated population, but the Government itself, suffers the most serious injuries and losses.

ment itself, suffers the most serious injuries and losses.

And this is the purport of all the testimony which the commission has been able to obtain, not in the Department of the Gulf only, but every where, in relation to this matter.

The unhesitating judgment of every person, official or other, not intervsted in the opportunities it affords for peculation, with whom we have consulted, coincides with that of General Banks. All without exception declare that no system can avail to effect the great objects contemplated, that does not assign to one and the same authority the care and isposal of the abandoged plantations, and the care and protection of the embacipated absores who are to cultivate them.

And offer the most therough investigations, I am authorisis in surgent that this is the deliberate judgment, of the Commission.

And after the most thorough interagrations, some amount of in single that this is the deliberate judgment of the Commission.

It was on this ground of reason, and yielding to the influence of such authoritative opinions, that the committee were led to believe that there was no alternative on this practical question.

In the course of their inquiries, the committee gought the opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury. With the heavy burdens of his Department resting on his shoulders, he does not desire any additional abov, but he does not coneal his conviction that the care of the freedmen must for the present be associated with the care of the lands. He would be glad to be relieved of all the responsibilities connected with the subject; but he hoper that it will not be divided between two different departments. In that event, it is feared that there will be little good from either.

I have dwelt with some minuteness on this que

tion, because it seems to be the practical point. A which there may be a difference of opinion. A ready gentlemen have taken sides, and newspaper also. I regret this difference; but I trust that calm and dispassionate consideration of the subjectivity of a subject of the subject of a subject of the subjec

nould be the cause.

There is another question which ought not to be assed over in silence, arising out of the desire to rotect the freedmen from any system of ceriform on horced apprenticeship. It is well known that mong the former slave-masters there are many who

ments ignorantly or headlessly, and thus become the legal victims of designing men, it is evident that no precautions in their behalf can be too great. It is well known that in some of the British West Indies an attempt was made, at the period of emancipation, to establish a system of apprenticeship which should be an intermediate condition between slavery and freedom. But the experiment failed. In some of the islands it was abandoned by the planters themselves, who frankly accepted emancipation outright. And in all it finally fell, blasted by the eloquence of Brougham. Here is a passage from one of his speeches:—

pursuits of peaceful industry, that he is as fit for his recedom as any English peasant, ay, or any lord whom now address. I demand his rights; I demand his biberty without stint; in the name of justice and of law, no the name of reason, in the name of God, who has given you no right to work injustice."—Ibid., p. 1814.

But surely there is no need of eloquence or pe

But surely there is no need of eloquence or persuasion to induce you to set your faces like flint against any such half-way system. Freedom that has been declared must be secured completely, so that it may not fail through any pretension or fraud of wicked men. The least that can be done is what is proposed by your committee.

Much more might be said on the whole subject, but I forbear. I have opened to consideration the two principal questions. If the Senate agree with the committee, first, on the importance of keeping the superintendence of the freedmen and of the lands in the same hands, so as to avoid local conflict

the committee, first, on the importance of section the superintendence of the freedmen and of the lands in the same hands, so as to avoid local conflict and discord, and, secondly, in the importance of providing surely against any system of serficion or adscription to the soil, the bill of the committee must

For the sake of plainness, I ask your attention to the main features of this bill, under the following

ads:—
1. It provides exclusively for freedmen, meaning ereby "such persons as were once slaves," without idertaking to embrace persons generally of Afring descent.

undertaking to embrace persons generally.

2. It seeks to secure to such freedmen the opportunity of labor on those lands which are natural and congenial to them, and on this account it places the superintendence of the freedmen in the Department which has the superintendence of the lands.

3. It provides positively against any system of enforced labor or apprenticeship, by requiring contracts between the freedmen and their employers, to be carefully attested before their local officers.

4. It establishes a careful machinery for the purposes of the bill, both as regards the freedmen and as regards the lands.

and means for the support of the freedmen; but it does look to securing them the opportunities of labor according to well-guarded contracts, and under the friendly advice of agents of the Government, who shall take care that they are protected against abuse of all kinds. It is the declared duty of these agents "to protect these persons in the enjoyment of their rights, to promote their welfare, and to secure to them and their posterity the blessings of liberty." Under these comprehensive words, all that is proper and Constitutional will be authorized for their welfare and security, while liberty and labor will be made to go hand in hand. Thus far in the sad history of this people Labor has been compelled by Slavery. But the case at last will be reversed. It will be Liberty that will conduct the freedman to the fields, protect him in his toil, and secure to him all its fruits.

its fruits.

In closing what I have to say on this subject, allow me to read the official testimony of the Commission on Freedmen, appointed by the Secretary of War, in their recent report on this subject:

"We need a freedman's busseu, not because these people are negroes, but because they been for gagerations despoiled of their rights. The commission has heretofore, to wit, in a supplemental velocity many the proper and the processor has beretofore, to rectain the supplemental velocity may be an about the supplemental to fish the supplemental to fish the supplemental sureau; and they believe that all that is essential for its proper organization is contained, substantially, in a bill to that effect, reported on April 12, from the Senate committee on alarvey and freedmen."

This is the bill which is now under consideration. It will be for the Senate to determine, under the circumstances, what it will do. My earnest hope is that it will do comething. The opportunity must not be lost of helping so many persons who are now helpiess, and of a stding the cause of reconciliation, without which peace cannot be assured. In this spirit I leave the whole subject to the good judgment of the Senate. If anything better than the work of the committee can be found, I hope that it will be adopted; but meanwhile I ask you to accept that which is now offered.

continue to count upon appropriating the

The Biberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

VISIT TO BALTIMORE AND THE CAPITAL

I have just returned from a short visit to Baltime

and Washington, in company with my eateemer friend, Theodorn Tilton, Esq., Editor of the New York Independent. The latter city I had never see

York Independent. The latter city I man never seen before; and thirty-four years had elapsed since I left my prison-cell in Baltimore, and commenced the work of "agitation" of the slavery question at the North. Until within two years, I could not have visited either "the monumental city" or the national capital, except on peril of abduction, imprisonment, and the prison of the price of the pr

or assessination. True, my constitutional right to travel in any slave State or District, and to enjoy un trammelled liberty of speech, was as unquestionable as that of Jeff. Davis to make a tour of the free State

ad libitum, and give free utterance to his opinions of any subject he might choose to discuss; but it was

any suggest me and the regret popularly recognized, in my case, as null and void, and a crime of the deepest dye if attempted to be exercised in opposition to that execrable system of

be exercised in how filling the land with the hor-rors of civil war. For one third of a century I, an American citizen, guiltless of crime, had been out

lawed in all the South, and, consequently, unable safe by to visit any portion of that extended section of my na tive land. Throughout that long period I had agair and again been tauntingly asked, "Why don't you go

onered by the traffickers in human flesh; and there was no power to ave me from a felon's found, if aught any where in the vertegions. I was an honest believer in the Description of Independence, and therefore rejected with larger "the wild and guilty fantary that man can nod property in man." I recognized

say that man can hold property in man." I recognized the binding obligation of the Golden Rule, "Whatso ever ye would that men should do to you, do ye ever

JU.

BOLITIO1

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS MADETHRU.

It was our privilege to be present at the Twelfth Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, which was held at Longwood, (P.4) on Thursday, Briday and Saturday, June 2d, 3d, and 4th. It was well attended, and one of the best of its highly interesting series. Six consecutive sessions were held. We attend no other convocation with so much pleasure. On Thursday morning, after the reading of the call, and the singing of an appropriate hymo, an address was delivered by Oliver Johnson, reviewing the history of the Society, and explaining its principles and objects. The Society, voted unanimously that this address should be printed with its proceedings.

Oliver Johnson of New York, and Annie M. Stambach of Philadelphia, were elected Clerks, and Isaac Mendenhall Treasurer. New York, June 16, 1864. New York, June 16, 1844.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

It has been the wish of many excellent citizen, that, for the slave's sake and the nation's, a better sat than Abraham Lincoln should be nominated for by

Eliza Hambleton, John W. Hurn, Esther Hayes, Car roll Dunham, M.D. (of New York,) and Jennie K. Smith. This Committee brought forward testimonies on the subject of Slavery and the Rebellion; the Abolition of Slavery by Congress; the Amendment of hibit slavery; Prejudice against Color; the services of George Thompson in England in behalf of the American cause; Evils of the War; the Cause of Wo

Universalist Church at Huntington, L. I., John W. Huro, Abjel Silver, (minister of the Swedenborgian Church at Wilmington), Thomas Whitson, Anna E. Dickinson, Alcina Wilhelm, Robert Purvis, Oliver

The Testimonies were all unanimously adopted, and

was held at the usual hour on Sunday mornit The house, though the day was rainy, was very crow ed, and the exercises, which were very interesting and impressive, consisted of the reading son, addresses by Oliver Johnson, Alcina I. Garrison Theodore Tilton, and Anna E. Dickinson

ANOTHER FRATERNAL TOKEN.

To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament ass

Lancaster, sheweth—
That your Memorialists having grounds for believing that another attempt will be made to obtain the assent of your Honorable House to intervention on behalf of the Confederate rebel States of America, ons why assent should not be given to any prop

States, being slave States, belonging to the United States of America, revolted against the National Gov-

son Davis put forward the following demand, as an

"That it shall be declared, by AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION, that PROFERTY IN BLAVES, recognized as such by the LOCAL law of any of the States of the Union, shall stand on the SAME footing in ALL Constitutional and FEDERAL relations as any OTHER species of property so recognized; and, like OTHER PROFERTY, shall NOT be divested or impaired by the local law of any other State, either in escape thereto, or by the TRANSIT or SOJOURN of the OWNER thereto, And in NO CASE whatever shall such property be subject to be divested or impaired by ANY LEGISLATIVE ACT of the United States, or of any of the Territories thereof."

ferson Davis made that rejection the cause for rebel

4th. That its effect, if adopted, would have been to make of the whole area of the United States a Si-Empire, and to raise the system of slavery from a lo-

titutions, and free men, and have blotted out all that nuobles humanity, and gives virtue, honor and dig-

That it would have established the curse of

7th. That failing in that infamous demand. Jefferson Davis and those who were placed in authority with him adopted a Constitution for the rebel States, in which it is declared that "no bill of attainder or expost-facto law, or the law denying or impairing the Right of Property in negro slaves shall be passed," and that in all territory of the said Confederate States the institution of pegro slavery shall be recomized and

noticed by Congress."

8th. That Mr. Stephens, the second in authority, declared that slavery was the chief corner stone of

9th. That having regard to the foregoing facts, you Memorialists pray your Honorable House to reject any proposition that may be made to recognize in any way such a foul confederacy against human rights as fitted to sit in any Council of the civilized nations of

And your Memorialists will ever pray. Signed on behalf of the Society,

In the absence of the Editor, an article was derately inserted in last week's Liberator from the Centralia (Ohio) Sentinel, in which this language was used:—"Wendell Phillips and others like him descend to the business of common scolds," &c. Had we been at home, it would not have found a place in

Dickens, Thackeray, and Miss Muloch, an array of talent in fictitious literature such as no magazine has previously brought into its pages. It has its usual ex-cellent illustrated matter, including historical and descriptive pieces, tales and poems. articles of interest in the number relating to the war, popular original stories, and lively and pleasant reading in its editor's department. Received by A.

f colored soldiers, just arrived in Washington, was passing from the depot through North Capital Street towards the Capital, and in full view of that building. towards the Capital, and in full view of that building. One of the soldiers was weak or weary, and evidently giving out. A white officer of the company walked up and spoke to him, seemingly with the purpose of urging him on. But instead of this, the brave man took from the weary soldier his knapsack, shouldered it himself, and carried it up the street. The Northern

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS' MEETING.

than Abraham Lincoln should be nominated for Pre-ident by the Baltimore Convention. That wis be

forts were wasted, for their agitation was so the of progress, and the platform adopted at Bahin probably indebted to them for much of its the probably indebted to them for much of its thomb-ness. Successful, if you please, then, in shape to policy of the loyal party, they failed to determin its future executors. They were not theselful its future executors. They were not themselve united upon any name to present in lieu of Mr. Lis-coln's, nor were they able to clicit a definite popule expression of favor for any of the candidate when they considered desirable. The case, therefore, and they considered desirable. The case, therefore, stude thus (and I speak now for myself as one in synasty with the national movement): The people-after laried been earnestly entreated to adopt views which would necessitate a new President and a new Catinet, de-clined so to do, through taking a decidedy at many elined so to do, though taking a decidedly savaned position. If they have erred in judgment the pea-ty will follow in due time; but, whatever this my be, it cannot be comparable to the Awful disaster which be, it cannot be comparable to the awful disaster which would overtake the country upon the defeat of the loyal party through the disasfection of some dis-members. In other words, the choice—sets, is reality, but never more critically than now—iss be

our Chief Magistrate, the Administration

There is no middle ground. In times of peace, when not a nation's life but only its management has stake, that minority is not necessarily culpable visit involves by its action the temporary recess of the worser party. The triumph of the wicked in beth mination of their sway is not the greatest misfetts that can befall a community. The country value pier in having Buchanan for President that Franct for this circumstance only bastened the crumstance. for this circumstance only hastened the entatrophed the conflict. But let who will that has foreight and a conscience imperil the success of the loyal-fields the next election. May he be spared the bitter care of Victory reversed, and Liberty bound hand and feet And reflect : Is there any less reason for hearty, in flagging cooperation in the coming campaign for Mr.
Lincoln than when he was first a nominee! Like not far in advance of his original position? And can the country, with the same pilot for another term custand after the war in as troubled waters as before it? Gas-ly, as a novel case, on its own merits, we equid sat hesitate to yield our support unstintedly to that part which, whatever may be its shortcomings, mean dealt to slavery and perdition to the rebellion. I must there is no middle ground. If the Fremont more ment has seemed to any one to afford standing room the pretence can no longer be tolerated. Ridiculos, indeed, is that faction which, having been intriguing half a year against the present Administra rives the greater part of its capital from events of yes terday—the suppression of the World, and the resistion of Arguelles. Ridiculous, also, in chiming to advocate the most liberal principles of justice and national polity, when its platform beside that of Baltimore is like a skeleton compared with field and blood—in no respect superior, less vital, and puly in every part—without a word of commendation, of re-cognition, even, of the great acts of Mr. Lincoln's administration—full of querulouspess and accusa Unhappily, it is impossible to be control with hug-ing at a baseless assumption of extraordinary vitue. Mr. Fremont may acquit himself of "thereproach of creating a schism in the party with which be s been identified." The loyal party is none of his to divide or to unite. His letter of acceptance was direct bid to the Democracy to take him up; and if there be any who cannot so read that disgraceful de-ument—if there be any who do not hear, or, bearing

subjoined verses—it may be, perhaps, from the map philosophy which induced the Dutchman in the findjar story to resort to his native tongue for the expression of his most vigorous swearing:-

do not credit, the town-talk that Fremont has sold him

self cheaply to the adversary-let them laterpret

therwise the barefaced proposal of the New Nation

to the disloyal, satanic, Copperhead Demorrary. For my part, with all respect, in some institute for, for those who have participated in elevating Fremot to

his present abasement, (I speak advisedly,) I cannot

see how any patriot or abolitionist can sally his res-tation upon such a party or such a captain. My fel-ings, indeed, have forced a vent for themselves is the

LE CHEF PERDU. Adieu, Fañaonti . mais not, au Diable pluis!
Dont le partit un av oulu mener.
De sa grandeur a' abaisse notre béros.
Et de son front arrache ses lauriers.
Voila le sort de toutes not espérances,
Voila le-fruit d'une ble renomnée;
Viami des hommes fait sainte alliance
Avec les ennemis de la liberté!

Oh, n' as-tu pu rien à nos désirs Répondre sauf cette pauvre apostasie!

Est-ce pour cela que tout à l' avenir Semblait naguere dépendre de la tie!

Pathfinder? Oui! tu l' as bien trouvé.

Le chemin ouvert et court de l' infamie.

Un mot auraît suffi à l' unité:

Tu parles, et tu divises la patrie!

our Memorialists will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Society,
MAS BAYLEY POTTER, President,
DEL WATTE, Jun, Tresuler.
JOHN H. ESTCOURF, Chairman of Executive.
JOHN H. ESTCOURF, Chairman of Executive.
LDWARD OWER GREENING,
M. Seez.

EDWARD, GREENING,
The absence of the Editor, an article was

Thank Heaven, the lines are at last strictly farm, so that all of loyalty is now anti-slavery, and all disloyalty avowedly pro-slavery. The rote of the House yesterday upon the Constitutional amediant was the occasion of an almost incredible specule: sixty-four representatives of a people commonly specified to constitute a republic based on human claim ty and human freedom, conspired, when it was with their power forever to abolish slavery on the American ty and human freedom, conspired, when it was rist in their power forever to abolish slavery on the American continent, to perpetuate it forever. This is this system for which England is responsible—which first is the capidity fastened upon the unwilling neets of forefathers—which the Democratic party nere sired to conserve! Such is the response from Chica sired to conserve! Such is the response from Chica in the six of the conserve! I overfathers—which the Democratic party never sired to conserve! Such is the response from Chirago to the challenge from Baltimore. Such is the size le issue to be debated at the polls in the fall. The President and the loyal party of the land are consisted to the overthrow of African bondage, while the seditions and treasonable are solidly united to make the constraints. Who will stand nearful in a controvery far seditions and treasonable are solidly united to tain it. Who will stand neutral in a controvery fir thir! Who can withhold all that he has of energithis? Who can withhold all that he has of entity, heart, means, leisure, to insure the supremary of the principles which we prize above our lives, and he thumbhant election of men who are eager to incorposit those principles in the fundamental law of the Republic?

M. pr Part.

The usual Anti-Slavery Celebration of the Fo

THE DIFFERENCE.

bitter Copperhead. He is also a brother in-law of John C. Fremont, both gentlemen having marrie daughters of Thomas H. Benton. Recently List tenant Governor Jacobs made a Copperhead spece at Lexington, and General Fremont wrote a lette accepting the nomination for the Presidency set dered him by the Cleveland Convention. We give an extract from each, to show our readers how we m by the Cleveland Convention. We give the from each, to show our readers how very te are the views of these two brothers-in-m Abraham Lincoln is the subject of their utterances:

among the former slave-masters there are many wince continue to count upon appropriating the labor of their slaves, if not under the name of slavery, at least under some other system by which the freedmen are effectually bound to service. The very phrase "bound to service," standing alone, is the pleonastic definition of slavery itself. One of these slave-masters in a public speech said, "There is really no difference, in my opinion, whether we hold them as absolute slaves or obtain their labor by some other method. Of course we prefer the old method, but that question is not now before us." Such barefaced avowals were not needed to put humane men on their guard against the conspiracy to continue slavery under another name.

The bill now before the Senate provides against any such possibility by requiring first, that the assistant commissioners and local superintendents shall not only aid the freedmen in the adjustment of their wages, but that they shall take care that the freedmen do not suffer from ill treatment or any failure of contract on the part of others; and secondly, that the contracts for service shall be limited to a year. The latter provision is so important that I give it precisely:—

"Provided," That no freedmen shall be held to ser-From Gen. Jacobé Speech.

"Mr. Lincoln has changed his ground, and taken the position that he will add his always. He has crushed the law of his country, been false to the Constitution, and cast saide the soleme and solements. It is directly before the people now to proclamation in accordant or control the principles established by the or office he had given to suppose people. Instead of using a proclamation in accordance with, and to enforce the laws of his country, he has issued a prounciamento. He did it not as President of the United States, but as the head of the Executive Denartment. That tronunciamenton. That tronunciamenton artment. That tronunciaments are supposed to the country of the mento was a startling usur-mento was a startling usur-pation of power. Such a usurpation cost Charles the First his head. So this usur-pation may yet cost Abra-

to arouse the management of the people to such facts, and the people to such facts, and the land. As the best of the second of t

precisely:—
"Psecided, That no freedmen shall be held to service on any estate above mentioned, otherwise than according to voluntary contract, reduced to writing, and certified by the assistant commissioner or local superintendent; nor shall any such contract be for a longer period than twelve months." Gov. Jacobs is a pro-slavery man; Gen. Fremont has the reputation of being radically anti-slavery. Herein they are supposed to differ. But they are together in their hatred of Abraham Lincoln, and in the determination to defeat his election, no matter who should be in the control of the con Hero is a sheguard against serfiom or enforced apprenticeship which seemed to your committee of especial value. In this respect the House Bill was thought to be fatally defective, inasmuch as it interin the determination to defeat his election, no mat-ter who should be his successor.—Pittsburgh Gaposed no positive safeguards.

I do not know how extensive the desire may be to set slavery again on its feet under another name. But when we take into consideration the selfish tendencies of the world, the disposition of the strong to set alwery again on its feet under another name. But when we take into consideration the selfish tendencies of the world, the disposition of the strong to appropriate the labor of the weak, and the reluctance of slave-masters to renounce their habitual power. I have felt that Congress would not do its duty on this occasion if it did not by special provision guard against any such outrage. There must be no slavery under another alias. This terrible wrong must not be allowed to skulk in serdiom or compulsory labor. "Once free, always free;" such is the maxim of justice, and of jurisprudence. But any system by which the freedmen may be annexed to the soil, adscripti glefte, will be in direct conflict with their newly acquired rights. They care be properly bound only by contract; and considering how easily they may be induced to enter into engagements ignorantly or heedlessly, and thus become legal victims of designing men, it is evident that no

"CONSCIENTIOUS OPPOSITION."

If proof were wanting of the infuriate madness which has seized the Fremont wire-pullers, the dis-loyal assaults of their organ (the New Nation) upon the public credit would furnish it. The last num-ber of that sheet, under date of the 11th, has an editorial article which, in speaking of the New York money market, savs: oney market, says:

"Federal bonds may be good enough investment for federal currency; but for a safe deposit of real value, they can no longer be commended. The limited subscriptions of the ten-forty loan show that these views have become wide-spread."

Again it tells us that

"Even non-dividend-paying railroad shares bring more than the six per cent. government securities. Discredit has scarcely a lower depth, and the tendency in government securities is downward."

Not satisfied with even this attempt to stab the national credit, and thus give success to the rebellion, this organ of the great author of "vigorous war" indulges in the following infamous threat:

"In order to rid themselves of a tyrant, the people may be driven to strike at the foundations of govern-ment, and in the struggle public credit can lurdly fail to suffer. In view of this danger, many people are exchanging their "greenbacks" for notes of sound State banks, which, it is believed, would not be wholly involved in the ruin which seems inseparable from a continuance of Mr. Lincoln's administration." the eloquence of Brougham. Here is a passage from one of his speeches:—

"They who always dreaded emancipation, who were alarmed at the prospect of negro indolence, who stood aghast at the vision of negro rebellion should the chains evase to rattle, or the lash to resound through the sir, gathering no wisdom from the past, still persist in afrighting themselves and scaring you with imaginary spyrehensions from the transition to entire freedom out of the present intermediate state. But that intermediate is the very source of all their real danger; and I disguise not its magnitude from myself. You have gone too far if you stop here, and go no further; you do not atrick them off; it, leaving lossend the fetters, you do not atrick them off; it, leaving lossend the fetters, you do not atrick them off; it, leaving lossend the fetters of you do not atrick them off; it, leaving lossend the fetters are the strength of the state of the constant of goad. Beware of that state yet more unnatural than slavery itself, therty biostewed by helics! "—Third Series Unasurds Parliamentary Debates, vol. 40, p. 1812.

"I have demonstrated to you that everything is ordered, every previous step taken, all safe, by experience shown to be rafe for the long-desired consummation. The time has come, the trial has been made, the hour is striking; you have no longer a prelext for heistation, or faltering, or delay. The slave has shown by four years blameless behavior, and devotion to the pursuits of peaceful industry, that he is as fit for his freedom as any English peasant, ay, or any lord whom I now address. I demand his rights; I demand his

This we understand to be a sample of the "ele This we understand to be a sample of the "elements of conscientious opposition" which Fremont told us in his letter of acceptance he would labor to "combine" for the defeat of Mr. Lincola, if nominated at Baltimore. First, the bonds of the government are pronounced not of "real value," and for that reason "can no longer be commended "as a mode of "safe deposit; "and, as if afraid that the disloyal assertion would not be accepted by the people, the infamous intimation is thrown out that "the people"—of the style of Vallandigham, with whom Fremont is "combining "—"may be driven to strike at the foundations of government." In other words, Fremont may get up a rebellion over Mr. Lincoln's second election, as Jeff. Davis did over the first. Not to leave any doubt as to the worthlessness of second election, as Jeff. Davis did over the first. Not to leave any doubt as to the worthlessness of government bonds, this infamous sheet in this same connection speaks of "ruin which seems inseparable from a continuance of Mr. Lincoln's Administration"! Truly did this New Nation declare that "there is so fittle difference" between Fremont's squad and "the Democratic party that it would be easy to adopt a common ticket." And that "difference" is "growing small by degrees," if, not "beautifully less."—Toledo Blade.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Union party are in favor of putting down the rebellion—they are for acquiescing in whatever measures may, be necessary to secure this result—they have nominated a candidate at Baltimore, pledged to carry out these objects. On the other hand, the Copperheads are opposed to the war, are opposed to all measures of the Government calculated to effect this result. Now, whoever deprives the Union party of a vote thereby gives a vote to the Copperheads. The Cleveland dissentients profess to be radical men, to desire the absolute equality of all measures of the companion of the com party of a vote thereby gives a vote to the Copperheads. The Cleveland dissentients profess to be radical men, to desire the absolute equality of all men
before the law, and yet they would strike down the
party that earnies a banner upon which is inscribed
liberty, and rally round a party whose leaders proclaim slavery to be a "divine institution." And
their organ, the New Nation, cannot find words
sufficiently abusive to express its hatred and jealousy in regard to the Government. There is not a
general in command of one of our armies but it declares incompetent for the position. Every act of
the Administration is not only criticised, but condemned. It speaks with derison of the President
and his Cabinet, and more than intimates that they
are all villains of the deepest dye, who have perjured themselves, and now seek to degrade and disgrace their country and their fellow-citizens. We
can admire the manliness of the rebel who shoulders his musket, and hies away to the battle-field to can admire the manliness of the rebel who shoulders his mosket, and hies away to the battle-field to
fight against us—we can tolerate the cringing copperhead, who would grant any conditions and terms
that the rebels might demand, and who has the audacity to declare himself—but the professed Union
man, who is seen skulking about like a felon or midnight assassin, peering around to see if some opportunity will not present itself, so that he may aggrandize himself at the expense not only of his country
but his friends—such a man is so base, despicable. poses of the Dill, both as regards the arctices as regards the lands.

But the bill may be seen not only in what it does, but also in what it avoids doing. It does not understake too much. It does not assume to provide ways and means for the support of the freedmen; but it also look to asserting them the opportunities of labor but his friends—such a man is so base, despicable, bent on speedily enrolling Maryland among the free mean, and contemptible, that his society ought to be avoided as one would sup a pestilence.—York, (Pa.) True Democrat.

bent on speedily enrolling Maryland among the free meansures to be avoided as one would sup a pestilence.—York secure that end. Indeed, it is believed that all the (Pa.) True Democrat.

COMING TOGETHER.

It is curious to watch the Copperheads and Fre-It is curious water the coppernease and re-monters, and see how, starting from positions the most antagonistic possible, they gradually approach each other, like two bodies drawn together by a common attraction. As illustrating this process, we give a couple of extracts. First, from the New York World, which says:

York World, which says:

"Fremont is unequivocally for Free Speech, a Free Press, the Hight of Asylum, the Monroe doctrine, and the Guarantees of Personal Liberty. There is nothing in the Slavery question to be weighted for one moment against these. So far as the radicals consent to stand upon these principles of the Cleveland platform, they have a bond of sympathy with the Democratic party, and with all true patriots."

Next, from the New Nation, the Fremont organ in New York, and edited by one of his staff. It says:

in New York, and edited by one of his staff. It says:

"There is so little difference between this party and
the Democratic party that it would be easy to adopt
a common ticket, which would sweep everything before it."

And set Gen. Fremont, between whom and "the
Democratic party" there is "so little difference,"
had the impudence to dictate to the Union Convention whom it should nominate to run against the
"Democratic party" !—Toledo Blade.

33 Republicans have now to choose between a gentleman and a buffoon, between decent Fremont and indecent Lincoln—between principles and shod-dy.—Saco Democrat.

ever ye would that men should us to you, us ye even so to them," and therefore made the case of the slave my own. I felt to respond to the spostolic injunction, "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them," and therefore demanded immediate and uncon-ditional emancipation. And for this I had nothing but universal condemnation at the North, and a horr ble doom threatened me at the South! To have gon to the South, in these circumstances, dicated neither moral heroism nor soundness of re son. In choosing Boston as the best place in which to establish the Liberator, and the North as the most ap-propriate field of labor, my instinct and judgment were not at fault, as time has fully demonstrate trength of the slave system lay in the universal con plicity which the people of the North gave to it through their apologetical and exculpatory pleadings. their commercial and manufacturing intercourse, the religious and political affiliation, their constitutions compromises, their mobocratic outbreaks against free dom of speech, their hot persecution of the abolition ists as fauatics and incendiaries, and their maligna prejudice towards the negro. If the cause of the slave could not be successfully pleaded here, where a di-rect interest in the perpetuity of slavery was quise exceptional, then there was no hope for any part of o and. For it was meet to remember, as of old, that 'judgment must first begin at the house of God; for if the righteous be scarcely saved, where shall the un godly and the sinner appear?" In other words, i ing an intelligent and moral people, whose connec cal, and whose soil was cultivated exclusively by fre labor, it was impossible, for a long series of years, to ed go free, what hope or chance remained of converting the benighted and utterly demoralized South, where by law it was made a penal the rectitude of dealing in "slaves and the souls men "? The Anti-Slavery movement was an appeal to the understanding and conscience of a guilty nation to put away its great iniquity, if it would escape impend ing judgments-not an invasion of the slave States by physical force. In no State could its moral lever be so effectively planted for the upturning of the slave system as in Massachusetts; and of all the cities in which to establish an organ, there was no comparable to Boston. Sooner or later, "Wisdom is justified of her children"; and the abolitionists now

stand generally confessed as the most far seeing and sagacious, as well as the most courageous and ight, of all classes in the country.

Thirty four years since I had last seen Baltimore A whole generation since my prison-fetters were broken! The old prison had vanished; but there was the city, still recognizable in some of its local features—but how changed in extent and appearance! Then it had a population of eighty thousand; now it has three times that number, and might have had fiv times more if it had been a free city, and Maryland a free State. Happily, Maryland is soon to be without a slave, and henceforth is destined to be great and prosperous under the regenerating influences of "free labor, free soil, free speech, and free men." She shall assuredly see the promise fulfilled to the letter—"If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity, then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon-day. And thou shalt be like a watered as the noon-day. And thou shalt be li not. And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places; thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The re-pairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell

I was gratified to find that the loval sentiment o Baltimore was of the most radical anti-slavery type, neither desiring nor contemplating any other result than the extinction of slavery with the suppression of the rebellion. That sentiment now holds such mas tery in the city that no sympathizer with the rebel-lion dares openly avow his disloyalty. It is resolutely loyal slaveholders are now ready to sanction the act. For instance, at a dinner party where more than a score of them were present, Mr. Tilton, in being called upon to respond to a sentiment, advocated the most "ultra" abolition principles, and was warmly applauded by them. This is a cheering fact.

appraised by time. A his is a encering fact.

As strongly corroborative evidence of the wonderful change which has taken place in the feelings of the citizens, I would state that, on three successive.evenings, mass meetings were held in the square in front of Barnam's hotel, at which slavery and its abettors, copperheads and rebels, were denounced by such speakers as Gen. Carey of Cincinnati and Parson Brownlow in scathing terms, and unadulterated abolitionism expounded in the most fearless manner; and in all the yast assembly not a note of dissent was ex-pressed, but the warmest applause followed! Such d, but the warmest applause followed! Such astrations made me almost doubt my identity—

demonstrations made me almost doubt my identity—
or, at least, led me to ask, whether I was not in dreamland, temporarily enjoying a happy illusion!

If further evidence is needed of a regenerated city,
take the fact that, in April iast, a colored regiment
marched without molestation over the pavements
in Fratt Street that, two years before, were stained
with the blood of our Massachusetts soldiers who
were hurrying through Baltimore to the defence of
the Capital. Nearly all the able-bodied alaves in
the State, capable of bearing arms, have been enrolled as soldiers under the flag, and consequently set
free;—especial thanks to Gen. Birney.

During my brief sojourn in Baltimore, the Level

gentlemah and a bulloon, between decent Fremont and indecent Lincoln—between principles and shooldy—Saco Democrat.

The above morecau illustrates the beautiful style and excellent taste of the copperboad press.

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ing election. It was well worth going from one end of the country to the other to witness its proceedings; yet it came in my way incidentily, and I was glad to have the opportunity to be a "a looker on in Venica." As a delegated body representing all the loyal States and Territories in the Union, it presented an imposing appearance, and indicated, both in the choice of its candidates and platform it adopted, the overwhelming sentiment of THE PEOPLE. Prior to its coming together, all the loyal States had, with a unanimity unexampled since the days of George Washington, officially declared in favor of the re-election of ABBARAM LINCOLK; so that its duty was simply to ABBAHAM LINCOLN; so that its duty was simply to record its votes for the man thus unmistakably desig-nated. From Maine to Oregon, the response was the same, with the single exception of the Hadical dele-gates from Missouri, who, on the first ballot, yould for neral Grant, in ac nce with their ins transferred their votes to Abraham Lincoln the grand total of 519 for his re-election Though this unanimity was strongly to be desired for the weightlest considerations, it was hardly to be expected; for what had the enemies of the Adminis-tration left undone to create division in the ranks? When the result was announced, the enthusiasm was indescribable; and yet it was not comparable to the electric outbreak which followed the adoption of the following resolution :-

following resolution:

2. Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and every where hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extiration from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and paintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defence, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminals and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

The whole body of delegates sprang to their feet as The whole body of delegates aprang to their feet as by one impulse, giving vent to their feelingsi'n pro-longed cheering and warm congratulations, again and again renewing their joyful demonstrations in the most enthusiastic manner. Was not a spectacle like that rich compensation for more than thirty years of universal personal opprobrium, bitter persecu outlawry! It is impossible for me to describe my emotions on that occasion-for what had God wrought! It was the first NATIONAL VERDICT ever recorded, in form and fact, in letter and spin against slavery, as a system "incompatible with the principles of republican government," and therefore no longer to be tolerated in the land. It was the sublime decree-" Let the covenant with death be nulled, and the agreement with hell no longer stand ! It was a full endorsement of all the abolitio cism" and "incendiarism" with which I had stood branded for so many years. The time for my con olete vindication had come, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the vindication of all who had labored for the extinction of "the sum of all villanies," whether through evil report or good report-yea, the vindica

through tion of Eternal Truth and Justice 1

The following resolutions were also adopted by the Convention by shouts of applause, the waving of hats, and other tokens of high gratification:—

5. Resolved, That we approve and applaud practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and swerring fidelity to the Constitution and the principal American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln and the company of unparalleled swerving uselity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abrahan Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret focs; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

7. Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armics, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war; and that any violation of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

While in Baltimore/I was most bespitishly expended.

While in Baltimore, I was most hospitably entertained in the family of my old and revered friend, John Nerdles—a worthy disciple of George Fox and William Penn-the Isaac T. Hopper of New York, and the Thomas Garrett of Delaware—the early friend and faithful coadjutor of Benjamin Lundy who kindly took me by the hand and gave me c couraging words in the commencement of my Anti-Slavery career as associate editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation in Baltimore in 1829—and who, for more than forty years, has unflinchingly espoused the cause of the hunted fugitive and the man acled slave, in the midst of perils and at great person al sacrifices, bearing himself at all times meekly yet intrepidly, and commanding the respect and h of even his bitterest enemies. It was a sore disap pointment to me (which I believe he fully reciproca-ted) to find that he was absent in the country for the benefit of his health, he having had a serious fall a few months ago, from the effects of which he is slowly overing. I trust we shall yet be permitted to see recovering. I trust we shall yet be pe each other in the flesh. What an indu cement it will be to visit him when Maryland shall have actually

declared herself to be a free State ! Hasten the day My visit to Washington was in all respects agree ble and satisfactory; especially so were my inter-views with President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and Solicitor Whiting. My special acknowledgments are due to Senators Sumner and Wilson for their kind at tentions both in and out of the Senate Chamber; and also to otl House of Representatives, (including Speaker Colfax, for courtesics extended to me during my visit to the

PRESENTATION TO GOV. ANDREW.

The Traveller states that, on Monday evening last is the pastor was crowded by a large audience which assembled to witness a presentation to Governor Ad-drew. Wm. Wells Brown called the meeting to order, saying that an important event was ab rical interest. After considerable anxious wai historical interest. After considerance ancious waining, the Governor appeared in the hall shortly before nine o'clock. Without any further preliminary exercises, Mr. Wm. C. Nell stepped forward, and in an appropriate and eloquent speech, calling to mind the devoted service of His Excellency, through many years of persistent labor in behalf of the colored race, presented him with a large and beautiful portrait of him self (the Governor). The painting is finely execut and mough not taken from life, it is a very life-like likeness. Mr. Wm. H. Simpson is the artist, and Mr. Jacob Andrew the framer of the painting. They are young colored men, and their joint work elicited de-served admiration. and though not taken from life, it is a very life-like Gov. Andrew was completely surprised, as he had

received no intimation why his presence was desired at the church. He thanked the gentlemen and the at the church. He thanked the gentlemen and the

STAWBERTY PERTIVAL. It will be seen by an advertisement, that the ladies of the Twenty-Eighth verusement, that the ladies of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society (late Rev. Theodore Parker's) propose holding a strawberry festival and social en-tertainment, next Wednesday evening, June 29th, for the purpose of raising funds to farnish their place of service. ations of strawberries and flowers will be grate-

ed by the ladies, on the afternoon Ersternity Rooms.

Mendenhall Treasurer.

The Business Committee consisted of William Lloyd Garrison, Thomas Whitson, Mary Ann Fulton, Theodore Tilton, H. P. Crozier, Alfred H. Love, Alice

se subjects occupied the attention of the meeting for three days, eliciting earnest and sometimes eloquent discussion, in which W. L. Garrison, Theodort Tilton, H. P. Crozier, John Savery, (minister of the Universalist Church at Huntington, L. I.,) John W. Johnson, Deborah Butler, (of Washington Co., N. Y.,) Maria J. Dennett, M.D., and several others took part. The music was excellent. It was in part by the Hutchinson Family, (John, his wife and children,) and

in part by a small choir under the direction of Edward W. Nichols of New York.

the meeting was in every respect harmonious and sa The regular local meeting of Progressive Friends

sic by the Hutchinson Family.

The humble petition of the Union and Emancipa tion Society, Manchester, in the County Palatine o

respectfully but most earnestly submit the following sition having in view direct or indirect intervent or recognition:
1st. That in 1860 and 1861, certain portions of the

ernment, and under the leadership of Jefferson Davis it 1861 raised an armed insurrection to overthrow the onstituted authorities of the nation.

2nd. That in the Congress of 1860, the said Jeffer

"That it shall be declared, by AMENDMENT of the

3rd. That this demand was rejected, and that Jet

al to a national status

5th. That it would have crushed free labo

slavery over all the land, by force of Constitutional

their new nation.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, Preside SAMUEL WATTS, Jun., Treasurer,

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for July, prints serials from

Williams & Co., Boston. On Wednesday, the 25th of May, a company

lady who saw and reported to me this affecting incilady who saw and reported to me this affecting inciJent did not succeed in finding out the name of the
company, nor of the humans officer who thus distinguished himself.—p. k. w.

ident by the Baltimore amount be nominated for the incident by the Baltimore Convention. That with his not been gratified; but the voice of the loyal peak has unmistakably, and almost unanimously indicate their preference for the present incumbent always specially always the preference for the present incumbent always indicate their preference for the present incumbent always which atrove for a more vigorous and enlighted their which atrove for a more vigorous and enlighted their their strength that they have had at least six months in which win over the public mind to their idea, and that win over the public mind to their idea, and that win most potent instrumentalities have been dealed to the public mind to their idea, and that win most potent instrumentalities have been dealed to the public mind to specify the Tribush with the public of which it is enough to specify the Tribush will do to reduce to render popular a change of Admistration. They had a free field and fair play, but did not effect their purpose. I will not say their did not effect their purpose. I will not say their did not effect their purpose. I will not say their did not effect their purpose. I will not say their did not effect their purpose. I will not say their difforts were wasted, for their agitation was one this of progress, and the platform adopted at Baltimer.

complete ext the Coursell of the Consiliant of the Consiliant of the cases of the Consiliant of the cases of the Consiliant of the cases of the case tween Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Police entiment being so harmonious upon the question of becomes identified with the Government, and the all cry renews its just demand-" Stand by the Admis-

> Administration the coming great Nation tain.
>
> The Clevel for its stansplatform, so strongly for ty organized also say that by the rebellition of slaves. They differ a and fitness.
>
> "The elements of the communication of slaves and fitness." "The element tically destroit incident of all have also dis incident of all have also dis "I do not be property of a so. I don't it to retalisation, policy of ext the government at the government at the government of consultration by and the libby is a bandon through the incident the state of the state

Thus the g adopted Linc ABOLITION S Administrati

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speakes of all appeakes of all appeakes of all appears now appears of Europe. First Int'l Int'l

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT FRANK

ABOLITION! PROHIBITION! THE NATION-AL WATCHWORDS.

GRANVILLE, N. Y. June 13, 1864. DES GARRISON: My heart is full of hope, full of Slavery is dounced! It is soon to be buried in a Slavery is doomed! If is soon to be buried in a rise stop that no reservection trump can awaken in life. Abolition—Prohibition! That is the bat-ion to the war of bullets and in the war y now, both in the war of builets and in the war The Baltimore National Convention, June pied unanimously and enthusiastically, as one of our esspital items of their platform on which to the pert President, that "slavery is the cause hat the next Present the strength of the rebellion and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion "it must be always and everywhere liostile to inditations and republican government;" that rick and the national safety demand its utter and lete extirpation from the soil;" and that "wee jourenion) are in favor of such an amendment the Cuarention) are in favor of such an amendmen-ide Constitution as shall terminate and forever pic-lable the statetice of starery within the limits of the indiction of the United States." The same day, the National Union Loyal League,

The same day, the National Union Loyal League, we calculate our a million of voters, adopted this ex-prossion of its actiment in regard to slavery—" That durity ought to be abolished without delay; and it she sees of this organization that slavery, in all its runs, should be prohibited by an amendment of the thest Cassitution."

deral Constitution. Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the National Co Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the National Committee, and on calling the National Convention to order, that sharery was the cause of the war, and the Conven-tion would not do its duty unless it took ground de-

old scorery."

1. Dr. Breckjuridge, of Kentucky, temporary

1. Dr. Breckjuridge, of Kentucky, temporary

1. man of the Convention, said, "We have arrived

1. man of the Convention of the government must be done; at a point where one of two timings must be done; either the whole power of the government must be used to put back slavery, so far as, pfssible, where it rankfer the war commenced; or else use that pow-ing, and all other power the people may give it, to exe, and all other power me people may give it, to ex-ministe slavery. I cannot go for the first, and as a new man and Christian must go for the last."

John Minister of the common who, some twenty-five subiny years ago, in the symod of Kentucky, declared

stery to be a system of "clear robbery, universal accountage, and universal prostitution"—a system *abrogates the clearest laws of nature, outrage decency and paster, and a gradual and opposed in the image of the mos of God. This is SLAVERY AS IT IS DAILY EXHIB

ation said on taking the chair-

shed not remind you of the very grave respon "lased not remind you of the very grave responsibles that deroive upon you as members of this footestion. The loyal people of the country have suborbed and expect you to renew on their part the soldped of their faith to support the Government in the matrigeous prosecution of the war—to complete a magnetion of the rebellion, regardless of the time or memors required to that end; and they equally expected call upon you to declare THE CAUSE AND SUPPLIES OF THE REBELLION TO BE SLAVERT; which, as allow its resonable officeres against the Government have to the incompatibility with the rights of Humanity adult permanent pace of the country, must, with the training the permanent pace of the country, must, such the training the past to exceed the country, must, and as much speedler at youth, as MADE TO CEASE FOREVER IN EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNION."

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drawn, all of of the silment cheek ly suply supil a with America that is tha

Thus the great National Union Party, that have This the great National Union Farty, until make declared Jaournov and Paourintzon to be the policy of their Ministration, provided they elect their candidates abe coming previdential election. This policy the pul National Loyel League has determined to sus-

as standard heafter, adopted exactly the same em, to far as salvery is concerned. That went gly to: Anotherical and Phonibition. The paregained at Cieveland—run Free Democracyon that " slavery is already dead, being destroyed the repelling." So far as the Abolition and Probib ad detery are concerned, these two parties agree as after only in their views of the personal ability ad fines of the two candidates. Fremont says "The element of slavery may be considered prac-ically destroyed in the country." "With the ex-tended alwery, the party divisions created by is As to confiscation, he says I do not believe that confiscation extended to the reperty of all the rebels is practicable, and, if it weren, I don't think it a measure of sound policy." A by of extending "protection to all in the service of he principles he was elected to defend". uses the present Administration of a " disregard mastrayonal rights by its violation of personal liber year therty of the press, and as a crowning shame yearlandoment of the right of asylum." It says-loops the letter of acceptance from its candidate— Lincoln and the present Administration hav

as Licons and the present Administration have langed the war to suit their personal ends."

The topperhand Democracy! What will it do! Who will be in candidate! Will it adopt has its battle-cry, Abstrox and Profittings, as the Lincoln and Fredwitz have a work of the language of the la hanys, "Slavery is dead, and cannot be resurrected" The North and South can never live reter in peace, except without slavery," and that he seed not be willing to see the war ended until sla

Behold the fesults of that War of Ideas against sla by prelained by you and your coadjutors thirty prelained by you and Prohibition is the adopted they of the Federal Government. An Amendme of the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery had been adopted the past winter but for the fifty-five a cut against it—every one being cast by a Death Our work is before us—i. c., to make Aboliti

HENRY C WRIGHT

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

living facts.

Springfield, (Vt.) June 18, 1864. RATOR: I notice 'in Gerrit Smith's rs. Stanton, in the last number of the Libow, a sentence that, in my view of the case, spolls is given that otherwise excellent epistle. He opins of shaping the face of France with the "Mon-na doutine," and characterizes it as a piece of impact that the continuation of the case of the ca to more meddling by the despotic governments of Europe with the free institutions of republican

accept with the free institutions.

America. Look at the record:

First, Is the early part of 1861, before our war had been commend, the republic of "Dominica was said spon by the Spanish Government, and degraded has in position among the nations of the earth to be its position among the nations of the earth to be at a conquered province. The people, taken by the conjusted at first, but soon, irritated by the species of the conjusted at first, but soon, irritated by the species of the conjusted at first, but soon, irritated by the set a conquered province. The people, taken by the speed submitted at first, but ason, irritated by the speed submitted at first, but ason, irritated by the speed submitted at first, but ason, irritated by the speed submitted at first, but ason, irritated by the speed submitted at first, but some of the conflict is as feathful, but the insurgents, as they are called, he pixed slight advantages recently. If the Mon-sherine had been asserted at that time, it appears that much trouble might have been avoided by the light effort on our part; France would have a featermination, and would have abandoned in days upon Mexico.

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United States disposed of, and the principal part of the American continent virtually in her possession, France will become the leading nation of the world. . The instinct of self-preservation ought therefore to induce us to enforce this principle. Instead of being

as to individuals? Ought not a nation, great in wealth and power, blessed by Heaven with the blessings of freedom, to extend the hand of friendship to a weaker people striving to preserve their liberties?

And why need we fear to offend France? She has not proved a true friend to us during the past four years, that we must bow and cringe to her as she attempts to rob our neighbors and well-wishers; whose hopes are centred upon our success, of their rights. I believe there is virtue enough in the people of America to support this doctrine of the great Morroe. Let it then be enforced. Let us not show forth to the world that we consider ourselves too weak to do right.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON'S ACCEPTANCE. A great Union mass meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on Friday night last, at which Andrew Johnson, the Union Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, made an eloquent and patriolic speech. In the course of his remarks he said with much empha-

Presidency, made an eloquent and patriotic speech. In the course of his remarks he said with much emphasis:

"I did not seek the position assigned me by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body, for the position allotted to me, or for any other. On the contrary, I have avoided the candidacy. But while I have not sought it, still, being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred on me without solicitation, I hall not decline it. (Applause.) Come weal or woe, success or defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination, on principle, be the consequences what they may. I will do what I believe to be my duty."

Sensition of slavery. Gov. Johnson used this lan-

Speaking of slavery, Gov. Johnson used this lan-

Speaking of slavery, Gov. Johnson used this language:

"And here let me say that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with a snarchy and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst which is for perpetuating the institution of slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseeans and men from the Northern States, that slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be, if you endeavored to go out of the Union to save slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devastated fields, plundered villages and cities; and, therefore, I urged you to remain in the Union. In trying to save slavery, you killed it, and lost your own freedom. Your slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost,

"Never shake thy gory locks at me— Thou canst not say I did it."

"Never shake thy goty tooks at me—
Thou canst not say I did it."

Slavety is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight. "In restoring the State, leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony.

Now, in regard to emancipation, I want to say to the black, that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of our labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of Heaven I am for emaugination for two reasons: first, because it is right in itself, and second, because in the emancipation of the slaves, we break down an odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think that we are freeing more whites than black in Tennessee.

I am a Demograt in the strictest meaning of the term. I am for this Government, because it is democratic—a government of the people. I am for putting down this rebellion, because it is war against democracy. He who stands off, stirring up discontent in this State and higgling about negroes, is practically in the rebel camp, and encourages treason. He who in Indiana or Ohio makes war upon the Government out of regard to slavery is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot."

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT PHIL

ADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17th. The reception of the President yesterday was enthusiastic. Mr. Lincoln and wife visited the fair at 4 P. M. At the support the President responded to a toast, in which after refering to the war and its effect, and complimenting the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, he said:

"Wa accepted this war, and did not begin it. (Does it was a many of the period o

ring to the war and its effect, and complimenting the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, he said:

"We accepted this war, and did not begin it. (Deafening applause.) We accepted it for one object, and that object accomplished, the war will end, and I hope to God it will never end until that object is accomplished. (Great applause.)

We are going through with our task so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions, but I am slmost tempted now to hazard one. I will; it is that Gen. Grant is this morning in a position with Gens, Meade and Hancock of Pa, where he can never be dislogled by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that Gen. Grant may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond, by rapidly sending to him a large number of armed men at the briefest notice, will you go! (Cries of 'yes, yes.') Then I shall call on you when it is necessary." (Applause.) During which the President retired.

General Wallace followed. Edward Everett also paid a handsome tribute to the ladies' efforts in originating fairs, and closed by saying, "There are various modes of traffic in these fairs, buying and subscribing. There is one kind of traffic, that I hope will not be protected and that is, 'In swapping horses when crossing a stream."

Ex-Gov. Pollock presented the President with a sil-

a stream."

Ex.Gov. Pollock presented the President with a silver medal in behalf of the ladies.

The President's reception at all points was very entusiastic. He leaves for Washington Fgiday morning.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., June, 16. The following resolutions relating, to the abolishment of slavery in the United States, passed the House to-day by a vote of 160 to 103:

Resolved, That in order to re-establish the suprema-cy of the Government of the Union, and secure a per-manent peace, it is necessary not only to crush the military power of the rebellion, and to enfranchise the slaves of rebels, but also to root out and destroy the system of slavery itself; and that to accomplish the purposes for which the Constitution was framed, it has become necessary to amend the instrument in the manner proposed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is nominated by the Baltmanner proposed.

Resolved, That the State of New Hampshire, desired see this amendment adopted without delay, hereby request the Representatives in Congress from New Hampshire to do all in their power to secure the concurrence of the House of Representatives by the concurrence of the House of the present session of Congress; and, if possible, in season to enable the Legislature of New Hampshire to act thereon during the present session.

The Case of American Case of the loyal cause.—Kansas Journal.

The bound to be elected there can be little doubt. That he is bound to be elected there can be little doubt. That he is bound to be elected there can be little doubt. That he is bound to be elected there can be little doubt. The heat would like a prompter, both is nominated by the Baltmanner Convention for the next Presidential term. That he is bound to be elected there can be little doubt. The base two little doubt. The heat would like a prompter, better the people's votes. He has two things to recommend him—his Proclamation and his honesty. Let us make the best of him. Fremont is played out. Sorry for him.—Askona Star.

Therefore the close of the present assistion of the proclamation and his honesty. Let us make the best of him. Fremont is played out. Sorry for him.—Askona Star.

Therefore the close of the present assistion of the loyal cause.—Kansas Journal.

The close of the loyal cause.—Kansas Journal.

The convention for the house of the loyal cause.—Kansas Journal.

THE CASE OF ARGUELLES. The opposition papers, both of the Fremont and the Copperhead variety, are making a great hue and cry over the action of Mr. Seward, in delivering up to the Governor-General of Cuba, by request of the Spanish government, Arguelles, a slave trader, who it is claimed not only abused a high public trust to consign to slavery a hundred negroes who were free, but reported them dead, and ribed a priest to falsify his church register to make it so appear. Arguelles escaped to New York, and was given up in the absence of any extradition treaty with Spain. It is alleged that this was a violation of the "sacred right of asylum." There is, however, nothing to sustain such a charge. The right of asylum applies to political offenders, who have been engaged in conspiracies against established governments,—like Kosauth and Mazzini,—and it has grown up to a custom among nations not to surrender men who may have taken refuge among them on account of such of fences. But the case of Arguelles was not of this class. His was a criminal offence, and one of more than usual magnitude, and to consider his surrender as a violation of the right of asylum is only an abuse of language.—7 armouth Register.

RECEPTION OF THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS

filled by creatures of the French Emperor. Thus the THE NOMINATION OF "HONEST ABE" A

THE NOMINATION OF "HONEST ABE" A
BITTER PILL FOR THE REBELS.

"For our own part, we are glad to hear that Lincoln has received the nomination. When some enterprising parties officer of the Revolution proposed to carry off Sir William Howe from the midd of his army, washington put his veto on it at once. He had no doubt that it was feasible; but Howe had conducted the war as stupidly as it was possible for any man to conduct it, and any change whatever could be but for the British interest. Let him stay, for fear of a successor who might not be quite such an imbecile. So we say of old Abe. It would be impossible for find another such ass in the United States; and, therefore, we say let him stay. We, at least, of the Confederacy, ought to be satisfied with him, for he has conducted the war exactly as we ought to wish it to be conducted. He has confirmed those that were wavering, heated red-hot those who were lukewarm, made those zealous who were careless, converted cold indifference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism. As for the military operations conceived and executed under his auspices, surely we have no right to complain. No service ever had so many blundering officers, and no campaigns were very conducted with greater stupidity. For these reasons we are decidedly in favor of Old Abe; and if we could command a million of votes in Yankieedom, he should have them all. He has made the South the most united people that ever weut forth to battle with an invader; and for that he deserves the lively graitine of every Southern man. If anything could add to the obligations under which we lie to the Baltimore Convention, it would be found in the nomination of Andrew Johnson—the man of all others most detested in the South, and the most likely to keep together the parties already united in one solid mass for the prosecution of the war. Convinced, as we are, that nobody in favor of discontinuing the war could be elected, and that no other would conduct it so foolishly, we go for thi

receted, and that no other would conduct it so foolishly, we go for this ticket." Rickmond Dispated, 18th.

"The great army of contractors and office-holders—in short, those who live by the war, and on the country—have succeeded, at least, in starting Lincoln fairly for another race. It amounts to a declaration that those conventioners desire to see four years more in all respects like unto the last four years. They want no change at all; to the present incumbents of power and profit, all works well enough as it is. They care little, perhaps, about the "Emancipation Proclamation," or the exact definition which may be applied to Lingoln, as an immediate, or essential, or contingent Abolitionist; care little indeed about politics at all, or principles, or the destiny of, their nation, or other "abstractions" of that sort; they are practical men; and what they know and feel in their inmost souls is, that four more years of reveiling at will in treasure and plunder will make them all rich enough, them and their descendants to the third and fourth generation."—Richmond Examiner.

The Campaign for the Presidency promises to be the most extraordinary on record. The New York World led off with the elegant assertion that our candidate for President is a "rail-splitting buftoon," and our candidate for Vice President a "bootfoon," and our candidate for Vice President a "bootfoon," The example of this graceful editor is followed by his colleagues throughout the country, one journal printed in Washington vecturing the following criticism on Andrew Johnson:

lowing criticism on Andrew Johnson:

"He has an old mother, more than seventy years of age, whom he suffers to traverse the streets of Philadelphia with a basket on her arm, selling tripe for a living. Ye who have hearts, only think of this I a man who is rolling in wealth and aspires to the position of Vice President of this great country suffers his old mother to trudge about the streets of a large city, hawking tripe, that she may buy bread to keep her poor old soul and body together. Ingratitude can assume no darker shade than this."

If the Copperheads begin in this way, what have we to expect when the campaign becomes more carneat? Is it not possible for us to conduct this canvass without resorting to means that can bring no good up on their authors, and only disgrace our profession in the eyes of the world?—Phil. Press.

To the Editor of the New York News :

To the Editor of the New York News:
You have designated General Fremont as the candidate of the War Democracy. I do not see what title he has to the appellation. There is nothing in his letter of acceptance that advocates a prosecution of the war. I do not know what General Fremont's unexpressed opinions may be, but so far as he has expressed himself in relation to his position as a candidate, I can find nothing to indicate that he favors armed coercion. He comes nearer the peace doctrine than Governor Seymour did when he was nominated. As far as my observation goes, there has been no candidate before the people, since the war began, who could with more propriety claim the support of the Peace element.

If I am to vote to defeat Abraham Lincoln, and not

could with more propriety claim the support or me Peace element.

If I am to vote to defeat Abraham Lincoln, and not for a principle, I think General Fremont is the most available man. He is the first one that has had the moral courage to drop the senseless appeal for a vigrous prosecution of hostilities, and he has the strongest elements to defeat the Administration. If, as the War Department say, we must sacrifice principle to secure the defeat of Abraham Lincoln, we can certainly poll more votes by uniting on Fremont than we can by making another and a third nomination.

PEACE DEMOGRAT.

WHOM IT PLEASES. The Copperheads cannot con ceal their joy over the action of the Cleveland Convention. The Chicago Times—that most infamous sheet—reports the Convention's doings fully, and its correspondent says:

"When it is known that this is the very first organized attempt by representatives from the entire North to establish a national opposition to the despotism at Washington. In this last respect, however much men may differ as to the correctness of some of the principles advocated by the Convention, good men everywhere cannot fail to afford their movement a cordial sympathy."

A WESTERN PLATFORM. The following despatch was received on Friday night from Governor Yates, of Illinois, at a recent Union meeting in Chicago:

Spring File, June 10.

To Colonel John L. Hancock:
I cannot be with you to night, but please to say that I am for Abe and Andy, Dick No. 2 and the Dengainst slavery—for the Monroe doctrine—for Grant and his army—for freedom and the Union, now and forever.

RICHARD YATES, GOVERNOR.

BUT ONE SENTIMENT. The unanimity displayed in favor of Mr. Lincoln in the Baltimore Convention is unprecedented, we believe, in the history of politics in this country. He received on the first ballot the vote of every State, save Missouri, and one of her delegation then made the motion for a unanimous momination. Such a unity of sentiment is not the mere work of politicians. It is the voice of the people, and should be respected as such by all who desire the success of the loyal cause.—Kansas Journal.

"Though always treated courteously by Mr. Lin-coln, my views and suggestions have not concurred with his convictions of duty; and from my first inter-view with the President elect at Springfield to my last, in January, I have been of no account."

The moral of which is, that Thurlow had better abandon his efforts at statesmanship. Lobbying is his forte, and he should never have departed from it.—

Roxbury Journal.

so appear. Arguelles escaped to New York, and was given up in the absence of any extradition treaty with Spain. It is alleged that this was a violation of the "sacred right of asylum." There is, however, nothing to susain such a charge. The right of asylum applies to political offenders, who have been cugaged in conspiracies against established governments,—like Kosauth and Mazzini,—and it has grown up to a custom among nations not to surrender men who may have taken refuge among them on account of such of fences. But the case of Arguelles was mot of this class. His was a criminal offence, and one of more than usual magnitude, and to consider his surrender as a violation of the right of asylum is only an abuse of language.—Y armouth Register.

RECHETION OF THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGISENT IN BORYON. The reception of the lith Massachusets regiment on their return on Monday, from the battle-field, their three years in the service having expired, equalled any demonstration of the same character yet made. They were escorted by a military and cirius procession, including the Scotch Citis, through the principal streets to Faneull Hall, where a collation and addresses of welcome were giren. Their march through the principal streets to Faneul Hall, where a collation and addresses of welcome were giren. Their march through the was an expine of cheers and boquets.

How. Josiua R. Giddinos. At a public meeting beld in Montreal, at which the Mayor presided, resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. Joshus R. Giddings were passed.

Among the speakers was Rev. John Cordner, the pastor of the Unitarian Church in Montreal. His remarks were eloquent and appropriate. Paying due honor to the worth of the subject of his eulogy, Mr. Cordner incidentally and naturally gave a graphic statement of the nature of the crisis on American after, and uttered plain truths which Canadian symphisers with secession will do well to beed, if they desire to retain amicable relations with their neighbors of the Northern States.

The following are the resolutions read and advocated in turn, and then adopted:

cated in turn, and then adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the sudden decease in our midst of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, United States Consal-General for British North America, and the necessary removal of his remains to the home of his family in Ohio, before his friends and the public of Montreal could offer any testimony of respect to his memory, we desire through this meeting to express our high regard for his admirable qualities of character, and our appreciation of his great services in the cause of human rights, by his active and consistent opposition to slavery throughout a lengthened public career.

Becales of the care of the care of the career.

Resolved, That we very respectfully tender to his widow and family our profound sympathy in this hour of their bereavement and trial, and assure them of the affectionate regard in while the memory of Mr. Giddings is held by his many friends in this city. Resolved, That in the discharge of his arduous duties as United States Consul-General, his whole course of conduct was marked by a sincere desire to secure the utmost harmony between Canada and the United States, and that by his personal intercourse with Cunited States, and that by his personal intercourse with cure tittens his gained for himself many friends, who deeply deplore his loss, and sympathize with his family in their sad bereavement: and that, as a mark of respect for his memory, a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them.

THE CAMPAION IN VIRGINIA. In alluding to Gen. Grant's chinge of base, the Washington correspondent of the Advertiser telegraphs: that Grant has achieved up to this time exactly what he intended when the crossed the Rapidan, and that he has not deviated ten

tapidan.

They have forced Lee back sixty miles, throughour complete lines of fortifications, captured 12,000 aney nave forced Lee back sixty miles, through four complete lines of fortifications, captured 12,000 prisoners by actual count, and twenty-three pieces of artillery. We have lost less than 6000 prisoners, one half of whom were stragglers, and only three gans. Being the attacking party, we have lost a few more intilled and wounded than the enemy, but only a few. We have lost seventeen general officers, and the enemy twenty-five.

my twenty-five.

It is stated that our cavalry have thoroughly de-stroyed miles of the Fredericksburg and Virginia Central Railroad, leading northward from Richmond.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 16—6 P. M.—
Smith's command, which landed at Point of Rocks on
Tuesday evening, advanced early yesterday morning
on the City Point and Petersburg road, and finding
the enemy near Harrison's Creek, drove them into
their fortifications, some half a mile beyond. A line
of battle was formed, with Hinks's colored division
on the left. A charge was made, and the entire line
of works carried, our troops capturing 16 guns, 300
prisoners and several battle-flags. The position was
one of great strength, and should have resisted an attack from a much larger force. The colored troops
are reported as behaving admirably, taking their part
of the enemy's line at the same time as the others
did. Our loss in the whole affair was not over 200, of
which some 40 were colored.

The 2d corps came up in the evening, and took position on the left of Smith. In the morning an advance was made by the 2d corps, Gen. Birney in command, and the enemy driven from other strong positions, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and
prisoners.

In the afternoon, Gen. Burnside came up and teck-

tions, with consuctance are seen and took prisoners.

In the afternoon, Gen. Burnside came up and took position on the left of the 2d corps. At 6 o'clock in the evening a combined advance was made along the line, and a desperate struggle ensued on the left and on the centre, both with artillery and infantry, which lasted until long after dark, Gen. Birney's command gaining a breastwork in their front, and taking a large number of prisoners.

The enemy were met about four miles this side of the city is a strong line of breastworks, well fortified with artillery. A New York regiment deployed in a ravine so as to get a range of musketry on the rebel artillerymen! A general charge was then ordered, and the entire line of works was carried at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Hink's colored troops took part in this charge, and behaved admirably. Two forts, containing 16 gans and 300 rebels, tell into our possession. Had these works been garrisoned by veterans, instead of militia under Gen. Wise, it is doubtful if they could have been taken without great loss, as they were very strong. The enemy rapidly fell back to another line of works. Our guns were turned on them, and shell fell in the streets of Petersburg. The rebel force at this time in our front was about 5000, and reinforcements which had been sent were too late to aid in holding the first line of earthworks, but were now pouring into the second line.

On Thursday, considerable skirmishing ensued, and it was not until near 0 o clock that a severe engagement took place, Issing over an hour, the struggle being for a crest of hills commanding the rebel works and the city. The enemy finally fell back, and Burnside's forces occupied the position, and captured 400 prisoners.

On Friday, Hancock and Burnside held all the im-The enemy were met about four miles this side of

On Friday, Hancock and Burnside held all the in On Friday, Hancock and Burnside held all the important strategic positions on this side of Petersburg; and though the enemy annoyed us all of that day by artillery firing, there was no doubt that the city would soon fall. It was in plain sight—not more than 2 1-2 miles off. There would, however, probably be some more fighting, as the prisoners taken on Friday any that some of Beauregard's forces had arrived to support the militia.

The fighting on Saturday was very severe along the greater part of the line, the most determined efforts being made to break the enemy's line at several points. But little ground, however, was gained, except on the left, where the Rebels were forced to fall back to an inner line, on account of the advanced po-

cept on the left, where the Rebels were forced to fall back to an inner line, on account of the advanced po-sition gained by Ledlie's division of Burnside's corps, on Friday afternoon. Our losses during the past two days will reach 8,000 in killed and wounded.

8,000 in killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy at some points was greater than ours, but being generally behind their entrenchments, they were not so much exposed, and, of course, suffiered less on the whole.

To-day (19th) the rebels renewed the attack on Gen. Foster's forces of Gen. Butler's command with infantry and artillery. Our centre was driven back, but Gen. Foster ordered another advance, and the enemy were driven so that we now hold our line triumphantly.

WHETHER NEGROES WILL FIGHT. There is a complete concurrence of testimony as to the superb courage of the negro troops at the storming of the Petersburg intrenchments on Wednesday. The dispatches to the War Department refer to them as "assulting and carrying the ride-pits with great gallantry," and add; "The hardest fighting was done by the black troops. The forst they stormed were the worst of all. After the sffair was over, Gen. Smith went to thank them, and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be exceeded as soddlers, and that hereafter he will send them into a difficult place as readily as the best white troops. They captured six out of the sixteen cannon which he took." The secounts of all the newspaper correspondents are of the same tenor. The facts are beyond question. The division which earned this praise was the division of Gen. Hinks, part of Gen. Butler's command.

"BURLEIGH," correspondent of the Journal writes as follows:-

"The severest punishment inflicted on the rebels is through the colored troops. Prisoners taken are usually sent from the front, guarded by colored soldlers. The capture is nothing in comparison to this so called tolignity. To be captured by the Yankees is bad enough, but to be marched off under the guard of sixes is all title too much for Southern chivalry. A gentleman from the front witnessed a very impressive sight the other day. A large number of prisoners came in from the front under a colored guard. The rebels were haggard, down-spirited and tired. They lagged a little, and seemed anxious to rest. The colored officer saw this disposition, and shouted out, "Close up dar! close up dar! we be boss now." The order was obeyed, but sullenly. The gentleman said to one of the officers, "This is better than being shot." He replied with a shake of the head, "I don't know about that. I had rather die." Terrible retributions these rebels are undergoing; more terrible than war or conquest. By God's inevitable law of righteous composation, these black men, on the simple line of military duty, are making reprisals on the South for years of wrong sone to their race."

WASHINGTON, June 11.

SENATE. The Report of the conference committee on the army appropriation bill was agreed to. The Report is as follows:

"All persons of color who were free on the 19th of April, 1861, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall from the time of their enlistment be entitled to receive have been and the time of their enlistment be entitled to receive have existing at the time of their enlistment. The Attorney-General is authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision, and if the Attorney-General shall determine that any such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty or clothing in addition to what they have already received, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the pay department to make payment in accordance with such determination."

The House concurred in the report, 70 to 58.

department—officers and men.

Col. Hallowell is now in Washington, endeavoring to have this matter settled, having been specially detailed for that service by Gen. Foster.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The New York

reported injured, mostly by bruises—two latally.

Lousaville, Ky., 17th. General Burbridge has suppressed the circulation of the Cincinnati Enquire in his department. The pursuit of Morgan is ended, he having passed the lines with a few hundred men. In response to a serenade at Dayton, Vallandigham stated that he doubted if the Government would attempt to arreat him; but if it was attempted, he and his irlends were prepared. He said he should remain quiet until the Chicago Convention met, when his purposes would be made known.

purposes would be made known.

MEMPHIS, June 16.—Another body of seventy stranglers from General Sturgis' expedition got in last night. Among them were twenty negroes. Each negro had his gun and accountements, while most of the white soldiers had lost all of their equipments. Two of the negroes were wounded in the legs near Guntown, but marched in, walking a distance of nearly a hundred miles, bringing their guns with them. Sturgis has been relieved.

Sturgts has been relieved.

COLONEL PORTER. The funeral of Colonel PETER
A. PORTER took place at Ningare Talls last week,
Rev. Samull. J. Mar, of 'Syracuse, officiating. Colonel Porter was a nephew of Rev. Doctor Buckins
aldon, of Kentucky, and both himself and his first
wife were cousins to the traitor General Breckinridge.
He met his death from rebel sharpshoters; having
received sixteen wounds, one of them directly through
the heart. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune

The Washington correspondents, the 2 from says:

"Indiana politicians here regard with great concern the concurrence of the evil events of Vallandigham's return and Morgan's raid, coupled with the general and secret arming of the Copperheads of Indiana, and the recent withdrawal from that State of immense numbers of Unionists as one hundred day men. In their judgment, the dispersion of Morgan's force and the defeat of the scheme for a new invasion of Indiana have alone saved us from the rebellion in a Northern State in aid of the slaveholders' rebellion."

Northern State in aid of the slaveholders' robellion."

The Richmond Examiner reports the death of
Col. L. M. Keltt, of South Carolina, in one of the late
battles. He will be recollected as the condjutor of
Brooks in his murderous assault on Sumner.

H. Clay Pate, a Know-Nothing leader in '56, the
man who tried to capture old John Brown in Kansas
and "caught a Tartar," was also killed in one of the
late Virginia battles. He was an officer of some sort
in the rebel service.

in the rebel service.

The Secretary of State has written another of his prophetic legends upon our history. In a letter to a committee of New York Union men, he says that "the election of Lincota and Joinsson, at the close of a successful campaign, will then speak the people's declaion, that slavery has perished, and that he American Union is invincible." Let us make this one of the watchwords of our campaign, for no truer words have been spoken.—Phil. Press.

The widow of the late Ex-President John Ty-r has written to President Lincoln, complaining that

Senator Summer has succeeded in engrafting on the Washington Horse Bailroad bill a proviso that no one shall be refused admittance to a car on account of color. Good!

The Chicago Times, the great Copperhead newspaper of the West, endorses Gen. Fremont's let-er of acceptance, and speaks in flattering terms of the Jeneral.

Mrs. Lincoln has presented to the Central Fair are Mrs. Lincoln has presented was given to there a few years since by the Japanese Embassy. It will be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission t the close of the Fair.

For the first time in thirty years, an execu-tion will take place in the State of Maine during the cresent month. The victim of the gallows is Spen-er, who murdered the Warden of the State Prison.

At Marquette, 8th inst., a train of twenty nine cars, each loaded with seven tons of iron, broke loose on a steep grade, and plunged out of sight into the lake.

The Washington Chronicle says it is expected that FORTRESS MONROE, June 16. Gen. Butler to-day relieved Gen. Gillmore for alleged delinquency.

The Richmond Whig of the 15th reports that Lieut Gen. Bishop Polk was killed in the fight at Atlanta.

TWO PATRIOTS FALLEN [Written on learning the death of J. G. Cusning and V. I. Stoddar, of the Mass. 32d.]

These noble men our firesides left, Their country called—they volunteered To meet the rebel foe.

We saw them on their furlough here, We took them by the hand, And wished to each a safe return To this, their own dear land.

But saddening news new reaches us,
These patriots are no more;—
They died, contending for the truth,
Amid the battle's roar. CUBBING and STORDAR—names to us
Which tell of actions true—
Have died in Freedom's holy cause,
While yet their years were few.

But life we measure not by years,
For their's had just begue;
Yet worthy deeds their life had crowned,
When they were taken home.

Ye weeping friends, remember this, No traitorous hearts had they; A noble record they have left, In conflict far away.

The foregoing lines were written for the Hingham Jourale by Mr. Arthur S. Luke, late of Hingham, but now
Principal of the Academy at Hanover, Mass.

A laceb Glikey Cushing was the only son of Mr. John Cushing of South Hingham. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he served in the Hingham empany for three
months, in the vicinity of Fortres Monroe. Subsequently
be enligted in the battailon at Fort Warren, and marched
in May, 1862, after the defeat of Gen. Banks, to Washington. The Battailon was then recruited to a regiment,
and was known as the 32d Mass. Regiment.

Washington Loring Stoddar was the son of Mr. CalebStoddar of South Hingham. He was a member of SAI Regtiment during its whole career of barachips and dangers.

These two young men fell fathily wounded on the 11th of
May, near-Spottpylvanis, in that terrible day's struggle.

The fermer lived but two days, the latter but one.—Com.

FF GROVE MEETING IN MICHIGAN .- The friend reform will hold a meeting in G. K. Wilbor mile south-west of the village of Farmington

ster, R. Y., and Moses Hull of Battle Creek, Mich pected to attend. . In behalf of the Co

NORTON LAPHAM, A. L. POWER, G. K. WILBOR,

ld a meeting in King's Grove, near Burton Square, Ge-ga Co., O., commencing the last Saturday in June, and attnuing through the following Sabbath. uga Co., O.,

The Ladies of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society will hold a STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL at the Parke Fraternity Rooms, 554 Washington Street, on WEDNESDA EVENING, June 29.

sale at Ditson & Co's, 277 Washington Street; J. C. Haynes & Co's, 33 Court Street; John S. Rogers's, 1077

F MEETING IN HAMILTON.—PARKER PILLSBURY will attend a meeting at Rev. Elam Burnham's in Hamil-ton, (East Side,) on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 10 and 2

The people of the town and of the county are respect-

F. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "The South-Side of Freedom," in Union Hall, North Abington, Satarday eve-ning, June 25; in Union Hall, same town, Supiday A. M. and P. M., 26th; South Abington, evening of same day.

FREEDOM FOR ALL.-WILLIAM WELLS BROWN ill deliver a lecture at the Central Methodist Church, aunton, Mass., Sunday evening, June 26.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Thirtieth National Anti-Slavery Subscription Any, (1864.)

Mrs. Lydia D. Parker, Boston;

EDINBURGH Ladies' Emancipation Society, by Miss EDINBURGH Ladies' Emancipation Society, by Miss Wigham, HALIFAX, (England,) by Mrs. Thorpe and Mrs. M. W. Chapman,

A. J. GROVER.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, St. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

WENDRIL PHILLIPS, Esq., Boston.
A. L. PAINE, Esq., Solfolk Bank, do.
PARWELL, FIELD & Co., Chicago, Illinois
STEVENS & BARNUM, Washington, D. C.
ti

Special attention given to securing and collecting

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS. GYCODA



Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family

MAY HAVE

A GOOD ORGAN

T a very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and They are clegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little pace, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is arranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS,

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

The Cabinet Organ is essentially different from and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Molodeon or Harmonium kind. Its superior excellence consists in many important characteristics, among which are: Indeed, it is asserted with confidence that it is a roty we been found possibly to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than is stellened in the entry are over any volume of tone in nec-

1. The most is asserted with confidence and its asserted with confidence and its asserted with confidence and its asserted with confidence and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention, its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any practice is necessary to render it a rallable. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hord or two.

4. It admits of great rapidity of execution; adapting it to the performance of a great variety of lively secular mutation.

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

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

and who are the ones, judges of their exoderines. Such recommendations already have been given to theer, to an extent unparalleled.

Among those who have profiered written (estimony to their admirable qualities and great desirability, and that they regard them as unequalled by any other instrument of their class, are such well-known musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings, William B. Bradbury, George F. Root, &c.; the most distinguished organists in the country, as Cutter of Trinky Church, N.Y., Morgan of Graco Church, Zandel of Mr. Beecher's Church, Braun, Wei, Willox, Tuckerman, Zerrahn, &c.; such celebrated planishs as Gottechalk, Wm. Mason, Mill, Sanderson, Bracketh, etc. : in brief, more than two hundred musicians, try, shave testified to this effect. Each Cabinet Organ is necessary boxed, so that it can be sent asfely to any part of the country.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with full particulars,

WAREROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Boston, 7 Mercer Street, New York. MASUN & HAMLIN.

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A LL interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for tife PHONOGRAPHIO VISITOR, No. 1, seven cents; No. 1 and 2, twelve cents. No. 2 explains the Phonographic Alphabet, given above, and all the more general principles of the Art. All interested in Phonographic Alphabet, and a seven for No. 4 of the Phonographic Visitor, 7 cents. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 new ready, 22 cents. Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM, 401 Broadway, New York.

June 24. Dec. 1:

Boetry.

THE AUOTION-BLOOK.

BY BLUES BUAN COATES.

Dr. Seltser, of Philadelphia, late Surgeon of the Eight oright Pennsylvania Infastry, brought home from Alexandria a stave auction-block, used by the firm of Burch & Price. The Mayor of Alexandria said he had witnessemany human beings sold upon it. This block may now be seen at the residence of Edwin H. Coates, 930 Spring Garden street, where the following poem was suggested:

len stroet, where the following poem was suggested:
An anotion-block great Heaven! can it be
They sold "God's image" on this wooden frame?
Have we, in "free" (?) and great America,
Theoryed that foul and most informal stain?
Yes' brittal men, with feelings turned to rock,
Sold human beings on this very block!
And, as we look, we see the many dints
Made by the hammer as it strongly fell—
Where some low villain, for his craved per cent.,
Inveled the vengance of the fiends of hell,
Methick the very Prince of Darkness found.
A maddening horror in that hammer's sound.

I see this in the land of Jefferson; The rum-bloat traders gather for a sale ; e whip is cracking o'er the merchandis Now led to market from a filthy jail; And furies seem to hover in the air,
As some are justing, and as others swear.

There was some transient heaven in a cot A ray of comfort when the work was done; doating father fondled on his wife, And kissed his only, darling little one; mor falls ;-its most accursed tone Has sold that father from the loved at home

Upon a balmy, holy night serene,
Two care-worn lovers join the lip and heart—
Young spirits, weary of their loathsome lot,
Would heat the wounds they bear from sorrow's d
The hammer falls, and seals the foulest doom— A harlot's life for that pure octoroon !

I see a youth who has a noble hope-I see a youth who has a noble hope—
A hope to learn to read about his God:
On would he study by the bright pine knot,
When night would shield him from a tyrant's rod:
The hammer, waiting on the "once, true, thrice,"
For

Two little sisters, at their childish sport, awo jutte susers, at near candian sport,
Not dreaming they were born within a snare,
Make glowing pictures for the time to come—
They build grand castles in the summer air:
The hammer falls;—the two are sold apart,
To dream of each, and feel a broken heart.

Poor child of bondage !- Tis a knavish plea That robs thee of thy liberty and bread; They aim to keep thee a submiss To humble thee till aspiration 's dead ; Then, when thy spirit's driven to its grave, They point and say, fate made thee for a slave.

They speak of Afric' as a Pagan land, And you that bondage is thy tracst friend;
But with example and a freeman's right,
Thy native force would reach a prouder end: If there's advantage or religious gain, Give it to progress, not to lash and chain.

Thou bane of hope ! around thee concentrate Thou base of hope ! around thee concentrate
More sickly horrors than the pen can write;
More damning evils than the mortal brain
Can e'en imagine in its highest flight.
Thy field is anguish, darkness, and disgust,
Vile tyranny and self-consuming lust.

And brilliant statesmen, for their private gain Apologise for this inhuman trade, Apologise for this inhuman trace,
And fawn like spaniels to a few proud knaves,
Who'd own the white man of the plough and spade; They boldly argus, with sophistic art, God smiles on that which racks a noble heart!

No theologian with a countful text, No settled practice of an olden saint Can seent or polish what our "framers A beinous securge and pestilential tain.
What our unfettered wisdom holds as true Is inspiration-ay! and Scripture, too!

Bear it away ! No longer I'd behold A thing suggestive of a nation's night; Give no tradition to the child unborn, Or tell the heathen of our country's blight; Sink to the bottom of a deep abyes All recollection of a shame like this.

Senates, awake ! and dedicate to God Columbia a unit-free, sublime !-Or let our manhood, with a righteous sword, Rouse sons of Afric' in the rabal clime! Beat down their shambles with your martial knocks, And kindle fires out of Auction Blocks!

TEXTUAL SONG.

"Proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening the prison doors to them that are bound."—PSALE 61: Not yet are all earth's millions free; They darkly grope/to bondmen's graves; And countless millions yet to be Must live, and move, and perish—slaves!

Nor yet has Freedom's toesin rung : Unbroken still the Despot's rod; Mind hath not off its fetters flung, Nor its great heart-pulse timed with God.

Earth's landscape stretcheth weary miles, Alternate flecked with shade and sheen; Here Freedom's joyous sunshine smiles, But dark Oppres ion broods between The morning clouds that wrapped our world Still linger in its noon-day sky; O, shall they, ere its close, be furled, And glory reign ere nations die?

Yea-snith a cheering voice from heave Yea, Freedom shall to earth be given. E'en in the thunder-tones of war. Each fettered limb shall dash its chains

FOR THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF

ELLIS AND LUCY ALLEN. MEDFIELD, April 11, 1864.

"Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be O God! thy presence we entreat, As with our children here we come,

Each fond, familiar face to greet Before this family altar bowed, Before this ramily and bowes,
Our fathers raised their prayers to Thee;
Here pledged their loyal faith, and vowed
To live for Truth and Liberty.

For fifty years thy servants here Have shared in love what Thou hast given ; Each gladdening joy, each bitter tear, Has brought them nearer Thee and Heaven.

For all these blessed years have brought—
For shildren here or called above—
For mercles granted, lessons taught,
We give Thee thanks, O God of Love!

So, when, upon this happy day,
They pledge anew their love of old,
Bless them with thy rich grace, we pray,
And in thy tender arms enfold.

And when is loosed the silver cord, And broke as last the golden bowl, Grant them with Thee, O'gracious cord, Th' storms marriage of the soul!

[ET This venerable couple have always a coused the cause of the enslaved in our land.]

The Tiberator.

PRAISE AND BLAME.

The admirable extract from a sermon of Henry Ward Beecher (admirable with the exception of a single word) which may be seen on the fourth page of last week's Liberator, closes with this paragraph,

"I declare to you that, so far as we now can judge "I declare to you that, so far as we now can judge, the are going to guin by the sword more conscience and more kumarity than we knee gained by all the printing presses, and all the Bible Societies and Tract Societies on this continent, for the last thirty years. We are going to gain more by the cannon than we have gained in teenty-fice years by the pulpits of this nation. It may be a said thing to say; but what has been the moral delinquency of a sation and an age when it is true that physical convulsions really lift its people higher than moral influences administered by faithful men ?"

I have called the extract admirable, from which this sentence is taken, and I trust no one will omit read it. But the single exceptional word above ferred to introduces into it a sentiment so false in fact, and so vicious in philosophy, that it should not be suffered to pass without protest.

Is it possible that any physical convulsion—and es-

pecially that a three years' continuance of a system involving so much brutal violence and moral deterioration of various sorts as war—can really lift its people higher than "moral influences administered by faithful men"! The idea is absurd and preposterous The whole tendency and most of the results of war are in precisely the contrary direction. The beneficial results that sometimes follow that hideous phenomenon called war—the deliberate mutual use; by two na tions, of every possible method to injure the inter-ests, plunder or annihilate the property, and destroy the lives of each other—are due to an intermixture asiderations with the action of one of the or moral considerations with the action of one or the parties. If the great characteristic features of war were actual producers of the elevating influence thus claimed, the church militant might equip itself solely with Sharp's rifles and cartridge-boxes, and cease its complaints about desecration of the Sabbath by bat-

To come now to the question of fact. Why is it that we are at present, and have been for three years past involved in war! It is because the very parties spec filed by Mr. Beecher as heretofore unsuccessful in their administration of moral influences—the Bible Societies, Tract Societies and pulpits of our laud have been managed by unfaithful men; by men who e not only tolerated alavery, but apologized for it, nave not only observed to it, opposed and calumniated the opposers of it, quoted Old Testament and New Testament against interference with it, and vindicated those who practised and upheld it as worthy successors of the patriarchs, and worthy members of the

Christian church.

Mr. Beecher himself has been by no means fre from guilt in this matter. Joining the battle at a late hour, he nevertheless did good yeomanly service against one—the most guilty—of the Tract Societies as well as against the slave system generally in the pulpit. But he never said a word against the infa-mous action of the Bible Society in reprinting and distributing, with emphatic culogy, an elaborate vin-dication of slavery as Scriptural and Christian, written by a South Carolinian slaveholder; and he has been, to the present time, the persistent advocate, eu-logist and patron of that most guilty and most effec-tive of the practical allies of slavery at the North. the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

In the present case, the sentiment of Mr. Beecher which I have been controverting seems to have been a mere inadvertence; a professional habit of considhis clerical brethren as faithful men in general notwithstanding the particular criticism which he ofte applies to them.—c. K. W.

"LIBERTY."

A few of the two-cent pieces just coined are in circulation in this city. The new coin is a handsome one, a little less in size than the gold eagle, and pro-bably composed of the same materials as the small cents. It bears on one side a shield, encircled with an olive wreath, and two crossed arrows behind it. Below the shield is the date, "1864," and above it is a scroll, bearing the motto, "In God we trust." The other side bears the denomination of the coin, "2 CENTS," surrounded by a wreath of wheat, which surrounded by the inscription, "United

Our old cents used to bear the beautiful word "Liberty" upon them. When the first small cent was coined, (under the Presidency of Franklin Pierce, was coined, (under the Presidency of Franklin Pierce, I believe,) that word was omitted from the coin, an eagle being substituted for the head that bore it. Afterwards the eagle gave place to the head of an Indian queen, and the word "Liberty" was restored, though so small as to be nearly illegible. Now, under the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln, that significant word is again omitted .- c. K. w.

GARIBALDI, AND THE MANCHESTER UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY. CHESTER PARK, BOSTON, June 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

I have just received from England a copy following addresses of the Garibaldi Reception Committee of the Manchester Union and Emancination Society, presented to General Garibaldi, at Caprers by Thomas B. Potter, Esq., the President of the So ciety. Autograph copies were received in Manches-ter on the 30th of May. Correct translations will be

found below.

The insertion of these interesting documents in th next issue of the Liberator will oblige

Your friend, GEORGE THOMPSON.

TO THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE, MANCHESTEE.

CAPRERA, 23th May, 1864.

I cannot possibly express to you how great a disappointment it was to me that I was unable to accept your invitation, and how grateful I am for the kindness you have shown to me. Being myself a son of the people, I nourish a great affection for the laboring classes who throng your noble country. In shaking the hardened hand of the working man, I feel that I take a brother's hand; and though I have not yet been able to express this to you personally, as I ought to have done, I hope the time is not distant when I shall have the opportunity of doing so. In the meantime give to your friends my affectionate greeting, and believe me for ever yours, C. GARIBALDI.

To the Chairman of the Reception Committee,

To the Chairman of the Reception Com Manchester.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO GENERAL GARIBALD FROM THE UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY

OF MANCHESTER. OF MANCHESTER.
HONORED SIR:—The Executive of the Unic and Emancipation Society of Manchester, deep regretting that you have not been able to pay you promised visit to their city, beg to forward you promised visit to their city, beg to forward you

regretting that you have not been able to pay your promised visit to their city, beg to forward you a cordial and most sincere expression of their admiration and deep sympathy with you as the Liberator of Italy and the friend of universal freedom.

Not entering into any matters that specially bear upon religious creeds or partizan policies, either in your own nation or in this country, we delight to recognize you as one of the uncrowned, kings of the earth, to whose genius, purity and self-abnegation all hearts do homage.

We believe that your sympathies are with the oppressed peoples of all races, and that it is your earnest desire to do the will and carry out the mission of the Great Emancipators—who came to break every yoke and set the captive free.

We benor you as a liberator and a social reformer; our hearts echo the noble words you have addressed from time to time to the friends of freedom and constitutional government among a brave and kindred people on the other side of the Atlantic, where the slaveholders and enemies of all just rule have arisen in armed rebellion for the avowed and infamous purpose of rendering human bondage a perpetual institution upon the earth.

With you and the true friends of freedom and humainty in every land, we pray that all tyrainy and oppression may speedily be annihilated, and that those who now groan in thraldom may be emancipated, and endowed with the rights and blessings of freedom citizens.

Cherisbing the hope that you may soon return to

orn citizens.

Cherishing the hope that you may soon return our shores, and praying that your noble and useful life may long be preserved for the service of humanity, we subscribe ourselves your sincere friends and ardent admirers.

Signed of behalf of the Union and Emancipation

Signed on ocean is the Society of Manchester.
THOS. B. POTTER, President.
JNO. H. ESTCOURT, Chairman.
J. C. EDWARDS,
E. O. GREENING,
Hon. Secs. And the Ex

TO THE UNION AND EMANCIPATION SOCIETY OF MANOMESTER.

CAPRERA, 24th May, 1864

CAPRERA, 24th May, 1864.

Thanks for your kind address—you to whom the task of life is to further the highest aims of humanity. You have honored in me a soldier of your own rank, who is proud to spend his life for the advancement of the principles which you proclaim.

Yes! to understand your views, it is requisite only to know the name your society has adopted.

Union! Is it not by union that nations should be bound together, and become as brethers?

Has not the human family, for many centuries, while marching onward in the glorious career of progress, exemplified by the doctrines of our Saviour, wished for the same union, though often retarded by corruption and tyranny?

wished for the same during or corruption and tyranny?
Emancipation! May God bless you!
What mission is more glorious than that of

cipating slaves?

I am proud that fortune has chosen me for one who could say in his lifetime to the prostrate slave—Rise! Be free! When depressed by obstructions and feeling the need of consolation, I remember those who have been free. I feel all pains vanish before the delightful pleasure of the work of emancipation.—I am, with all my heart, yours,

G. GARIBALDI. ipating slaves?
I am proud the

To the President of the Union and Emancipation Society, Manchester.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW ENGLAND FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Second Annual Report of the New England Freedmen's Aid Society, (Educational Commission,) presented to the Society, April 21, 1864, makes a handsome pamphlet of 84 octavo pages, crowded with interesting and cheering facts pertaining to the Operations of the Society from May, 1863, to April, 1864, in relation to the freedmen of the South, particularly those within the immediate jurisdiction of the Socie ty. It concludes as follows :-

those within the immediate jurisdiction of the Society. It concludes as follows:—

It will be seen at a glance that the statistics given in the preceding pages do not afford the means of even approximating to the number of slaves liberated in the course of the Inset three years. We have no count or estimate of the Freedmen in Northern Georgia and Alabama, in Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, and Maryland. The President has stated in a recent letter that the Emancipation Proclamation has so far added to the national strength 130,000 soldiers, seamen, and laborers. In all moderation we may allow as large a number of women, this dren, and unserviceable men. Our figures, on being summed up, will be found to amount to about 150,000; not including more than 14,000 negroes in Virginia and North Carolina who were free when the war broke out, and not making any deduction for free negroes elsewhere. Of these 130,000, about one-sixth are soldiers. Reckoning the liberated slaves now serving in the army and navy at 50,000, and supposing this proportion to be constant, we shall have 300,000 for the present number of the Freedmen.

Freedmen.

Three hundred thousand is not quite one-tenth of the slave population of the States in rebellion. It is, however, a large number in itself, and perhaps everybody will admit that it is as large a number as it was well for us to have on our hands, until the GEORGE THOMPSON.

TO GENERAL GARIBALDI.

Sir.—It is with profound regret the Manchester Garibaldi Reception Committee have learned that circumstances have rendered your departure from this country needful before you have been able to fulfil your intention of visiting the North of England; and they venture to assure you that, contrary to the representations which are stated to have been made to you, there was no riskthat the "magnificent national reception, given to you in the great metropolis of this country, should lose something of its real dignity from being frequently repeated elsewhere."

London is not England, and there would have been mo danger of the spontaneous enthusiasm which your presence in the provinces would have evoked being in any degree behind that which greed your entry into the metropolis.

On behalf of their fellow-citizens, and especially of the industrious millions of this locality, the committee desire to express to you their admiration for the noble and self-denying career you have hither to pursue on behalf of your country, regardless allies of the blandishments of those in exalted positions, when success crowned your labors, or the frowns of the timid whilst the result was doubtful.

They recognize in you not only the champion of freedom in your own land, but the enemy of oppression everywhere; and it is because your love of liberty knows no geographical boundaries, but is coexisted with the whole human family, that you live in the hearts of the working classes of England.

The committee cannot fail to see that whilst Italia all unity is incomplete, your great work is not fully accomplished; and it is their fervent hope that you may have health and strength to pursue it to the end. They desired by a hearty welcome to have a great of the provide of your desired by a hearty welcome to have a great of the provide of your desired by a hearty welcome to have a great of the provide of your desired by a hearty welcome to have to be end. They desired by a hearty welcome to have to indigite or

THE LIBERATOR their freedom, the heroism with which they have fought to maintain it, did not win the respect of the Northern people. Respect they lare won, and by and by they will receive our gratitude: for had they shoen to conduct themselves differently, had they thrown their weight into the enemy's side of the balance, what would have been the consequence to the national cause?

The discipline and experiences of the last three

the balance, what would have been the consequence to the national cause?

The discipline and experience of the last three years have prepared us to meet the wast event of universal emancipation, however speedily it may be realized. Undertaken in the right spirit, the problem of incorporating four millions of Freedman into our nation, difficult as it is, is by no means appalling. With any other race than the African, the task would be immensely greater. Experience has amply shown that we can calculate upon forbuarance and every other help from them, if only we address ourselves carnestly to this great act of justice, which is no less one of wise policy. For the fulfilment of this object, the power and means of the government must be joined with and supplemented by the labor and thought and contributions of individuals and of societies. Societies and individuals are doing much, and are ready to do more; the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, and various officers of the army, have fortwo jesse past, in such ways as were open to them, and according to the measure of their authority, made partial and temporary provision for the protection and assistance of the freed people. But as yet no special officer or board has been put over this most important concern, and of courso no uniform system of management has been adopted. The creation of a Bureau under one of the departments of the government for the administration and superintendence of Freedom's Affairs is a crying secessity. We wait anxiously for such a measure to be adopted. The strost activity will be required of our society and of, its compeers, equally before and after this step shall be taken.

NEGRO TROOPS IN THE WEST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adj. Gen.'s Office; WASHINGTON, May 30, 1864.

gang composed of men, women and children, tied together, and guarded by men in uniform of Uniform o

who is and aways has one a noted, but has six months. She ran away on account of his cruelty.

The owner of the girl, with the guard, went to the camp, seized the girl, and, amid her cries and frantic appeals for protection, were taking her away. She fell upon her knees, and begged the guard to shoot her upon the spot, saying her master would whip her to death if he got her away. This was too much for the endurance of some of the inmass of the camp, and they interfered and took the girl away from the guard, dressed her in boy's clothes, and secreted her. In a few minutes an officer came with amounted patrol, and exhibited an order from the commanding officer to search the camp for the girl, and return her to her owner. Thanks to the soldiers in the hospital, she was not to be found. It makes my blood boil to hear the high-sounding speeches and campaign orders published in the papers, and then witness these things daily. The writer then, speaking with loathing of the degradation of United States troops to the brotal business of whipping women, incloses to Senator Wilson this monstrous order:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NELSON, KY, ?

monstrons order:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NELSON, KY.,
OFFICE POST COMMANDANT,
May 23, 1864.
LIEUTENANT:—Information has reached these headquarters that three of the women which you placed beyond the lines yesterday are back again in camp; and the colonel commanding, directs that you send out your partol and arrest them, and confine them in the military prison until they are all collected by themselves, when you will tie them up and give them a few lashes, and expel them beyond the lines the distance heretofore ordered. Also, any negro women here without authority will be

arrested and sent beyond the lines, and informed that, if they return, the lash awaits them.

By command of
Col. A. H. CLARK, Commanding Post.
GEO. A. HARRATORD, Lieut. and Post Adjt.

To I lost Line M. Lieut. John McQueen, Provost Marshal, Camp Nelson, Kentucky.

Nelson, Kentucky.

Adjt. Gen. Thomas will be in Kentucky next week, and two silver eagles will take an unusually high flight, and then the slaves of Kentucky will be gathered in by this great recruiter with a rake that will not leave a county unvisited. The epoch of pre-slavery bluster, border-state sneaking and military slave-driving is at an end. The agrees of Kentucky have got to fight for the Union. Gen. Thomas goes down with plenary powers, and carries in his pocket, to start with, the organization of three regiments, the names of qualified officers who have passed Casey's board. Sixteen regiments of Kentucky blacks will swell our ranks in a few weeks.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

It seems to be understood that the Baltimore Convention, on the 7th of June, will nominate Mr. Lincoln for reelection. The views which we have hitherto expressed of the wisdom of this course have not been changed by any of the events of the summer. The charges made against him, of the exercise of arbitrary power by the Copperbeads, and of indifference to the slavery question by Mr. Wendell Phillips, seem to us to he, in the first case, a mere party clamor, and, in the second, a profound misapprehension. Summary arrests have been made by the Government, as in every war they must be made, The practical question is, whether this power has been generally abused. That mistakes may have been made is to say that men are fallible; but that there has been a peculiarly dangerous exercise of this power, whether in the detail or in the intention, he is a very hardy man who seriously affirms.

Of course, we do not gravally combat the assertion.

ercise of this power, whether in the detail or in the intention, he is a very hardy man who seriously affirms.

Of course, we do not gravely combat the assertion that the President has menaced our liberties, and meant to menace them. There is a phrase in the western part of the State, applied to very difficult enterprises, that you might as well try to scull up Niagara as do that. This is advice of exactly the proper dignity to be offered to gentlemen who, mindful of Junius and the pamphleteers, attempt to depict Mr. Lincoln as playing the part of Charles or James Stuart. The President's policy, if an English precedent must be found, is to be sought rather in that of William the Third, who established the British Constitution. Nor will the student forget that, while James was the advocate of the divine right of kinga, against the policical power of the people, so the Copperhead gentlemen who decry the President are the champions of the privileges of rebellious slaveholders against the natural rights of man. It is enough to know that these indignant vindicators of civil rights against executive surpration are the zealous politicians who repudiate the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson Davis, after an election in which he and his friends take part, attempts with them by force of arms to destroy the Government of which he has lost the constitutional control, and these gentlemen smoothly consider that Davis and his friends have been goaded and exasperated into an unfortunately erroneous position. The President, in the extreme peril of the country, takes summary steps which the Constitution expressly authorizes, or even in his zeal to maintain the Government and the national welfare takes a step which is debatable, and the same gentlemen explode in columns of horror at the wanton invasion of our liberties. It is a party cry, and perfectly understood.

The other complaint urged by gentlemen of whose

HERDO TROORS IN THE WEST.

WAS DEAD PROPERTY (See A Gilles)

HOW, H. WASHEVOND, May 90, 1964. 1

HOW, H. WASHEVOND, May 90, 1964. 2

HOW,

SOME EDITORIAL NOTES.

We set down some hurried notes of a visit to the Baltimore Convention and to Washington-not as

We set down some hurried notes of a visit to the Baltimore Convention and to Washington—not as parading the travels of our unimportant self, but to state several gratifying indications of the changed and changing spirit of the times.

One of the greatest of these evidences was the simple fact that our travelling companion was no other than that fanatical, heretical, and incendiary gentleman, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, of Bunker Hill—whose company in the cars, a few years ago, would not have rendered a journey southward eminently enviable; to whom, however, on this late journey, as far south of Mason and Dixón as we could get, all hats went off, all hands were thrust in welcome, and all hospitable honors shown—in the midst of which the bewildered man stood a modest and meck-minded conservative before those more fiery radicals on whom the new pentecost has fallen with its tongues of fame. Not having been in Washimsone, however, on the stronger of the stronger o

court the time-yellowed papers of indictment agams Mr. Garrison, which that pentleman, putting on is apectacles, perused with eyes as full of meriment in the periment of Judge Barnard's court. A way and the periment of Judge Barnard's court. A way and threatened to put Mr. Garrison into his old edit and shut him up for a night, we were disposed to learn that the city authorities, no foreswing low they were spoiling a good historical incident, hat ton down the old jail, and built a new one is in place—where, however, not the opposers but abelian of slavery and treason are now confined! Thus its gallows which was built for Mordecal, waved 6, hanging Haman! Eight or nine of the original jurymen who gave the verdict against Mr. Garma are still living, and Judge Bond jocosely threatened to summon them all into court, that Mr. Garma are still living, and Judge Bond jocosely threatened to summon them all into court, that Mr. Garma are still living, and Judge Bond jocosely threatened to summon them all into court, that Mr. Garma are still living, and Judge Bond jocosely threatened to summon them all into court, that Mr. Garma are still living, and Judge Bond jocosely threatened to summon them all into court, that Mr. Garma are still living, and Judge Bond jocosely threatened to summon them all into court, that Mr. Garma ago was so bracing at Chicago, one day it the something of the free atmosphere which four years ago was so bracing at Chicago, one day it the changed Southern city, whoese trests which four years ago was so bracing at Chicago, one day it that changed Southern city, whoese trests which four years ago was so bracing at Chicago, one day it that changed Southern city, whoese rests which four years ago was so bracing at Chicago, one day it the horse against their own blood-kindred notice. North more wears and Samarians, having nodesings with each other—families and friend robes ings with each other—families and friend robes ings with each other—families and friend robes which the houses against their own blo New Legisland Archero time ballmore In, we so far the victim of an unhappy labit as to his disgraced himself and insulted his friends, lering his name behind him as a by-word and reproach-a fact which would not be here mentioned, compared that, during a storm, some one ought to give wing when a drunken man's hand is on the belan.

N. Y. Independent.

ACHAN'S WEDGE. Some two weeks since, we referred to the action of Congress on the Monas Bill. We had hoped that the loyal majority in the House would accede to the Senate amendment to the bill to strike out the word "white" as a quiffertion of "persons" entitled to exercise the decin franchise. But the House refused to do so, and the Senate has finally receded from the amendment So that now, even at this late day, men of Africa complexion are disfranchised by the America Cogress—made the victims of wicked Sherry-legate prejudice. Thanks to our loyal delegation from the State, for saving New Hampshire from the disma of such a work of such wretched and reactionary "conservains." Is it not strange that men claiming to be statement should be such dull pupils in the school devent, as thus poorly to learn the lesson of justice to all ma, which War, the sternest of school-master, has been teaching for three whole years? If we did not be lieve the great heart of the people to be conforthan appear to be the hearts of some four statement in Congress upon the all-important matter of equivand exact justice to the colored men, we shoult added, despair of full and final victory over the Bebellious Slave Power. But let the people ward teamp, and see if no Achan wedge is ther hidde away, abhorrent to the sight of the God of Justice and of Nations, in whom is our strength and or deliverance.—Independent Democrat, Concerd, N. H.

THE SIEGE OF RICHMOND

THE SIEGE OF RICHMOND.

A Southern correspondent of the Tribuse discourse interestingly upon the fortification of Richmond—the information boncerning which was betived from a M. Harris, an impressed citizer of Richmond, who has recently escaped North, and also furnishes much istelligence respecting rebel mail communication will New York, giving the names of several parties regaged in the underground postal service, wherey mail matter is transmitted between rebels at the South and their Copperhead allies in our own section of the country.

or in regard to the siege of Richmond, the writer is of pinion that persons who expect Gen. Grant to cup the defences of that city by a grand sault will be disappointed. Such a course would, if his belief, wolve the sacrifice of too much life, and annocessarily make tens of thousands of widows and orphass. If

"The defences of Richmond consist of a large suber of forts of various dimensions, so situated dataset and protection exists between them, while as instituted protection exists between them, while as instituted protection exists between them, while as instituted reference has been adopted as an additional security, should a single outwork in Looking to the southeast we find Fort Jackson Mr. 2 whiles from the city, between the

circumscribing system of detence has ben adopted an additional security, should a single convert kil.

Looking to the southeast we find Fort Jackes see, Fair Oaks, about 3½ miles from the city, between he. New Bridge Road and Yorn, just blow the Chieholminy, in the neighborhood oil a mile from the kilcholminy, in the neighborhood oil a mile from the kilcholminy, in the neighborhood oil a mile from the kilcholminy, in the neighborhood oil a mile from the kilcholminy beinge, and, in fact, all the bridges affect he he had between it and New Bridge.

Two miles and a half from the city, ad son miles was between the Virginia Central Rained of Mechanicaville Bridge and Wilkinson's or Rained bridge, and will, in fact, aweep all that part of the Chickahominy between the points named.

About two and three quarter miles from edge, nearly midway of the Meadow Bridge Road and be Brook Rup Pleas of Mentregard, commanding the meadow Stridge Road and be bridge over Brook Run, and all intermediate points the stream.

Three and a half miles from the city, between the specific property of the free from the city between the points are the stream.

bridge over Brook Run, and all intermease the stream.

Three and a half miles from the city, between the Brook Run Pike and the Richmond and Frierich burg Railroad, on an eminence, stands For Lee, commanding both those thoroughfare for a long fixer, and commanding as well Brook Run Bridge and rofords on the Deep Run.

Within and without and between there for the other son a smaller scale; and in addition to the other son a smaller scale; and in addition to the other son as maller scale; and in addition to the other son as maller scale; and in addition to the other scale and the scale of the scale

intervals are enclosed by heavy curtains an area of from eighty to ninety teet in thickness. In the forts and ramparts are ditches twenty eight felt width, and twenty two feet deep, in which was structed Carnot walls of the most ingenious character.

structed Carnot walls of the most ingenious charged.

The same writer uses facts gathered from the source, in relation to the difficulty experienced by the procuring supplies of various kinds, persisting particularly the supply of gunpowder as beight tremely precarious, and asying that exactly a satteeter and the difficulty of obtaining it from host has excited among the Contelectate leaders consistent has excited among the Experiments with generating the apprehension. Experiments with generating the substitute for powder had lately been made the substitute for powder had lately been made the substitute for powder had lately been made the following the considerable success, and a large substitute of guns and howitzers adapted to its met had been dered, and a part of them received.

Button James Jame

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using the Restorative, and will prevent usturning grey.

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