TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advance. ger copies will be sens to one address for TWELVE , if payment is made in advance. F All remittances are to be made, and all latters of the permittances are to be made, and all latters of the permittances are to be of (rost FAID), to the General Agent.

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three at ten cents per line; less than a square, at ten cents per line; less than a square, at tentions. Yearly and half yearly adverted personable terms.

served on reasonance of the American, Massachusetts; Penns-B The Agents of the American, Massachusetts; Penns-The Agents of the American, Massachusetts; Penns-riumis, John and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are pinnis, do receive subscriptions for Tan Linenaron. The following gentlemen constitute the Finance but are not responsible for any debts of the WEXERLL PRILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-

of liceson, and William L. RRISON, JR. W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman cipate all the Mares in the invaded territory. —J. Q. Anams J. B. YERBINTON & SON, Printers.

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

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil

"I lay hale down as the law of authons. I may that utilizary authority takes, for the time, the piece of all numbral pal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the subsingtene that the States where slavery exists have the subsingtene that the States, but the Contactument of the Parameter of the University of the Taylor of the Indianal States where the subsidered that the slaveholding States become the thesites of a war, civils, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Contactum existence with the inspiration of slavery, its Wester was the ware powers of Contactum existence with the inspiration of slavery, its Wester was it wince

of Comman extend to interference with the institution of abvery, 1st event way in which is can be presumented with, form a claim of indomnity for shave intens or destroyed, to the conston of States, burdened with shaver or destroyed, to the conston of States, burdened with shavers, a foreign power. It is a war power. It may it is a suppower; and when your country is actually in war, whether is be a war of insurrection, Congress has power to con y on the war, and sure cather it on, accounting to the laws or wan; and by the laws of war, inwaded country has all its laws and municipal insituations swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE FLACE OF THERE. When two hould next state in martial array, the commanders of both armice have power to emantry, the commanders of both armice have power to emantry.

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

VOL. XXXV. NO. 9.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1778.

The Tiberator.

THE THIRTY-FIRST NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSORIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The Managers of the Anti-Slavery Subscripti which now in various forms hav saircrastics, which how as a chief their series, congratulate ached the thirty-first of their series, congratulate emissives and their associates every where that the memories and their associates every where that the tel Slavery work has at length ceased 40 be an ar-tess and painful work, every where spoken against, the attrament and emfortation are no longer necessary to contince the aution of the wrong of slavery, They congratulate the long-tried, intuitin, unyielding missiarry workers of the land, wherever, they may mediatery workers of the land, wherever they may be bring. North, East, West, or South, upon the acceptablement of the great desire of their hearts,—the dwarfall of American slavery. They congratus as one another, and every friend of freedom and of pulce, every friend of man and, of God, in our real and sod throughout the world, that this Baby; ha of power and cruelty, which so long exalted itsel el in its uncurbed power over its multitude of victims and and body, HAS FALLEN. The ban of the Na sal and tody, IAS FADILES. In the band we have a feet, which one and so lately bowed down before it and which, in the language of Daniel Webster, "gave it selems guarantees," is now AGAINST IT. The criss the blind (willingly so) are opened, the ears of the deaf are unstopped, the hands which bung down bound, are unloosed, and the people, the true de secret of the land, educated by the thirty years abon of the Anti-Slavery. Societies, and by the spally needful and equally effective labors of indial shelitionists in uncounted places, ways and shods, have decreed the destruction of Slavery and in prohibition forever. Solemnly, humbly, wond-ingly, we thank God, whose mighty hand and who tched arm have gotten us this victory! And congratulate our country, always dear to us,never so dear as when rising in the might of justice and in the might of her millions of liberty-loving less to redeem the long past of shame and sin, is: Slavery is cast out of our fair inheritance for rer,-that no longer shall it sit in the temple Gol, claiming the homage and service due to her, that no longer shall it reign paramount in the mokery of republican principles and profes much to us in other lands; but that, by the decree of the American people, expressed in the majestic voice of their Senate and House of Representatives, marioned by the official recommendation of their sident, and with the andoubted concurrence of beir Supreme Court, Slavery is constitutionally abolshed and prohibited throughout the land. Again with full and grateful hearts, with a retrospect of the satin which all labor, suffering and sacrifice seem goes, with anticipations of a future in which we ern every opportunity that could be desired for a at and complete development of the principles o Declaration of Independence, we reverently bless he great name of God, and ascribe to him, and to

praise and the dominion evermore. But we may be thought too sanguine. We speak, ever, as led by the same light and moved by the ame convictions which have guided us through the
14f. We know that the great act of National repu-fation and prohibition of Slavery yet awaits the rat-States. But what unbelieving heart sestions that ratification ? Within three weeks after e passage of the Amendment by Congress, fiftee ates had given it almost impatient welcome and full care and given it almost impatient welcome and automation,—and among them were the old slaveholding. Sain of Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia. Sain of Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia. Sain of Maryland, Missouri, and Providence as to imaginate that this great work is here to stop 3. And when that missourion is given, Slavery,—not all its direful first and consequences, certainly, but Starery— vill be at an end in our land. And with the death and end of Stavery, the Anti-Stavery work, properly called, must naturally and necessarily en the work of those who, from principle and co ktion, have been Abolitionists in regard to an exis he system of oppression and iniquity, will, in the leading away of that system, assume new shape and form, and require for its most effective perform-

wonder-working power of His righteous law, all

the once powerful desp ism of sla bry passing away from our country, and its eulogists and defenders in State and in Church, once so influmid and powerful, humbled, husbed, set aside or bry hand, or haply converted at length to the wis and happier way, without calling to mind those brave he whose earlied line cause of the oppressed he whose earlied line and if their hopes and labors. How many generous and take spirits have bled in unison with the sufferings of emslaved, and for the wickedness and dishor What wealth of thought and talent at gifts of imagination and of speech have been Neither the boundary lines of nations, nor the where Neither the boundary lines of nations, nor the right of the sea, nor the limits of race, party, or sect and trep saunder those to whom the call came to help the pract work of humanity. 'Kings of intellect.' was mong them, and, better still, heralds of mercy, and help search and the season of the se was among them, and, better still, heralds of mercy, seth, and justice to the world. And they died, yet is that, not having the promises, but seeing them afar at and persuaded of them; and embracing them. But are we, that we should be permitted to see the fat, denied to them, of a country five forever from the rale and curse of slavery! What, joy would have been theirs, what thanksgivings would have been theirs, what thanksgivings would have seen, it are see, the NATIONAL ABOLITION OF SLATER!

"How blessed are our eyes.
That ree this heavenly light;
Prophets and kings desired it long,
But died without the sight.

How blessed are our ears.
That hear this joyful sound,
Which kings and prophets waited for,
And sought, but never found."

The new work which now opens so bed

of manhood, of clitzenship, of brotherhood, as equal. Go on ladies, you have a great work still to do. You have my good wishes, and, as an earnest, I enclose will not be likely to appeal in vain to any abolitionist.

my check on American Bank, Providence. But even they will find it in some respects a new work if not new in its essential principles, yet certainly so in respect of the greater numbers with whom they will find themselves working, the special objects ha n view, and the more abundant resources for attain objects. The tone of feeling and thought i munity is so greatly changed that the effort to repair the wrongs of slavery, to heal the wounds inflicted on body and spirit, is to be by no means so difficult or circumscribed as was the effort to abolish slavery itself. For this new work, indeed, no other preparation could be so good, no discipline so ther ugh and appropriate, as that obtained in the school of Anti-Slavery effort for the last thirty years. On all sides we see, and rejoice to see, springing into ac-tive operation, the associated power which goes to the freed people, and teaches them the duties, the obligations, and the rights of manhood, and to their chilbefore them all a future of such hope and opportun ty as not even the wildest dreamer would have dared ten years ago, to anticipate for them. In such associations, or in others as the necessity of the time may indicate and demand, will the members of th old Anti-Slavery societies find scope to carry forward and complete, so far as completeness belongs to any-thing human, the work to which their earlier labors were so long devoted. Nor should the Anti-Slaver;

nal abolition of slavery is fully certified The Anniversary Subscription Meeting, held at the Music Hall in Boston on the evening of January 25th last, was a very pleasant and quite satisfactor, one. It was not indeed agreeable to us to have an of our old and faithful allies absent themselves fro the meeting or come to it simply as spectators, be cause the Anti-Slavery Standard and the Liberator in the performance of their duty to the Anti-Slavery cause had during the past year sustained the grea Anti-Slavery measures of the National Administration and in view of them and of the President's recognize ed anti-slavery policy for the future, had giv weight of their moral judgment in favor of Mr. Lin coln's reëlection in November last. Their withdraw active interest in the occasion undoubted Slavery Society; and it was alike a surprise and grief that they should favor a policy of division in our ranks, at an hour especially when the great tri-umph of Anti-Slavery principles and efforts seems vis-

Societies be dissolved, as we are confident they wil

not, until by the action of the several States the

ibly approaching.

The brilliantly-lighted Hall, the moving throng o company upon the floor, from which the seats had been removed, the old auti-slavery banners floating from the balconies, the pealing organ, the groups of old and new friends animated by cheerful hopes of the onwar march of Justice and Liberty in our land, and the va rious incidents of the evening, all conspired to make the meeting in the best sense satisfactory and plea

ant. Early in the evening, the following telegraphic message was received from our good and thoughtful friend, Theodore Titron, of New York: "I have news that the Illinois Senate has abolished the black law by four majority, and that the House will concur." The audience testified their delight by loud cheers, and warm congratulations at this striking evidence of the decay of old and cruel prejudice in the great state of Illinois. Two girls and a boy, of very light complexion and interesting appearance, were presented to the audience by Mr. D. S. King. They were from Banks. They sang together and recited s cises, deeply interesting all who heard. Brief ad made by Rev. ROBERT C. WATERSTON and GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., eagerly listened to b a large company. During the evening, the recently organized military company, known as the "Shaw Guards," composed of colored men of Boston, under and of Capt. Lewis Gaul, marched into th Hall, and were duly announced as a part of the militar arm of the old Bay State, and, being dismissed, becam ed as a part of the military a part of the meeting during the remainder of the evening. Mr. May referred to the generous donation (five hundred dollars) which had again been made to the Society by Hon. SAMUEL GALE of Montreal, and was adopted by the meeting by a unanimous vote Among the newest objects of interest present were Johnston's crayon likeness of Mr. Garrison done with fine spirit, and Miss Edmonia Lewis's very beautiful bust of the late Col. Shaw, of the Massachusetts 54th Regiment.

The subscription-tables were faithfully attended by ladies of the Committee, and the contributions, made in aid of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERT SOCIETY, amounted to the sum of THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED dollars

From the numerous letters received by the Committee, the following selections and extracts ections and extracts are made. as full as circumstances permit.

And, first, we give the first response received, being from a well-known and highly respected citizen of Rhode Island.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sunday, Dec. 11, 1804. To Lynn Maria Child, Mary May, Louisa Lor ING, and other ladies, so worthily engaged, and I may say successfully engaged, in the cause of Hu-

HONORED AND HOST RESPECTED LADIES:-I have

this day read and re-read in the Liberator, your well written appeal to the public, for funds to help carry forward the good work in which you have so long been engaged; and permit me to say, no higher object can claim the attention, countenance, and support of a well-wisher to Human kind. When I say, feof a well-wisner to Human Rind. When I say, its males govern the world, I only say what every reflecting mind will assent to. In our infancy our mothers mould, shape, and in a great measure impress on our minds, whether for good or otherwise, that which must greatly influence our conduct in future life. I might go on to tell of the influence of young ladies, but I think I have the case already, and will only say,

And remain your friend,
EDWARD HARRIS. Next from an early, constant and vigilant Aboliti

ist, also of Rhode Island : NEWPORT, Jan. 22, 1865.

To the Ladies of the Anti-Savery Society:

DEAR FRIENDS,—Accept the enclosed with my best wishes that your Festival may be all it ought to be under present auspices. I regret that, having bee so long one of you, I cannot be one with you, on the happy evening when you mingle your thanksgiving and congratulations, that the glorious cause goes or conquering and to conquer." But when the con summation has fully come, we shall have another meeting for the CROWNING of the Liberator, the cho en of God to lead his people out of bondage. To that meeting, if alive, I hope to come, to swell with my feeble voice your triumphant Hallelujahs that the "Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Yours for the Truth, SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

Next, from one of like faith and good works in

PLAINFIELD, Conn., January 23, 1865. DEAR FRIENDS :- I enclose twenty five dollars, to I am thankful to see this day, and to be a contrib

I am thankful to see the utor to the work which, is not yet done.

MARTHA SMITH.

From the letter of another devoted lady in Con-

ticut we make the following extract : BROOKLYN, Jan. 12th, 1865.

MY DEAR MRS. MAY:—In response to your annual call, I gladly forward the enclosed, as my husband's and my own contribution to the cause we have loved so long and so well, the cause of Freedom and Humanity. May it indeed prove, as we confidently trust, "the last time" that effort in that direction to break the yoke of slavery will be needed; and the will we labor to make strong in knowledge and virtu those whom long years of oppression and degrad tion have made weak. M. E. WHITCOMB.

Could we fail to be cheered and helped by such words as these from Central New York?

STRACUSE, Jan. 20, 1865.

I have received your invitation to the thirty-first Subscription Anniversary, and I long to accept it. But if I should do so, I could afford to contribute only a much smaller sum than I wish, to the funds of th American Anti-Slavery Society, which we all mean to sustain until the giant evil which it opposes shal have been extirpated from our country. Knowing

RESPECTED AND DEAR FRIENDS:

therefore, as I do, that my money, though not a larg sum, will be more acceptable to you, Ladies, than my ompany, I send you enclosed a check for twenty five ollars, being a little more than a journey, from my house to Music Hall and back, would cost me. Ever since I lived in this, though a very pleasa

place. I have sympathized not a little with those Jew of old, whom necessity compelled, or enterprise en-ticed, to live far away from Mount Ziou; and have very often felt what a privilege it would be to have my home within a "Sabbath-day's journey "of Bos-ton. There, or in its immediate vicinity, my there, and "my kindred according to the flesh," thers, and have dwelt for many generations. And there, still nine to fourteen years of age, had been slaves in Lou-isians, but rescued from that condition and placed in the New Orleans schools established by Major General moral and religious reforms that have already blessed and will in due time regenerate our beloved country.
In several of them I have, from the beginning, bee nore interested than in the history of past ages, o the poetry of the classics. And to the leaders and of those reforms I owe, it seems to ore than to any b ings excepting only my God, an

his Dearly Beloved Son.

Especially do I account, as the most auspicio vent of my life, my early acquaintance with Wil iam Lloyd Garrison, and, by the quickening influence of his spirit, my prompt espousal of the Anti-Slaver cause. It bro ight me into a blessed company true-hearted, single-minded, morally-course moved that the cordial thanks of the assembly be tendered to Judge Gale for his liberal gifts, both of this and past years. The motion was sustained, and soul. In the chambers of my memory are hung upvivid pictures, never to be dimmed while the light of memory shall last—pictures of many who have gor up into the more conscious presence of the God of the oppressed, to receive his gracious commendation arth, toiling in the good cause of universal and per ect liberty—who will. I hope, be allowed to stay untifect liberty—who will, I hope, be allowed to stay unti the consummation of their work-the utter abolitic of slavery, and the enfranchisement of the million to whom hitherto all the distinctive rights of man ha

been denied. As I cannot be with you in person, dear Ladies, of the 25th, and with the goodly company that I trus will then crowd Music Hall, I shall gather as man of you, and of the dear departed ones, as possible within sight of my mind's eye, and, with tender re collections of the past, and joyous anticipations of the near as well as distant future, will sing to mysel if not to my family, some of the songs of our Anti

I not a state of the state of t

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, Mary May, Louisa Loring Henrietta Sargent, Helen E. Garrison, and others. From a younger but not less devoted servant

anger of the people against slavery. Although in Congress the Prohibitory Amendment still remains an lovisible hand-writing of milk, yet our flery war must soon scorch it into legibility, and reveal it the perpetual law of the land. This Amendment will then abolish, not only Slavery, but the Anti-Slavery Society. Nor am I so fond of anti-slavery societies, or of abolition-ists, but that I hope soon to live in a happy country that has neither! Already the next great question opens: not, "What of the slave!" but "What of the freedman ?" This question ought to be solved in ad vance. Plant your seed now, if you expect fruit in the same terms as to the white man. Why not ! Is Justice blind, as poets say! Then let her see no dis-tinction of color. I am opposed to negro suffrage; I am opposed to white suffrage; I am in favor of simple suffrage, without labeling it white or black. My theory is, grant the ballot to the white man not on ac-count of his whiteness, nor forbid it to the negro count of his whiteness, nor forbid it to the negro on account of his blackness; but deny it impartially to whites and blacks who cannot read, and grant it impartially to whites and blacks who can. Slave auctions abolished, poetic justice would cut the bills of sale into ballots, and give the negroes a char against their ancient auctioneers ! I would toss up my hat at the spectacle!

Yours for Liberty and Equality THEODORE TILTON.

Another gentleman from New York, never weary of helping the Anti Slavery cause, writes as follows NEW YORK, January 12th, 1865.

DEAR FRIENDS:
The National Anti Slavery Subscription Anniver sary returns, and brings with it your annual appeal.

I have intended to answer it, but to-day we have the announcement of Freedom for Missouri, and thankfulness prompts me to do so now, while enclosing to you my contribution. "The Missouri Question" is at last settled without compromise, in the Providence of God; and the wall put before Kansas for the en largement and defence of slavery becomes the area of Facedom, and her companion and shield in supporting the rights of man. In how many ways throughout this war has the Monster seen verified those prophetic words: "In the net which he spread is his own fool taken!" It is a year to be much remembered, even if it should not pe ove to be the year of Jubilee.

Very sincerely your friend EDGAR KETCHUM. To the Ladies of the Committee

And still another New York letter shows how truly one German-born may accept, and how heartily aid all that is best in America.

New York, January 23d, 1865. WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Esq.
Please find enclosed five dollars, which I hope will

buy at least one large nail to be used for the coffi in which the hideous monster of American Slavery shall be buried forever.

Respectfully, S. LASAR.

The following we read as if written at Nantucket, me of the writer, the scene of so mucl so long the ho anti-slavery effort and Hospitality :

YONKERS, N. Y., 1 mo. 23, 1865. MY DEAR FRIEND L. M. CHILD:

It gives me pleasure again to address thee.

Please accept the \$30 enclosed, from myself and wife, for the Anniversary Treasury.

• • • I was deeply admonished of some of the

laborers in the great work to which your best energies have been directed, as I selected from my correspondence of other years sundry files of letters, preparatory to a removal lither. As my eye rested upon these, how my thoughts were carried back to the early sacrifices of thyself and others; and, as I surveyed these mementoes, the beloved writers passed before me in grateful review. I will not enumerate the sco or two of those who still survive; and I may only give a part of those who have passed away. Promi-nent among them, are Isaac T. Hopper, Charles Marriott, Margaret Hyatt, Horace Mann, John Mott, Lydia B. Capron, Phebe P. Willis, Daniel Neall, and James Cannings Fuller. What a blessed memory

the day.

The Society of Friends has many representatives in this collection; and how applicable to some of these who have gone, and others who yet remain, is the significant testimony of Charles Lamb, when, in reerence to a devoted ploneer of more than a centur oust be familiar with the labors and writings of John

And my own dear Nantucket may claim a share of this beautiful tribute, in the remembrance of Elihu Coleman, Lucretia Mgt, and Sarah H. Earle. The

Neither of the two can ever unite with us here, in the song of joy and thankagiving which shall follow the total overthrow, in our beloved country, of the "Backerism of Slavery."

Years have rolled on since that memorable interview, and a brighter and better day has dawned. The Liberator and its Editor have passed the fiery ordes, and "shay still live." Surely, while the world moves covered, these will continue to be held in grateful re-

nembrance.
Cordially, thy saured friend,
NATHANIEL BARNET.

The letter from New Hampshire which next follow was perhaps not designed for publication; but we hope the honored friend who wrote it will excuse its appearance in this connexion. Her patience, cheerfu and continued interest in the anti-slavery worl during her long-protracted trial by ill-health, admontsl and instruct us, and cannot but be instructive to oth ers. We look gratefully and reverently upon every word traced by her enfeebled hand, and with her im

PETERBORO'. (N. H.) Jan. 16, 1865. DEAR LADIES—I offer you my kind regards many thanks for the invitation to visit you at B on the approaching anti-slavery anniversaries, but an compelled to decline this mental and moral treat so temptingly proffered—continued ill health confining me not only to my home but to my bed. Nearly four years have elapsed since I have thus been a pr I am quite resigned to God's will, and rejoice that my reason has been preserved through all this physica trial. I enclose eight dollars as my subscription fo the present year-would it were a larger sum, and that I could send you many more dollars—but the nu-merous claims on my small property put it out of my power to consult my feelings in these highly approved

Please accept my best wishes for your success in the noble cause you have so long and perseveringly espoused (often under the most disheartening circumstances)—but God's presence is manifestly with us now to cheer and comfort. Justice, though long delayd, will at last be meted out to all. Please accept, dear ladies, my respectful and affec

MARY P. PAYSON.

From a true and clear-sighted reformer of our own State :

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22, 1865. To the Managers of the Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary:

Langes- . Prominent and potent among the instrumentalities that have brought about the mighty revolution, which has already freed a host of laved countrymen, and which ere le them all, is the American Anti-Slavery Society; and no portion of its members have been more persevering earnest and efficient than its women, who from year to year have given so much of their time and well-directed energies to procure the mean

ide during the past year, I am not without hope that at the next anniversary you will have occasion to change somewhat the object of your labors, and thence-forward be known as elecators rather than emancipa-

The destruction of chattel slavery will be a grea achievement, and worth the cost of a whole tion of toil and suffering, including the terrib fices of the war which is still upon us; but the worl will be incomplete, and the public safety, prosperity and general well-being not fully assured, so long as social, civil and political rights are predicated upon or nited by considerations so manifestly unjust and ab surd as sex or complexion.

I hope that the subscriptions, in their aggregate will more than meet the most sanguine hopes of the Enclosed I send you five dollars.

E. W. TWING. worthy women who have the matter in charge.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following, from a clergyman of this city, addressed to Mrs.

DEAR MRS. CHILD :- I thank you for the invitation given to Mrs. Worcester and myself, by yourself and other ladies of the American Anti-Slavery Society. I regret to say, that it will not be convenient for us to attend your meeting this evening.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity again to express my gratitude to you for delivering me from the bondage of false opinions with regard to slavery It I had not five or six years ago read your tract of the effects of emancipation, I do not see but that should have been on the wrong side through all this war. But instead of suffering the misery of that sit nation, I have enjoyed the pleasure of being on the right side—on the side of justice and on the side of my The impulse to preserve such a record of the past country. I have not had a doubt that the war is a necwas irresistible, and I could but rejoice, as I looked casary work. I have not for a moment felt any reover the manuscripts, that so large a proportion of the gret that it was begun, or any desire that it should me to a premature end. I have had a desire to go back into the condition which we were in before the war, nor have I had a doubt that the war was permitted as a necessary means for the welfare of our country.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS WORCESTER.
January 25th, 1865.

From a Massachusetts man, now a surgeon in the army of the United States, colored troops, and sta-tioned in Virginia, we received this:

Coleman, Lucretia Mgit, and Sarah H. Earle. The former was far in advance of the society of which he was a member. I have the original manuscript of a searching testimony from his pen, written in 1729-30, in opposition to slavery and the slave trade, which was first published in 1733. And with reference to the latter, I was so impressed with her defence of W. L. Garrison and the Liberator, when that paper was attacked by an enemy, perhaps twenty years ago, that its remaindrance is as vivid as if it were an even of yesterday. That defence was so powerful, and withal so dignified, that its results were most salutary to the large gathering, whose opposition she was so well called to overcome.

Neither of the two can ever unite with us here, in the song of joy and thanksgiving which shall follow the total overthrow, in our beloved country, of the as of an parties of that wood now lets the similes and it is sarrie tokens of this sarring purpose toward us be see Laus Dec! Non achie-men mobie.

Kours to the last, DANIEL MANN,

A.A. Surgem U.S. d.

It only remains that we now acknowledge the several contributions to the Subscription Anniversary, with our warm and heartfelt thanks to all the givers and to all who contributed to the interest of the constant

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Of the Thirty-first National Anti-Slavery Subscription iversary, January 25th, 18

ary May, rs. Ellis Gray Loring, \$100 00 20 00 Mrs. Ellis Gray Loring Henrietta Sargent, Sarah Shaw Russell, Sarah Russell May, Lydia D. Parker, Caroline C. Thayer, Caroline R. Putnam, Sarah H. Southwick, M. A. Georgina Otis. Caroline E. Futnam,
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M. A. Georgina Ous,
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Henry C. Wright. P. Fisk, U. S. Navy,
Henry C. Wright,
James N Buffum, Lynn,
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Theodore Tilton, New York,
Rev. F. Frothingham, Brattlebore' VE,
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Samuel May, Jr.,
W. L. (Jr.) and Elen W. Garrison,
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George F. Woodman, Esq., wendell F. Garrison, George F. Woodman, Esq., Amos Cummings, Esq., Boston, John H. Stephenson, Esq., Misses M. S. and Sophia S. McFarland, Miss Sallie Holley, Miss M. P. Payson, Peterboro', N. H., Mrs. M. P. Osborne, Dover rs. M. P. Osborne, Dover, r. and Mrs. J. J. May, Dorchester, W. G. and Martha R. May, eanor Godard May, Eleanor Goduard A. W. May William Dall; Esq., Winche A. Warren Goddard, Esq., Brookline, Eliza M. Thayer, Boston, Adeline May, Leicester, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Whitcomb. R.

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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:

Miss Weston, Boston, "Briends," in different sums

EUROPEAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Any omissions or errors which may be found in the foregoing lists will be corrected, upon notifica-tion sent to the Anti-Slavery office in Boston, 221 Washington street.

A NEW SOCIETY PROPOSED.

DEAR SIE-In a late number of the Liberate was said (in substance) that "the Anti-Slavery S

was said (in substance) that "the Anti-Stavery Society would die when emancipation was accomplished." Yes, let it die, like the great and good, when its mis sion is fulfilled; but let another living society rise from its sakes, a society with a yet higher aim, because involves two great principles—honesty and beneve involves two great principles—honesty and beneve in the principles of the Indian "Our offence" against them "is rank—it smells to have a "Our offence" against them "is rank—it smells to have a "Our offence" against them "is rank—it smells to have a "Our offence" against them.

heaven." Only read attentively James Russell Lovell's article in a late number of the North America

aria W. Palmer, WATERFORD, Ireland, £5 0 0 ichard D. Webb, Dunlin, 6 0 0 Maria II. Webb, Dunlin, 100 Alfred Webb, Belrasy, (Ireland,) by Miss Mary Ireland, 4 0 0

George T. Fish, Rochester, 2 00
George T. Fish, Cath. A. F. Stabbins, Rochester, N. Y. 8
Mary B. F. Curtis, 5
Margaret J. Burleigh, Germantown, Pa. 5
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10 00 0 75

21 75

A Friend, Wm. D. Waterman, William H. Burr, Esq.

Amos Chase, Auburn, N. H.

on, Fitchburg.

zation; he will soon share our political equality, and the franchise of a citizen. ald be found on the prison book ofester of the negro With sincerest regard

With sincerest regard,
E. M. WHEELOCK,
Secretary of Board of Education
for Freedman, Department of the Col. LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, BO, XIVIN

Naw York, Feb. 23, 1845

To the Editor of the Liberator:

There is one theme—the taking of Charless,
which, like Aaroo's serpent, awallows every olong
the past fortight. This it was which excited us,
a jubilant feeling in this city on Tursday as I has
a swaltements which has been a swaltements. To the Editor of the Liberator the pass control of this city on Taxolay at his not witnessed in a twelvemonth; which brush as every tatter of bonting, and caused the fag to un from spire and tower and housetop, in as congress of rejoicing. Trinity set the fashion at core for Taxolay and Broadway. Out of floor the street and Broadway. Out of floor the street and sirreet and Broadway. Out of floor the street and Not an acquaintance did I meet on the street was notly smilling faces to encounter wherever you wannot seemed so much to express—"How are you, the street was nitarity checked by the intelligence that the natice of the evacuating forces had brought a lensity upon the surrendered town and popular.

There was even a sense of relief that God lat mis. cananty upon the surrendered town and poster.

There was even a sense of relief that God bad may
the rebels themselves the instruments of a robe
tion, which, powerful and just as night and
our vindictiveness, we should never have infined
Many, it is true, were inclined to blame are often
for their immediate efforts to extinguish the bloods
ary diames; and I believe if the downed sity as isquired, in words which issued with her blood—
"Non hait as pired discharged."

"Non hai to spirto di pietdo alexao!"

— mora loyal men among us would have orned to a
bowel of compassion, or have created to pall at the accurred root of all our wors. Some one who accepted
the fitness of things as an accomplished fact, remarked to me that Butler was to be sen to Caristan;
and iff the chiralty who had promised to make it is
last ditch had remained there, the consuments
were devoutly to be wished. As it is, the Greenil;
In too great disfavor with the authorities at wait. "Non hai tu spirto di pietade alcuno?" in too great disfavor with the author ton to expect a re call from Lowell; especially aims lie committed the blunder of denoming a second ie committed the blunder of denouncing States and Slierman for what is now known to have b Sherman for what is now known to have been in en-actment of the will of the colored people of Savanah He fatally anticipated the publication of that proof He fatally anticipated the publication of that most which I was privileged to see, as telegraphed by in Secretary of War to Mr. Beecher, and real by the latter to his congregation in one of the most result republican discourse I ever listened to—t delease of manhood suffrage. But this by the way. Great Butler might, under other circumstance, have also as the second suffrage. Batler might, under other circumstance Butler might, under other circumstance, have ailed as "Charleston Convention" quite different in that which he last attended; black delegate in plan of white; how to establish liberty, instead of her b preserve slavery, the question for discussing if the last attended absorption of the best of the last of ter hatred of New England, abrogation of the lavia-prisoning colored seamen from the North, and spal-gy to Massachusetts for the expossion of Sangle oar and the assault on Senator Sumner; instead of resolutions against abolition fanatics and breeders of resolutions against abolition fanatics and breeden'd Insurrections, decrees of monuments to Deanut't's sey and John Brown. Yet, perhaps, poetial judes has been satisfied already. Charleston is deserted, not taken by siege; its lot more miserable from the diabolism of its defenders than from the word into ons of its conquerors; its aristocratic precincts held by such base coin as Schimmelpfennig ("d-d Date" for "mouldy penny,") and the "nigger troops" a the Old Bay State. How have the mighty falles!

Never was there a more national or more heary relebration of Washington's birthday than on its ami versary yesterday. The weather was like Spring-soft, open and glorious. The Stars-and-Stripe that still floated for recovered Sumter were reinforced by banners evoked for the occasion. And as if to inur good feeling, the news came seasonably of the op-ture of Fort Anderson and the probable fall of Winington. What a singular turn the war has take We used to dream of forcing back the rebelline in the Ohio to the Gulf, into which the conspirators we to be swept, unless they escaped beyond the del Nor But Sherman and Grant have not chosen by put these criminals towards the only door that should them outlet: they are slowly concentrating the smel strength of the Confederacy between an upper sol nether millstone, and those who would not be green to powder must go overboard into the Atlantic. The sea-coast has been pierced, and nothing can outsit the Pederal navy. At last we discern the line of which the Lieutenant-General meant to fight it of if it took from summer to summer: it is the list be tween the Blue Ridge and the ocean—the threshold which were strung, like so many beads, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond. Cut it at an olut, and the beads drop off. Half a dozen min ess shears, from the James to the Ogeechee, are set ering the thread, and the conseque The rebels have made a Moscow of Char o Russian winter enables them to complete the pink lel which Davis prophesied, when Shermas bens his "retreat" from Atlanta. The arch-traitor, a la learns, while his telegraphs yet serve him, the fard the sea-board, and feels his fictitious dominion cra-bling under his feet, might exclaim, with the jetter

"I have a tremor cordin on me ;-my heart dance; But not for joy-not-joy."

Would Mr. Everett have remembered, had be sat. vived yesterday, that Washington died as soldies ist? I ended my glorification of a famous menor! hearing Mr. Phillips last evening, at the Academ hearing Mr. Phillips last evening, at the Assary a
Music, Brooklyn. The sudience quite equaled is
comfortable capacity of the hall, and was of resultbly fine composition. The orator ingeneous purised, in the fore part of his speech, the significant of
the composition of the speech of the second purised. In the fore part of his speech, the significant of the day and the week, and narrated the only use story of Washington, in his recollection, which this led that stately leader in familiar relation with his wediers. Wearily waiting for certain tiding in them of Col. Pickering, he gare way at length his hiersing for repose, and was assigned by the Colori for ored servant to the solitary robe which assembly a couch. After an house to the Colori of the Colori. After an hour's nap, the General arete in his own accustomed resting place. Not endming he sight of this man as he sat shivering on a captor, he called out: "Aleck, come here! this this kip he called out: "Aleck, come here! ne called out: "Aleck, come here! Instantenenous for two;" and they slept out the remission the night under one cover. "At last," mid ki high, "we behold the day when the flag of he will have a shelters black and white alike!" From this lepsel. secure so near—the increased representing the South when it may count its former chiteles for the start of th South when it may count its former chattels as iffths instead of three, while they are still date chised—the impotency of the Supreme Court kin the sovereignty of the restored State—the Carlet ate debt to barter for further concessions to justice the description of lakes beyond the connections the degradation of labor beyond the competing a Northern industry, etc., etc. The remedy is to be a the aristocratic notion that one-class can or may also the aristocratic notion that one-class care of another, and substitute the dem individual self-protection—the ballot is erect and hand, and education from the cradle up. M. pr Path

in the well bealt victo to ce grath and a to be by the lay.

Da be in the in

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. To be Evening Post thus speaks of the Democrate (4 is in New York Legislature, who voted against its lighter of management of the Post Against the Section 1981.

The members of the New York Senate better to the democratic party have diagraced therein voting against the ratification. Amendment the vote shall be taken in the House of Asrab, successful and the control of the state of of the

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ORITIOS.

twaddle of which we are speaking. I nose who ching to that assumption reveal their incapacity to judge of public men and affairs. If there is any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fully than the President, who is he? If any man in the country has shown greater skill and sagacity in dealing with the rebellion, where is he? If there is any public man now fiving in the United States whom the goesips of which we speak would place in Mr. Lancoln's chair, what is his name? We senture to say that there is no man in our history who has shown a more felicitous combination of temperament, conviction, and ability to grapple with a complication like that in which this country is involved, than abraham Lincoln.

When the war began, there were impatient people who cried, "Oh, for an bour of Jackson!" But does any man who truly comprehends the character and anfecedents of this great struggle, and the infinite patience and wisdom which the settlement of its various questions demands, really think that Andrew Jackson's qualities were those which the situation requires? Is the great fact of no significance that the wast and threatening opposition to the policy of the Administration has crumbled away before the steady development of that policy, and crumbled without the least yielding of the Administration? Is it an incident of no meaning that, in the week of the passage of the enancipation amendment by Congress. S. S. Cox, a representative of a kind of "war Democracy," moves the thanks of Congress to the President, and in the same week the notorious Fernando Wood, the most unscrupulous demagogue and "peace" apostle in the country, declares for strenuous war? Is it nothing that the shrewdest journals of the Opposition, which, from the first shot of the war, cried out with Horatio Seymour that to touch slavery was to destroy the Consitution, now complacently, announce that the Constitutional amendment was always a "Democratic" measure, and that the Democratic party was always an anti-slavery party? with Horatio Seymour that to touch slavery was to destroy the Constitution, now complacently, announce that the Constitutional amendment, was always a "Democratic" measure, and that the Democratic party was always an anni-slavery party? Does any body mean seriously to assert that the active head of an Administration which, in a country like this, frenzied with party-spirit like ours, torn for four years with a vast sectional war, and incessantly menaced with foreign interference, has directed public affairs until the army and navy are everywhere victorious, and the most malignant opponents of the war now openly advocate it, and thank the President, who has carried steadily forward a policy which they have steadily denounced—does any one mean gravely to assert that such a head is a shiftless, undecided man, ready to sacrifice any principle, forever mousing round for peace, and anxious to buy it at any price?

There is no man of us all, probably, who wishes for peace more earnestly than the President. There is certainly no man who is so little, likely, to surrender any essential point to secure it. The purpose in the war, which he understands the people to cherish, he has plainly iterated and reiterated. The conditions on which peace is possible, and without which it is impossible, he has often repeated. Peace cannot be made upon the sly or in a corner. Shall we not say plainly, what every loyal citizen sees with pain, that it is the Tribuze, which has so long and nobly fought the good fight against the subversion of the Government by the slave-power, that now speaks of peace in a strain of cringing obsequiousness to the slave lords in rebellion, which inevitably suggests that it would be willing to make peace upon terms of concession to those lords which the President and all faithful citizens would reject with scorn?—Harper's Weekly.

scorn ?-Harper's Weekly.

PEACE FEELING AMONG THE NORTH CAR OLINA REBELS.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress of the 3d instant has an outspoken article on the subject of a convention of the States in favor of peace, which, it says, the people insist on having, and it the instruments of terror which the rebel government put in requisition at the last August election are only removed, the people will go for a convention by a vast majority. We quote a few passages from the article in question:

article in question:

"We are glad to be able to say to the friends of peace in Georgia, that there is an immense pressure in North Carolina for a convention; and if the present Legislature shall refuse to call one, but few of them will ever get back here. But for the discordant Vance faction in the body, the Legislature would have no difficulty in passing a convention till; and, as it is, there is some probability of their doing it, for that functionary is rapidly losing the influence be had over the body at the beginning of the session.

ence be had over the body at the beginning or ussession.

The 'patriots and property holders,' the political
advisers and supporters of Governor Vance and
President Davis, and all others who are urging an
indefinite protraction of this destructive war, will
find before July whether the people of North Carolina are in favor of a convention or not.

There are a set of bomb-proof politicians and goverament organs that endeavor to hold out the impression that the private soldiers are for fighting until,
in the cuphonious and classic language of Ilis Excellency, 'h—l freezes over;' but every man, woman and child who has had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the battle-scarred veterans and conversing with the battle-s ing and conversing with the battle-scarred veterans know their assertions to be untrue. Of all the people in the South, there is no class who so much desire peace as the soldiers, for the reason that no class of persons are called on to make such sacrifices and endure such hardships. We see many soldiers and receive many letters from soldiers, and we find them all for peace. We received a letter from the army yesterday, from a private soldier, in which he says:

resterday, from a private soldier, in which he says:

I can truthfully say that quite a majority of the
command to which I belong have been greatly revived by the tone of your paper. Peace is all that
to desire. Of course, we would be glad to have
it on the best terms possible; but if we cannot
have all that we wish, we are willing to, and had
much rather have half than struggle on until we are
completely exhausted, and lose everything. Why
continue the war under such circumstances? We
do earnestly hope that you may continue to plead
for the earnest desire of not only the soldiers, but
the wive, mothers and sisters at home. We hope do carnestly hope that you may continue to plead for the carnest desire of not only the soldiers, but the wives, mothers and sisters at home. We hope that the authorities will soon see that your noble appeals are exactly in accordance with those who have been incessantly engaged in all the privations and hardships connected with a soldier's life. Why is it that our authorities do not take some steps before it is too late? Why will they suffer the country to be brought to destruction when they could so easily, avoid it? Surely they cannot be guided by the dictates of reason, or they would come on some conditions, to alleviate the suplessant sensations of many a poor distressed soldier. When all are in favor of peace, why not have it? Must the whole mass of the people be deprived of peace because a few say continue the war? Why not let the majority rule? If there are not some suggestions in regard to peace made by those in authority, there will, in my opinion, be something done by the soldiers. Such is the tone and character of the letters that are reaching us constantly from the battle-carred veterans of four years, and we only state what is true when we say that the roice of the army is almost unanishous for peace."

The Biberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THE WHILE I REMAIN IN MY POSITION, I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

done all they can to depress and discourage the propolar heart, they sigh and groam with renewed vigor at the want of persistence which the public displays.

If these gentlemen had but a little of the President and the public and the public and the public street of the public was provided by the public was now moderate share of the steady corner is now proved by his own word. In his measure are pressons, anymen, and nor it, many the did not know what Mr. Blair wished to say to the did not know what Mr. Blair wished to say to the brebls. His word disposes of that assertion. The correspondence he transmits show exactly how much be flinched or was disposed to falter, and effectually annihilates the idle alander that he will betray the national honor in the least degree.

Indeed, nothing but the foolish assumption of four years ago, that Mr. Lincoln was unfit for his office, can excuse such aspersions and reflections upon his fonesty and capacity as are implied in the kind of twiddle of which we are speaking. Those who cling to that assumption reveal their incapacity to judge of public men and affairs. If there is any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than the President, who is he? If any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than the President, who is he? If any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than the President, who is he? If any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than the President, who is he? If any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than the President, who is he? If any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than the President, who is he? If any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than the President, who is he? If any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than the President, who is he? If any man in the country who comprehends the scope of the war more fally than th

One would think that Mr. Conway had made him self sufficiently ridiculous by his Commonwealth dia-tribes against Mr. Lincoln and others, to gratify even his craving for notoriety, without going into the pages of Fruser's Magazine to exhibit himself in this foolish manner. If he believes what he asserts, that either we, manner. If he believes what he asserts, that either we, or "the abolitionists and radical Republicans," by any combination or device, could have sapplanted Abraham Lincoln by John C. Fremont or any other man, then we can only say that his credulty is illimitable. Before the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was made at Baltimore, it had been officially determined upon, with entire unanimity, by every loyal State in the Union. If ever a candidate had an irresistible hold upon the popular feeling and approval, it was Abraham Lincoln and in view of the mighty work he has accomplished for the oppressed and the country, he must be orrigible croaker, and wholly given over to a spirit of him successfully.

As for what Mr. Conway says of us—of our "fal

ering and fainting"—of our being "lured from the neight of a reformer" by " tasting the aweets of partial success "-&c., we pass it by as the idle w His course in England has been too factious and ur upon our course.

A JOYFUL GELEBRATION.

Wednesday of last week, 22d ultimo-Washing ton's Birthday—was certainly one of the most grat fying days of our earthly pilgrimage. In accordance with a cordial invitation, signed by a considerable number of the most prominent citizens, we joined with heart and voice in a public commemoration of with heart and voice in a public commemoration of the adoption of the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at the City Hall In Newburyport, our cherished birth-place. Not since that city on the subject of slavery, for reasons which it is not necessary here to specify; nor have we been willing to break the silence till now, though repeated by urged to do so by the kindest invitations from that puarter. On Wednesday evening, the spacious City Hall was densely packed by as intelligent and respecble an assembly as the most exacting could desire look upon-animated by one spirit, the spirit of universal freedom, and evidently desirous of showing their appreciation not only of the Constitutional Amendment, but of our long protracted labors in the cause of the oppressed, whose year of jub cause of the oppressed, whose year of jubilee has come so unexpectedly, yet most opportunely for them and for the nation at large. There were many present whom we had not seen since we were reckoned among the young men of the country; and the changes wrought by time in personal appearance were, of course, a matter of mutual curiotity. The congratulations of the citizens generally, on the final overthrow of that hideous system out of which has sprung this bloody rebellion, were hearty and fervent
—all feeling that a great deliverance had been
wrought out by the hand of God.

We never had more attentive and appreciative lis teners in the delivery of an address than on that in-teresting occasion—the silence being broken only by their spontaneous outbursts of approval. How could this altered state of feeling be otherwise than deeply gratifying to us, not on personal grounds so much a with reference to the triumph of justice and free

The only drawback upon the perfect enjoyment of the occasion was the absence of our early conditutor and the world-admired poet, John Greeneles Whit-Ties. His presence had been confidently expected, able to give him an enthusiastic personal welcome.

GEN. BANKS AND THE FREEDMEN.

We trust that every one of our readers gave the very lucid and satisfactory statement made by Major General Banks in our last number, in explanation and defence of his constructive policy in Louisiana, a close perusal; and we doubt not they were convinced by i

perusal; and we doubt not they were convinced by it that he has been, if not designedly, at least most unjustly misrepresented and aspersed.

In this week's Liberator We publish, with great pleasure, a letter just received from the Rev. E. M. WHERLOCK, a radical, "John Brown abolitionist," whose interest in the rights of the colored freedmen of Louisiana none who know him will question, in which he vindicates General. Banks from the imputations cast upon him, and shows him to have acted with consummate judgment and good sense, and great kindness and humanity, in his free labor and edicational efforts. We are so partisans of the General; but we desire to do him full justice, and we shall be alow to believe that he has been actuated by any othalow to believe that he has been actuated by any otier than the most laudable motives.

RE-COMPTRUCTION OF LOUISIANA. Notwithstanding the denunciations of Gen. Banks's official conducts in re-organising Louisians, by Mr. R. W. Davis in the House, that body has released, by three trees votes, to set aside the work on wall performed. The Senate has also before it a resolution from its Judiciary Committee recognizing the re-constructed State, and there are good reasons for believing that, before the close of House, that body has refused, by three test votes, to set asids the work so well performed. The Senate has also before it a resolution from its Judiciary Committee recognizing the re-constructed State, and there are good reasons for believing that, before the close of the assion. Louisians will again be in the supposent of full relations with the Federal Government, with Senators and Representatives in Congress. General Banks, at the request of the President, has remained here to aid in the accomplishment of this good work—Washington Corr. Bioston Journal.

GEN. BANKS VINDIOATED BY A "JOHN charge whatever of in other places, the

LETTER FROM REV. E. M. WHEELOCK. New ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1865.

NEW DELEASE, Feb. 8, 1805.

MY DELEASE ME. GARRISON.—You will, doubtless remember me as a contributor to the Libertor, prior to the war, and while I was settled in Dover, N. H., as minister of the Uniberian Society of that town.

In the winter of 1862, I accompanied the "Banks' Expedition" to Louisiana, acting as Chaplain to a New Hamphire Beginnent. Being an aboilitionist in every globule of my blood, my sympathics became deeply stirred by the antiferings of the colored people here. They were in reform condition, without the here. They were in reform condition, without the disruption of a settled social condition, without in high the corresponding good. The Enuncipation Proclimation of the President had, in express terms, exempted these people from its scope, and the Military Commander of the Department was left without the power to declare them free. At the same time, the mere presence of the army had strangled the internal force of alavery, and arrested the action of its black code. The old system was in its death-throse, and the new now not yet born. The rod of Slavery was broken, but the reign of Liberty not begun. On scores of plantations, lahor was wholly suspended; and the laborers in hundreds, with their wives and little once, had gathered around the forts and soldlers' camps. There they carred a precarious living by such uncertain and intermittent employment as they might flud; the men as servants, housters, camp followers, and hangers on—their wives as cokes, washerwomen, &c. Hunger, cold, fever and small pox were carrying off the children at a fearful rate of mortali-

lowers, and hangers on—their wives as cooks, washer-women, &c. Hunger, cold, fever and small pox were carrying off, the children at a fearful rale of mortali-ty. The morals of the men were being undermined by idleness and evil example, and the modesty of the women debauched by contact with all that is debasing in military life. From month to month their numbers visibly decreased; and it really seemed as though the Southern Negro, like the Indian, the Caffre, the Ca-the Anterellies, would become avrinch before rib, and the Australian, would become extinct beforthe rude shock of the war, and the corresive veno

of our vices.

The clave in Louisiana had become free, de facto, and in a qualified sense; but, slas! his freedom only meant the power to become idle, to become immoral, to sieben and to die.

major General Banks decided to deal with this immense evil. He sought to accreain and carry out the Freedman's own wishes for himself and his little ones. After much consultation and thought, he decreed a new order of things, entitled the Free Labor. System. This was a contract between the planter and the government, the latter representing the interests of government, the latter representing the interest of the negro. It was a temporary arrangement, renewable from year to year, and intended to bridge over this chaotic period of transition, which threatened to ubsorb the colored race like a quicksand. By its terms the Planter, in whose hands centred the entire agricultural wealth of the State, obtained a single concession,—the labor needed to carry on his plantation, pay his taxes, and course his come. In all things also be was shorn of his secure his crop. In all things else he was shorn of his ancient masterful privileges, and onerous duties laid upon him instead. He was required to furnish to the subjected laborer a house to live in for himself and all the members of his household, an acre of land to cultivate on his own private account, together with food, clothing, fuel, medical attendance, and eight dollars a mouth in money. The use of the whip, and all cruel and unusual punishments, were forbidden;

all cruel and unband punishments, were forbidden; his seigneurial rights were entirely swept away, and his absolute authority reduced to a degree corresponding with that of an employer over his hired workmen.

The magisterial and punishing power was vested exclusively in the Provost Marshal, who, as the representative of the government in each parish or county, decided, all questions between employer and emoyed. The laborer was permitted to che ployed. The laborer was permitted to choose his em-ployer; but the choice once made, he was required to work faithfully for one year ander the protection of the government. Free instruction was promised for his children; and the quiet possession of his Sun-day as a day of rest (a boon unknown to slavery) was guaranteed. Idleness, insolence and vagrancy were to be suppressed by forfeiture, of pay, and such pun-table of the property of the property of the pro-tection of the property of the property of the pro-tection of the property of the property of the pro-tection of the pro-tection of the pro-perty of the pro-tection of the protection of the protection of the pro-tection of the protection of the protection of the pro-tection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the pro-tection of the protection of the p

egulations.

Bad faith on the employer's part was to be punishe

by fine, imprisonment, and loss of estate.

Such were the main features of the famous, Fro hand, and on the other the idleness, misery and vice with which the Department was filled. Now, coming as I did fresh from a long discipleship under your faithful ministry of humanity and right-

cousness, I could easily see that this system fell short of ideal justice to the negro. He it was whose unpaid toil had cleared and drained, from forest and swamp, those mile-long cane fields of more than Egyptian fe

whose owners had become rebel Majora and Briga-diers. To have divided them into hundred acre farms— to each black household a farm in fee simple—this would have been but requital. They had earned it by the patient toil of one hundred and eighty years, ar

But this could not be. The times were unrip

he finds it not possible to do the best thing, he mus do the best thing possible. To succeed, he must mov

do the best thing possible. To succeed, he must more with events, not out un them.

At that time, under those circumstances, the Labor System was the best thing possible. It was timely. Its scope was equal to the exigencies of the occasion, and in its features was happily blended philanthropic purpose with those steps of gradation, that slow labor of years, and mediation of time, which are the conditions of the restriction beddings. practical embodic f its practical embodiment.

With these views, I accepted the following appoint

"Chaplain E. M. Wherlook is hereby detailed as one of the Superintendents of Negro Education and Labor in this Department.

He will visit plantations and jalls, and correct and report upon all irregularities and abuses of the Labor System coming under his notice. From time to time, he will report to the General Commanding. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

N. P. BANKS dingly. N. P. BANKS, M. G. C."

In company with Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH, of you In company with Rev. G. H. HERWORTH, of your city, then an army chaplain, I began at once my work. From the forts near the river's mouth to Baton Rouge, a distance of nearly 250 miles, we visited nearly all the important plantations on each side of the river. By personal and minute inspection, continuing over a period of, many months, I made myself acquainted with the workings of the Labor System, the needs of the negro, and the varying attitudes and moods of the

the negro, and the varying attitudes and moods of the planteer and overseer.

At first there, was much disorder. The system found no advocates outside of the friends of the Government. Many of the planters, especially of French and Spanish extraction, were welded to the past, and did not comprehend the Revolution. Although accepting, per force, the conditions of the Free Labor System, they wished for its failure, and insted its human restraints. They laused to their laborers acanty rations, treated them with churlish unkindness, paid their wages irregularly, and made unjust deductions therefrom; and employed overseers notocious in the old times for their crueity, who had forgotten nothing, and who had learned nothing, and whose single expedient in every difficulty was a resort to the ancient methods of discipline—the whip, the chain, and the stocks.

Inen

whom had long questioned both the wisdom and economy of slave labor, accepted frankly the new idea, kept in good faith its conditions, and found that just treatment and prompt pay furnished all tile in-centives needed by their workmen, in order to raise

At lie end or its year one, I was marked port that the law of God was still, in force, and that, the system, which, in the midst of war, and in the heart of a slaveholding community, proposed to substitute paid jabor for unpaid, and justice for violence, was a success on the delta of Louisiana. I am not an enthusian, but I thanked God that I was able to

sere, and daily many souls were born again. Ole things were passing away, and all things becoming new. The incorrigible portion of the planting interes had been disposed of; the great majority had learned

passions of Slavery and Faction, were against us in and their hopes, were with us; and in morals as in

part of March, 1864, General Order 88 was issued, constituting a Board of Education, whereof Major B. RUSH PLUMLY was chairman, "empowered to em-ploy teachers, and establish and conduct common is for the rudimental instruction of the Freed nen of this Department." The success of Major Plumly has been a wonder

every obtained, the good work has gone on, until nine-ty-eight schools, amply supplied with school furniture, and the best text-books of the North, have been estab-lished; with an attendance of (opwards of eleven thou-sand pupils, and with night schools and Sunday schools nday schools dispensing instruction to twenty wo hundred laboring adults.

nore white men than black men in Louisians, unable

the old, the young, and the women living together in little buts, in unbealthy localities, with nothing to do duced nothing, they were a contamination to the troops, and a heavy expense to the Government. The conservative pointed to them as a proof that the "ne-gro was fitted only to be a slave; "—while many true en said, with a sigh, "It is perhaps necessary that this generation should perish amid the threes and pange of the Revolution, and only their children reap

the distant promised good."

Now these people are quiet and thrifty laborers, do ing better as to sugges than farm hands at the North. They are no longer branded, torn by the whip, mu-tilated and sold. The dark days are past. They have redress for their grievances, pay for their ser-vices, and schools for their children. They know that they are no longer chattels. They have their none mey are no longer enatures. Ancy have their homes where they earn their daily bread. They have their families about them, whom no man can divide or sell. They stand as equals of any before the law; they are enrolled into the militia with the whites, and their builtness in reached. eir testimony is received in courts of justice. From things counted at so much per head," they have orn into the likeness of men, who know and dare stain their rights. They are rapidly rising in the social scale, and learning their own power and worth.

or bribed, and, from being the protector of the negro, had become his tyrant and serror.

These disorders and abuses were speedily reported to the Commanding General, and as awfully remedied.

The prisoners unjustly held were released; the sinning overseer dismissed from any employment or imprisoned; the Marshal who had disgraced his uniform prisoned; the Marshal who had disgraced his uniform sinist to became.

Said the General to me, "If any planter, after due warning, persists in mutiny against these just restraints, I will remove his laborers, and strip his plantation as bare as the palm of my hand." This was done in more than one instance, and with the best moral effect. The negroes themselves, wearled with herding together in discomfort, kileness and survation, everywhere accepting with gratitude the new order of things, returned to their homes, ready to divine instinct, these poor creatures comprehended that, in this matter, the military power was their avior and friend.

Order was gradually brought out of chalos, the abandoned soil was re-tilled, and new capital and new condended; and lit-

correct errors, and to strengthen Liberty and Progress in every weak point. The machinery of the system had become well adjusted, and in working order.

A Bureau of Free Labor was established. Here complaints were heard, wrongs righted, fair-dealing enforced, and a complete registry of all the Freedman made. Meanwhile, a great moral change was pa

to gracefully accept the inevitable; while the brains of the State had been with us from the first.

In 1863 this community, throbbing with the volcanic twelve-month later, and this same community, cooled, repentant, wearied of the war and its burdens, and sinking under the loss of their sons, their fortunes,

Now, too, the benignant promise of free schools for the solored people began to be fulfilled, and Educa-tion followed in the footstep of Liberty. In the latter part of March, 1864, General Order 33 was issued,

At the end of another twelve mo

to read and write lust the bloody passage of this war can Where else in the bloody passage of this war can such benign results be shown i. Was there ever so much gained in, so abort a time! The anti-slavery eed sown by your hand, in spostolic faith, through many weary, waiting years, has grown to a golden harvest here, and has become the bread of life to our free and toiling thousands.

In January, 1863, these people were congregated in herds within our lines and around our military posts;

They are moving, and that not tardily, on the straight line to the goal of all their rights.

is being minde to extend the franchise to those of the colored race who pay taxes, who have fought for their country, or who shall be qualified by educational fit-ness to vote. This measure will pass the Legislature, and become a law; then each minor question can well take care of itself.

and become a law; then each minor question can well take care of itself.

In speaking thus of the results of the Labor System of General Banks, I have said nothing but what I know. I have had every opportunity of judging of its merits, and have presented the facts which my long and varied experience has enabled me to gather.

Some one has said that it required more genius and capacity to govern the single commonwealth of England, in the time of Cromwell, than would be needed to control all Europe now. So I think that, in all our land, there has been no such trying and difficult field for the statesman to regulate and the soldier to rule as this. I think the policy of General Banks, with respect to the Southern negro, has been dictated by profound suisdoms.

Considering the peculiar population here, the mixture of elements, the pro-slavery tone of much of our army, and the hesitating policy of the central Government in 1862, a better system could not have been deviced. Is to two issuict takes and prominence. But history will do both svents and actors justice.

We have been waging a tremendom war for the Freedmen here—a war in which the buillet, the pentile mind, the heart, the spelling-book, and the Bible have all been engaged. By the grace of God, we have gained the day. The tide of Freedom nears its fleed. The Freedman in Louisiann has won, or in fast winning all his rights. He already shares our civili-

ell's article in a late number of the North American Resister, and you will never lose the impression it will give you of the injustice, the cruelty, the dishonesty, with which they have been treated. Let the true-hearted band together to do battle in their rause, not with awords and guns, but with such holy weapons as the religion of the blessed Jesus furnishes, and which are "mighty to the pulling down of strongholds"—the strongholds of oppression and splatter. AN OLD ABOLITIONIST.

NEW ENGLAND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN MRS. FRANCES E. W. HARPER ON RECON-AND CHILDREN.

AND OHILDREN.

A public meeting in behalf of this most excellent and important charitable institution was held at the Melodein last Sunday evening. Mr. John H. Stephesson, one of the Vice Presidents, presided, and pare some details in regard to the origin, establishment and sphere of operations of the Hospital, and the introduced to the audience Bev. Robert C. Wateriton, who had lately visited that institution, and cald testify in regard to its usefulness and necessity. Mr. Waterston introduced his remarks by repeating situitism of Sydney Smith about the particular, nethod of benevolence of the English people. John Ball, is a man of facts and figures. He likes to know the name, the place, the day of the month, and a meltitude of such particulars; and when assured, the business-like examination of these things, that the ess-like examination of these things, that the ater is superior and correct to be succeed, and sub-ries. Americans, Mr. Waterston and, are much e Englishmen in this respect. They like to be sa-ord that a cause is good, and under Judicious manand that acure is good, and under Judicious man-igned, and then they are willing to give liberally it. The urgent need, in a city like this, of a Hos-isis pecially devoted to treatment of the diseases of reacts and children, was declared by gentlemen of thoused and children, was declared by gentlemen of thousied gut manifer Putters. Burdlets and Chicasolver, Channing, Putann, Bowdich and Cabot, Storer, Channing, Putann, Bowdich and Cabot, se princelestimony was there on the table, ready intribution to all who wished to examine it. The for distributions and the second seco and where would write the same and the most pictions and effective manner. Mr. Waterston then sake a ferrent appeal for aid to enable the Association to the and perfect its operations. Dr. Maje E. Zakrzewska, the Attending Physician

pr. Marg. the Hospital, being then introduced to the audience, re some highly interesting and instructive details in ard to the ideas, purposes and practical working of ution. One of its great objects was the reof sickness which was co the condition of perfect freedom to take any case tickness or suffering coming within the range of Necessity was, for them, a certificate of adion. Yet the Hospital was by no means for the and wretched only. The present inmates and lose all New England women. Not the forpar class only, but the educated and refined classes set the aid of female physicians, and find their ne-credities best supplied by that arrangement. Another great object of the institution is the com-

Anomer great intraction of female students of medicine. It accomplished much not only in the care of the sick, but in the education of women. How are female phys to be raised in number sufficient to supply th growing vants of this immense country? Their quifications should be such as at once to honor the potentian and elevate the community. Where are the meas for this instruction to be found? Two of the laties who had been pupils at the opening of this insti-tation had since been at London and Paris for further instruction, and had honorably, distinguished them res there. Miss Helen Morton, having taken se and prizes for distinguished proficiency, in the stud-les pursued in the "Maternity" Hospital in Paris, had now the station of Chief Aid to the presiding offor of that institution. Dr. Lucy E. Sewall, having completed her studies in Europe, is now ably perform-ing the duties of Reshlent Physician of this Hospital. But travels and studies like these are expensive, entrir out of the reach of the majority of Americ There should be means for their medical ed-During the six years for which the New England

Espital for the diseases of Women and Children has been in operation, it has received and treated 6,000 uses, of which 2,224 came under the care of the one, or which 2,222 came under the care of the physician during the last year. Yet great numbers who prize and need the peculiar benefits of this insti-tions are unable to enter it for absolute want of room. There should be accommodation for thrice and four time the number. The supply of this need is a duty bich the community owes to itself. Dr. Zakrzewska usde an earnest and moving plea that this duty be promptly and liberally discharged. Rev. James Freeman Clarke next addressed the

A sold is a limited by the little of the state of the sta

selience. He said he had noticed that even people who is health had small faith in doctors and drugs; heather became seriously ill were very glad to see physician. They like to talk to him; to get his opinto throw upon bem the responsibility, which novs more and more burdensome to them, of decid-ng what remedial measures should be taken. Every-ody feels this necessity, and women are even more at be to women weakened by sickness and suffe repecially when these are complicated with por-and privation) to have at hand-medical advisers rown sex, to whom they feel willing to speak rely, and in whose opinion they can repose full ar alone is a sufficient reason for the generous support of stitution. But besides this, the n of sick children, especially when orphaned, or other

her full advantages for medical study and training. The velfare of men depends on that of women. The to sears should share and cooperate in all the departbents of practical life. We need them not only as id at the polls, for the sake of Christian civilizati better use could be found either for money, or pught, or zenlous labor, than the liberal endowment

ludge Russell was the last speaker, and spoke briefly, deration of the lateness of the hour. The respectly which we enjoy, in spite of the war, im-bers upon us, he said, the duty of liberality. The and intelligent physicians tell us of the For seed of just such a hospital as this. The feel-which women have in regard to reposing entire address in their medical adviser, is a feeling which fett their a their health, and retards or accelerates their tery. The influence of judicious arrangements is respect, relieving and soothing the mind as and respect, relieving and soothing one minu as wil as the body, must greatly favor the recovery of lath. Judge Russell closed by a reference to the little which we are of late so frequently called on brickers, and said that the best way to show our pulsade to the needy to be a second of the property atitude for them was by beneficence to the needy

The meeting was interesting and impressive. It is a be hoped that the ten thousand dollars now needed by a dollars and admirable institution may be raised without delay. Saharis and the same of the Subscriptions may be sent either to the Hospital Warren street, or to the Trensurer, F. W. G. May, lag, 1 Broad street.-c. x. w.

EXPLANATORY.

EXPLANATORY.

CONCORD, (N. H.) Feb. 26, 1865.

DIAR FRIEND GARRISON—The liliness of a brother
ishe country called me from Boston at the close of
the tea Anti-Slavery meeting; and his subsequent
outh and borial kept me from reading its proceedings
if sold that the report of my few remarks there did
mu injustice to Gen. Saxton. This I deeply regret;
is, while speaking, I did not recollect, and do not
have received; that his name had been used by the
maker preceding me. My remarks were intended
a to only general, in their character and application,
is in the treatment of the colored people.

On the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 1st, this islented lady apoke before a large audience, in the Roger Williams Church, Providence. She was introduced by the Rev. G. S. Day, who gave a brief but interesting

the Rev. G. S. Day, who gave a brief but interesting sketch of her life.

Mrs. Harper commenced by referring 60 the early attuggle of the colonies. The birth of the republic was heralded by the Declaration, and its cradle was rocked amid the tempests of the revolution. She paid a tribute to the signers of the Declaration, who knew not what the future would bring forth, anocess or failure, defeat or victory, but who felt that their quarrel was just. She said that men might be crushed, but that principle would live always; that trampled in the dust, is would rise again, having eternity for its race and the life-time of God for its existence. The speaker alluded to the great salation of the early founders of the Republic, in permitting alvery to infuse its leprous distillment into the veins of the young nation. She spoke of the fatal permission which was given to the African slave trade, and the passage of the Fogitive Slave Bill. And though the reign of these things was now over, yet there was a great deal more to be done, so that the oppressed might have not only bare freedom, but be clothed with all the rights that are necessary to a complete citizenship. She drew a contrast between the lold Union of 75 and the new republic of '55. In the former, slavery was the dominant power of the land; in the latter, slavery is at our feet, its death-growns in our ears, and words of triumph are on our tips.

In speaking of reconstruction, she said that no sawful mariner would be apt to be wrecked whee no the same frick; and the rock on which the nation had been wrecked was injustice to the colored man. The nation in reconstructing should build, not upon the shifting sands of policy and expediency, but upon the shifting sands of policy and expediency, but upon the country of cornel matter.

shifting sands of policy and expediency, but upon the grantic of eternal justice.

When the colored man drops the bullet, he must have placed in his hands the ballot. She spoke of the injustice done to the colored man, now under military government, for want of the elective franchise. And suppose peace should ensure; would it not be greater under the rule of the returned robels? Would not the colored man, powerless to remove the despot under whose withering malignity he would be quivering, sink into the lowest depths of despair? What would his freedom be worth, if his feet and hands were tied, and none helped him? Which would make the more effective people to help the general make the more effective people to help the general government—a class crushed by a sort of serfdom, or

poisonous tree of the eastern isies, protected injustice, oppression and fraud.

We should destroy the deadly Upas of slavery, and in its stead plant the banyan of freedom, beneath whose branches may gather the exile and outcast, and be lifted up to a higher, better civilization.

M. R. L. M. R. L.

MY DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—Had I supposed that thou wouldst have published my letter in relation to the *Liberatu*, I should have been more guarded and explicit in my language. I find myself placed in a wrong position, which seems to call for some expla-nation. I have no doubt that thou published it from the kindest motives. I only regret that it may have made a wrong impression upon some of my friends. Others, knowing that I own a homestead, might at-

Permit me to explain. Some six or seven years ago, my health being such that I could give but little personal attention to my business, I gave it up entirely, and retired with what I then thought would be sufficient to convey me through the short remnant of my days. But almost constant sickness in my family, increase of taxes, and the greatly enhanced price of all the necessaries of life, have completed me to retrench and economise in every possible way. I supposed that the subscriptions for the paper expired with the year, but I had been in the practice of paying for mine year, but I had been in the practice of paying for mine Permit me to explain. Some aix or seven years ago year, but I had been in the practice of paying for mine at the time of the N. E. Convention. Had I been at the time of the real to convenient the paper silent upon the subject, I have no doubt the paper silent upon the subject, I have no doubt the paper sent as renal, with the expectation would have been sent as usual, with the expectation, of course, that it would be paid for; and it would have been, however inconvenient it might have been for me to have done so, for I never would have co sented to receive it without paying for it. To my known friends who have so kindly and generously

red me, I would present my sincere thanks Thy assured friend, JOHN BAILEY. Lynn, 2nd mo, 27th, 1865.

have just had a Town Fair held in aid of the Soldiers and Freedmen. It was held on the 21st and 22d. The and it was a most agreeable occasion, many visitors coming from Worcester, &c. It was hoped in the out coming non-worcester, &c. It was hoped in the out-set to raise six or eight hundred dollars, and the more sanguine ventured to fix the sum likely to be obtained at One Thousand Dollars. On collecting the receipts, the sum total was found to be Two Thousand Six Hundred Dollars. We are greatly gratified at this,— not more because of the handsome sum contributed to than for the evidence it affords of a generous, kindly, and co-operative spirit in the good old town of Leicester. Very many former residents of the town sent bandsome contributions. Dandsome contributions. S. M., Jr. Leicester, Feb. 24, 1865.

THE AMERICAN UNION SPEAKER; containing Standard and Recent Selections in Prose and Poetry, for Recitation and Declamation in Schools, Academies and Colleges. With Introductory Remarks on Education, and Explanatory Notes. By John D. Philication, and Explanatory Notes. BRICK, Superintendent of the Public Scho Boston. Boston: Taggard & Thompson. 1865.

The publishers of this handsomely printed volume justly say, that "the deservedly high reputation of its compiler, as an American Educator—foremost among the practical working members of his profession—is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence and usefulness. No one has had better opportunities to judge what was needed in this department, and no one could bring to the task of the preparation of the proper book a wider experience, a better judgment, or a more correct taste." A single glance at the volume above how most it he observed which has been a more correct mate. A single grance at the vol-ume shows how great is the change which has been wrought in public opinion—particularly in Boston— on the subject of slavery. Of its three hundred and eighty-four selections, a considerable number of them are imbued with anti-slavery sentiments; being the eloquent utterances of Charles Summer, Heary Wil-son, Carl Shurz, Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, and other advocates of emancipation. As to the re bellion, "Summer exposes its origin and mainspring.

Douglas strips off its pretext, Everett paints its crime, Boutwell boldly proclaims its remedy in emancipa-tion, and Banks pronounces a benediction on the first act of reconstruction on the solid basis of freedom to all." This work will have a wide sale.

in that the report of my few remarks there did it injustice to Gen. Saxton. This I deeply regret; while speaking, I did not recollect, and do not recollect, that his name had been used by the step receding me. My remarks were intended and green; in their character and application, the treatment of the colored people.

I to Gen. Saxton, I had never heard but one relative to the part he has borne towards only the colored soldiery, but that whole people, was at the colored soldiery, but that whole people, was are formed; and I can conceive of no more reason I should have had for assailing him.

Hastily but most truly yours,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

The Allastic for March has been received from the publishers. The following is the list of control of the publishers. The following is the list of control trubutors:—The Story of a Year, by Henry James, Jr.; The Frozen Harbor, by J. T. Trowbridge; At Andersonville; Doctor Johns, by Donald G. Mitchell, and or, by Albert D. Hager; To a Poet on his Birthday; or, by Albert D. Hager; To a Poet on his Birthday; or, by Albert D. Hager; To a Poet on his Birthday; the colored soldiery, but that whole people, when the colored soldiery, but that whole people, with the colored soldiery, but that whole people, with the colored soldiery, but that whole people, and grade in the colored soldiery is a few or the colored soldiery. But the colored soldiery is a few or the colored soldiery in the colored soldiery is a few or the colored soldiery. The Change of Authors, Miss Triend, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Edward Everett, by E. B. Hale; Notes of a Planist II., by Louis M. Gettschalk; The Chimney Corner; HI., by Harriet Beecher Store; The Popular Lecturer, by J. G. Holling and the colored soldiery. The Canses of Foreign Knmity to the United States, by E. P. Whipple; Reviews and Literary Notices. Tickner & Friends. The Atlantic for March has been received

inch regretted that time det his remarks. They we

AN OLD SLAVE CASE DECIDED.

action for the government and for the existing administration.

But however all this may be, the final adoption of Mr. Garrison's policy: viz. universal, immediate and uncompensated emancipation, which has now been carried, will forever associate him with the great reformation, as its head and chief actor. Forever Garrison will be known as the "Liberator." We subjoin the list of the officers of the meeting on Wednesday evening:

Wednesday evening:
President, George J. L. Colby.
Vice Presidents:—R. Piamer, Dr. Bnoch Gross,
Wm. Thurston, John Porter, Josiah Little, Jacob Horton, Eben Wheelright, Wm. Ashby, Eben Sunmer,
Jacob Stone, Charles H. Coffin, Atkinson Stanwood,
Danfel P. Pike, Albert W. Stevens, Thomas C. Goodwin, Edmand Smith, H. W. Moulton, Enoch G. Currier, Dr. S. M. Gale, Nathaniel Little, Deacon Joseph
Morss.

ecretaries :- John H. Smith, Joseph W. Butler.

Secretaries:—Jonn B. Fmilin, soseph or, pauer.
The mosic which delipted the sadience was by C.
P. Morrison, organist; Warren Currier, John Brookings, Jacob Johnson, Geo. Stevens, Martha Stover,
Harriet Robinson, Miss Richmond, Mrs. Rufus Adams,
of this city, and the Savery Brothers—Harmonics—
from Bradford.

from Bradford.

At the close of the exercises, on motion of the ven-erable John Porter, Esq., three rousing cheers were given for Gen. Sherman, and three for William Lloyd Garrison.—Newburyport Herald.

The following felicitous and stirring poems

HYMN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

[Music composed by C. P. Morrison.]

Not unto us who did but seek The word that burned within to speak,

Upon us fell in early youth
The burden of unwelcome truth,
And left us, weak and frail and few,
The censor's painful work to do.

Thenceforth our life a fight became, The air we breathed was hot with blame For not with gauged and softened tone We made the bondman's cause our own.

We prayed and hoped; but still, with awe, The coming of the sword we saw; We heard the nearing steps of doom, And saw the shade of things to come.

We hoped for peace: our eyes survey The blood-red dawn of Freedom's day; We prayed for love to loose the chain Tis shorn by battle's axe in twain!

Not skill nor strength nor real of ours Has mined and heaved the hostile tow Not by our hands is turned the key That sets the sighing captives free.

A redder sea than Egypt's wave Is piled and parted for the slave; A darker cloud moves on in light, A flercer fire is guide by night!

The praise, O Lord! be Thine alone In thy own way thy work be done! Our poor gifts at Thy feet we cast, To whom be glory, first and last!

THE JUBILEE HYMN OF THE RUPUBLIC.

BY AUSTIN DODGE.

Lo! a swarthy nation rises
With the wale-stripes on their backs,
With their ankles coarred with fetters,
And the red blood in their tracks!
Lo! a host of coming columns,
Like the drops of drives rain,
Like the dasky leaves of autumn,
Like the thick mists on the main.

Chorus. Lo! Jehovah's trumpet sounding, Sweeps the blast from sea to sea!

Hark! the tramp of dark battalions, Of a race four millions strong, Keeping time to God's own music, Grandly chapting Freedom's song

crandly chanting Freedom's song!
Coming up from years of bondage,
From a night of misery,
To the Nation's Resurrection,
From the Hell of Slavery.
Chorner. Lo! Jebovah is trumpet sounding,
Sweeps the olast from sea to sea!
Hallelujah in the highest!
God hath set his people free!

Out from under heel-of iron, From the bratal auction-block, Oat from under teeth of blood-hound, Freed Prometheus spurns the rock! Thrown the Rins off the Glant, See a Nation stands up free! From the ravening beat of vulture. Springs the slave to liberty!

Choras. Lo! Jehovah's trumpet sounding. Sweeps the blast from sea to sea! Hallelujah in the highest! God hath set his people free!

On the hills let lighted beacons
Blase the new with tongues of first
Let the heavy church-bell, swinging,
Rock and jar the grantle pipe?
Speak, ye silver tongues of trumpets,
Like the storm-wind on the sen?
Shout, ye from lipe of cannon,
Boom out thander-bursts of glee!
Charas. Let I show the trumpets counding,
Sweep the blast from eas to sen!
Halledulah in the highest?
God bath set his people free!
Prince God for Emmedication!

Praise God for Emanofration!

... He hath hared His own right arm;
Let the thanks of all the mation
Swell in thunder like a peals.

Till the welkin full of hanners.
Let them clay their hands on high
Till high Heaven shouts wild homenes.
Sending down its glad reply!

Chorns. Let Jehovah's trumpet sounding,
Sweeps the blast from one to ma:
Halletujah in the highest?

God hath set hig people free f

sold her in 1798, to Colonel Angust Chouteau, the father of the defendant in this suit.

The case was reached for trial on the 9th of March, 1859. When it was called, the defendant, Chouteau, moved the Court to hear the testimony relatives to the legal existence of slavery in Canada at the time Rose was born. On this point a number of, witnesses were examined, and depositions read. Some of these witnesses who had lived in Canada knew nothing of the existence of slavery there. Colonel Menard, of Kaskaskia, who had left Canada in 1788, testified that up to that time he was familiar with the fact of negro slavery there. Charles William Grant, Baron de Longueville, of Montreai, testified that he was born in Quebec in 1782, and that life family had three slaves site as 1794, two of them negroes and one an Indian; and that slavery was universally recognised in Canada at that time.

The court decided that slavery did exist in Canada from 1780 to 1793, and that Rose was legally held there as a slave. This decision was reveryed by the Supreme Court, and the case was sent back to the Circuit Court, where it was finally disposed of a few days ago."

CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Harmsnuso, Feb. 9, 1885.

The State Convention of colored people is now in session here, under the anspices of the State Equal Rights League. The presiding officer is the Rev. John Peck, of Pittsburg, and among the vice presidents are Elisha Weaver, O. V. Catto, and H. Redman Faucett, of Philadelphia. Speeches were made by Morrow B. Lowry, of the Pennsylvania Senate, and a number of colored orators. A series of resolu-

lows:

1st, It is the duty of every colored citizen to obtain
a repeal of the law which distranchises him on the
soil on which he was born. 2d., Colored people should
adopt the motto that self-reliance is, the sure road to
independence. 3d., No people have beer, more patient,
law-abiding, or enduring, or have suffered more injusa repeal of the law which distranchises him on the soil on which he was born. 24, Colored people should adopt the motto that self-reliance is, the sure road to independence. 34, No people have been more partent, law-abiding, or enduring, or have suffered more injustice, and received less consideration than colored people. 4th, In manual labor and commercial enterprise, the history of the colored man begins with that of the State Itself, since when, at Red Bank, he has been true to Pennsylvania's interests. 5th, As the nation has cast off slavery, let them destroy restrictions which prevent colored people from entering libraries, colleges, lecture rooms, military academies, jury boxes, clurches, thesitres, street cars, and from voing. 5th, It is the duty of Pennsylvania to do justice to her colored men the first of the colored men at monshould secure indemnity for the past, compensation for the present, and security for the future. 5th, We saw of the people a patient learing and admission to our common brotherhood, the human race. With, We recommend that colored schools be taught by colored teachers.

State Convention is in session this evening, and numbers of Pennsylvania Senstors and members are present.

State Convention of Colored Citizens or Michigan. Delegates to the number of \$6 assembled at the Scoond Baptist Church in this city on Wednesday, closes to trypeent the interests of the colored men of the State. This is the first convention of the kind that was ever held in this State, and was intended as an auxiliary to the handing law sevential and so the state. This is the first convention of the kind that was ever held in this State, and was intended as an auxiliary to the handing law sevential and the school sections of the colored men of the State. This is the first convention of the kind that the school Baptist Church in this city on Wednesday, closes to trypeen the interests of the colored men of the State. This is the first convention of the kind that the colored men of the State. This is the first c

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIERS OF MICRIGAN. Delegates to the number of 48 assembled at the Scood Baptist Church in this city on Wednesday, closen to represent the Interests of the colored men of the State. This is the first convention of the kind that was ever held in this State, and was intendkind that was ever held in this State, and was intended as an auxiliary to the national movement started as Syracuse, N. Y., several months ago. The delegates without exception showed themselves to be well posted in the proposed revolution of public sentiment, and discussed with ability the questions incident to the past, present and future condition of the colored men of the country. The speeches, of which there were many made, were logical, and could not fall to impress upon all who heard them that a black man, properly educated, is capable of understanding the English language correctly—Detroit Advertiser, 28th ult.

A TEACHER GONE.

By the death of William B. Fowle, at Med5eld, last week, one of the foremost friends of education in our Commonwealth has passed away. He was the ploneer of the monitorial system, and taught one of first schools in Boston for about forty years. As a conductor of Teschers Institutes, editor of the Common School Journal, and the author of a large number of school books, he has done good service in the cause of education. He gare himself to the work of promulgating what he regarded as advanced ideas of education, with an indomitable will and the ferrent zeal of a reformer. A generation of scholars owe to him the training they received, and to day rise up and call him blessed.

Few men as they pass away can point to the contraction of the Constitution thus allides to the fact:

him the training they received, and call him blessed.

Few men as they pass away can point to a more useful life than his. It was crowded with active efforts to benefit his fellowmen. He thought more of this than of enriching himself. His last days were spent in the quiet and beautiful town of Medheld, and after a painful illness he died in the fulness of Christian hope. He trusted with unfaltering confidence in the free, infinite, unpurchased grace of God, and they religious truth he taught to others was a strength and loy to his own soul.—Roston Christian Register.

The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was ratified by the State of Louisians on the 17th inst., by both branches of the Legislature. Mr. Hills has introduced in the Louisians Legislature as memorial, signed by about 5000 colored men, saking for the right of suffrage. The memorial was read, and referred to a select committee.

PREADMEN IN LOUISIANA. The annual report of Thomas W. Conway, superintendent of the Bureau of Free Labor in New Orleans, shows the following result: The number of freedmen now under Mr. Conway's charge, supported by the government, is fourteen thousand; expense to government for the year, \$113,500. Number of freedmen on plantations in the department, managed by the bureau, 60,000; on the plantations under calture by military order, 15,000. Amount of property transferred to treasury, \$1,000,240.

Several hundred robel deserters were concealed in the houses in Unitrieston, and when our troops enter-say surrendered, declaring that they were tired on the robellon, and would not longer fight for it. They cree received as prisoners.

rere received as prisoners.
Crowds of negroes met our troops, and made many emonstrations of joy. There were men, women, and hildren. They wanted food; many of them said they rould be glad to work; some proposed to take up arms minet those masters.

The St. Louis Democral says:

"As slavery is forever abolished in Missouri, it can do no harm to refer to a case which has occepied the attention of our couris for about twenty five years. In the brief space of an hour, the Convention has given liberty to many thousands of slaves, but it required a quarier of a century for the lawyers to obtain the recedom of a single woman held as a slave.

The case we refer to is that of 'Charlotte against. Chouteau, the plaintiff being a colored woman, and the defendant Mr. (Gabriel Chouteau, one of our wealthy chizens. The case was in court so long that it outlived the plaintiff, and it was continued for some time on account of the costs which had accraed. The costs amounted to seven or eight hundred dollars, and were foully assessed, a few days ago, against the defendant.

The sail was commenced in 1843. The mother of Charlotte was a negro woman named Rose, who was held as a slave in Montrea, Canada, by one Joseph Berlinguette. In 1791 he sold her to a man hamed Stock, who took her so Mackinaw, He died there. Rose was then sold to a man named Tod, who, in 1794, took her to Mackinaw, He died there. Rose was then sold to a man named Tod, who, in 1794, took her to Mackinaw, He died there. Rose was then sold to a man named Tod, who, in 1794, took her by way of Prairie du Chien to St. Louis, and in 1795 sold her to Mr. Didler, who sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her in 1798, to Colonel August Chouteau, the sold her

Soat last this guity city is in our hands. There is a moral in the issue that should not be lost. No city in the land is so stained with the crime of treason, or has as much to answer for the blood shed in this war. South Carolina led the way in secession, which the other States of the South did but follow. It was her statesman Cathoun, who taught the peallent heresy of State rights to the whole brood of Southern politicians. That State was the first to carry his doctrine into practice. It was in this very city of Charleston that the ordinance of secession was passed on the 20th of December. 1800. Here the State guest for the was fired against Fort Sumter, on the memorable 12th of April, 1801. This was the set which at once "fired the Southern heart," and plunged a whole people into a frenzy of madness, of folly, and of orime; and at the as me time stirred the manhood of the North, and a fronzy of madness, of folly, and of orime; and at the as me time stirred the manhood of the North, and roused it to a defence of the country which has made immorth this period of our history.

And now behold, South Carolina reaps in blood and tears the consequences of her guilt! Her chief city, where treason waspuraced, where he hateds, and not conly Charleston, but Columbia siao, the capital of the State, the very centre and seat of the slaveholding aristocracy, is under the feet of the hated men of the North; and over that very State House where Southern complication, but Columbia also, the capital of the State, the very centre and seat of the slaveholding aristocracy, is under the feet of the hated men of the North; and over that very State House where Southern complications put Columbia also, the capital of the State, the very centre and seat of the slaveholding aristocracy, is under the feet of the hated men of the North; and over that very State House where Southern conspirators policie disunion, now floats the flag of Union and Liberty—Liberty for all, even for that an indight on those who would opperes their follow-men!

THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d inst. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson, Gen. Schoffeld directed Gen. Cox to follow its garrison to Wilmington while Gen. Terry followed Hote on the east side of the river. The latter took up a new line a miles from Wilmington, but was so closely pressed by Gen. Terry that he could send no troops to the west side. On that side the rebels made a stand behind Town creek, but on the 20th Cox crossed his troops below them on a flat boat, stacked them in the rear and routed them, taking two guns and 200 prisoners.

On the 21st, Cox pushed to the Brunwick river, op-

The Last Voices for slavery in the Congress of the United States were raised by Benjamin and Fer-nando Wood. A writer in commenting upon the pas-sage of the anti-slavery amendment to the Consitu-tion thus alludes to the fact:

tion thus alludes to the fact:

"It seemed a fitting thing that, in this last struggle for its life, lavery should have no loyal men to wage battle for it, and of all its suppropriers it was eminently appropriate that Fernando Wood and Benjamin Wood should cast the last votes in the United States Congress, to save the life of the demon which has an nearly destroyed our national existence. When the yeas and nays were taken on that final vote which virtually abolished alsever, these names came last or the list of the opposition, and as their replies came, "No," No," the carpies of slavery was lowered to its grave, and the echo of their sullen volces went with it to the tomb."

EXECUTION OF BEALS, THE PRAYE. John Y. Beall, the rebel pirate and app, who was hung on Governor's Island, New York harbor, on Friday, exhibited remarkable self-possession throughout the trying ordeal.

Roger Pryor gained his release from prion through Col. Forney, Clerk of the Senate and editor of the Chronicle, with whom he was an associate editor of the Union newspaper with Forney, some years since.

The quarulous article in the last number of France's Magazine, attacking President Lincoln, was written by M. D. Couway, now a resident of London. Poor humaness for an American.—Philadelphia Press.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

third edition of this popular Annual Catagora

Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Con XXXXXX Congrues, so far as choses. Later passed at the last Senator of Congress. Party Pintorms of 1884, Bultimore and Chicago. The Rebel Government, Congressmen. &c. The Robel Government, Congression, &c. Staveholders' Robellion, or Chronicle of War Eventa. Native States of the American-born People.

ection Return, for President, Governors, Congressmen &c., in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote is

1800.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Tarritorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular vote by States in 1854, 1850, and 1864.
Vote of 1860 elaboratory analysed and compared, by Population, Pres and Slave, with percentage, &c.

PRICE 20 CENTS. SEVEN COPIES FOR ONE DOL-

Orders (enclosing cash) should be addressed to THE TRIBUNE. Jan. 27. New York.

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. THE PRIEND OF PROGRESS FOR FEBRUARY.

Spirits in Prison. By Rev. O. B. FROTHITEMAN.
Midnight, Watching. (Poe ry.) By GRONGE S. BURLHOW.
New Bellef and Old Opinion. By Rev. Enwann C.
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Opinions of Rev. Henry Ward Beechen.
Mrs. Eliza Farnham.
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The Bequest of Spiritualism. By T.W. Hiscenson.
Minor Topica. Our Library, &c.
Minor Topica. Our Library, &c. Singe copies, 20 cents. \$2 per year. To be procured of all News dealers.

C. M. PLUMB & CO. Feb. 24. 274 Canal St., New York. NOTICE.—The martyrdom of CRISPUS ATTUCK

[37] NOTICE.—The martyrdom of CRIBER ATTREES, (Sanch 5th, 1710.) will be commemorated on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7th, at the Meionani, (Tremont Temple.) The cloquent counsellor and orator, John 26. Lancston, Eq., of Oberlin, will deliver an address on "The Colored American as a Soldier," and the distinguished and eloquent poet and speaker, Mrs. Francis Watting Haffen, of Baltimore, on "The Mission of the Wat." Exercises to be accommanded with amorphism music. es to be accompanied with appropriate music For particulars, see bills of the day.

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained of R. F. Walleut.

Anti-Slavery office, 221 Washington Street, and at the door, or of WM. C. NELL. on, March 3, 1865.

Connection. The eleventh name in the Subscription list, first page of this paper, should be Farnum, not Farn-MARRIED-In Washington, (D. C.) 21st ult, by Rev.

V. P. Butler, PETER W. DOWNING, of New York, to BETTIE LAURIE BROWN, of Washington. DIED-In Henniker, N. H., Mr. Moses F. Pillesuny,

DIED—In Henniker, N. H., Mr. Monns F. Pillanur, aged 37—a nost estimable man in all his relations; loving justice and right; full of mercy and good fruits, without hypocrity.
At Central City, Celerado, Dec. 27, Many Jarz, wife of Changes Stranus, of that place, and daughter of Thomas Carter, of Camberland county, ky. [An oblinary notice is now next]

our next.]

Medical Notice --- The New Cure.

DR. W. W. BROWN, DERNAPATRIC AND PRACTICAL PRESIDEN

FOR ALL CHRONIC DISEASES. Office 140 Court St., Boston.

[Late 34 Winter St.] CONSULTATION FREE.

THE DERMAPATHIC REMEDY Is not a patent medicine, nor is it a pill, a powder, or a syrup, but

DERMAPATHY - WHAT IS IT? Nature is always striving to throw of disease, and the Dermapathle treatment ste in to her assistance. Its curative power is without a par-let. Its influence is felt over the entire system. changes the secretions, purifies the blood, gives strength to the different organs, and is continually siding in such there medical knowledge remains helpless at the turning point of its art.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old!

SHOULD GIVE THIS NEW DISCOVERY A TRIAL. Office hours, from 9, A. M., to 4, P. M.

ATHING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER!"

A ND nothing is so beautiful as A FINE HEAD OF HAIR. All preparations for the hair are injurious. By using Profesor Wilson's process, you can have beauti-ial, lively, early hair in four week? costs but a few cents. Warranted to give satisfaction. Try it. Enclose 35 cents to Wilson & Co., P. O. Box, 2271, Philadelphia. March 3.

Cantoral establith O'ST, in

O'N Wednesday afternoon, 8th inst. in Worcester depot, Boston, a caffikin Wallet, containing about \$70 in green backs, and seven or eight wheat receipts, dated Battle Oreck, Michigan; also, a bill of and of wheat, and several other papers; a draft in favor of Asthony Burton. All said papers are of value to me, and cannot be of any value to the finder, who will confer a favor by enclosing and papers to me by mail to Battle Oreck, Michigan, and as much of the money as they may wish, after retaining ample pay for their truble.

Battle Oreck, Michigan, Feb. 13.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Ayer's Unerry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURR OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourscenes, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumption and consumption, and for the relief of Consumption Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulnees, and so numerous are the ease of its curse, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desparate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent, to escape observation: and where its witness are known, the public one longer besitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remodies threat spon the domennanty have falled and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, denfurned busefits on the affilied they can never forget, and produced curse too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotien.

We can only namer the public, that it may are done. We can only namer the public, that it is quality is care fully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that's may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done. Great numbers of elergymen, physicians, statemen, and eminent personages, hare less their names to certify the unparalleled usefulases of our rumedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents believ named furnish graits the Ausznan Augaba, in which they are given; with alse full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an affective medican to purify the blood will find Atm's Cour. Ext. Samaranna the remisely to use. Try it come, and you will have in a relate.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CU., Lewell, Man., and sold by all drugglets.

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT.

THE Portrait of Mr. Garrisos, the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of the average portraited libres of the artist capaged in transferring is to stone, is now ready, and will be furnished to measurement immediately. Orders may be addressed to R. F. Walkour, Eq., Libertor office, or to the Publisher. Price 31.50 per copy.

It is a portrait which, as a work of art and as a liberator, for great middelies.

Lesion, Des. 20 1864 C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

Boetry.

A PATRIOTIC PORM

Doton delivered an address at Lycon nday evening, Feb. 12th, on the

THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM

the glorious birthright the patriot fath brough Eternal Justice, a freeman of

orth made it holy with blood, and

For this, the blood of patriots heptined old Bunker Hill. And Lexington and Concord made known the people's will For this, both Baratoga's and Yurktown's fields were mo-

For this your glorious Channes plead on And PARKER, brave and fearless, sought to stem Oppr o sion's tide; all seemed with Athenian f For this, the lips of Purceurs burned with Athenian f Till every faming sentence leapt forth in righteous ire.

And Gammson, the dauntless, declared I will heard! O, thee sturdy, war-worn veteran ! well hast thou kep

u hast sent the fool Hyena howling fle by battle-cry was "Freedom!" For this, like royal Cesar, within the Senate Hall, On the noble-head of Sunnan did the blows of Slavery fall; and forthis, that hand of heroes, like their Spartan chief,

Jons Brows, their proclous lives laid

And for this you bore and suffered, "till forbearance to be
A virtue," and high Heaven called upon you to be free

And the long-slumbering Lion rose, and, wrathful, she each vein,

O ! the page of future history shall, with truthful How you met the fearful issue, how bravely and how well

How you gave uncounted treasure from out your And how, as free as water, heroic blood was poured.

How GRANT, with stern persistence, smote the foeman da

How Burnings and Surman urged their victorious way How Farragor and Porren swept triumphant o'er th

And how the gallant Winstow won his glorious And, alas! how noble ELLS WORTH fell in his youthful prid. And Winterfor, Baken, Lyon, for freedom bled and died And with the common that a man and the common to the common breath.

On the wild, red sea of slaughter, swept down the tide of death.

Was heard the cry of "Justice to the bo O! your fathers' slumbering ashes cried "Amen!" from

out each grave,
your grand old Constitution gave

And, as the glerious ildings upon the nation fell, Satan, with all his legions, went howling down to hell; Of crime and blood no longer could he freely drink hi

cursed demon, Slavery, had best

For the hosts of noble martyrs who in I b they fell before the sickle which reaps the

plain, they know in heaven that they

Your nation's glorious Eagle, with an unfa Hath perched at length in triumph on Freedom's lofti

your banner burn with a fairer fi And the radiant stripes no longer are

The slave, made, like his master, "in the image of h Shall bare his back no longer to the oppresso rding Angel! turn to that page, where indimmed brightness the name of Was

Two Seat hurled back the tyrant in the country's hour

need;
The last, divinely guided, hath made her free indeed! Let's nation's grateful tribute to each alike While the kingdom, power and glory are as

Ethiopia no longer stretcheth forth her hands in vain a the demon of Rebellion she hath left her servile chain seen swell the shout of triumph till the nations hear from

hree cheers for Free Periode hursa ! Banner of Light.

A CHIME FOR LIBERTY AND UNION. [Suggested by reading Norral's "Prophetic Change rung on the built of Tennyeon," in a late number of the Boston Courier.]

Ring out, free bolls, to the free sky,
The joyous tidings East and West—
Freedom survives the fearful test;
Rubbillion's dying—let it die!

Ring out the Plague, the Pestering Sere ; For Slavery here shall be no more ; Ring in the Reign of Equal Rights ?

Ring out the cheat, the wrong, the pain,
The mockery of Liberty;
Ring in an ere pure and free,
When Justice, Truth and Pence shall reign.

When Justice, Truth and Peace until reighting Chare,
The foulest Wrong upon the earth;
The shame, the blot upon our land;
The start of the fendish rebel band,
The shame of Christians in 1

Norfolk County Journal.

Ring out the Sham, ring hi the Pure,
Ring out false prices with Sinvery's creed;
Oppression, vies, and oril deed;
Sing out the Bone, ving to the Oure!

SHE

Ring in the Patrict, pure and free,

Ring in the Patrict, pure and dree to do;

Ring in that Honest Man answ,

Our Chief that it, and is to be ! R. d. c.

Selections.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR SPEECH

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Senate of the United States, Januar on the resolution of the Committee on fairs, advising retaliation in kind for

Wate, of Umo:

Toper Resolution, advising retalication for imment of prisoners by the managents.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge that great numbers of our coldiers who happingness of war into the hands of the

of, war, in

Mr. Sumper offered the following reso

Resolved, That retaliation is harsh always, even

herished citizens who, as officecome the victims of Heaven-de declare their solemn determi

when, on the 29th day of January, Mr. Sums

You will observe, if you please, how positively the opinion is expressed on the limits of retaliation, and its character when carried beyond proper limits. And here it is proper to remark, that far. Everett was not only a patriot, who, in the latter trads of the Republic, had devoted himself ably, purely, and successfully to the vindication and advancement of the national cause, but he was a publicist who had studied profoundly the law of nations Few persons in our history have understood it better. His last labors were devoted to this important subject. At the time of his death he was preparing a course of lectures upon it. Therefore, when ng a course of lectures upon it. Therefore, when in the name of the law of nations, he speaks again any imitation of rebel barbarism, it is with the voice of authority—an authority now, alas! echoe-

aliation to practical and detailed increased, then, that retailation is recolved upon-oext! The order is given to harass, starve, ex-nd torture, say twenty thousand prisoners in our until their bones pierce the skin, and they die in their filth. Why should things be demanded

ever, by retaliation be meant that capture

Dow rebel examples. It is too sickening, too vite."

Such is the testimony of Francis Lieber, in entire but unconscious harmony with the testimony of Edward Exercit. As authority, nothing further can be desired. And yet the question is still debated, and grave Senators take counsel of their feelings rather than of the law.

The earnestness which has characterized this discussion attests the interest of the question, and the interest here is only a reflection of the interest throughout the country. When you speak of our brave officers and soldiers suffering, languishing, pining, dying in rebel prisons, you touch a cord which vibrates in every partiot bosom. He must be cold, sluggish, and inhumas,—"so cold that nought can warm his blood, sir, but a fever "—who are not moved to every possible effort for their redemption.

I am hapmy to see that the Secretary of War here

"On the 15th of October, the subject of ex

"Thou modern Thebes! what I the, as fame hath said Count Ugotine did thy forts betray— His sons deserved not punishment so dread."

Thanks to the immortal poet who has blasted for-over this sickening enormity, and rendered in imitation impossible. Thanks to that mighty voice which has given new sanction to the mandate of public law. And yet in this terrible case there was retailation, and the famished victim is revealed as fencoicosly gnawing the skull of his tormentor. But this was not on earth.

It is when we consider precisely the conduct of the robels, as it has been represented; when we read the stories of their atroctites; when we call to mind the sufferings of our men in their hands; when we look on the pictures introduced into this discussion, where art has sought to represent the living skeletons; when the whole scene in all its horror is before us, and our souls are filled with unutterable anguish, that we confess how difficult, how abolutely impossible it is for us to follow this savage extinctly interest of the confess of the readment of our prisoners transcends the usages of civilized society must the example be rejected. Such is the law which you cannot disobey.

aw which you cannot disobey.

Do not, I pray you, consider me in different to the condition of those unhappy prisoners. I do not yield to the committee or to any Senator in artior or anxiety for their protection. Whatever can be done, I am ready to do. But, as American citizens, have an interest that we should do nothing done, I am ready to do. But, as American citizens, they have an interest that we should, do nothing by, which our country, shall, forfeit that great place which belongs to it in the vanguard, of the national Le cannot be best for them that our country should do an unworthy thing. It cannot be best for them that our initional destiny should be thus darkened. Duties are in proportion to destinies, and from the very heights of our example I argue again that we cannot allow ourselves, under any passing passion or resentment, to stoop to a policy which history must condemn. There is not a patriot soldier who would not say, "Let me suffer, but save my country."

would not say, "Let me suffer, but save my country."

But even if you make up your minds to do this thing, you cannot. The whole idea is impracticable. The attempt must fail, because human nature is against you. Nemo repente turpissimus. A humane and civilized people cannot suddenly become inhuman and uncivilized. Conscience, heart, soul and body, will rise up against you. From every side will be repeated that generous cry which comes to us from the darkest day of French history, when the brave commander said to the monarch who ordered the massacre of St. Bartholomew, "Sire, I have under me brave soldiers and trusty officers, but not

among the treasures of my life. But I cannot it. I cannot do otherwise. It is long since I raised my voice in this Chamber against the " of Slavery," and I have never ceased eit in season and out of season. But is nothing but that very barbarism ar Plainly it is our duty to overcome it it. And here I stand.

THE FEMALE ORATOR.

Our City Hall, on Friday evening last, presented a carious spectacle. It was crowded to its utmost capacity, aisles, platform and ante-rooms full to overflowing, with an andience gathered to hear a young woman discourse on the affairs of the nation. It was the largest audience of the season, probably more than two thousand people being gathered within reach of the speaker's voice. Among them were eminent citizens and gray-haired politicians, all eagerly listening to the clear cut words of this self-possessed and sarcastic young woman. It was certainly the strongest illustration of woman's power on the platform—and the power carries with it the right to be there—that we ever witnessed.

Miss Dickinson is young and well favored. She wore on this occasion a zero data.

right to be there—that we ever witnessed.
Miss Dickinson is young and well favored. She wore on this occasion a rich drab silk, cut high in the neck, and trimmed with black lace. She is of medium height, not graceful in form, with square to rather than oval face, a low, broad forehead, and abundance of wavy bair, cut short in the neck.

THE PROGRESS OF PREEDOM.

"After much besitation and earnest reflection, have concluded to vote for the resolution submitting to the people of the States the proposed amendmen to the Constitution, which, if successful, will foreve

views common to the members of what is termed the radical party of the North. It I wanted to justify it as an anti-slavery measure, it would not be hard to find great authority in my own section. No two names are more overshipped shrongbost the South than Washington and Jefferson. Washington was a practical, emancipationist, and it would not be doing any great injustice to Jefferson to call him an Abolitionist. No name is more loved in Kentucky than that of Henry Clay; and Mr. Clay never omitted a good opportunity to express his convictions of the evils of alavery. And shall a man be told that it is wrong or disgraceful to hold opinions that have been sanctioned by the minds and bearts of such men?

The perpetuity of slavery is not the issue. That issue was made up four years ago, and the case has been decided against the institution, one half the jury being its own friends. Were we to do nothing and say nothing, Mr. Davis and General Lee, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Seddons. Gov. Smith. Porcher Miles and the Richmond Press would soon overturn slavery on their present line of thought and conduct. Indeed, it is notorious they have resolved to put the negro in the fight, and we in. Kentucky, all know what that means for slavery. When these men turn practical Abolitionists by officing the negro his freedom for his services at a soldier, it is high time for conservative men here to cease halting and doubting on the subject. Shall we debate whether slavery can be preserved, and make a stand and submit to an overthrow for its sake, when the people of the loyal States have pronounced against it, and when the leading spirits of the rebellion have fully made up their minds to abandon it, and even to strangle it in the house of its friends in their frantic efforts to save the one point of secession? Is slavery in Kentucky worth the misery, the blood and the desolation of such a contest as must ensive upon any serious uttempt to preserve it? Our children would say, it was worse than a crime, it was bunder. Those in authority and

it good to send on for the satety of in, and the other thought, it a good thing to just in time to save me the expense of supher the balance of her life. I had two hired as atolen away by a Northern substitute who wisely preferred a direct personal inter-

Emaneipation is now the true economy in accutucky. Our lands will increase in radue, our roadwill multiply; and we will have a great commercia
emporium in our own State. I will not stop it
argue these advantages, but only to point to othe
States, and younger States, to verify the be
lief. I repudiate the absurd doctrine that slave
labor is the foundation of a higher type of civilization. Commerce, roads, manufactures, agriculture
science, arms, the census, deny it."

MANHOOD SUPPRAGE.

In our opinion, the time is coming when we may need not merely the negro labor, but the negro vore.

The negro, when educated and intelligent, will ever think, speak, act, and vore on the side of free dom, civilization, republicanism, loyalty, and the Protestant religion. Educate him, and put a vote the has had not not transpared walks. In American and the distinction and the distinction of the composition is now before the composition of the composition is now before the composition of the composition of the composition is now before the composition of the composi

ught. Political rights are a matter of public deconstitution: social intercourse but individual taste and choice. Your purple inen democratic leader does not expect material to enter his fashionable soirce. A Wood may indeed consort with Patrick in or tap-room; but Patrick never expect inside of his massion. Who suppose Wood may indeed consort with Patrick in the case or tap-room; but Patrick never expect to see the inside of his misnion. Who suppose in the case obliged to be an associate with a voter even of the same fricks? I what more separate than less assume fricks? I what more separate than less assume fricks? What more separate than less assume fricks? What more separate than less assume fricks? What more separate in one, dividely we are a thousand communities in one, dividely a countless variety of principles. Those conservations in the series in any for each of the same candidates, and yet remain with a countless with the series in the series in

LINCOLN AND DAVIS CONTRASTED.

LETTE

The Wrise
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"People.
Mr. Li
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When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the Presidency of the United States, he promised, is in fat-boat lingo, to "run the machine as he found it fat-boat lingo, to "run the machine as he found it fat-boat lingo, to "run the machine as he found it whether he has strictly kept his processor, or advertised in the pathway of his purpose, hold steady hand, a vigilant, active eye, a lansing processor, and the has run it with a stern, finite processor, or advertised in the head of the his processor, and an eye single to its end—conquest—emacapain. He fas scalled around him, in counter, where he has lacked in individual ability, learning, experiesse or statesmanship, he has sought it, and found it in the able men about him, whose assistance he unlessituingly accepts, and whose powers he applies to the dvancesment of the cause he has undertaken. In the cabinet and in the field he has consistently and faultenday pressed on the search for men who could advance this cause, and has as unhesitatingly cut of all those who clogged it with weakenstingly research or failure. Force, energy, for an every spartment. Blackguard and buffson as he is, he has pursued his end with an energy as uniting a natinglan, and a singleness of purpose that migh shoot could indoubtedly command our respect as a ruler, so far as we are concerned. Abroad, and a house, he has exercised alike the same ceasens reegy and circumspection.

We turn our eyes to Richmond, and the central as appalling, sickening to the heart.—Cautesto Mecary, Jan. 10th.

THE REAL FEELING OF THE SAVAY-NAH PEOPLE.

A private letter dated at Savannah, January 10 and addressed to a gentleman in this city, girst some facts which shows the real feeling existing a that place. The writer, after deploring the his impressions of the loyalty of Savannah, which are gained ground at the North, continues as follows: w • "I do not believe there are twenty respectable whites in the whole city who are really for the Union. If they could, the majority of the people would cut all our throats to-morrow. I say, total

Union. If they could, the majority of the pegel would cut all our throats to-morrow. I saw, today, the man who kept the club-house where the fix mens of the place assembled every night, and is gave me some account of their bitter hatred of the North. Mr. Arnold, who figures so much in the meetings held here, at which patriotic resolution were passed, was president of this club. These me upheld, as long as they could, the military subscities of the rebellion. When, within two mentla, a large number of Union prisoners were here, they would not permit the blacks and a few of the middling class of whites to give them food from the scantly stores, and fifty-two of them periods and club and hunger from Priday night to Sanday morning. The ministers here will not pray for the President, except the black clery men. These pru heartily for him and the Government. The ministers of the President, except the black clery men. The pray heartily for him and the Government. The ministers of the President church, yesterday, I kew, prayed thus: "For all Presidents, that their minimum the proper for the President entire, If these people were loyal, they would not stand and prayers, and the ministers knew they are pleased with such supplications."

GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE GEORGIA

GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE GEORGIA SLAVES.

The following statement appears in the Boston

The following statement appears in the Bosta Trainscript:—

"I desire to use your columns to correct a statement made yesterday before the Anti-Slafery Cevention by Mr. Phillips, in connection with the treatment of the negroes in the State of Georgia by General Sherman. Mr. Phillips is reported to law said that General Sherman established a guard at bridge over which his army was passing, and gui orders that no negroes should be allowed to use after the passing of the army, the bridge was timup, and the negroes, to the number of some thousand, were left upon the opposite bank, at the mery different of the army. This statement I know to be trely univene, so far as connecting General Stransh name with it is concerned. The facts, at related above, occurred in the Fourteenth Army corp. Commanded by General Jeff. C. Davis.

General Sherman was miles away from the sens of the occurrence, and sincerely deprecated it. It is entirely contrary to the policy he pareed in kreatment of the colored people all through the Sass and in Savannah, and, Mr. Phillips to the costruptery all look upon him, as their delivere. Some after Sherman's arrival at Savannah a depatic permission to hold public service. He recreated them froe, and that bis army should present them in their freedom.

I might cite other instances similar to the about the mich their freedom.

I might cite other instances similar to the statement that the protessions of sympathy for the negroes, but deem this to be sufficient.

I make this statement that the reputation of a great general and brave man, under who I is great giants.

D. W. WHITTLE, Capt. 72d III. Infanty.

General Howard."

through for the care of the ca