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The Ziberator.

VASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING. Photographically reported by Jas. M. W. YERRINTON.

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THURSDAY, Jan. 26. SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

I have a series of resolutions, containing the subwhat I want to say this morning, and bough the Business Committee has not yet had a ing to act upon them, I will read them, and they oring to according acted upon. The previous reading them will, I think, enable the hearer to un of them will, the ground and object of all I have more distinctly the ground and object of all I have more distinctly these meetings of the Society. My own the spinion is, that the 8th day of November closed the ecord up to that day. We need have no criticism on satters which took place before. In our judgments men we differ, but our business is with facts of food action. As abolitionists, we shall probably ore agree in our judgment of individuals than sects agree in their creeds, no matter how long st in the expression of an anti-slavery opinion consist in the expression of an anterior of a merican argund to the facts now taking place in American civilitie, and my judgment is, that the great duty of the control of ach facts; otherwise, there seems to be no mear e in any meeting of the Massachusette and Slavery Society. It is with that view that I have prepared three or four resolutions:

These resolutions were published last week.]

resolutions seem to me to cover all we need my of the present position of public affairs. sture just opening upon us has one question for abo igists, and that is, the terms of reconstruction The great danger in that future consists in three case. The first is, that the prejudice against the new pois not more than half eradicated from the North. andly, that the Republican party, which has th ent in its control, is weakened in its princi the very numbers which have rallied to its flag whate reconstruction of States, within the nex

The first element to which I adverted—the continu

specialise against the negro—and the second—that Espablican party is not itself able to command to isire vote on questions of absolute justice to the make the third-the wish of the Executive to construct under such circumstances—vitally imboth any more than the most sanguine among us, satif the same pressure could be continued upon the hich has made 1864 out of 1861, we should compel berry out of the present aspect of affairs. But that ern side it was war; on the Northern side it us discontent with the Executive. The Govern-tent has travelled from 1861 to 1864 not of its own vill. I do not regard it as having accomplished one single step self-moved. In every case, it has been bay-sected up to it by the pressure of outside public by a distinct intimation from almost every parter, and especially from abolitionists, that its ude were not satisfactory. Southern side, there was another element—war. As It educated both parties. Our defeats educued the Northern mind—our victories educated the Southern mind; and while this process went forward. ther was no great fear that the Government would be the to bank the purposes which underlie the praticial convolution. But the press and the general polic have measurably discontinued, within the last its nonths, this critical pressure and febbles of the white of the control no great fear that the Government would minds of the Administration. The public mind its largely settled down into the conviction that the equently the press and the general public have large ned their criticisms. On the other hand hen we look at the South, there is a battle going or side the Confederacy far more momentous in its infence on our future, than any battle Grant will the or than Sherman has fought; that is the con-

speedlest reconstruction prevails in the water nume, with tenfold the intensity that it does in its own body. If, therefore, from any respectable portion of the South, especially from a portion that had got control of the Confederacy, an offer of peace should come, there would undoubtedly be negotiations resulting in it; and every man who is acquainted with the state of public feeling even here knows, that if Georgia ow to be admitted to this Union on the basis of freeing her slaves within ten years, or twenty years, every other man in the community would say, Amen! that two-thirds of the Republican party would honestly say, Amen! For you must re-member that the Republican party is not to-day com-posed of, certainly not ruled by, its original elements, educated by thirty, or twenty years of political strug-gle. It consists, on the left hand, of a converted Democratic, on the right hand, of a converted Bell-Everet section-men who "see men as trees walking," have no definite conception of the necessities of the question, no real experimental knowledge of the subwould deservedly influence politics, and control it through the press and the Executive. have their earnest sanction. Added to this is anothe element. The President has distinctly avowed to the House Committee on Reconstruction—"I will sign almost any bill on that subject which admits Louislana; I will sign no bill which does not admit her.' reconstruction of Louisiana is the model which the Executive sets to the other States for the reconst this very avowal says to Congress, " It is safe thus to reconstruct Louisiana-reconstruct it"; and, second for every other; because, Louisiana once admitted as she stands, if Georgia or South Carolina comes up to-morrow, they will justly claim, "Give us the same privileges and terms that you have accorded to Louiand every man acquainted with politics is general, or the state of parties in particular to-day knows that you could not rally a vote against suc claim. Admit one State, and you fix the precedent every other State will deem itself injured if it is pre cluded from any privilege enjoyed by the first admit ted State. When, therefore, Congress submits—as even Mr. Sumner is understood to say they must sub-mit, however reluctantly, in this single objectionable instance, to the wishes of the President-when Con gress submits to this reconstruction of Louisians What is that principle! I hardly need to examine it. Fortunafely for us, Judge Field has exhibited in one act its nature. A brutal, domineering, infamous overseer spirit, such as we knew it before '60, its aymbol the bowie-knife, ck to the House as the chosen representative at the first blush, of the white men of Louisians one of them represented to me, by competent au-thority, a month ago, as really a rebel at the bottom of his heart as any one that treads the continua-That is the first harvest reaped in the hot enthusiasm the reconstruction. What element of the white will follow! What class of men will hereafter of

sharing sovereignty with that white race; but to day I come here merely to criticise the attitude of that white ton. The slightest fringe of his rights trampled upon, and the band of Government can reach the offender as is aristocracy. The ballot in England is in effectually in New Orleans as in State Street. That of some eight hundred thousand or a milli is the attitude to day. How necessary is it that gov-ernment should enjoy that right? Look at Maryland and see. Maryland accepted emancipation of herown will; she voted it of herown will. It was not forced upon her by conquest; by the act of the Federal Gov ernment; it was accepted by her own citizens. If good purpose of the white race, it was Maryland, good purpose of the white race, it was Maryland. What was the fact I. Twenty-four hoursafter that Proclamation of Gov. Bradford's, making the Constitution the law of the land, the whites of that State took up a forgotten law, and proceeded with speedy and vengeful activity to put it into execution. Left alone a week,

up to share authority with us, if this be

seedlest reconstruction prevails in the White House, ith tenfold the intensity that it does in its own body, a magistrate at the end of the earth can be unseated, therefore, from any respectable portion of the according to the will of Parliament. That is England, but that is not America. Put up the fence between the Confederacy, an offer of peace should come, law runs to it, not over it, except in two or three spe iting slavery. Many Abolitionists have said, that with the prohibition of chattel slavery, and an Abolitionist for Chief Justice, the negro is safe. How un-wise! On the other side the State fence is Robert Small and Gov. Aiken. On this side is Sal Chase and the Federal Constitution. Why, if Gov Aiken has got any brains, he can gripd Robert Small to powder in nine hundred and ninety-nine different ways without trespassing on the anti-slavery amen ent; and until he does, Salmon P. Chase cannot in them the example and given them the very m by which to grind the negro without restoring chattel ism. Do not let us forget the history of the anti slavery struggle, and what it has taught us of the limit ed authority and influence of the Federal Government Every man of you, fifty years old, can remember th State of Georgia, and was defeated When Georgia seized a converted Cherokee, in 1831, and said. from Massachusetts Bay to the Mississippi and said Congress denied the legality of the proceeding. ress of the country, ignorant and exultant, said, "It an't be done." "See if it can't," said Georgia, and hung him up. Then she took Samuel Worcester and out him in iail. Behind him stood the American Board the key on him, and there he lay, until, in her sover eign will, she chose to open it. South Carolina took it was illegal; the Secretary of State proved it was stitutional; Massachusetts protested; Congre rotested; we sent Samuel Hoar down to say, ward sister, why do you so?" "Go hom was the answer. We had the Fedwill put you in ' eral authority, the North, and the Constitution on o side, but they availed nothing. Texas took six of our black men and sold them, ten years ago, and we do not know to day where they are. Unconstitutional, alt of it; public opinion on our side largely at the North all his ingenuity in the Cherokee case. The inter locking of State and Federal authority is so comple

> anti-slavery one, I hope, in the future; but I want to bring to your minds, first, the almost imp the reconstructed States can keep inside the Consti

Now, to my mind, an and the tect his own rights. That is the genius of Americans institutions. Now, when I see the nature and recomparison of the future, than any battle Grant will be fast. Twenty-four hoursafer that Proceeds that Sherman has fought; that is the contribution of the fast of

day to this, the Executive at Washington has not answered, though urged even by Maryland to do it. They left him to sally the noblest schievement of its war by the most infamous act that ever disgraced a what no soldier had do mation, and then tore up the bridge, and stood by dest action of the war is covered over with tary genius of the white race. I kn order the act was done, but as you do not seek on the name of the soldier who actually tore up the bridge, but visit your rebuke on this Davis who or tion, Sherman, responsible. Any mark infamy is too monstrous for our indignation to be satisfled, grovelling down among petty underlings, like this Jefferson C. Davis. I hold Sherman responsible since he has endorsed it by silence. If the Adminissince he has endorsed it by silence. If the Adminis-tration remains silent, then I hold Psesident Lincoln and Mr. Secretary Stanton the real murderers. They can hasten fast enough to relieve a General who and the lives of his soldiers; we wait to see what they

hope for if the black man be left to the tender cies either of a Major General or of the white men of the rebel States. But in examining this matter, I almost exclusively on the speech of Gen.
Tremont Temple. I take that not because I think Gen. Banks's statement to be any evident whatever of the truth of what he says, but because find enough admitted and claimed for merit by him in that speech to make me repudiate Louisiana. Thoroughly untrustworthy in regard to the whole question of Louisiana, only a brain thrice sodden would scept Banks's evidence on any point relating to the segro. A Major General, born in Massachusetts, graduated by three years of such a war as this, who could say to the black regiment of Louisiana, who could say to the black regiment of Louisiana, which had left half its number under the mouths of the enemy's cannon, when it asked to put "Por Hudson" on its flag, "No," while he permitted its flag, "No," while he permitted a nt, doing picket duty two miles off, so to inscribe their banner, is no fit witness where the ne gro is concerned. (Applause.) I refuse him all right to testify; and I visit the same criticism even on the War Department, when I recollect that it is but a ath since they rectified that infamous injustic Week after week, month after month went the men whose courades had died under the very mouths of the enemy's cannon had a fig unmarked, while so many a white man flaunted his lie in their faces, and the Government at Washington, indifferent and heartless, permitted this injustice. But, as I say, I accept the acknowledgments of Gen. Banks in eech as sufficient for my purpose. What yo e freedom of Louisiana is "Banks's freedom, call the freedom of Lociaisan is "Banks's freedom," and it is no freedom for me. The English, in 1834, called their apprenticeship system, "Stanley freedom;" they replaced it soon by something better. The Abolitionists, asking for bread—Emancipation—

tect an independence as that enjoyed by any other class." The anti-slavery agitation of shirty years stamps its contempt on any preparation of the negro for justice. (Loud applause.) If there is anything patent on the whole history of our thirty years' struggle, it is that the negro no more needs to be prepared

was requested, not to get rid of his slaves, b to get rid of his "impediment." (Laughter.) M Choate, when in his last years he canvasse Massachusetts, said, not slavery, "but nistic system of labor." So Gen. Banks sups, sleeps, gets up in the morning, and listens, ployer, without any voice of his, any different is referred to the Provost Marshal; and practicall necessarily, though not included in the ostensible sy em, behind the Provost Marshal stands the lash. have here the letter of a New England Brigad diers to see it done; and we have the statement, i Thus Gen. Banks hand ver the black man to the white race in Louisian dmitted as a representative State, with two Senator Some of these resolutions refer to Louisiana, to which I was coming in my argument. The President offers it to us as an initial reconstruction. We may see what sort of freedom, therefore, we are to protest against accepting that bastard as a true son the rebellion. (Applause.) Louisiana is "keeping to acrificing the very essence of the negro's liberty t the desire for a prompt reconstruction. I do not be lieve it will be possible to reconstruct those States for a quarter of a century, if the attempt is made to recon have their minds changed to that extent that they be trusted. I said to one of the Provost Marshals of North Carolina,—the most Union State of all, it is said,—"How much Unionism is there in North Caroli-na!" "Well," said he, "when a man is half whipped "Well," said he, "when a man is half whippe and thoroughly starved, he is a very good Un No doubt he is. The white race is no fit tie no fit timber build States with, and looking at the question a mere citizens, the ballot to the negro is indispensable because we have no other timber to build State with, and unless we build with him, we must postpon reconstruction for so many years that the very patron age of territorial governments would swamp Republi can institutions. Keep them territories, let the De me in in eight years or four, with the mone power of this banking system in one hand and territo rial governments in the other, and Republican Gov entiment will be almost a farce. God gives us but on ridge over the pit, like the line of the Mahomedan legend, fine as a spider's web. Step one slogte lota to the right or left of absolute justice, and the nation is in the pir. (Appliance.) All that the negro needs, and all that belongs to him, is the indispensable necessity of the white race, as well as justice to him. I c to-day is the most indignant protest against "Banke's liberty" in Louislana, a most indignant repudiation of it as emancipation, the most carnest protest against round, unless we would lose half the fruits of the ellion. A Government color-blind; no distinction of race in the camp or the senate; the negro entitled to vote and to be voted for; to fight with rife in hand or to order the battle with stars on his shoulders; stars and office for the heart, brain and hand that o win and wheld them. This is at once justice, fair play magnanimity and necessity; the only pathway to afety and empire

for justice. (Loud applause.) If there is anything netering the whole history of our thirty year, it is that the negro no more needs to be propared for ilberry than (Applause.) For Gen.

If the that the negro no more needs to be propared for ilberry than (Applause.) For Gen.

If anythe begins his speech by anying he has initiated a system to propare the negro for liberry it he then seed to propare the negro for liberry it has the system to propare the negro for liberry it has the system to propare the negro for liberry it not have a contract. Not leave that the confidence of the propare the negro nor any laborian and the labor as well as the black under love the labor of the new labor to a well as the black under love the labor of the new labor to the labor of the new labor to a well as the black under love the labor of the new labor to the labor of the new labor to the labor of the labor of the new labor of the new labor to the labor of the new labor of the ne I believe, friends, that there is more hope of safety

is the last step which makes success or failure. It is the last half hour which actually tory. As Napoleon said, it is the last fifteen and the last regiment which decide which beats. I know, as my friends do, how much has done. Just so the soldier in front of Riche count Chattanooga and Gettysburg, Antietam Petersburg, and the Wilderness, and cry exulting Grant, "How much!" But suppose he should fold his arms, and say, "Lieutenant General; done so much that I am going home, and sl you to consummate the victory, solitary and all over Richmond," should we think that "policy." day counting up success after success, crested solely by the anti-slavery bayonet thrust into the White House, and having finished the list, they say, "Let us fold our arms, cry great is the Repu tory." Will Grant, even with all his soon as the Republican party can subjugate the slavdemand, "Onward! Justice, absolute instice, forth with and forever!" To-day the balance hange are to gain or lose! Don't think that I exagge than half of it remains in front to day. The fault of the not probing and measuring the vastness of the work, Some two years ago, McClellan summoned Sherman to his side and said, "How many men will it take to hold Tennessee?" "Two hundred thousand," sai (Laughter.) "Insanity. You are a far west of the Mississippi, to take charge of an Indian It has taken three hundred thousand men to post. It has taken three nungrea moustain much hold Tennessee;—the banished fanatic has sw across the continent and snuffs the breezes of the Aton has gone to study engin foreign land ! (Loud applause.) To-day there similar to McClellan's near, so ready for our grasp, that we can afford to reets, disband, muster out, and trust the Ger erals and Senators to negotiate the victory. That is McClellan, thinking that Tennessee could be held with a handful. In time, I think you will realize that the fanaticism which is to grasp both ends of the con tinent is that which meas verity of the trial and the vastness of the work be-(ore us. (Loud applause.)

SPEECH OF GEO. THOMPSON, ESQ. Mr. President and Friends :- Were it not that my

ame has been announced as one of those who are to ddress you at this morning's meeting, I should resist any importunity to present myself to your attent As it is, I shall crave at your hands permission to fer to some future sess ion the remarks I may desire offer on the present aspect of your national affairs, is relation to the question of slavery.

xpress my all but unqualified approbation of the lutions which have been submitted by my friend Mr. Phillips, and also of the observations h (Applause.) If my appro qualified, it is simply with respect to those parts of my riend's address in which he criticises the administration of a certain high functionary, ch calls upon you, as he does in his first re United States, I ask the privile to work in the direction of your natio from the crime, the guilt, and curse of slavery. Wil equal cordiality can I scho everything which he h said intended to incite you to vigilance, union, firs and crisis of the great o

iples for which you have been contending? without offering to my present, whose complexion identification them with the ortion of the American people who have been so long the victims of prejudice, proscription and slavery, my congratulations upon the great change which has droady been effected in their condition; and upon the aftered status which I believe they will soon o of the citizens of this country. In your behalf say friends, I hall the brightening prospect. I offer my congratulations to my eloquent friend, and former as-sociate, Frederick Dorglass, whom I see present amongst us this morning. (Lond applause.) I conblate him that Maryland, the State where he was orn; the State under whose laws he was held as slave; the State from which he fled to the free soil o busetts, is to-day A FREE STATE, and tha ty of Baltimore now invite the fugi ne amongst them, and lift up tha the dits of the city of wondrous voice which, for twenty years past, has been uttering in thunder-tones its dent ciations of the fou wrong of slavery. (Applause.) I congratulate my colored friends, that to-day two millions of their once enslaved race are free; that the United States army ontains two hundred thousand brave men, who, is fiting the hoe in the field for tyrant-master are wielding the sword in the cause of their own erty, and the defence of a common nationality. Mr ident, it cannot be that the race who have fur nished so many devoted warriors, who have displayed such matchless bravery in the face of your country's enemies, can ever again be reduced to that con of decradation in which, to the shame of this country ave hitherto been held. (Applause.)

f your labors ; to-day America endorses, to their

full extent, the principles you have for more than thirty years promulgated. At last, the nation is awakened

a sense of the danger, the criminality and the sham

of slavery. What remains, but that you gather up your strength, that you gird up the loles of your mind, and that you press forward until the nation ratifles by

its acts, and establishes by its Constitution, the sacre-

they all point to the fruition and consumi our labors and our hopes. Let us not, however, lay down our arms, or slacken our exertions. Let u ward to the goal. The people must not leave this matter to be decided wholly by the events of the war, by the deliberations of politicians, or according to the theory of statesmen, or by the decisions of Cabi nets. Should they do so, then, alas I for the negro Not that I fear in regard to his personal liberty; for that; I believe, is assured. The fetters that have bound his limbs will, I believe, be broken; but we him a higher liberty, a liberty from al those disabilities and degrading distinctions to which his race have heretofore been subjected. (Applause.) We wish his personal liberty to be the means to an end. The negro was a chattel, he is to be a man, and we require that the man should be made a citizen and that, in possession of the full rights and franchises of an American, he should be able to defend his man hood and assert his equality. (Applause.)

Mr. President and friends, I now yield the floor. I thank you for permitting me to be heard to this ex ent: I leave the further discussion of these impor-int resolutions in abler hands, and shall remain tant re amongst you a quiet but interested listener to the re-

SPEECH OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

brothers. That spirit will still remain; and whoever the Mr. President.—I have not heard the resolutions read, but I have listened to the speeches of Mr. Philips and Mr. Thompson, and I do not feel, at this time, like antering into the discussion of the questions which I suppose, from these speeches, to be involved in the resolutions. I came here, as I come always to the meetings in New England, as a listener, and not as a speaker; and one of the reasons why I have not hear more frequently to the meetings of this Society has been because of the disposition on the part of some of my friends to call me out upon the platform sym when they have that there was some difference of only in the platform and of selling between those who righting years and of spirit of only in the platform and of selling between those who righting the proceedings of these meetings in the special operation of the green in the part of some of my friends to call me out upon the platform sym when they have that there was some difference of only in the platform and or sellings in the proceeding of the special operation of this government. We where a such as a speaker, and one of feeling between those who righting the proceedings of these meetings I have usually kept and the fact of the proceedings of these meetings I have usually kept and I have contributed the process of the South and the singulation of the special operation of this government. We when the proceedings of these meetings I have usually kept and the strength to counterbalance the proceedings of these meetings I have usually kept and the strength to counterbalance this price of the special operation of this government. We when the proceedings of these meetings I have usually kept any, and have thus been deprived of that face. They were your friends, even your friends are the second of the special of the country of the second of the special of the country of the second of the special of the country of the second of the special of the country of the second of the special of the cou

home west of Boston, west of Massachusetts; for, if anywhere in the country there is to be found the highest sense of justice, or the truest demands for my race, I look for its inte East, I look for its inter. The ablest discussions of the whole question of our rights occur here, and to be deprived of the privilege of listening to those discussions is a great deprivation.

I do not know, from what has been said, that there is any difference of opinion as to the duty of abolitionists at the present moment. I went with every word uttered by Mr. Thimpson. How can we get up any difference at this point, or at any point, where we are so united, so agreed? I went especially, however, with that word of Mr. Phillips to which, if to any, exception was taken by Mr. Thompson, and that is, the criticism of Gen. Banks and Gen. Banks's policy. I hold that that policy is our chief danger at ley. I hold that that policy is our chief danger at the present moment; that it practically ensiates the negro, and makes the Proclamation of 1863 a mockenegro, and makes the Proclamation of 1963 a mocke-ry and delusion. What is freedom? It is the right to choose one's own employment. Certainly, it means that, if it means anything; and when any individual or combination of individuals undertakes to shall work, he or they practically reduce him to slave ry. (Applause.) He is a slave. That I understand Gen. Banks to do—to determine for the so-called freed to determine for the so-called freed man when, and where, and at what, and for how n he shall work, when he shall be punished, and by whom punished. It is absolute slavery. It defeats the beneficent intentions of the government, if it ha beneficent intentions, in regard to the freedom of ou

I have had but one idea for the last three years to present to the American people, and the phraseolog in which I clothe it is the old abolition phraseology I am for the "immediate, unconditional and universal" enfranchisement of the black man, in ever State in the Union. (Loud applause.) Without this his liberty is a mockery; without this, you might a well almost retain the old name of slavers for his co dition; for, in fact, if he is not the slave of the individual master, he is the slave of society, and holds his liberty as a privilege, not as a right. He is at the mercy of the mob, and has no means of protecting

It may be objected, however, that this pressing of the negroes right to suffrage is premature. Let us have slavery abolished, it may be said, let us have labor organized, and then, in the natural course of events, the right of suffrage will be extended to the ne-gro. I do not agree with this. The constitution of the human mind is such, that if it once disregards the conviction forced upon it by a revelation of truth it requires the exercise of a higher power to produce the same conviction afterwards. The American peo ple ere now in tears. The Shenandoah has run blood the best blood of the North. All around Richmond the blood of New England and of the North has beshed-of your sons, your brothers, and your fathers. We all feel, in the existence of this rebellion, that judgments terrible, wide-spread, far-reaching, over-whelming, are abroad in the land; and we feel, in view of these judgments, just now, a disposition to learn righteousness. This is the hour. Our streets are in mourning, tears are falling at every fireside, and under the chastisement of this rebellion, we have almost come up to the point of conceding this great, this all-important right of suffrage. I fear that if we fail to do it now, if Abolitionists fail to press it now, we may not see, for centuries to come, the same disposition that exists at this moment. (Applause.) Hence, I say, now is the time to press this right.

It may be asked, "Why do you want it? Some got along very well without it. Women this right." Shall we justify one wrong by have not this right. another? That is a sufficient answer. Shall we at this moment justify the deprivation of the negro of the right to vote because some one clse is deprived of that privilege? I hold that women as well as men have the right to vote, the rest to extend sufrage to no voice go with the movement to extend sufrage to no man. But that question rests upon another basis than man, the rests. We may be asked, I the right to vote, (applause,) and my heart and my say, why we want it. I will tell you why we want it We want it because it is our right, first of all. (Applause.) No class of men can, without insulting their own nature, be content with any deprivation of their rights. We want it, again, as a means for educating our race. Men are so constituted that they deriv their conviction of their own possibilities largely from the estimate formed of them by others. If nothing is expected of a people, that people will find it difficult co contradict that expectation. By depriving us of suffrage, you affirm our incapacity to form an intelligent judgment respecting public men and public measures; world that we are unfit to exe cise the elective franchise, and by this means lead us to undervalue ourselves, to put a low estimate upor ernment, based upon a peculiar idea, and that idea is universal suffrage. If I were in a monarchical govthere would be no special stigma resting upon me bethe same incentives to endeavor with the mass of my of the government, to rule us out is to make us an exception, to brand us with the stigma of inferiority, and to invite to our heads the missiles of those about us. Therefore I want the franchise for the black man.

There are, however, other reasons, not derived from be this rank undergrowth of treason, to which refer-ence has been made, growing up there, and interfering with and thwarting the quiet operation of the Federal Government in those States. You will see those trai-

ings, that I have lost a great deal by making my this war, which began in the interest of slavery on home west of Boston, west of Massachusetts; for, if both sides, bids fair to end in the interests of liberty on anywhere in the country there is to be found the both sides. (Anothuse, I it was your I say in the this war, which began in the interest of alayery on both sides, bids fair to end in the interests of liberty on both sides. (Applatuse.) It was begun, I say, in the interest of slavery, on both sides. The South was fighting to take slavery out of the Union, and the North fighting to keep it in the Union; the South fighting to get it beyond the limits of the United States Constitution, and the North fighting to retain it within Constitution, and the North fighting to retain it within those limits; the South fighting for new guarantees, and the North fighting for the old guarantees;—both despising the negro, both insulting the negro. Yet the negro, apparently endowed with wisdom from on high, saw more clearly the end from the beginning than we did. When Seward said the status of no man in the country would be changed by the war, the negro did not believe him. (Applause.) When our negro did not believe him. (Applause.) negro did not oeseve him. (Applause.) When our generals sent their underlings in shoulder-straps to hunt the flying negro back from our lines into the jaws of slavery from which he had escaped, the negroes thought that a mistake had been made, and that the intentions of the Government had not been rightly understood by our officers in shoulder-straps, and they continued to come into our lines, threading their way through bors and fens, over briars and thorns. Greling through bogs and fens, over briars and thorns, fording streams, awimming rivers, bringing us tidings as to the safe path to march, and po that threatened us. They are our only friends in the South, and we should be true to them in this their trial hour, and see to it that they have the elective

I know that we are inferior to you in some you like dwarfs among gients. Our heads are scare ly seen above the great sea of humanity. The Go the Yankees are superior to us (laughter); they can do what we cannot, that is, what we have not hitherto been allowed to do. But, while I make this ad mission, I utterly deny that we are originally, or naturally, or practically, or in any way, or in any important sense, inferior to anybody on this globe. (Loud applause.) This charge of inferiority is an old on many occasions. It is only about six centuries since the blue-eyed and fair-haired Anglo-Saxons were considered inferior by the haughty Normans who once trampled upon them. If you read the history Norman Conquest, you will find that this proud Anglo-Saxon was once looked upon as of oarser clay than his Norman master, and highways and byways of old boring with a brass collar on his neck, and the name of his master marked upon it. You were down then ! (Laughter and applause.) You are up now. I am glad you are up, and I want you to be glad to help us up also. (Applause.)

The story of our inferiority is an old dodge, as I have said; for wherever men oppress their fellows, wherever they enslave them, they will endeavor to find the needed apology for such enslavement o find the needed apolog, and oppression in the character of the people oppressed and enslaved. When we wanted years ago, a slice of Mexico, it was hinted that the were an inferior race, that the old Castilian od had become so weak that it would scarcely run down hill, and that Mexico needed the long, strong and beneficent arm of the Anglo-Saxon care extended over it. We said that it was necessary to its salvation and a part of the "manifest destiny" of this Republi to extend our arm over that dilapidated gover So, too, when Russia wanted to take por part of the Ottoman Empire, the Turks were inferior race." So, too, when England wants to se the heel of her power more firmly in the quivering heart of old Ireland, the Celts are "an inferior race." So, too, the negro, when he is to be robbed of any right which is justly his, is "an inferior man." said that we are ignorant I admit it But if we know enough to be hung, we know enough to vote.

If the negro knows enough to pay taxes to support
the Government, he knows enough to vote—taxation and representation should go together. If he knows enough to shoulder a musket and fight for the flag, fight for the Government, he knows enought to vote If he knows as much when he is sober as an Irishma. knows when drunk, he knows enough to vote, on go American principles. (Laughter and applause.)

But I was saying that you needed a counterphiin the persons of the slaves to the enmity that woul exist at the South after the rebellion is put dewn. hold that the American people are bound, not only in self-defence, to extend this right to the freedness the South, but they are bound by their love of try and by all their regard for the future safety of those Southern States to do this-to do it as a mea ure essential to the preservation of peace there. Bu I will not dwell upon this. I put it to the Arierican sense of honor. The honor of a nation is an impor tant thing. It is said in the Scriptures, "What dot! it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" It may be said also, what doth it profit a nation if it gain the whole world, but lose its ho ourselves, and to feel that we have no possibilities like I hold that the American Government has taken up other men. Again, I want the elective franchise, for itself a solemn obligation of honor to see that this one, as a colored man, because ours is a peculiar govor let it cost little,-that this war shall not cease until every freedman at the South has the right to vote (Applause.) It has bound itself to do it. you asked the black men of the South, t of the whole country to do ? Why, you have asked cause I did not exercise the elective franchise. It them to incur the deadly enmity of their masters, it would do me no great violence. Mingling with the would do me no great violence. Mingling with the order to befriend you and to befriend this government.

You have asked us to call down, not only upon our should be supported by the mass, and I should have selves, but upon our children's children, the deadly hate of the entire Southern people. You have called fellow-men; it would be no particular burden, no particular deprivation. But here, where universal suffrage is the rule, where that is the fundamental idea

the South and in favor of the North; to shoot down the Confederacy and uphold the flag-the America flag. You have called upon us to expose ourselves to all the subtle machinations of their malignity for al time. And now, what do you propose to do when you come to make peace? To reward your enemies, and trample in the dust your friends? Do you intend to any consideration merely of our rights, but arising out of the condition of the South and of the country—considerations which have already been referred to by Mr. Phillips—considerations which must arrest the attention of statemen. I believe that when the interest of statemen of statemen of statemen of statemen of statemen of statemen. I believe that when the interest of statemen such a blow? I do not believe you will do it. I think you will see to it that we have the right to rote. There is something too mean in looking upon the negro when your are in trouble as a citizen, and when you are free from trouble as an allen. When this na-tion was in trouble, in its early struggles, it looked upon the negro as a citizen. In 1776, he was a citizen. tors handing down from sire to son the same malignant spirit which they have manifested and which they are now exhibiting, with malicious hearts, broad blades and bloody hands in the field, against our sons and brothers. That spirit will still remain; and whoever sees the Federal Government extended over those. Southern States will see that government in a strange land, and not only in a strange land.

understood hers. I am not asking for sympathy at the hands of Abolitonists, sympathy at the hands of any. I think the American people are disposed often to be generous rather than just. I look over this country at the present time, and I see Educational Societies, Sanitary Commissions, Freedmen's Associations, and the like,—all very good; but in regard to the colored people, there is always more that is benevolent, I per-ceive, than just, manifested towards us. What I sak ceive, Innn just, manifested towards un-for the aegro is not benevolence, not pity, not sympa-thy, but simply justics. (Applanse.) The American people have always been anxious to know what they shall do with us. Gen. Banks was distressed with solicitude as to what he should do with the negro-transbody has saked the question, and they learned Everybody has asked the question, and they learned to hak it early of the abolitionists: "What shall we do with the negro!" I have had but one answer to ask it early of the abolitionists: "What shait we do with the negro?" I have had but one answer from the beginning. Do nothing with us! Your doing with us has already played the mischlef with us. Do nothing with us! If the apples will not remain on the tree of their own strength, if they are worm-eaten at the core, if they are early ripe and disposed to fall, let them fall! I am not for tying or fastening them on the tree in any way, except by nature's plan, and if they will not stay there, let them fall. And if the usero cannot stand on his own legs, let him fall also. negro cannot stand on his own legs, let him fall also All I ask is, give him a chance to stand on his own legs! Let him slone! If you see him on his way to school, let him slone,—don't disturb him! If you see him going to the dinner table at a hotel, let him go ! you see him going to the ballot-box, let him alo don't disturb him! (Applause.) If you see him go ing into a workshop, just let him alone,—your inter ference is doing him positive injury. Gen. Banks' "preparation" is of a piece with this attempt to propup the negro. Let him fall if he cannot stand alone! up the negro. Let him fall it he cannot sure if the negro cannot live by the line of eternal justice. If the negro cannot live by the line of eternal justice. so beautifully pictured to you in the illustrat by Mr. Phillips, the fault will not be yours, it will be His who made the negro, and established that line for his government. (Applause.) Let him live or die by that. If you will only untile his hands, and give him a chance. I think he will live. He will work as readily for himself as the white man. A great many delusions have been swept away by this war. One was, that the negro would not work; he has proved his ability to work. Another was, that the negro would not fight; that he possessed only the most sheepish attributes of humanity; was a perfect lamb, or an "Uncle Tom;" disposed to take off his coat whenever required, fold his hands, and be whipped by any l the war has proved that there is a great deal of human nature in the negro, and that he will fight, as Mr. Quincy, our President, said, in earlier days than when there is a reasonable probability of his these, whipping anybody." . (Laughter and applause.

But here I am talking away, and taking up the time which belongs to others.

FREEDOM TRIUMPHANT!

GRAND JUBILEE MEETING IN THE MUSIC HALL. To Rejoice over the Amendment prohibiting Human Sla

very in the United States forever.

SPEECHES OF HON, JOSIAH QUINCY, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, REV. DR. KIRK, AND MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.

A large and brilliant audience were assembled in the Music Hall on Saturday evening last, to rejoice over the passage by Congress, and the ratification by the Legislatures of many of the States, of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Human Slavery in the United States hereafter and forever. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the friends of freedom ever held in this city, and was in every respect eminently worthy of the great event in national history which had called it forth. The arrangements, in charge of a Committee of which Col. Albert J. Wright was Chairman, and Mr. S. B. Stebbins Secretary, were excellently planned and admirably carried out. The Hall was decorated on, in their usual style of elegance a good taste, by Messrs. Lamprell, Short and Marble, city decorators. Mrs. L. S. Frohock presided at the organ; the choral performances were under direction of Messrs. S. B. Ball, J. Q. Wetherbee and J. R. El liot.

Previous to the calling of the meeting to order Mrs. Frohock executed a well-selected programme of popular and national music, about half an hour in length, concluding with the "Hallelujah Chorus," after which Col. Wright came forward, and spoke as

REMARKS OF COL. ALBERT J. WRIGHT We have invited you here to give thanks and re joice over one of the greatest events of this eventful age—the near completion of the work which was begun when our fathers, in 1776, declared to the world that "all men are created equal." The adoption of osed alteration of the Constitution of the United States, by Congress, has been announced to us sooner than many of us had faith to expect, but we accept the announcement with humility, with joy, and with thanksgiving to God. In this, as in many other glorious events of these days in which we live, let the people recognize that Hand from which cometh every good and perfect gift. Let us be mitted to this genera ion, and God will speed the right. The programme of exercises for the evening is in your hands. I had honed that I should be able to introcuce to you, as the President of the evening, His Excell Governor. His warm and generous spirit is In sym-pathy with the object for which we have assembled, but I am sorry to be obliged to tell you that we cannot be favored with his bodily presence. A sudden indisposition compels him to deny us the anticipated please ure of listening to his volcanic eloquence. The next best person that I see here to perform the duties of the chair is the Hon. Josah Quincy, whom I intro-duce to you as President of the meeting.

Hon. Josiah Quincy rose, and called upon Rev. Robert C. Waterston to offer drayer. Mr. Waters dressed the Throne of Grace in most eloquent and im-pressive words of thankegiving for the accomplish-ment of the great event which they were assemble to celebrate. The audience then joined in singing the hymn, "The morning light is breaking," after which Mr. Quincy briefly addressed the meeting.

REMARKS OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY. I need not inform you that my appearance at this moment is entirely unexpected. I have been called upon at this late moment to preside. Yet I am most happy to stand before you on this occasion. This is a day possessed to me of the most sacred associations. I stand here not on my own merits. I am here but as the representative of a great, and, as I may say, of a good man. To-day is the anniversary of the birth of Josiah Quincy, who is now, with many others, I

The chairman then said that it was very seldom that philanthropist, orgaged in a great movement strug-ling for the accordance, and the consequents s passantaropist, engaged in a great movement strug-gling for the ascendancy, had the opportunity of be-holding the result of his labors. There was, however, such as one present—the first great pioneer of the Anti-Siavery cause, WILLIAK LLOYD GARRISON, who would now address the assembly.

On coming forward, Mr. Garrison was unable to proceed for some time—the immense audience greet-ing him with enthusiastic, long-protracted and over-whelming applause, concluding with three rousing whelming applause, concluding with three rousin cheers. As soon as he could be heard, he proceede

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

When I was requested, by our honored chairman, to write upon a slip of paper some of the names of those who had made themselves conspicuous in the Anti-Slavery movement, but who had ascended to a bigher sphere of existence, I had but a few moments in which to recall their memories. The list might be extended indefinitely; but I beg leave to add to it, on this occasion, the name of Professor Follen, among the earliest and the truest, the friend and champion of im-partial freedom in Europe and America; and him, whose "soul is marchin on," John Brown, (Er thusiastic cheers.)—At this point, Major General Butler came upon the platform, and was received with a storm of applause from the audience, who rose to their feet, and clapped their hands, and waved hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes. Quietude being estored, Mr. Garrison continued as follows :-

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :- In the lon ant sublimity and importance as to make all human speech utterly inadequate to portray the emotions they excite. The event we are here to celebrate is one of these—grand, inspiring, glorious, beyond all power of uttera ce, and far-reaching beyond all finite

mputation. (Applause.) At last, after eighty years of wandering and darkness,—of cruelty and oppression, on a colossal scale, towards a helpless and an unoffending race—of recreancy to all the Heaven-attested principles counciated by our revolutionary sires in justification of their course; through righteous judgment and flery retribution; through national dismemberment and civil war; through suffering, bereavement and lamenta tion, extending to every city, town, village and har let, almost every household in the land; through a whole generation of Anti-Slavery warning, expostu-lation and rebuke, resulting in wide spread contrition and repentance; the nation, rising in the majesty of its moral power and political sovereignty, has decreed that LIBERTY shall be "PROCLAIMED THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, TO ALL THE INHABI alous being as slaveholder or slave shall exist beneath the "stars and stripes," within the domains of the republic. (Cheers.)
Sir, no such transition of feeling and sentiment, as

has taken place within the last four years, stands re-corded on the historic page; a change that seems as absolute as it is stupendous. Allow me to confess hat, in view of it, and of the mighty consequences that must result from it to unborn generations. I feel to-night in a thoroughly methodistical state of mind disposed at the top of my voice, and to the utmost stretch of my lungs, to shout "Glory !" " Alleluia !" "Amen and amen!" (Rapturous applause—"Glo-ry!" "Alleluia!" "Amen and amen!" being re-peated with great unction by various persons in the audience.) Gladly and gratefully would I exclaim with one of old, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." (Applause.) With the rejoicing Psalmist, I would say to the old and the young. "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good; for his mercy endureth forever. To him alone that doeth great wonders; for his mercy endureth forever. To him that overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red sea; for his mercy endureth forever. And brought out Israel from among them, with a strong hand, and with a stretched out arm; for his mercy endureth forever." (Loud applause.) "Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord!" Mr. Chairman, friends and strangers stop me in the

streets, daily, to congratulate me on having been per-mitted to live to witness the almost miraculous change which has taken place in the feelings and sentiment of the people on the subject of slavery, and in favor of the long rejected but ever just and humane doc trine of immediate and universal emancipation. Ah ediate and universal emancipation. Ah sir, no man living better understands or more joyfully recognizes the vastness of that change than I do But most truly can I say that it causes within me no feeling of personal pride or exultation—God forbid But I am unspeakably happy to believe, not only that this vast assembly, but that the great mass of my countrymen are now heartily dispesed to admit that n die nterestedly seeking, by all righteous instrumen re than thirty years, the utter abolition of slavery, I have not acted the part of a madman fanatic, incendiary, or traitor, (immense applause,) but have at all times been of sound mind, (laughter and cheers,) a true friend of liberty and humanity, animated by the highest patriotism, and devoted to the welfare, peace, unity, and ever increasing prospe ity and glory of my native land! (Cheers.) And the same yerdict you will render in vindication of the clear-sighted, untiring, intrepid, unselfish, uncompre mising Anti-Slavery phalanx, who, through years of conflict and persecution—misrepresented, misunder-stood, ridiculed and anathematized from one end of the country to the other-have labored "in season and out of season" to bring about this glorious result (Renewed applause.) You will, I venture to think nd say, agree with me, that only RADICAL ABOLI TIONISM is, at this trial-hour, LOYALTY, JUSTICE, IM PARTIAL PREEDOM, NATIONAL SALVATION—the Gold en Rule blended with the Declaration of Independ nce! (Great applause.)

Mr. Chairman, in the early days of the Anti-Slavery struggle, when those who ventured to espouse it were "few and far between," we endeavored to recruit our ranks by singing at our gatherings-

"Come, join the abolitionists, The fair, the old, the young, And, with a warm and cheerful real,
Come, help the caure along!
O, that will be joyful, joyful, joyful,
When all shall proudly say,
'This, this is Farsmon's day! Oppression, see
Til then we'll sing, and offerings bring,
When Farsmon wins the day!"

Thanks unto God, that day is here and now! Free lom is triumphant! THE PEOPLE have dec don is triumphant! THE FEUFLE have decreed the death of slavery! All the controlling elements of the country—national, state, religious, political, litera-ry, social, economical, wealthy, industrial—are com-bined for its immediate extinction. There is no longconceins the simulate extinction. There is no long-er occasion, therefore, for the repetition of that per-suasive song. As Jefferson said, in his inaugural message to Congress, "We are all Federalits, we are all Republicans "—so, in view of the dominant Anti-Slavery sentiment of the land, it may now be com-combinative declared." prehensively declared, "We are all abolitionists, we are all loyalists, to the back bone." (Loud applause.

are all loyaltes, to the bear wo, moved as by one elec-frellow-citizens, we are here, moved as by one elec-tric impulse, to commemorate a radical change in the Constitution of the United States—so radical that Constitution of the United States—so radical that, whereas, for more than seventy years, it served as a mighty bulwark for the slave system, giving it national sanction and security, how it forbids human slavery in every part of the republic! Pardon me for reminding you of the old pro-slavery guaranties contained in that Constitution, all of which the present amendment obliterates at a blow. As the first competent witness, let "the old man eloquent," Journ Cursor Adams, be summoned as a witness. The following is bis testimony: nony :--

his testimony:—
"In the articles of confederation, there was no guarantee for the property of the staveholder—no double representation of him, in the Federal controlle—no power of taxtion—on atipulation for the recovery of fugility staves. But when the powers of gueranest came to be delegated to viri Uxtox, the South—that is, South Carolina and Georgia—refused their subscription to the parchagent, till it should be assurated

with the infection of slavery, which no funigation out urily, no quarantine could extinguish. To free any the North gave way, and the deadly sroon of slaver un infused into the Constitution of freedom."

Bee And And Bee And And Plain Brown of I ples

The street where the street was the street where the street was t

"It cannot be denied—the slaveholding load South prescribed, as a condition of their same Constitution, three special provisions to seen perpetuity of their-dominion over their slave. The Arrican larve trade; the second was the their slave trade; the second was the start of the start of the start of the second was the s

The delegates from South Carolina and Gara-ons."

"The delegates from South Carolina and Gara-datinctly avowed that, without this guarance pro-tection to their property in starce, they would be yield their assent to the Constitution; and the vi-yled their assent to the Constitution; and the vi-ner of the North, reduced to the first the depo-ing from the cited principle of their liberty, or to-ffing the Union itself, averted their faces, and with the bling hand subscribed the bond."

Again:

"The barryain between Freedom and Starry consists in the Constitution of the United States is would in the Constitution of the United States is would in FOLITICALLY VICIOUS, inconsistent with warm of the Constitution of the Inconsistent of the Inconsistent of the Inconsistent of Inconsistent o

The next witness, Mr. Chairman, is your own ren The next witness, as speech delivered at the Whig State Convention in Boston, ten years ago, said :-

"The slaveholders of the South have used the por-ers seated in them by the Constitutes the ter-terests, as every other selfsh association of men wait have done under the same circumstace, via the same powers, and under the same templicas." And, referring to the threats continually made h

the slave oligarchy of the South, that they would dis-solve the Union if the Anti-Slavery agitation was not suppressed at the North, he added—

"Are the slaveholders fools or madmen! They to out of the Union for the purpose of ministaining the subjection of their slaves, why, the error of the Union for the purpose of their slaves, is the very since of that subjection! It is IN INTEREST. HOLDER'S MAIN STREAM. IN CLUMES SHEET IN CONTINUANCE IN HIS FORLORN HOPE." The present paralyzed and dying condition of chat-

tel slavery, as the result of secession, is demonstrate evidence that "the arm of the Union seas the very sinew of the slaves' subjection, and the slaveholden' Only one other witness shall be summoned on this

occasion. Listen to the confession of the lamented WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING:

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING:

"There is some excuse for communities when under a generous impulse they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force retore they rights; but they are without excuse in aiding she Statin binding on mean an unrightous yeld. On this selder OUR FATHERS, IN FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERTED FROM THE RIGHT. We, their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of day mee clearly than they, and sunt wolk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully and dispassionary, and with manly and Christian resolution."

"We cannot fly from the shame or guilt of the institution as long as we give it any support. Most ushappliy, there are processions of the Constitution bindings in give it support. Let us resolve to free ourselves tone these.

No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enalazing of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be prepressed, if experience shall demonstrate that it an only continue through our participation in wrong-doir, To this conviction the free States are tending."

Again:

Again :

Again:

"The Constitution requires the free States to seel back to bondage the fugitive size. Does this shor that we have no concern with the domestic Institutions of the South't that the guilt of them, if see there be, is wholly theirs, and in no degree oun!
This clause makes us direct partakers of the guilt; and, of consequence, we have a vital interest in the matter of slavery. It will be said that the Sonh will insist on this stipulation, because list necessity to the support of her institutions. It the necessity be real, then it follows that the free States are the guardians and essential support of slavery. We enthe jailors and constables of the institution. But it said; the South is passionate, and threatens to seed, fif we agittate this subject slavery. In such as test, there would be no need of anti-davery societies of the behind agitations, to convert the North. The bow this would sever the Union for this cause read preheren instantaneous explosion to shake the ghole slad. The toward scattlement against slavery, now kept down by it interests and duties which grow out of the value implied that the states, and the re-niforced by the while simply of the patriotic principle, as well as by all the prejudent and local passions which would follow dismino.

Sir, "in the mouth of two or three witnesses"—

Sir. "in the mouth of two or three witnesses" and especially of such witnessese established." But what need of summoning eres iese? Has not THE NATION itself, in every political struggle, in every form of governmental actor, ever since the Constitution was ordained, recognized and upheld these revolting pro-slavery features of the

In your allusion, Mr. Chairman, Tothe departed an your amuson, Mr. Chairman, tome organic worthies of the Anti-Slavery struggle, you correct stated that some of them felt compelled, by concio-tious scruples, to withdraw their support from sex's Constitution, regarding it as a "covenant with deth and an agreement with hell." Such has been up own position, for many years past; and, learing of-ers to follow their highest convictions on this subject as the professed advocate and representative of the slave I have felt constrained, as a matter of duty and slave I have felt constrained, as a matter of dut as consistency, to testify against such a Union and Constitution. But now, sir, that the old "coreans with death" is superseded by a coreans with like-now that we are in concurrence with beaven, and no long "at agreement with hell"—now that "Liberty and Union are one and inseparable"—I no longer occupy an isolated and antagonistic position, but rejuce is a constant of the contract of the contr an isolated and antagonistic posit common redemption. (Cheers.)

And to whom is the country more immediate, debted for this vital and saving amendment of the Constitution than, perhaps, to any other man! I be there I may confidently answer—to the hunder of the bush rate of the confidence of the confidence of the presidential chain-perhaps. splitter of Illinois—to the Presidential chain-herstr for millions of the oppressed—to ABRAHALIS. COLN! (Immense and long continued applane, and ling with three cheers for the President.) I undertail that it was by his wish and influence, that hat pink was made a part of the Baltimore Platform; and ai-ting his position unflinchingly upon that Platform. ing his position unfinchingly upon that Patient alm and it, ushering in THE YEAR OF JUBILES. (Se

newed cheering.)

Be assured, Abraham Lincoln can be trusted to the Be assured, Abraham Lincoln can be trusted used. You may rely upon his hoosely and introl, in whatever he has said or done for the overhard alarery. In spite of all the wiles of all the scaled Peace Commissioners, he will be true to his seid (cheers); he will never consent, under any circumstances, to the reenalevement of any one of the millions whose yokes he has broken. (Loud appaus.) lions whose yokes he has broken. (Loud sppla

mal from strain foot he if also what have have been been for a strain for a strain from the st

Fellow-citizens, it is through terrible judgment ion that, as a people for our great national transgression that, as a we have been led to see the path of duty and ty, and to follow it. Reverently and resignedly

"Even so, Father! Let thy will be does!
Turn and elerture ; end what then have be
In judgment or in mercy! As for 20.
If but the least and frailed, jet me be
Evermore numbered with the truly free,
Who find the sawden neefeet liberty! Bremsore numbered with the irray!
Who find thy service perfect liberty!
I fain would thank here that my metal life I fain would hank here that my metal life I fain would have the my metal life I fain would have the life I fain would have the life I fain would have the life I fain and wast on Armagaelous plain; And Michael and bis angels one again.
Drive howling hack the hiptirit of he Night.
On I for the faith to read the signs aright, And, from the angle of thy perfect sight. Trath's white banner floating on before; th Good Cause, despite of vensi I clerics
hase expedients, more to noble ends:
uses with Freedom make to Time amends,
uses with selond of dust, the threshing-floor,
through lits cloud of dust, the threshing-floor,
d by thy thunder, hesped with chaffices grain ! "

rought! Who will be guilty of the folly or impiety to ork! Who will be guilty of the folly or impiety to orbe it to any mere human instrumentalities? It is of hearen, not of men. It is the triumph of princi

ples, not of persons. les, not of persons.

Speed on thy work, Lord God of Hosts!
And when the bondman's chain is riven,
And swells from all our guilty coasts
The anthem of the free to Heaven,—
60, not to Bloom whom Thou hast led,
As with thy cloud and fire before,
But unto Thee, in fear and dread,
But graine and glory evermore!

Mr. Chairman, there is a close analogy between the stratele for the abolition of the foreign slave tra nd, and that for the abolition of slavery in the England, and that for the aboutton of slavery in the United States. On reading CLARKSON's Hisrory, it is only necessity to strike out one name, and insert nother—one pro-slavery menace or denunciation, and one sophisticatal plea for the contiinert another one sophisticatal pica for the contin sace of the survey-rame, same insect another for the orpeuity of slavery-and it applies as well in the one case as it does in the other. Let us hear what one case as it does in the other. Let us hear what carrison testifies as to the revelations of character by that struggle in which he took so distinguish

as particles of the most glorious contests, three continuous for twenty years, of any ever carries on any age or country;—a contest, not of brailed on any age or country;—a contest between those led teelpy for the hippiness and the honor of the fellow-creatures, and those who, through vicious cross and the impulses and a series of the sacred rights of their nature, and had rest stempted to gface all tille to the divine image restements to engage all tille to the divine image of the interest of the speak; indeed, the very agitation of the gestion which it involved has been highly important. For was the heart of man so expanded; never were in secreta sympathies so generally and so persever in secreta. These sympathies are continuously in the constitution of the constitution of the speak in the continuous sympathic so generally and so persever in secreta. These sympathies, thus called into existence, have been useful for the preservation of a national visite.

here, have been useful, also, in the discrimination of has been useful, also, in the discrimination of sond claracter; in private life it has enabled us to stranguish the virtuous from the more victous part of the community. It has shown the general philantepist; thus unmasked the victous, in spite of his presented in public effec; it has separated the morat instead from the vicked politician. It has shown to who, in the legislative and executive offices of contry, are fit to save, and who to destroy a name of the property of the proper The same thing has been demonstrated in the pros

ention of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country Bosor to those who, holding high official station, hav used their influence to the furtherance of the cause used their influence to the distribution of universal emancipation—such men as Giddings, and Lorejoy, and Sumner, and Wilson, and their congressional associates! Honor to President Lincols, nor Andrew, and may I not say to Major general Butler, (great cheering,) for what they have gone, tince the rebellion broke out, both for the ex-tinction of slavery and the relief and elevation of freedmen! Honor to all those who, in any way, have helped in the good work! They constitute a great army, whom nonebut God can number. Not a tear has been shed, not a prayer offered, not a testimony borne, not a co made not an effort put forth in vain. Al there have been needed to bring us to our present begeful condition; and none-could have been spared. Do verealize the grandeur of the event we are assembled to celebrate ! It is not merely negro emanci patient to celebrate: It is not therety negro characteristics, but universal emancipation. (Cheers.) It is not merely disenthralling four millions, but thirty-four milions. (Renewed cheers.) It is not merely sting bodies, but souls-outwardly and inwardly alike is an act, not in hostility to the South, but for the paral welfare-the good of the whole country. It

p not to depress or injure any class, but to promot al human interests. In fine, it is the Declaration of caseman interests. In the, it is the peculiarities in independence, no longer an abstract manifesto, continuing certain "glittering generalities," simply to indicate our revolutionary fathers for seceding from Be mother country; but it is that Declaration CON STITUTIONALIZED-made THE SUPREME LAW OF har Land-for the protection of the rights and liber Bitherto, as a nation, we have been a by-word and abissing even among the despotisms of the old world; in they will not ablerate so infamous a system as that of negro slavery within their domains. But now that we have thrown off this terroble incubus, and are re tolved to be consistently and universally free, we shall become world-wide propagandists in the cause of hu power of a glorious example, and the irresistible towth of mighty ideas. (Cheers.) On this conti-tent no Maximilian must be allowed to sit securely so his throne. (Protracted cheering.) The despotisms of Europe must be made to tremble to their fou dations, and their down-trodden millions summoned t seert their rights under the banner of "Liberty Equality, Fraternity!" (Applause.) We will re-ech admonitory, penitential and sublime words of WRITTIER :-

iliear it, old Europe! we have sworn
The death of slavery. When it falls,
Look to your vassals in their turn,
Your pord unto millions, crushed and worn,
Your prisons and your palace-walls!

Cb, kingly mockers!—scoffing show
What deeds in Freedom's name we do;
Jet know that every taunt ye, throw
Across the waters, goods our slow
Progression tow'rds the right and true.

Not always shall your outraged poor, Appalled by democratic crime. Appalled by democratic crime, Grind as their fathers ground before :——. The hour which sees our prison door Swing wide shall be their triumph time?

On then, my brothers! every blow Ye deal is felt the wide earth through; Watstere here uplifts the low, Or humbles Freedom's hatful foe, Blesses the Old World through the New!"

Our country thus redeemed, thus qualified to lead and save, with not a slave left to clank his chains each one of us may proudly quote the language of the Irah orator Curran, with a single alteration :-

"I speak in the spirit of the American law, which Since the street commensurate with and inseparates from the American soil; which proclaims, even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his fot spon American earth, that the ground on which to trade is holy, and consecrated by the Genius of Cairenal Emancipation. No matter in what language is down ty commensurate with and inseparable Carrail Emancipation. No matter in wnatianguage is doon may have been pronounced; no matter that complexion, incompatible with freedom, and loon or an African sun may have burned upon hiter in matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have burned. hare been cloven down; no matter with what solem likes he may have been devoted upon the altar arery; the first moment he touches the sacred soi America, the altar and the god sink together in the a america, the altar and the god sink together in the dat; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of its chains that hard from around him; and he stands redeemed, re-pensated and disentiralled by the treessible Genius of the standard of the standa

Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and fel attery abolished, the Constitution purged, and libert the schowledged birthright of every man of ever tomplexion and race, I feel, as I never felt before, i the highest strain of patriotism to exclaim—

Os, thes be it ever, when freemen shall stand between our loved home and she war's desolat hist victory and peace, may our Heav had

tion ! Power that hath made and preserved us a the conver we must, for our cause it is just; its disk be our motto. "In GoD is our trust;" the text-spanged banner in triumph shall wave of the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

[Long south

red applause.) following Hymn, written for the oc

"Old Hundred," the congregation rising, and joining In other sections of the country, the mind, warped and twisted by the influence of the system of slavery,

Giver of all that crowns our days, With grateful hearts we sing thy praise Through deep and deers, led by Thee, Our Canaan's promised land we see! Ruler of Nations, judge our canse!
If we have kept thy holy laws,
The sons of Belial curse in vain
The day that rends the captive's chain.

Thou God of vengeance! Israel's Lord! Break in their grasp the shield and swo And make thy righteons judgments knot Till all thy foes are overshrown!

Then, Father, lay Thy bealing hand in mercy on our stricken land; Lead all its wanderers to the fold, And be their Shepherd as of old!

So shall our Nation's song ascend To Thee, our Ruler, Father, Friend; While Heaven's wide arch resounds again With peace on earth, good will to men!

Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D. D., being introduce ddressed the audience at some length. REMARKS OF REV. E. N. KIRK, D.D.

to Charleston when he heard that Fort Sumter had been fired on. The only word that could express his feelings was, "Glorious!" for he then knew slavery was doomed. They were there to rejoice over the re-

moval of a great evil. Slavery had been the cause of the characteristic pride, ambition and hatred of slaveholders: Northern society had felt its influences-mer-chants, politicians, the church. Public sentiment had been degraded. Our Eathers abhorred slavery. Vice President Stephens admits that the opinion of all emi receives the receive author that the collarying of the African race was in violation of the laws of nature, wrong in principle, social, moral and political. It is the South that has changed, changed since Mr. Calhoun vowed vengeance on Gen. Andrew Jackson. It is slavery tha has brought the country to the verge of ruin. Jeffer son said, "The rock on which the Union will split is slavery." Yes, that very Union which Northern statesmen tried to save by compromise. This act is a great movement of the nation backward. And now, these portentous clouds are passing away. The ship

of State has passed safely by these treacherous ledges Slavery has robbed a race of its birthright; it has tarnished our national honor, and imperilled our na-tional existence. It has humilisted the North, and corrupted the church and the pulpit. This is an hour of exultation because hope dawns on us—hope for millions whose hearts have as lively a sense of hope as ours. Hope dawns on Africa! The mighty nation that thrived on her tears and agony has relented and repented. Hope dawns for our beloved

country. Imagination cannot reach the height from which to contemplate the results. A sun has burs forth upon the nation, with healing in his wings. She has now performed that great work which is the first step into that glorious future which God has prepared for her. It is a solemn religious national act. It would have its effect on the war; on the negro in our armies; on the negro in rebeldom. It has its effect on our selves. We have done right. We stand right with the nations. We no more lie in our Declaration of Independence. We lay our pride and prejudice or God's altar. It has its effect on our future prosperity It would be dreafful if the war should close with slavery still existing. There is nothing I dread more than a clique of politicians, backed by millions of white and black slaves, an unprincipled landed aristoc racy. To whom are we indebted for the achievement racy. To whom are we indebted for the achievement of this great result? To the formers of public sentiment—to Washington, Jesserson, Franklin, Henry, to the Quakers, to the Presbyterian church, to Wesley to Garrison to John Brown to President Lincoln to

Rev. George A. Rue, pastor of the Anderson Stre Bethel Church, (colored,) sung "Strike the loud tim brel o'er Egypt's dark sea," with thrilling effect, after which the Chairman introduced Major General Butler, as one who had done perhaps more than any other military man for the freedom of the slave, and who laying aside old party prejudices, had stood up man for the rights of the contraband. (Applause.)

from whose decree there is no appeal.

In coming forward, Gen. Butler was received with renewal of the enthusiastic demonstrations that greet ed his first appearance on the platform, which was continued with even greater vehemence for several min utes. Order being restored, he proceeded to address the meeting, as follows :

SPEECH OF MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

Almost ninety years since, amid the radiant glorie of midsummer, our fathers assembled to congratulate each other upon a declaration of human rights, which has since been claimed to be a charter to the white man only. Seventy-seven years ago, in mid-winter,
Massachusetts debated the acceptance of the Constitution of the United States—the solemn compact of
assurance to those rights—the most perfect form of
government ever devised by man—but which left uncared for and unprovided safeguards of freedom and equality of right to all men, irrespective of color Doubtless our fathers believed that the clear interests of the rising nation would protect it from the ther receding weight of human slavery. But, alas! a single Massachusetts invention—the cotton gin—op-posed the present interests of the individual to the fu-ture good of the State, and made the burden—greater that of the Pilgrim Christian-seem eternal From that one defect of constitutional law has arise the most gigantic national sin, followed by the most terrible national retribution with which the Divine will has seen fit to afflict the children of men. The nation brought to a sense of justice by its chastisement, w are now met to congratulate ourselves upon the first are now met to congratuate ourselves upon the met step taken in supplying this omission of the frame of government of '87. Released from all constitutional obligations to protect slavery, acting upon the frame of government itself, three-fourths of the loyal peo-ple of the country will have no difficulty in erasing from their fundamental law this, the last blot upo their civilization. (Applause.) Amid the joyous scener of this triumph of the right, which animate the hearts of all good men, even now, and here, it may not be change in our organic law. Laying saide all prejudi ces, giving up all theories, putting hway all predilec-tions, we should approach the subject as one calling

for prompt, active and efficient justice; at least, make amends for former long-continued wrongs. By the final passage of the amendment which By the final passage of the amendment which we celebrate, every negro slave is made a citizen of the United States, entitled as of right to every political and legal immunity and privilege which belong to that great franchise. (Loud applause.) He may well say, I am an American citizen. (Renewed applause.) If he may not proudly proclaim with the Apostle, "I was free-born," yet he can truly claim as did the Chief Captain, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom." (Great applause.) Of these rights, or either of then (Great applause.) Of these rights, or either of them, on man, no combination or confederation of men, can with justice deprive the negro. As a nation, he is of us, with us, and a part of us; equal in right under the law. (Cheers and applause.) To the men of Massachusetts, in this so clear and self-evident proposition, there seems no difficulty. Since 1789, the colored man in Massachusetts, under the laws thereof, modifications which have only in the Deliver Street has account to the contract of the Massachusetts. man in Massachusetts, under the law itereof, modi-fied only by the laws of the United States, has enjoy-ed the rights and privileges of every other citizen of Massachusetts. The child goes to the same school. The man partakes of the same employments. The same learned professions, medicine, the bar, the pulpits are open to him, and more than all, he carries to the election of his rulers and framing of the laws the count ballot, which equal

Like the snow-flake on the sod,
Doth execute a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God." mes, was then sung to the tune of (Great applause.) and twisted by the influence of the system of slavery, whose funeral obsequies we are now attending, does not at once comprehend these truths, and admit the force of the inexorable logic of zqual atoms. Men, otherwise just and good, have been brought to believe that the pegro can have no practical rights as a citizen—no claims to be considered as an integral part of the inhabitants of the country, and if to be treated as if he were an allen. Nay, more; as if he were as best, and a dangerous beast beside, either to be sent out of the country, or to be herded and penned as such, in some remote or unhealthy corner thereof, as not fit to live on the soil which gave him birth, and to which he has every right, and is held by every tie and attachment which bind a man to that portion of earth tachment which bind a man to that portion of earth which he calls home and country. It has been therefore proposed to send him away; to herd him in rice swamps or cotton islands, where alone he may listen to the and music of the roar of the ocean aurf, not more relentiess and uncessing to him than the wrongs of his fellow-man. There to prevent any white man or white woman in the missionary labor of love to or white woman in the missionary labor of love to visit him. Uneducated, to put him beyond the pale o education—to allow his child never to know the bene fit of the common school. Just released from a worse than Egyptian bondage, to make him a colonist, with-out the implements of colonization, or fostering care on the part of the mother country.

To any such illogical and unjust treatment of the

negro, it need not be said that the people of Massachuseits will never consent. (Loud applause.) Our material interests, the interests of the country, oppose it. For two bundred and fifty years at least, we have been importing the laborer, because we needed labor in this country. The necessity for labor here has caused it to be imported, even to be employed in the wasteful habits of slavery. Shall we, now that four millions of strong hands and willing hearts are made free laborproductive and profitable, take them from the ds which they have tilled—from the homes in which they have been reared-from their hearth-stones, as dear to them as our root tree is to us, and send them away to some foreign land, or shut them up in some portion of this, where their labor, if not wholly unproductive and lost, must be unprofitable? Our sense of justice denies it. They have taken up arms freely and willingly in our defence, and we have given the their freedom and rights as citizens.

What just freedom is it to them to be penned in a corner or to be shut up in a rice swamp, and not be allowed to see the face of their white fellow-citizens, except it may be of a soldier sent as their guard What true citizenship is it to be deprived of their equal rights in the land their arms have helped to save from the fiery furnace of rebellion, and to be put upon such portions of it only as are not thought to be well habitable by their white fellow-soldiers? What fair division can it be of the heritage acquired in part by their blood, to give their white-fellow soldier one hundred and sixty acres of land to be located where he chooses, "the finest the sun e'er shone upon," to him and his heirs forever, while to the colored soldier scarred, perhaps, with honorable wounds, but forty acres of a rice swamp to be allotted, or eight hundred feet front of marsh on a sluggish river, and that a possessary title only? And yet the distinguished general who makes this proposition says, "The young and able-bodied negroes are to be encouraged to con tribute their share towards maintaining their own freedom, and securing their rights as citizens of the United States." What encouragement to enlist is this? What freedom? What rights of citizenship for which to shed one's blood, even if it is only black blood? What wise statesmanship ever yet founded a colony from which the young and able-bodied men were taken as soldiers ?-where the blacksmiths, carpenters, and the skilled mechanics were taken from the settlement; and where the respectable heads of families had no inducements held out to them for leaving the homes of their childhood, and making new homes in the wilderness, save a possessary title only to forty acres of land, not too much out of water? Under such inducements, under such pupilage, with such restrictions, and with such hopes, even our hardy Anglo-Saxon fathers, who landed at Plymouth, would not have thriven. How much less, then, is the negro, by our wrongs untaught, uncultivated, and without the habit of self-independence, fitted thus to take care of himself! The precepts of our holy religion forbid it. Every benevolent Christian in the land has contributed his mite to send the self-sacrificing missionary to redeem the Pagan from darkness, and yet here it is proposed to erect a heathenage upon our own soil, into which no Christian minister or sabbath achool, teacher upon their high and holy mission, shall penetrate, if it is their good fortune to have a white penetrate, it is their good notating to nave a minderably op-face. I repeat again: Massachusetts is unalterably op-posed to any proposition of colonization or segregation of American citizens, made so by this amendment of the Con-

stitution. (Great cheering.)
No! We propose, on the other hand, simply to let the negro alone (renewed cheers); that he shall, in fact, enjoy the right of selecting his place of labor; the person for whom he will labor, if not for himself to make his own contract for his labor; to determin its length and its value; to allow him at least the en-joyment of the primordial curse, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" restrained only by the laws applying to him, and to all, alike; as the rain falled upon the just and the unjust. We also ac-cept the fact that by our injustice to him, and his race, he is thrown upon the government, unused to care for himself, unfurnished with means of beginning life anew. And we agree that it is our duty, and the duty of the government, to remedy this injustice to see to it that he is taught; that he is gradual brought to a state of self-independence, and independence of others; that he shall have a fair share of the lands that he and his fathers have wrought upon; that he shall be left in the several States where his labor is needed and is productive; and that he be fur-nished at first with the means of beginning that life which justice, equal laws and equal rights have for the first time opened up to him and his children forever and that thereafter, so far as governmental interfer of all good men, even now, and here, it may not be unfit to pause for a moment, to consider the duties and obligations under which we find ourselves to this class of citizens, so constituted and declared by this change in our organic law. Laying saide all prejudibe a good citizen. We believe he must be furnished with the means of beginning life, as every man must be furnished with the means of beginning life, with education, habits of self-deper ancestral earnings. And when these are given to him, we have repaired in part the wrong we have done him. We may then hope to receive the pardon of the Almighty for the sins we and our fath-ers have committed towards him. Falling in this, our duty, we may fear still further chastises His hand who has sustained us, as He sustained our fathers, because the bitter cup of purification and chartisement has not yet been suffered to pass from our lips. As a nation we have taken the first step in the right direction. We have bowed to the first principles of eternal justice. If we go forward with no halting tread, taking no step backwards, we may look with humble confidence that hereafter our political sky shall be so healthy and so pure that no thunderstorm and torrest will need to be sent to clear the national atmosphere, and to wash away with blood the ains of the people. Unless we do justice, how can we hope for justice or mercy! And although the purishment for a national wrong and national sin is sometimes in wisdom delayed, and wickedness seems for a time to escape punishment, yet His hand who has sustained us, as He sustained ou The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding

Amid our joyous notes of congratulatory triumphs may we not also pause for a single moment to turn our memories to those pioneers in the cause of justice, of whom we can say, "Would they had lived to have seen this day!" I need not name them—their memories are still green in our hearts, but the names

of two flash before us. PARKER the divine, whose lips ever defended the cause of freedom in this hall! [Applause.] MANN, the teacher, a pioneer of education to an oppressed race. (Applause.) it shall not hereafter be said, that Massachusetts is ungrateful; for to the latter at least, we look forward to the hour when his statue, gracing the front of our legislative halls, shall do honor to him and to our Commonwealth. (Applause.) The two statues overshadowing the broad entrance to our Capitol, making together the full complement of a Massachusetts statesman. One, conservative, who wisely expounded the Constitution as it was; the other, progressive, who dared to look forward to the amendment of a material defect in the great instrument whose passage now peals libin the great instrument whose passage now peals lib-erty and equality of rights to the world. (Loud and

continued applause.)

General, Butler sat down amid another tempest of cheers and applause, which, having subsided, a patriotic song was finely sung by a quartette of gentlemen, and the exercises of the evening were concluded with the Doxology, "Be Thou, O God, exalted high."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

" ARTICLE XIII. "SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly conveted, shall exist within the united States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." YRAS 119 (Democrats 16, in *Italic.*)

Mossrs. Alison, Iowa King, Missouri

Ames, Massachusetts Knox, Missouri grats 16, in Italic.)
King, Missouri
King, Missouri
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Miller, New York
Morehead, Pennaylvania
Morriil, Vermoat
Morriis, New York
Morehead, Pennaylvania
L. Myers, Pennaylvania
L. Myers, Pennaylvania
Vislom, New York
Notton, Illinois
Oddil, New York
O'Kolil, Pennaylvania
Orth, Indiana

Odel, New York
O'Neill, Pennsylvania
Orth, Indiana
Patterson, New York
Perham, Maine
Pike, Maine
Pome

Perham, Maine
Pite, Maine
Pomeroy, New York
Price, Joine
Pomeroy, New York
Price, Jowa
Radford, New York
Radall, Kentucky
Rice, Maine
Rollins, Missouri
Schenck, Ohio
Sconfeld, Pennyivania
Shannon, California
Sloan, Wisconsin
Smith, Kentucky
Smithers, Delaware
Spalding, Ohio
Starr, New York,
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American, Kentucky Arnold, Illinois Ashley, Ohio Pennsylvania n, Michigan in, Massachusetts Beaman, Michigan Blane, Maine Blair, West Virginia Blow, Missouri Boutwell, Massachusetts Virganouri
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Davis, New York
Dawes, Massachusett
Deming, Connection
Dixon, Rhode Island
Donnelly, Minnesota
Driggs, Michigan
Dumont, Indiana
Eckley, Ohio
Ellot, Massachusetts
English, Connectiont
Enramworth, Illinois
Frank, New York
Grasson, Garfield, Obio Gooch, Massachusetts Grinnell, Iowa Griswold, New York Hale, Pennsylvania
Herrick, New York
Higby, California
Hooper, Massachusetts
Hotchkies, New York
Hubbard, Iowa Hutchius, Ohio Ingersoll, Illinois Jenekee, Rhode Islan Julian, Indiana Kasson, Iowa Kelley, Pennsylvania Kellogg, Michigan Kellogg, New York

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Van Valkenburg, New York
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Wester, Maryland
Whaley, West Virginia
Wilder, Maryland
Wilder, Kansas
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Wildon, Lowa
Windham, Manesota
Woodbridge, Vermont
Worthington, Newada
Yeman, Kentacky
Demografia NATS 5 DEMOCRATS. Law, Indiana
Long, Ohio
Mallory, Kentneky
Miller, Pennsylvania
Morris, Ohio
Morrison, Illinois
Noble, Ohio
O'Nell, Ohio
Pendleton, Ohio
Pendleton, Ohio Chanler, New York Clay, Kentucky Cox, Ohio Pendleton, Ohio Perry, New Jersey Pruyn, New York Randall, Pennsylvr Robinson, Illinois Robinson, Illinois
Ross, Ress, Hale, Missouri
Harding, Kentucky
Harrington, Indiana
Harris, Maryland
Harris, Illinois
Holmaō, Indiana
Johnson, Pennsylvania
Johnson, Obio
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Knapp, Illinois Lazear, Pennsylvania Leblonde, Ohio Marcy, New Hampshire McDowell, Indiana

Bliss, Ohio Brooks, New York Brown, Wisson

Cox, Ohio Cravens, Indiana Dawson, Pennsylv

Denison,
Eden, Illinois
Edgerton, Indiana
Eldridge, Wisconsin
Finck, Ohio
Griden, Kentucky
Hale, Missouri

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING, 8-ALL DEMOCRATS. McKinney, Ohio Middleton, New Jersey Rogers

It will be seen, by a notice in anoth at the colored citizens of Boston intend holding a JUBILEE MEETING, on Monday evening next, at th Tremont Temple, and that a strong array of speakers has been secured for the occasion. No doubt the house will be crowded. "Rejoice with those who do

rejoice.' CARPENTER'S PAINTING. The exhibition of Mr. Carpenter's admirable picture of "The Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," will positively

close on Saturday. close on Saturday.

This great national and purely historical work has been on exhibition at Williams and Everett's for more been on exhibition at Williams and Evereus and than eight weeks, and from the opening of the exhibition of the exhibition at the exhibition of the exhibitio interest rarely surpassed by any work of art ever seen in Boston. It will be exhibited in Portland next

THE GROND THOMPSON, Esq. gave a most faithful and impressive lecture before the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, in Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1. It was well received

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, gave lecture at Music Hall, in this city, on Monday evening last, ite a large audience. Her audient was, "A Glance at the Future." She, was particularly severe upon President Lincoln, and highly eulogistic of Gen Reule.

Another Marked Event in American Hist The admission of John S. Rock, Esq., a ta ented and much respected lawyer of Boston, to pra tice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

orge R. Hichborn, the well-known auctio cer of this city, has been reappointed by Gov. Andre Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.

27 In distributing the food to the people of Sannah, Gen. Sherman ordered that no distincts hould be made on account of color. The interview of President Lincoln and Sectory Seward with the unofficial Rebel Peace Consistences, at Fortress Monroe, has ended in amobic

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

mass City, last night, was ablaze with glory over
auguration of Freeedom in Missouri. The city,
illuminated at an early hour, and many of the
ings presented a splendid appearance. The finest,
, was the Hammer-slought a splendid block on
orner of Main and Third streets, which was brily lighted from top to bottom, and made a magnt display. Many private residences were illuted, and Kanass City from her valleys and
ts reflected a thousand brilliant beams in honor buildings presented of all, was the Ha

illantly lighted from top to bottom, and unde a magnificent display. Many private residences were illuminated, and Kansas City from her valleys and
heights reflected a thousand brilliant beams in honor
of the auplicious occasion.

Meanwhile, cannon were booming salutes, and bands
discoursing sweet maile. At an early hour the people commenced assembling at the Court House, and a large boulier was set at the intersection of Main and
Fourth streets. A meeting was speedily arranged in
the Court House, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Judga Boreman, Hon. M. J.
Payne, M. T. Graham, Esq., Captain Johnson and olsers. All the speakers breathed high exultations over
the changed condition of Missouri. It was felt that a
new era had dawned upon the State, and a new destiny opened before her.

After the speaking had been prolonged until about
half past eight, a recess was taken for the purpose of
going out to meet Gen. Curtis, Senator Lane, and
other distinguished guests who had come to mingle
their rejoicings with ours over the downfall of slavery.—the great common enemy. And now appeared
new actors upon the scene. The colored people of
the city, rejoicing in their new-found freedom, had organized a large procession, and with music and bannews and transparencies and mottoes paraded the
street, singing the great American hymn of freedom
—the John Brown Song. Truly the soul of old John
is marching on, and his sublime spirit now dominates
the land.

The procession marched down Main street, and

the John Brown Song. Truly the soul of old Join is marching on, and his sublime spirit now dominates the land.

The procession marched down Main street, and along the levee, until Gen. Curtis, Lane, &c., were met, and in company with an escort from the military of the Post escorted them to the Court House. An immense crowd had now assembled, not a tithe of which could be accommodated in the building, the dense mass blocking up the space and street in front. Gen. Curtis made a speech befitting the partiot soldier and statesman. He reviewed his own military carcer in this State, and the efforts he had ever made toward the grand consummation of freedom for the State.

Gen. Curtis is popular with the loyal people of Missouri, and is likely to continue so.

Gen. Lune spoke next. It was just the occasion for the display of the "Grim Chieftain's" most marked and successful talents as a stump orator. For three-quarters of an hour he kept the wast audience in a rapture of enthesiasm. He told them he was their representative, and that Kunsas City was a part of his common constituency. He paid the most flattering encomiums to the importance of the town in a commercial point of view, and said that not a nail could be driven in Kansas City without its benefiting all Kansas. He reminded them of a prophecy he made in the early days of the Kansas struggle, that Missouri would be a free State before Kansas would be made a slave State. He rejoiced with Missouri over her disenthrallment. Altogether, Senator Lane seemed to feel in most admirable spirits, and he certainly succeeded in keeping his audience in a similar frame of mind.

Judge Safford, of the Supreme Court of Kansas, was well as meaning and a safe-court of the supreme court of Kansas of the supreme court of Kansas of the supreme court of Kansas was a surfaced and suprements and

lar frame of mind.

Judge Safford, of the Supreme Court of Kansas, spoke next. His remarks were well timed, and gave great satisfaction to the people.

The evening being well spent, an adjournment was made for supper, which was provided at the Bennett House, and at the Gillis House. Here toasts and speeches again took up their sway, and to crown all a grand dance extended into the "wee small hours" of the night. Thus did Kansas City celebrate the abolition of slavery in Missouri.—Journal of Com.

KANSAS SENDS GREETING TO MISSOURI.

The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the Kansas Legislature, concerning the abolition of slavery in Missouri. They speak the true spirit of sympathy and Union which we trust will hereafter characterize the people of both States.

hereafter characterize the people of both States.

1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein, that the State of Kansas to the State of Missouri sends greeting, congratulating her for her magnanimity and patriotism. The present generation will reward, and future generations will bless you; the nation will "rejoice, and your people will be glad," that unrequited labor is not known within your borders. No more will there be cause of variance between us! Nature has made us the same in interests, and we, under the blessings of Heaven, have made ourselves allike free. Brave Missouri! Kansas feels proud of you—Kansas rejoices with you; and while we drop a tear for the noble dead who have fallen in the stern conflict or constitutional and human freedom in your midst, we will look forward to a future radiant with hope; "your country shall be our country, and your God our God."

2. The Governor of Kansas be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Missouri.—Journal of the Times.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2d. In response to a serenade last night, President Lincoln said he supposed the passage through Congress of the Constitutional Amendment for abolishing slavery throughout the United States was the occasion to which he was indebted for the honor of this call. (Applause.) The occasion was one of congratulation to the country, and to the whole world. But there is a task yet before us, to go forward and consummate by the votes of the States, that which Congress so nobly began yesterlay. (Applause, and cries they will do it.) He had the honor to inform those present that Illinois had already to-day done the work. Maryland was about half through, but he felt proud that Illinois was a little ahead. He thought this measure was a very fitting, if not an indispensable adjunct to the winding up of the present difficulty. (Applause.) He wished the Union of all the States perfected, and so effected to remove all causes of disturbance in the future; and to obtain this end it was necessary that the original disturbing cause should, if possible, he rooted out. He thought all would bear him witness that he had never shrunk from doing all that he could to eradicate slavery, by issuing an emancipation proclamation. (Applause.) But that proclamation falls far short of what the amendment will be when found to readicate slavery, by issuing an emancipation falls far short of what the amendment will be when found in the proclamation and the proclamation is a suit of the proclamation and the proclamation is a suit of the proclamation of the proclamatic of the proclam

falls far short of what the amendment will be when falls (assummated).

A question might be raised whether the proclamation was legally valid. It might be said that it only freed those who came in our lines, and that it was inoperative as to those who did not give themselves up; or that it would have no effect upon childred of slaves born hereafter. In fact, it would be urged that tidd not meet the evil; but this amendment is a King cure for all evils. (Applause.) It winds the whole thing up. He would repeat, that it was the fitting, if not indispensable adjunct to the consummation of the great game we are playing. He could not but congratulate all present, the country, the whole world, and himself, upon this great moral victory.

interest rarely surpassed by any work of artwer seen in Boston. It will be exhibited in Portland next week.

Generous Aid for the Liberator. We gratefully acknowledge the receipt, at the hands of Samuel E. Sewall, Eq., to sustain the Liberator, and in approval of its course, \$170—100 being from one friend, \$25 from another, and \$20 from another. Also, \$50 from Edward Harris, Eq., of Woonsecket, R. I.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that, with such aids as these, and the liberal donations of our friends Energeze D. and George Daren, (each \$100.), and W. W. Duycher, (\$50.) all of Hopedale, we shall not only be able to continue our for the samuel of a handsome banner, on which was painted the Massachusetts Anti-Sirey Society was suspended a handsome banner, on which was painted the Massachusetts Anti-Sirey Society was suspended in the foot planted the Gentus of a sawery, broken chains lying upon the ground, and the mational by mind the foot planted the formation of alwery, broken chains lying upon the ground, and savery, broken chains lying upon the ground, and savery, broken chains lying upon the ground, and the metrod of the street Church and the mation of the old State Originia, which she adopted in her early days. It represented the Gentus of aswery, broken chains lying upon the ground, and the metrod of the prostrators. The hours of the metrod of the old State Originia, which she adopted in her early days. It represented the Gentus of aswery, broken chains lying upon the ground, and the metrod of the prostration of the constitution.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENT. Both branches of the Massachusetta Legislature Friday afternoon unanimously passed the bill ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

The Legislatures of Maine and of Illinois halto adopted the amendment with great unanim So also has the Legislature of the Empire State. will the Legislatures of all the loyal States.

BALTIMORN, Feb. 3, 1865.
The Senate of Maryland to-day passed the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing slavery in concurrence with the action of the House previously reported.

Harkissund, Pa., Feb. 3, 1865.
Both branches of the Legislature to-day adopted a bill ratifying the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

Both branches of the Agentical Amendment abolishing slavery.

WHERLING, Va., Feb. 3, 1865.

The Congressional Amendment abolishing slavery in the United States was unanimously ratified by both branches of the West Yirginal Legislature to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SAVANKAR. A disastrous fire occurred in Savannah on the night of Jan. 27th, by which a large amount of property was destroyed, and on the following morning another fire broke out, destroying two entire squares. Buildings were toru down to stay the configuration. The fires were undestroughly the work of rebels, as a keg of powder with the head off was placed nearlithe arsenal, the with the head off was placed nearlithe arsenal, the

COLORED MEN'S RIGHTS OF TRAVEL. The following is the bill introduced into the United States Senste on Saturday by Mr. Wilson:

"Be it emecal, &c., That no person shall be excluded from travel upon any railroad or navigable waters of the United States on account of color, or by reason of any State law or municipal ordinance, or of any rule, regulation or usage of any corporation, company or person whatoever; and colored passengers reason of any State law or municipal ordinance, or of any rule, regulation or usage of any ocorporation, company or person whatsoever; and colored passengers shall be subject and amenable to the same laws, or dinances, rules, regulations and usages as all, white passengers; and any corporation, company, or person, offending against the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States, be punished by a fine not less than \$500, or by imprisonment not less than aix months; provided that nothing here in contained shall interfere with any executive order made under the law of the United States."

In Weymouth on Thursday last week, an explosion took place in the pyrotechnic manufactory of S. E.-Hunt, by which three young women were killed and one badly injured. Two of the deceased were daughters of Isaac Binney, and the other a daughter of Samuel Phillips.

JUBILEE MEETING OF THE COLORED CITI-ZENS OF BOSTON!

AT TREMONT TEMPLE.

A meeting will be held at Tremont Temple, Boston, on Mondar Evanuro, Feb. 18, by the colored citizens of Boston, and those who are friendly to the celebration of the passage by Congress of the Amendment to the Constitupassage by Congress of the Amendment to the Constitu-tion abolishing Siavery forever. Addresses will be deliv-ed by Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, George Thompson of England, John S. Rock, Wm. Wells Brown and others. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'-clock, precisely. Admission 15 cents. The proceeds above the expenses to go to the Freedmen.

MRS. FRANCES ELLEN HARPER, of Maryland, the gifted colored oratress, who has charmed thou-sands by her eloquence, will speak in Fratrisarry Hatry 554 Washington street, on Sunday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, upon topics suggested by the state of ntry.

A collection will be taken at the close of the services. Give her a full house, and a generous contribution !

THIRD EDITION.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1865. The third edition of this popular Annual now ready.

In addition to the usual CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMICA I

CALCULATIONS, it contains : Inited States Government, Ministers, &c. Contestances Overmonent, animaters, see:
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress.
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Pablic Resolutions and Proclamations.

Party Platforms of 1864, (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events. Native States of the American-born People. Election Return, for President, Governors, Congressmen

&c., in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860. State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.

Territorial Capitals and Governors pular vote by States in 1854, 1860, and 1864. opular vote by States in 1804, 1860, and 1804. Ote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Pop-ulation, Free and Slave, with percentage, &c.

PRICE 20 CENTS. SEVEN COPIES FOR ONE DOL.

AR.
Orders (enclosing cash) should be addressed : THE TRIBUNE.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER W OULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET.

No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are mone to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one class, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forcest.
She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning ricy.

sonnty, and seing the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from urning frey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natural color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of the Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her restorars to take to Europe with them, enough to het two or three years, as they often say they can get mothing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER.
No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation; at Mesers. H. B. Stanwood & Cos., now Messus. Shreve, Stanwood & Cos., now he concluded to leave his situation; at Mesers. H. B. Stanwood been comployed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strungth, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,
in the most careful manner. New Pixtures farrished and
put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleaned, leads stopped, das Fixtures dene over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds
turnished at short notice. Also, Gas Bunners of all kinds
carnished at short notice. Also, Gas Bunners of all kinds
approved Kinds.
Particular attention given to Lighting up for Parities.
Shop under the Mariboro Hotel. Orders may be left at
Messra. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 132 Charles strest,
Boston.

KELSON L. PERKINS.
Oct. 30—1y

Aver's Cherry Pectoral. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hearseness, Croup, Brenchi tis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Con sumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

sumplies Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

O wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its ourse, that almost every rection of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from aleranism and every despersed diseases of the lung by its useful to the lung type of the country about the stage of the lung type of the country about the stage of the lung type of the country about the stage of the lung type of the country about the stage of the lung type of the country of the lung type of

benefits on the afflicted user can have a consideration of the afflicted when the consideration we can only assure the public, that its quality is care fully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on so do for their relief all that it has ever done. Great numbers of elergymen, physicians, statemens, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agenit below mamed furnish graits the American Amarac, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an alterative medicase to purify the blood will find Ayans Cour. Ear, Sanaramiz, the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

blood will find ATER'S COMP. EXT. SARSATABLEA the rem-edy to use. Try it come, and you will know its value. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass. and old by all druggiess.

. CARPENTER'S Great National Picture THE

Emancipation Proclamation BEFORE THE CABINET.

PAINTED on canvase, measuring 14 1-2 by 9 feet, and containing full-length life-size Pottraits of President Livoux, Secretaries Swamp, Craze, Starron, Wells, Surra, Postmatier General Balts, and Atlenty-General Barss, together with a faithful representation of the Old Cabinet Council Chamber in the White House.

WILLIAMS & EV Chett's,
224 Wash A STREET
Boston, Jan. 25. ON EXHIBIT

WANTED,

A MAN and wife to take charge of a small farm; one
who is willing to work with his own hands, and
likes to take care of stock; and mates no use of intestsating drinks, closseo, or perfane inguage.
Such an one may have a good situation by correspond
ing with THOMAS HASKELL

West Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 5.

TO MY DEAD MOTHER. BY KATT CARLISLE.

mother! when sad thoughts have p Hother? On moser? when an account news.
Their weight of passionate anguish on the breas.
How reach the arms out wildly, with a prayer,
To clasp thee once, and find but empty air!
Mother, I've missed thee in the sad, and years gother, I've missed toee in the sad, sad years
(O orphaned childhood, doomed to early tears,
When stranger hands fell heavy on the head
Where thy dear hands in tenderness were laid;
But with each changing moon of passing years,
More deep, more sorrowful my loss appears:
In these and years of early womanhood, I miss thee more than e'er my childhood could When those I love far more than heart can gues When those I love far more than heart can gue Blush at my faults and deep unworthiness, I think if God had spared thy teachings mild. To thy poor wayward, wild and passionate of the Bleet with thy guiding hand, thy guntle tone, Both fair and lovable I might have grown. Both fair and lovable I might have grown. Well I recall those memories, sadly sweet, Of days when I sat listening at thy feet. The boly hymns that lulled my cradle sleep; The songs whose plaintive music made me weep For all thy dearest songs were wildly sad, And even thy smiles a pensive sadness had; And the sweet tales that charmed my childish a Were often those that filled my eyes with tears; Were often those that filled my eyes with tear; Yet some were glad, and all were made t' impart Some pure and noble lessons to my heart:
"Andrecles, or, the Lion and the Slave,"
The poets mournful story. "Geleria Grave,"
That simple, but immortal English tale
That makes so many small round cheeks grow pale—
80 many child-hearts feel that God is good,
And love the robins: "Children in the Wood." Or how Judean shepherds visited or now success as epicerus visited.

The Heavenly Babe in manger-eradle laid,
Who for all children's sakes awest pattern lent,
And childbood's years in meek obedience spent And childhood's years in meek obedience spent. Such stories, safely stored in memory, With simple prayers that bowed my infant knee, Are closely blent with every thought of thee. And I remember, one dark, chilly day, Leaving our old home for one far away, Thy mind was filled with cloudy fears, that whe We reached that home our eyes had never seen, T would be no drear and lonely we would turn, With homestic away the therefare reat to mourn Twould be so dreat and lonely we would turn, with homesick eyes, the brighter past to mourn; Till a rich erimson damask rose was brought, By friendly hands, from that new, far-off cot; When straight thy heart was reconciled, for flow'rs Were the dear solace of thy saddert hours. And, oh! that home, whence since thy spirit passed—On whose bright seenes thy dear eyes lingared last—Thomb for the lowlines have the through the thought the seenes thy dear eyes lingared last—Thomb for the lowlines howe that headed our first. ugh far the lowliest home that blessed our dyes, For beauty, 'twas a very Paradise ! The fragrant climbing rose did overgro Thy chamber wall and trellised portice Thy chamber wall and trellized portice;
The try's beauteous gloom of foliage swept
Over one wall; the honeysuckle crept,
With its red berries, or its clust'ring bloom,
Abore one window of that lowly home;
And from one sunny hill anear us, we
Caught silver glimpes of the far-off sea.
That sea I-in this thy child resembles thee,
Her soul thrills to the glory of the sea!—
That sea I its broad blue waves now roll between
Thy child's sand eyes and that rememberd.seene Thy child's and eyes and that remembered scene !-And, oh! forgive me! On this Western strand
My heart has learned to love this stranger land! I miss our flowers ;—our primrose pale and Our delicate hairbell quivering at my feet, Nor purple heath, nor yellow furze, appear, And even our own wild daisy blooms not here; Yet where strange flow; at their tinted "broidery spread, Our fair blue yiolet lifts its timid head;

And one sweet friend, more dear than all the rest, And, sissee my mother, kindest, truest, best; The stooped, in all her peerless loveliness, To 17ft me from despair to happiness, no nitume from despair to happiness, So high above me, my soults aim grew high With reaching toward ber; and my lifted eye Grew strong with looking upward; and 't were sw Even to my proud heart, kneeling at her feet. I glorled in her beauty;—did I meet A fair, fair woman passing in the street, I thought within me, "She is very fair-But, oh ! my lovely friend is pest compare ! But, on 1 my lovely friend is past compare? Where is the waving of the gold-brown hair, The classic moulding of the features fair; Where the bright changing of the lips and eyes, Filling you ever with a new aurprise? Where on the forchead doth the brightness shine, The chrism of Genius, like this friend of mine?" Ine corpus of Gennis, like this friend of mine? I sorrowed for her sorrow. Wrongs and woe Such as few mortals in one life-span know. Had paled the roses of her early May—Had stolen the gladness of her life away. Her lair young face, with sorrow's rain bepearled, She had full closely from the pittless world;— The very sunlight seemed a hateful thing, Music a discord. Nought below could bring Aunce a discord. Nought below could bring Comfort or hope. Trone on the earth she lay, Weeping as she would weep her life away. Naught but those tear-drops, and the anguished cry That from her blanchd lips reached the Throne on high, Saved her from madness and the manise's cell. Father in heaven, who doest all things well, The wee that sought thee in a wordless prayer, Or broken words at best, could bring Thee near, With all th' engineling strangth and tendernes

But dearer far than violets e'er may be, Are the blue eyes that kindly looked on me;

Furer than lilies are the hands that broad

For the Liberator. O, SING OF LIBERTY! A PARODY.

Ain-" There'll be no sorrow there."

O, sing of Liberty
For all, both low and high;
When men in chains no more shall be

Obliged to live and die : There 'll be no sorrow then : There'll be no sorrow th When every heart is filled with love

Then on our raptured car
Shall fall, in sweetest strain,—
"No more shall man his brother fear, Nor wear the galling chain :"
There'll be no sorrow then, &c.

Then cruel was shall cease, And peace on earth shall reign, Our land eighy a swort release. From Slavery's damning stain :

Our country then shall be.
The pride of all the lands,
When North and South all men we nee
Joining fraternal bands (
There'll be no sorrow then, &c.

The angels then shall sing

The angels then shall sing
As at the Savier's birth—
Ghat things to the world we bring,
Sweet passe to men on earth:
There il be no serrow then;
There il be no serrow then;
There il be no serrow then;
When every heart is filled with love
For all its follow-men.
Boston, Feb. 1, 1865.

Selections.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

We take the following extract from the re speech of Gen. Butler, delivered in Lowell, M and reported in the Boston Journal:—

and reported in the Boston Journal:—

I propose, with your leave, to recall to your minds what has happened to the army in the field, and especially what has occurred within the narrower circle where I have endeavored to serve the interests of the country since I left you a year ago November last. Called by the partial kindness of the President to take command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, upon reaching Fortress Monroe, and looking about to see what duties devolved upon me, I found there, in the first place, demanding immediate attention, eighty thousand freedmen, women and children, who had escaped from always, and thrown themselves as wards upon the guardianship of the United States. There was no departmental organization for their care, maintenance, protection and education.

My first duty, then, upon assuming command in

My first duty, then, upon assuming command, in the absence of active military operation, seemed to be toward the helpless beings thus cast upon our hands. I knew what you would have asid ought to be done under the circumstances, and I did as I thought you would have done. I established system, order and organization of labor, so that the freedman who would work could work; and those who would not work might find means whereby they should work; and so that every freedman, woman and child should have what, thank God, we always have bad in Massachusetts for all, food and raiment and protection from the inclemency of the weather. (Applause.) Aided by your fellow-citizens, Capt. Wilder, Capt. Brown and Capt. James, I applied myself to this work, and presently order and industry arose out of the chaos in the affairs of the freedmen in North Carolina and Virginia. The organization of those affairs was carried on still further under the charge of Lieut. Col. Kinsman, and has since been continued under the superintendence of your townsman, Major Carney. We have, as the result of one year's work in that Department, five thousand men brought into the army of the United States without bounty; and how many more with bounty I do not know, because they were credited to the soveral States in whose regiments they enlisted, and not to the United States. By the labors of this year we have demonstrated that the former slave population of the South can be self-supporting, even without a large proportion of the able-bodied men. We saved from the government rations alone, which were dealt out to them, one hundred thousand dollars. And all this in two Districts, having many large losses in the negro affairs of North Carolina, because of the disturbance of labor from the yellow fever, the fall of Plymouth, and the evacuation of Washington in April last, by the order of the Lieutenant General. Within the same space of time we have succeeded in demonstrating that these negroes are capable of being educated. Aided by the self-sacrificing

diers in theirs.

Arriving at that point, I proposed to say to the
Confederates, we are willing to take these five hundred men, and give you an equal number of your
soldiers. If the rebels refused that offer, and still dred men, and grey James and at labor, I designed to say to them: "If you do not deliver me those men, like other prisoners of war, and if you work those five bundred, I will work your fifteen thousand;" and as Napoleon built the canal of Languedow with forty thousand Austrian prisoners of guedoc with forty thousand Austrian prisoners of will this government build the ship canal we designed to say to them: "If you do not deliver me those men, like other prisoners of war, and if you work those five bundred, I will work your fifteen thousand;" and as Napoleon built the canal of Languedoc with forty thousand Austrian prisoners of war, so will this government build the ship canal we want to connect the Mississipp river with the lakes, by the labor of the rebel prisoners in our hands. My word for it, if that stand had been taken, we should never had built much canal, because, when afterward the rebels set some of my negro soldiers at work on the fortifications, and I put an equal number of Virginia Reserves at work in Dutch Gap in retaliation, the negroes were instantly taken out of the trenches, and treated as prisoners of war.

I reported the points of agreement between myself and the rebel agent to the Secretary of War, and asked for power to adjust the other questions of difference so as to have the question of enslaving negro soldiers stand alone to be dealt with by itself, and that the whole power of the United States should be exerted to do justice to those who had fought the battles of the country, and been captured in its service.

The whole subject was referred by the Secretary of War to the Lieutenant General commanding, who telegraphed me on the fourteenth of April, 1864, in

telegraphed me on the fourteenth of April 1864 is substance: "Break off all negotiations on the sub-ject of exchange till further orders." And there-fore all negotiations were broken off, save that a special exchange of sick and wounded on either side

ent on. On the 20th of April I received another telegran went on.

On the 20th of April I received another telegram from Gen Grant, ordering not another man to be given to the rebets. To that I answered, on the same day:

"Lieut. Gen. Grant's instructions shall be implicitly obeyed. I assume that you do not mean to stop the special exchange of the sick and wounded now going on." To this I received a reply in substance: "Do not give the rebels a single able-bodied man." From that bour, so long as I remained in the Department, exchanges of prisoners stopped under that order, because I could not give the rebels any of their able-bodied soldiers in exchange. By sending the sick and wounded forward, however, some twelve thousand of our suffering soldiers were relieved, being upwards of eight thousand more than we gave the rebels.

robels.

In August last, Mr. Ould, finding negotiations were broken off, and that no exchanges were made, wrote to Gen. Hitchcock, the Commissioner at Washington, that the rebels were ready to exchange man for man, all the prisoners held by them, as I had proposed in December.

for man, all the prisoners held by them, as I had proposed in December.

Under the instructions of the Lieutenant General, I wrote to Mr. Ould a letter which has been published, saying: "Do you mean all? Do you mean to give up all your action and revoke all your laws about black men employed as soldiers?" These about black men employed as soldiers?" These questions were therein argued, justly, as I think—not diplomatically, but obtrusively and demonstratively, not for the purpose of furthering exchange of prisoners, but for the purpose of preventing and stopping the exchange, and furnishing a ground on which we could fairly stand.

I am now at liberty to state these facts/because they appear in the correspondence on the subject of exchange, now on the public files of Congress, furnished by the War Department upon revolution.

am not at liberty to state my opinion as to the correctness and propriety of this course of action of the Lieutenant General in relation to exchanges, because, as it is not proper to utter a word of condemnation of any act of my superiors, I may not even applied where I think them right, lest not applied ing in other instances such acts as I may mention would imply sensure. It may be superior to the superior or maying, and not upon me. I have carried the weight of so grave a matter for nine months, and now propose, as the facts are laid before Congress and the country, not to carry any longer any more of it than belongs to me. and the country, not to carry any longer any of it than belongs to me.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF FEDERAL SOL-DIERS IN REBEL PRISONS.

TESTIMONY OF A. D. RICHARDSON

We have received, at too late an hour for public

tured May 6, 1863. For several months he was confined at Salisbury, N. C. Of this prison he says:—

Very frequently, one or more divisions of a thousand men would receive no rations for twenty-four-hours; sometimes they were without a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. The few who had money would pay from five to twenty dollars rebel currency for a little loaf of bread. Most prisoners traded the buttons from their blouses for food. Many, though the weather was very inclement and snows frequent, sold coats from their backs and shoes from their feet. I was assured on authority entirely trustworthy, that the great Commissary warehouse near the prison was filled with provisions; that the Commissary found it difficult to obtain storage for his flour and meal; that when a subordinate asked the Post Commandant, Major John H. Gee, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied, "No, God dams them—give them quarter rations." I know, from personal observation, that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury.

For several weeks the prisoners had no shelter whitever. They were all thinly clad; thousands were barefooted; not one in twenty had either overcoat or blanket; many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds more without blouses. At last, one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred. With the closest crowding, these sheltered about one-half the prisoners. The rest hurrowed in the ground, crept under buildings, or shivered through the nights in the open air, upon the frozen, muddy or snowy soil. If the rebels at the time of their capture had not stolen their shelter tents, blankets, clothing and money, they would have suffered little from cold.

If the prison authorities had permitted a few hundred of them, either upon parole or under guard, to cut logs within two miles of the garrison, the prisoners would have gladly built confortable and ample barracks in one week. But the commandant would never, in a densely wooded region, with the cars which brought it

ers would have gladly built comfortable and ample barracks in one week. But the commandant would never, in a densely wooded region, with the cars which brought it passing by the wall of the prison, even furnish half the fuel which was needed.

The hospitals were in a horrible condition. By crowding the patients thick as they could be upon the floor, they would contain six hundred inmates. They were always full to overflowing, with thousands seeking admission in vail. In the two largest wards, containing jointly about two hundred and fifty patients, there was no fire whatever,—the others had small fire-places, but were always cold.

One ward, which held forty patients, was comparatively well furnished. In the other eight, the sick and dying men lay upon the cold, and usually maked floor; for the seanty straw furnished us soon became too filthy and full of vermin for use. The authorities never supplied a single blanket, or quilt, or pillow, or bed, for those eight wards; we could not procure even brooms to keep them clean, or cold water to wash the faces of the inmates. Pneumonia, catarrh and diarrheae were the prevailing diseases; but they were directly the result of hunger and exposure. More than half who entered the hospitals died in a tyry few days. The deceased, always without coffins, were loaded into a dead cart, piled upon each other like logs of wood, and so driven out, to be thrown into a trench, and covered with earth.

On November 25, many of the prisoners had been

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with earth.

On November 25, many of the prisoners had been without food for forty-eight bours. Desperate from hunger, without food for forty-eight bours. Desperate from hunger, without only matured plan, a few of them said: "We may as well die one way as another; let us break out of this horrid place." Some of them wrested the guns from a relief of fifteen rebel soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six. Others attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools nor concert of action. Before they could effect a breach, every gun in the garrison was turned upon them; two field pieces opened with grape and canister, and they dispersed to their quarters.

Five minutes from the beginning the attempt was quelled, and hardly a prisoner to be seen in the yard. My own quarters were a hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the insurrection; in our vicinity there had been no participation at all in it; and yer, for twenty minutes after it was ended, the guards upon the fence on each side of us, with deliberate aim, fired into the tents upon helpless and innocent men. They killed, in all, fifteen and wounded sixty, not one-tenth of whom had taken part in the attempt; many of them were ignorant of it until they heard the guns.

Deliberate, cold-blooded murders of peaceable men, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulation, were very frequent. On October 16th, Lawton Davis, of One hundred and fifty-eighth New York infantry, was thus shot dead by a guard, who, the day before, had been openly swearing that the would "kill some dammed Yankee yet." Nov. 6th, Luther Conrad, of 45th Pennsylvania infantry—a delirious patient, from one of the hospitals fell down, crushing several men under it. Orders were immediately given to the guard to let no one approach the building, on the pretext that there might be another insurrection.

Two patients from that bospitals had not heard the

building, on the pretext that there might be another insurrection.

Two patients from that bospital had not heard the order, and were returning to their quarters, when I saw a sentinel on the fence, within twenty feet of them, without challenging them, raise his piece and fire, killing one and wounding the other. Major Gee, at the time, was standing immediately beside the sentinel, so he must have acted under his direct orders. Dec. 16, Moses Smith of Seventh Maryland (colored) infantry, while standing beside my quarters searching for scraps of food from the sweepings of the cook-house, was shot through the head. There were very many similar murders. Inever knew any pretence even made of investigating or panishing them. Our lives were never safe for a moment.

were very many similar murders. I never knew any pretence even made of investigating or punishing them. Our lives were never safe for a moment. Any sentinel, at any hour of the day or night, could deliberately shoot down any prisoner or into any group of prisoners, black or white, and he would not even be taken off his post for it.

Nearly every week an officer came into the prison to recruit for the rebel army. Sometimes he offered bounties; always he promised good clothing and abundant food. Between twelve hundred and eighten hundred of our men enlisted in two months. I was repeatedly asked, by prisoners, sometimes with tears in their eyes, "What shall I do? I don't want to starve to death. I am growing weaker daily; if Istay here, I shall Iollow my comrades to the hospital and the dead house. If I enlist, I may live until I can escape."

and the dead house. If I enlist, I may live until I can escape.

I had charge of clothing left by the dead, and reissued it to the living. I distributed articles of clothing ing to more than two thousand prisoners; but when if escaped, there were fully five hundred without a shoe or a stocking; and more yet, with no garment above the waist, except one bloase or one shirt. Men came to me frequently, upon whom the ribels, he when they captured them, had left nothing whatever except a light ecton shirt and a pair of light, ragged cotton pantaloons.

The books of all the hospitals were kept, and the daily consolidated reports made up, under my supervision. During the two-months before Oct. 18 and Dec. 18, the average number of prisoners was about 7,500. The deaths for that period were fully 1,500, or twenty per cent, of the whole. I brought away to mame of more than twelve hundred of the dead; some of the remainder were never reported; the others I could not procure on the day of my escape without exciting suspicion.

As the men grew more and more debilitated, the deaths increased. I left about 5,500 in the garrison, Dev. 18, and they were then dying at the average are of twenty-eight a day, or thirteen per cent. a month.

The simple truth is, that the rebel authorities are

There is a class of men who rise in the Church or State by the force of their own characters, and be-come representative. They gain their position by means of industry, force of character and moral qualities. In this country we have very many ex-amples, and they quicken the activity of every young man who is filled with an bonorable ambition. They should stimulate the young and incite them to They should stimulate the young, and incite them to make a faithful use of their opportunities for im-

They should stimulate the young, and incite them to make a faithful use of their opportunities for improvement.

Recently, the Vice President elect made a speech at Nashville, Tenn., in which he referred to his long life-strongle with the aristocratic tendencies of his State. He expressed the deepest gratitude that he had lived to see an "insolent, insincere, ignorant, nufeeling, hypocritical, nefarious, diabolical slave aristocracy" tumble to the ground. He spoke for the poor white no less than for the freedman, and said by the present issue of events more white than black men were emancipated. The new times would make manhood the test of merit. As this stalwart man stood up in that convention of five hundred delegates who had made themselves memorable for their action in behalf of libersty, his soul swelled with the loftiest sentiments, and be swayed them by his earnest and-powerful eloquente.

As we gaze on his picture, we are struck with the contrast which his biography affords. How great is the stride from the tailor, boy who could not read a letter, to the Vice President of the United States Yet this is the fact. Only a few years ago, the apprentice, after his ten or twelve hours work was done, could be seen poring over his spelling-book, and putting syllables together. The time that so many young men waste in idle and frivolous pursuits he spent in learning how to read. Going across the mountains from North Carolina, he settled in Tennessee, worked at his trade, and soon married a wife who taught him how to write. Thus fernished,

young men waste in idle and frivolous pursuits he spent in learning how to read, Going across the mountains from North Carolina, he settled in Tennessee, worked at his trade, and soon married a wife who taught him how to write. Thus farnished, he made rapid strides in knowledge, until the tailor boy, who could not read a letter, becomes chief magistrafe of the State, an eloquent debater in the United States Senate, and vice-president.

There is something grand in this picture. It is a triumphant illustration of our institutions. In no nation in the world do we see so many examples of this kind. Here is a high official, with large and comprehensive views, loty patriotism and ardent love of liberty, swaying men by his eloquent speech, and instructing them by his predictent statesmanship; and yet he never saw the inside of a school-house in his boyhood. What a tribute to the innate force of his character! It was the battle with difficulties that made him strong, energetic, self-reliant. Referring to his efforts in bohalf of a better state of society in Tennessee, before the war, he said: "Because, many years ago, I dared to speak of these things, I was denounced as an agrarian and demagogue, who appealed to the prejudices of the people. Thank God, I have lived to see the day when the people of my State have declared themselves free. I must now urge you to redouble your efforts to carry out your work when you go hence."

Again, in speaking of the future, he adds: "This government was created to live in perpetuity. It was sent on a great mission to the nations of the earth, which is not yet fulfilled. It is destined to pass through great trials to give evidence that it is fit for its work. Its Constitution can be modified, reformed, and adapted to the progress of the people. There is no provision for its destruction, but for its perfection. These are changing times and a changing world, and mind and matter are undergoing continual changes. Two thingsonly change not: human reason and the sovereignty of the people whe

out-the road along which the nations of the earth must travel.

In the midst of the darkness which has been resting on the land for three years, a darkness deeper than that of the dark ages—from you, sitting, in the midst of carnage and of death, has gone forth a light to illuminate the world, and teach mankind that you can be free. I feel that God smiles on what you have done, and that it meets the approbation of the hosts that surround Him. O, how it contrasts with the shrieks, and cries, and wailings which the institution of slavery has brought on the land!

Look along the battle-fields of Tennessee—at the new made graves. Witness your countrymen perishing in battle; see even the Goddess of Liberty, struggling through desplation, carnage, and blood, and almost driven from our borders! Might! I not say with the poet:

"O, bloodleat picture in the book of time!"

And, et, bloodleat picture in the book of time!"

"O, bloodlest picture in the book of time!"
And yet, out of all this gloomy scene beams a light to illuminate the world in future years. As your fellow-citizen, who expects in some of your valleys to deposit his bones, I thank you again for the noble work which you have done."
This is a glorious illustration of what force of character will accomplish. Here is a man, a peer among the foremost statesmen of his times, who is self-made. With a courage that is a stranger to fear, with a patriotism that has the ferror of a blazing passion, with a grasp of principles and commanding oratory that stirs and instructs crowds, he is a standing memorial of what zeal, devotion, will and native endowments can accomplish. And his career should inspire every young man with high reresolves for improvement.—Boston Christion Register.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE NEGROES.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SEA ISLANDS SET APART FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTRABANDS.

HDORS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISS., In the Field, Savannah, Ga. Jan. 16, 1865.

Hoqus. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE Miss., In the Field, Savannah, Ga. Jan., 16, 1865.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15.—I. The islands from Charleston south, the abandoned rice-fields along the rivers for thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering the St. John River, Florida, are reserved and set a part for the settlement of the negroes now made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of the President of United States.

II. At Beaufort, Hilton Head, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, the blacks may remain in their chosen or accustomed vocations; but on the islands and in the settlements hereafter to be established, no white person whatever, unless military officers and soldiers detailed for duty, will be permitted to reside, and the sole and exclusive management of affairs will be left to the freed people themselves, subject only to the United States military suthority; and the nets of Cougress. By the laws of war and orders of the President of the United States, the negro is free, and must be dealt with as such. He cannot be subjected to conscription or forced military service, save by the written orders of the highest military authority of the department, under such regulations as the President or Congress may preserble. Domestic servants, blacksmiths, carpenters and other mechanics will be free to select their own work and residence; but the young and able-bodied negroes must be encouraged to enlist as soldiers in the service of the United States, to contribute their share toward minitaring their own freedom, and securing their rights as citizen of the United States. States, to contribute their share toward maintaining their own freedom, and securing their rights as citizens of the United States. Negroes so enlisted will be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, under orders of the United States military authorities, and will be paid, fed and clothed, according to law. The bounties paid on enlistment

murdering our soldiers at Salisbury, by cold and honger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are dying thus systematically, and I believe are killed intentionally for the purpose of either forcing our government to an exchange, or forcing our prisoners into the rolet army.

Junius Henri Browne, another army correspondent of the New York Tribune, confined in the same prison, substantially confirms the above. In conclusion he says:

The prison limits at Salisbury revealed a scene of wretchedness, squalor, despair and suffering such as 1—accustomed as I am to army life and the horror of military hospitalis and battle-fields—had never before witnessed. The prison authorities—especially after the massacre attending the attempted outbreak of Nov. 25th—appeared not only indifferent to the makerable condition of the men, but to be actuated by a braility and malignity towards them that could not recoacle with my idea of human nature. They permitted the guards to shoot prisoner whenever they pleased, without the least pretext or explanation, and no man's life was safe for a day or as hour. The sir was full of pain and pestition of the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, and no man's life was safe for a day or as hour. The sir was full of pain and pestition of the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, place at the disposal of the Inspector one of which land the military authorities will afford the most of the settlements and one or more of the commercial to the more than forty acres of tillable ground, and when it borders on some water channel, with not explanation, and no man's life was safe for a day or as hour. The sir was full of pain and pestition of the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, place at the disposal of the Inspector one or than eight hundred feet front, in the possession of the settlements and one or more of the commercial their litle. The Quartermaster may, on the requisition by the force of their own characters, and become remove the product of the limits a

and to sell the products of their land and labor.

IV. Whenever a negro has enlisted in the military service of the United States, he may locate his family in any one of the settlements at pleasure, and acquire a homestead and all other rights and privileges of a settler as though present in person. In like manner negroes may settle their families and engage on board the gunboats, or in fishing, or in the navigation of the inland waters, without losing any claim to land or other advantages derived from this system. But no one, unless an actual settler as above defined, or unless absent on Government service, will be entitled to claim any right to land or property in any settlement, by virtue of those or ders.

V. In order to carry out this-system of settlement, a general officer will be detailed as Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, whose duty it shall be to visit the settlements, to regulate their police and general mangement, and who will furnish personally to each head of family, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, a possessory title in writing, giving as near as possible the description of boundaries, and who shall adjust all claims or conflicts that may rise under the same, subject to the like approval, treating such titles altogether as possessory. The same general officer will also be charged with the enlistment and organization of the negre recruits, and protecting their interests while so absent from their settlements, and will be governed by the rules and regulations prescribed by the war Department for such purpose.

VI. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton is bereby appointed Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, and will at once enter on the performance of his duties. No change is intended or desired in the settlement now on Beaufort Islands, nor will any rights to property heretofore acquired be affected thereby.

By order of Maj-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, L. M. Dayton, Major and Assist, Adj-Gen.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Upon the Negro question, the Governor of Wis-

Upon the Negro question, the Governor of Wisconsin, in. his recent message, says:

I have not the data at hand to show the actual number that have been taken from the rebels, and placed in our lines by this proclamation, but that the number is large, and in proportion as it is large is beneficial to the government, is beyond question. Another strong reason, in my judgment, why this measure was fraught with great good, may be found in its influence upon foreign nations. There is no disguising the fact, that at the time this proclamation was issued, there was great danger of foreign intervention. Foreign nations, particularly England and France, so far as the aristocratic portions of them are concerned, would galaly see this government weakened by disunion. This they have shown in many ways. There is no question, cither, that the great mass of the people of England and France are violently opposed to the institution of African slavery. While, therefore, the jealousy of their governments would naturally lead them to recognize the Southern Confederacy, hoping to weaken us, the great mass of the people of those nations, when they saw this proclamation, and that the perpetuation of African slavery probably depended upon their recognizing the Confederacy and sustaining the rebelion, their harred of alvery overcame the jealousy of those Governments, and recognition was withheld. Had this proclamation been withheld, and this issue not presented, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign powers would have been more than probable. The following extract from a late letter of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, tends strongly to confirm this view of the question. He says: "The silent sympathy of England, France and other European powers, arises entirely from their mania upon the subject of negro slavery. Lincoln had either to witness our recognition was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe." Again he says, "But you surp

COLORED TROOPS AND COLORED GENE-RALS.

RALS.

Brigedier-General Wm. Birney has addressed a letter to Dr. John H. Rapier, A. A. Surg., U. S. A., from which we take the following extracts. The anti-slavery charactor of the writer, which, hereditary in the blood, has exhibited itself in manifold ways since the war began, and in none more conspicuously than in his connection, with our colored volunteers, entitles his judgment to great weight in the question at issue:—

at issue:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., requesting me to endorse a petition for permission to raise a number of colored regiments to be officered exclusively by colored men.

will have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., requesting me to endorse a petition for permission to raise a number of colored men.

Although specious arguments may be used for it, I sincerely believe your plan to be wrong. Separation of your color have this saw well as the whiter; it is mutual. I regard this correct hostility between large classes of men in the same country as a national misfortune. It leads to class legislation, social prescution, and military weakness. The best way to put an end to it is to unite men of different colors in the same grand emotions of patriotism. Let them rally under the same foo, listen to the same have colors in the same grand emotions of patriotism. Let them rally under the same foo, listen to the same have colors in the same foo, listen to the same have colors in the same foo, listen to the same have colors in the same foo, listen to the same have colors in the same foo, listen to the same have colors in the same foo, listen to the same large classes of the same happing and there would be as plentiful a supply of different colors in the same foo, listen to the same happing and the same ranks, lace the same hopors from a grateful people.

It is suprising how soon black and white soldiers, serving in the same ranks, forget their former bitter prejudice. At Beautort, Hilton Head, and in Florida, all traces of it had disappeared. During the several months of my command of mixed troops at those places, I cannot remember that a single instance of this prejudice was exhibited among the soldiers. When men have to vely on each other in a fight, and find they can do so safely, they are soon fast friends.

The best thing is to put the black and white men.

The best thing is to put the black and white men.

The best thing is to put the black and white men. friends.

The best thing is to put the black and white men

ide by side. I have never seen why a white mas should go into one regiment and a black man ins another. It is time now to ask that a man may miss another. It is time now to ask that a man may miss in any regiment he please, without regard to get Black and white asilors serve together: why should be provided by the serve together. It was to soldiers? But if the colors must de separated let there be a black regiment in each greated, if our politicians think that is going too far, let u has a black brigade in each division. If that is desired, let us ask for a black division in that is desired, let us ask for a black division in each cerps. The policy of separatism I regard as fatally dangerous. Its tendency is to keep alive a prejude that every patriot wishes to see buried forever.

THE LAST BULL-OR BLUNDER

That very respectable old petentist. His Roiss Broe Pins IXth, has been pleased to take the perconsideration of this wheel world into his dever their condition of this white world into his dever their condition of the rest of the perconsideration, and has written an Engell Lundbergh in the condition of the world of his won refiner, and the benefit of the souls of the rest of mand. It is opa, and Bishops who are in consumers with addressed to all the Patriarcha Prinates, Arbhish opa, and Bishops who are in consumers with the distribution of the percent with rest of the percent with world with the distribution of the limitation of the percent with a condition of the percent with a condition of the percent with and Innocents of those long gone days the patriation, and there are he has a last the percent with the percent with the percent with a percent would leave the world to take care of itself, as would not write like a man who was ignorated bistory of the last four bundred years. But the tramp of the Italian people is too muck for increves, and he gets into hysterical wrath erer the contemplation of a change that even he, must is inevitable. His Infallibity is, prehaps, to partially excused for his folly by his age; but with the partially excused for his folly by his age; but with the folly of the department of the partially excused for his folly by his age; but with the folly of the department of the following his better? They are accountable for the display of senility which is made in the Eccyclical letter, which is as foolish an outery as that which lets the following the formation when he was pignimized to frighten. Christian when he was pignimized to frighten.