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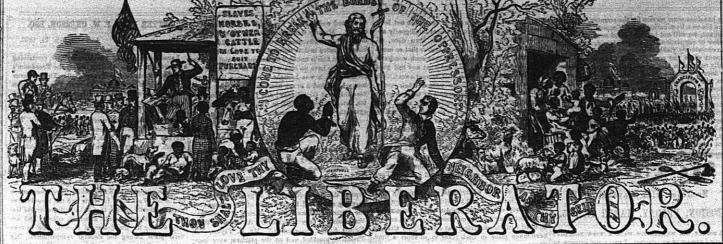
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at ten cents per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for The Agents of the American, Mas

nia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are grized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. satherized to receive successful and the Financial of The following gentlemen constitute the Financial committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the WESDELL PHILLIPS, EDNUND QUINCY, ED paper, Inc. Dackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 12.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



is be a war of furnation or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to er-y on the war, and wurs carray it ow, according to the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile arraises are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. —J. Q. Anaws. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

ipal institutions, and SLAVERY ARMOVE The mod that, under that date of things, so far from it has that the States where shavey exists have the emanagement of the subject, not only the Passar Fish University States, but the Convarions or rise HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. — From the that the six rehedding States become the theatre of

takes, for the time, the place of all munic-

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

WHOLE NO. 1781.

# Selections.

### MR. GARRISON.

MK. GARRISON.

The statement has been made that Mr. Garrison intends to stop the publication of the Liberator at the close of the present year, because he believes that, slavery being substantially broken down, the red for which it was established and has been published accomplished, and there is no furt her occasion is appearance. We know not how much ruth there is in the statement, or whether, if it be not, the motives of Mr. Garrison are correctly irea; but it is the truth that Mr. Garrison has see his work, and so well, too, that no other merican can be named as his equal in success, where is associated with the names of almost all ireal Americans whose public career began in sentury. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Van Buren, s. Fillbore, Douglas, and many more, all broke is no the political course, and failed to win the emisent Americans where we was the senture. Cas, Filipore, Douglas, and many more, all broke down on the political course, and failed to win the political course, and failed to win the price for which they panted, and labored, and smed. They had their share of worldly success, each of them, but they failed to win the great object of their hopes, either wholly or in part. Not so fit, Garison. The end at which he aimed, though a far more difficult one to obtain than their's, and aparently unapproachable, has been gained, and the rictory he has won has changed the destiny of the American nation. Even those who most regret thereof is to be bad, will not venture to denythat he has been done, which, but five years since, it would have been demed proof of a man's insanity had he placed it in the just of possible things.

degred proof of a man's insanity had he placed it in the lot of possible things.

Mr. Garrison's labors in the anti-slavery cause due from a very carly period of his life': and already he was known as a strong writer in behalf of enacigation when he began the publication of The Liberator, at the beginning of 1881. At that time, there was but little sympathy with the slave in any part of the United States. At the North, slavery was not liked, but the people had no wish to "meddle with it," and quite as little wish the be reminded of their sin in upholding it, and in maintaining the densetic slave-trade, which was even more odious that he African slave-trade, inasmuch as those who carried on the latter did not celebrate the Fourth of Jaly, or annually and solemnly declare their belief ramed on the latter did not celebrate the Fourth of Jah, or annually and solemmly declare their belief a he natural equality of mankind. We had deduced the African slave-trade to be piracy; and as replied the domestic trade in slaves, and would have haged as pirates any body of men who should are sized one of our slave craft on the high seas, as the was sailing (say) from Norfolk to New Olcans, it followed that we did in fact aid hypochy to piracy in our own practice. These things he country did not wish to hear mentioned, because to people likes to be reminded of its disregard of principle. Then the interests of the country were supposed to be indissolubly connected with the existing order of things, and to disturb slavery was to enterpo one of those social and political contests fear of becauser of which has led some of the most enterpolic them to be accurrence of which has led some of the most enterpolic them to be accurrence or which has led some of the most enterpolic them to the surface of which has led some of the most enterpolic three was the Red Spectre. Socialism did to more alarm the "respectable classes" of Europe has the discussion of slavery, alarmed, the "respect. pectable classes " of Europe rery alarmed the " respect. When Mr. Garrison begar showed almost as much o Boston, he showed almost as much of Martin Luther displayed when he de

onced the Papacy. The first effect of Mr. Garrison's action was to

the hest effect of Mr. Garrison's action was be de-be him in great danger. Not only was be de-need here, as an agitator and an incendiary, but ice was placed on his head by Southern "fanat-and the Georgia Legislature offered a large re-d for his arrest and conviction. He was threatapice was placed on his head of Southern Tanas, and the Goorgia Legislature offered a large reward for his arrest and conviction. He was threated with assasination, and the suppression of his issual was eagerly sought. Socially he was a Parah. But nothing that could be done availed to col his zeal or lessen his labors. At last, the mob spirit was evoked, under the patronage of "gentlemen of property and standing,"—and it is only when mobs are thus called into being, and thus led, that hey are systematically dangerous. Mobs were harled against the abolitionists in many places, and hey were peculiarly strong and savage in the city of New York. One of the chief leaders of the respectable rabble being a famous whig editor,—he adratted from the democrats, who said the United Sates Bank had bought him with a price,—and now he bolds ane of the most respectatible of diplomatic poist onder the Lincoln government, so much has the world changed. In Boston, the respectabilities mobbed antislavery women, and Mr. Garrison was arred from that lynching process twhich settles so many controversies, only by being committed to prismo as an incendiary. The contempt that was felt for him, mingled though it was with red hot wrath, hel actific been expressed by Mr. H. G. Otis, then our Mayor, in world that read strangely enough by learlid jobs that congertors the selection of the sel ast earlier been expressed by Mr. H. G. Otis, then are Mayor, in words that read strangely enough by the larid light that comes from the flames of the sections was. It was toward the close of 1835, that the mob got the upper hand here, and Mr. Garrison had to leave the city for a short time. He did not, lowerer, internit his labors, but pursued them a determinedly as ever. Gradually the anti-slavery seniment gained ground, and began to influence the scien of political parties, though Mr. Garrison and the abolitionists proper, as a rule, were always opposed to political parties, though Mr. Garrison and he sholitionists proper, as a rule, were always opposed to political parties, though Mr. Garrison and he selfitten action. The Liberty Party was the legitimate effect of the Abolition movement, which seed its origin to Mr. Garrison. That "Party," slough it cast but a small vote in 1840, was able, in 1841, to determine the event of the Presidential dection. It then threw about 50,000 votes, and though of these were cast in New York, taken from the whig party, to insure the State's electoral vote fa Mr. Polk, whereby Mr. Clay was defeated. This vas the first clear political effect of Mr. Garrison is abors. In 1848, the Free Soil Party came into tistence, and its action was sufficient to decide the most of the Presidential conflict of that year. It was the first clear political effect of Mr. Garrison falvery-extension in full force, which could not have happened had not the labors of the abolitionists owed they ower to act on the public mind to the exercions of Mr. Garrison. In 1852, the Free Soil Party falver of the public mind to some sense of its duties in relation to slavery; and the abolitionists owed the public mind to the exercions of Mr. Garrison. In 1852, the Free Soil Party falver of the contrast of the contrast of the public mind to the exercions of Mr. Garrison. In 1852, the Free Soil Party falver of the contrast of the contrast of the contrast of the public mind to the exercions of Mr. Garrison. In 1852, earlier been expressed by Mr. H. G. Otis, then Mayor, in words that read strangely enough by larid light that comes from the flames of the se-

eleven States, casting 118 electoral votes, chosen by upward of 1,300,000 voters. In 1860, the Republic of wisdom and moral power, is that fast force and displicant, how full upward of 1,300,000 voters. In 1860, the Republic of wisdom and moral power, is that fast force are dispared to the cast of the cas world as he desired it should be moved.—and what he could not get for himself, nor any of his friends procure for him, was, to the astonishment of mankind, furnished by the slaveholders themselves. But this detracts nothing from Mr. Garrison's merit. All men who have broadly influenced affairs and controlled events have been favored by circumstances, or they never would have been heard of. Had not circumstances, often apparently of a disastrous nature, favored Cromwell, the great Protector would have remained as unknown as any "village Hamp-

not circumstances, often apparently of a disastrous nature, favored Cromwell, the great Protector would have remained as unknown as any "village Hampden" whose fame never got beyond his village. Had not circumstances favored their exhibition, the world never would heard of the virtues and talents of Washington. The very name of Napoleon would have remained unknown had the French Revolution been postponed for twenty years. Andrew Jackson would have been remembered only as a good fighter of Indians, had the English directed their last invasion of America to some point distant from the Southwest. Great men are those who have so acted, or possess such talents, as make those circumstances their slaves which are common men's masters. To the small list of such men Mr. Garrison belongs, and his place on it is a high one.

Mr. Garrison bears well the honors which he has won well. Men who have called him a fanatic, honestly believing him to be one, are surprised to find that, though firm as ever, he is moderate, and that he makes the fullest allowance for the difficulties of practical statesmanship. He does not ascarifice principle to expediency, but he sees that slavery is doomed to rapid extinction, because the is satisfied. The end he so long labored to bring about is in course of perfect accomplishment, and he is too well pleased with what is passing to waste his time and his words in making waspish remarks on the manper of proceeding, or in censuring the actions of men who are striving as rapidly as possible to execute that sentence of death which has been pronouced against slavery. He vigorously supports the federal government, because he sees that it is fighting against slavery, as formerly he vigorously opposed it, because it fought for slavery. His position is as honorable as his conduct is honest and consistent, and one great things, and who has gained a great place in listory.—Boston Traveller.

## LETTER FROM MRS. L. M. CHILD.

WAYLAND, March 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the Independent:
Your letter, my highly appreciated young friend, did not reach me until I saw it in the Liberator. I did not see any of the Committee till the evening of the anniversary, and, amid the crowd and hurry, various letters addressed to me passed into other bands, and were sent to the printing office.

I have followed you with lively interest in your most settle for West and have been projuged in

ciuded from voting on account of his complexion. In the second place, the establishment of reading and writing as the only criterion will be a powerful impulse to the acquisition of knowledge. In the third place, it will be the most effectual, if not the only, way to deprive pro-slavery voters of dangerous power. In the fourth place, we need the votes of all our native-born citizens to balance the masses of foreign population. For twenty-five years past, I have maintained that no man ought to be allowed to vote unless he knew how to read and write. There is nothing arbitrary or tyrannical in this restriction, for the qualification is one which every man can acquire; and obviously it is a safequard to our institutions, that men who are entrusted with power to vote them down should first have the means of obtaining information concerning them. We have had severe and salutary experience on this point; for it was a mass of ignorance, wielded by artiful and unprincipled politicians, themselves wielded by the slaveholding oligarchy, which came so near overthrowing our free institutions; so near, that only by this bloody strife could they be rescued from destruction.

It seems as if the end of this physical warfare was rapidly approaching; but we must all remember that the cessation of military hostilities is but the beginning of the great moral work that is to be accomplished. The disappointed and malignant slaveholders will doubtless enact the part of Cain, as they did in Jamaica. They will do all they possibly can to discourage and harass the emancipated laborers. They will exert all their power and all their cunning to make the system of free labor work badly, and then they will ery extlingly, "Behold the effects of emancipation!" Mattie Griffith, who is now in Georgetown, D. C., writes to me that the colored people are shamefully treated by their former owners. It is well that the anti-slavery societies should disband as soon as their work is completed; but they ought to roorganize as protection societies. The ne

lead him into snares. And this pro-slavery devil, after he has come out, with such terrible rending and tearing, will assume all manner of Protean shapes for mischief. He will squal like a toad, twist like a snake, and coo like a dove.

Fortunately, Charles Sumner carries Ithuriel's spear, and will detect him in all disguises. Beyond all statesmen in this country, or any other, I honor Charles Sumner. His intellectual ability, great as it is, constitutes his smallest claim to our respect and admiration. The wonderful clearness of his moral perceptions is what I mainly reverence in his character. He sees truth in the sunlight of conscience, and steers toward it in as straight a line as the bee goes to her hive. He had no need of learning that "a straight line is the shortest in morals, as in mathematics," for he was born with an intuitive perception of it. Men call this fearless reliance upon principles a want of statesmanship; but it is, in fact, the highest statesmanship; a kind that would render diplomacy as useless as a dark lantern in the day-time. I think Charles Sumner is fully appreciated only by his enemies. They show their estimate of his power by the intensity of their hatred. How ably, how perseveringly, he has worked for freedom during the fourteen years he has been in the Senate I Coaxed, threatened, abused, ridiculed, half-assassinated, he has never deviated from his straightforward, manly course; though he has many times been but feebly has never deviated from his straightforward, mani-course; though be has many times been but feebl-sustained by political friends, and unjustly censures by radical abolitionists. Some say be hates slave holders on account of the cruel outrage they per petrated upon him. That he hates slavery with un

sustained by political friends, and unjustly censured by radical abolitionists. Some say he hates slave-holders on account of the crael outrage they perpetrated upon him. That he hates slavery with unmitigated hatred is doubtless true; but that it is the institution, not the men, is evident from his plea for humane treatment toward those who become our prisoners. I expected such utterance from Charles Sumner, and no good that I ever expected of him has failed to come. Even Butler, of South Carolina, could not help saying, a short time before he died, "I respect Charles Sumner"; adding, in characteristic Southern style, "and he is a devil of a scholar." You see that the steps of the auction-block in Charleston have been brought to Boston for exhibition. It is not inappropriate; for many of our politicians have been sold in the auctions of the South. I wish they had brought the block itself. It would be a most appropriate pedestal for Daniel Webster's statue; which looks, by the way, very much like an ill-dressed negro.

How impressive is that portion of the President's inaugural, where he says that every drop of blood drawn by the lash has been repaid by drops drawn by the sword! During the progress of the war, I have often been struck with the fact, that the same measure we have meted out has been measured untous. The poor slaves had their children shot down, whipped to death, and torn from them to die afaroff, and we heard of it with languid indifference, or had no excerations to bestow, except upon those who told of such deeds. They died by slow starvation, and we heeded it not. They were torn by bloothounds, and we would not believe that Southern gentlemen could train ferocious brutes for such a purpose. And lo! we learn it all now, in the terrible school of experience. Slavery tears our children from us, to die far away from us; she starves them to skeletons; she tracks their flight with ferce bloodhounds. And, to complete the lesson, the poor, abused negro, whom we have helped to abuse, hides them, and fee

L. MARIA CHILD.

CELEBRATION OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Yesterday evening. a large party assembled as the Trevelyan Temperance Hotel, at the invitation of the executive of the Union and Emancipation fociety, to "celebrate the passing of the anti-sla-ery amendment of the United States Constitution." An elegant tea was provided in the restaurant of the hotel, which was beautifully decorated with the hotel, which was beautifully decorated, with flowers and plants. Mr. F. Tayler (vice president) presided, and there were also present Mr. S. Pope, Mr. J. H. Estcourt, Mr. J. Galloway, the Rev. T. C. Lee Corneller.

il son, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. W. Morris, Mr. A. E. Eccles, Mr. J. H. Barker, Mr. H. Morgan, Mr. E. Holoson, &c., and a large number of ladies.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with applause, congratulated the meeting upon the occasion which had called them together, which was the second anniversary of the formation of the Union and Emaniversary of the formation of the Union and Emansie in this country which sympathized with the Souther of the property of the grant of the middle chases. At that is the eyes of the people of this country, that a strong proslavery feeling pervaded the ruling classes, and a large proportion of the middle classes. At that ginnture, the Union and Emancipation Society stepped in for the purpose of spreading sound information as to the real cause of the rebellion, and the points really at issue between the North and South. Since then, three hundred meetings had been held. Since then, three hundred meetings had been held. Since then, three hundred meetings had been held. Since then, three hundred meetings had been held as a large share in producing the place in public feeling during the past two years, and the association whose anniversary they were celebrating had had a large share in producing the alteration. (Applause.) The attitude of the population of this district, through the period of distress, showed how true they had been to their principles, by refusing to be coased or cajoled into the expression of a sympathy with the South. One of the local papers (The Examiner and Times)—which, upon almost all subjects, was in the very vanguard of Liberalism, but which, unfortunately, upon this particular question, had some peculiar didosyneracies difficult to explain—in a discussion, a few weeks and the area of the propersion of the propersion of State rights. He (Mr. Taylor) was not going to discuss the doctrine of State rights; suffice it to say, there was no considerable party in the United States that had ever understoned the doctrine, when it was properly undersiderable and the sufficien of State rights, some at to say, there was no siderable party in the United States that had questioned the doctrine, when it was properly u stood; and it was equally true there was no party in the United States that had ever draw inference from it of the right of secession. O

no grea

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

applause.)
Mr. Barker, one of the honorary secretaries read a report, of which we make extracts:— Mr. Barker, one of the honorary secretaries read a report, of which we make extracts:—

"Since 1883, upwards of three hundred public meetings have been held, besides one hundred and forty other meetings for general and special business; and about 506,000 documents, tracts, pamphlets, and books have been published and circulated throughout he kingdom. The strength of the parent society has been consolidated by the formation of about fifty auxiliary societies, which the executive have fourth sources of much satisfaction, mabbling them to come into close contact with the surrounding districts, of which the auxiliaries formed the centres, and being also the best means whereby the works of the association could be distributed, correspondence maintained, and the general utility of its segencies promoted. The executive have the satisfaction of stating that the efforts of certain members in both Houses of Parliament to obtain from this country a recognition or intervention on behalf of the sisveholders proposed empire have signally failed, and they believe that the many memorials presented by them against such propositions have had some share in effecting such results. The Executive cannot but appreciate the friendly manner in which Anglo-American questions in the critical times of the rebellion have been discussed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl Russell, and the United States minister, the Honorable Charles Francis Adams; and they feel it a duty to express the opinion, that the firm but conciliatory mode by which the United States legation has fulfilled its difficult and important mission, together with the high character of the minister, and the personal esteem entertained towards himself and his efficient secretary lave mainly contributed to that amilty between the two mations which happily is now so well aud firmly estab. tertained towards himself and his efficient secretary have mainly contributed to that milty between the two nations which happily is now so well and firmly established. The executive have presented congratulatory addresses to the American people through their President, Abraham Lincolu, on the great triumph they achieved on the 8th of November, when they declared the nation should live and the péople should be free; also, on several other occasions, when the event justified the executive in speaking to them on your behalf. An address was also presented to General Garibaldi, as a true friend to liberty, who in response thereto, expressed his emphatic approval of and sympathy with the objects this association sought on accomplish. In conclusion, the executive desire to make a special recognition of the munificent donations of pamphlets, &c., by their president, Thomas Bailey Potter, Esq., for which, in addition to his large subscription, they record their thanks, and trust that he will continue to fill his honorable position until the labors of the executive cesse to be required.

Mr. J. H. Estcourt moved the following resolu-

Mr. J. H. ESTCOURT moved the following resolu

guring the last century, as regarded its bearing upon the present or upon the future of the world's history. This amendment would give liberty not only to four millions of black men, but to thirty millions of white men, upon the American continent. Royalty had left us legacies, few of which had been at all beneficial to the community to whom they had been left. One of these legacies was the American slave system. Queen Elizabeth was part proprietor of the first slave-ship ever manned by an English crew to carry slaves from Africa to America. That kind of thing was continued by the notorious Charles II. and James II., and the latter, while Duke of York, was the head of a cumpany trading to America with African slaves. the notorious Charles II. and James II., and the latter, while Duke of York, was the head of a company trading to America with African slaves. Now we were going to throw back into the great past, to mingle with the dust of the royalty that bestowed it upon England and America and the world, the accursed crime of slavery, for the perpetuation of which we had been for so many years heaping upon the Americans scorn and contumely. (Applause.) When the republic was formed, it was thought by some that in process of time, slavery would die out; but it was found that as scon as an evil began to be a paying evil, it became a seeming good, (laughter;) and in our own enlightened times, a further step was reached—it had become a divine and benign institution, had sought the protection of the law, had obtained increased territorial area by compromise, by war, and by purchase; and in 1860, it demanded of the American people that this "divine institution" should be nationalized. (Applause.) The people of the free States had endured that slave power long enough; they had been groaning under its yoke; and so refused the demand. (Applause.)

After a warm tribute to the efforts of William

under its yoke; and so refused the demand. (Ap-plause.)

After a warm tribute to the efforts of William Lloyd Garrison, which was loudly applauded, the speaker described the history of the abolition move-ment in America, until 1864, when he said the peo-ple took their stand for union and emancipation. The rainbow which stretched from the Pacific to the Atlantic before: the rebellion, and that had been clouded out from the visions of thousands during the

constitutional struggles, since the Bill of Rights in the Revolution of 1688. Our Reform Bill, anti-slavery movements, and Catholic emancipation were as nothing compared to it. Wiped out, entirely, for ever wiped out from the American escutcheon, was the stain which had hitherto disfigured it. Whether the South were sympathized with or execrated, the right term to apply to the proceedings of the South must necessarily be rebellion. (Applause.) But this was: a question entirely distinct from the question whether the cause of the quarrel was just. Out of the war undertaken for the restoration of the Union had grown gradually another question, which had ripened into the glorious development the meeting was celebrating. Now, there was a complete answer to all the insinuations that had been made from time to time. Now, it could be no longer charged against the American government, that they would to that in hostility to the States in rebellion which they would not do for themselves; that they would confiscate property in the South they would respect at home; and that they would give to the world an appearance and semblance of philanthropy, instead of its reality and substance. Now, proceeding under constitutional forms (the Houses of Congress having adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery throughout the United States,) the question stood no longer as a war measure, but as an act of the Constitution rendering slavery in possible in the territory over which government had sway. (Applause). The result must be that

prohibiting slavery throughout the United States,) the question stood no longer as a war measure, but as an act of the Constitution rendering slavery impossible in the territory over which government had sway. (Applause.) The result must be that union would be restored, but it never could be the Union wis it was. It never could be the Union with slavery. The danger which all along had secretly formented many Northern sympathizers in England, had been a fear lest the South succumbing, some compromies should be effected by which the Union might be established, with the curse of slavery attaching to it. But, thank God, under this constitutional amendment, no such compromise was now possible. (Loud applause.) The Union must be restored. Anybody who could judge passing events, and who could estimate military successes without looking through the spectacles of his own prejudices, and imagining things were as he wished them to be, must see perfectly well that before long final successmust of necessity crown the efforts of the Federal arms. (Loud applause.) It therefore was of the most vital importance, not merely to the American people, but to the people of Europe at large, that the upholders of the Northern cause here should rejoice, and sustain, and thankfully acknowledge the efforts of the American politicians who had brought about this great and lasting triumph. (Applause.) It was a complete and absolute answer to that filmsy pretext made by those who secretly sympathized with the Southern policy, that after all, the Northerners, and that although the Southerners had slaver, they treated the negro better than the Northerners, and that although the Southerners had slaver, they treated the negro better than the Northerners, and that although the Southerners had slaver, by treated the negro better than the Northerners, and that although the Southerners had slaver, politically, it hated the negro personally more. All that kind of stuff was now answered. (Applause.) It was something to find a black lawyer admitted to p ad to pay for these advantages but, looking at the glorious results, one could almos believe that no price could be too great to pay. And just as upon our own battle fields in this country the believe that no price could be too great to pay. And just as upon our own battle-fields in this country the way farer saw the smiling crops of golden grain, and knew nothing of the terrible history of the past excepting as it might be revealed by the records which the ploughshare turned up in the pursuit of industry, just so let us hope, that from the blood-stained fields of America might spring up a rich harvest of freedom and liberty to the whole human race, without distinction of country, creed, or color. (Loud applause.)

The resolution having been supported by Mr. Mackie, of Washington, was carried unanimously. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. E. Hooson, seconded by Mr. Emmot, supported by Mr. J. C. Edwards and Mr. Barber, and carried unanimously:—

unanimously:—

That this meeting affectionately and fraternally congratulates the colored people of America on the progress of emancipation. Since the election of Abram Lincoln, more especially since the proclamation of January 1st, 1863, fully believing that the amend ment of the American Constitution will not only lift their long oppressed and despised race from a condition of chattlehood, but will altimately confer upon them all the rights, privileges and blessings of social freedom and political equality.

The chair having been taken by Mr. T. R. Wil-kinson, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Tayler for presiding, and for his continued services in connection with the Society; and the compliment having been duly acknowledged, the processings were brought to a close.—Manchetter Examiner and

EF Queer, isn't it, how sometimes things work in the world. John Brown's daughter is now keep-ing a school for negro children in the old mansion of Henry A. Wise, in Virginia.

## A GOOD WORD FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I hope you will find space for the following extract from a speech made on the 24th of January by the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M. P., at Ashon-under-Lyne. Mr. Gibson is a member of the English government and President of the Board of Trade, so that your readers will see we have at least one friend at court. Our community has too little opportunity to know that we have some sincere and induential English friends; few; it is true, but all the more deserving of our gratitude. Mr. Baxter, M. P., and Mr. Forster, M. P., have lately made able defence of our Northern cause before their constituents, and as all true patriots must desire to allay the growing irritation between the countries, and proents, and as all true patriots must desire to allay the growing irritation between the countries, and promote the chances of final better understanding, I have hoped that you would be able, as you are always ready, to spread that knowledge of the trut which will be the best guaranty of a lasting peace, by printing Mr. Gibson's expression of sympathy, and his recognition of the injustice we have suffered at his countrymen's hands.

I am, &c.,

A. Subscriber.

I was always astonished at the confidence with which many asserted that the Union was irrevoca-bly gone—that America was rent in twain; and I was surprised at those who prejudged the question was surprised at those who prejudged the question as to the power of the government of the United States to resist the great rebellion. I cannot see myself that the Southern Confederacy, who undertook by force of arms to cut assume the American Republic—who undertook by force of arms to correct the government of the United States—should be established, and have slavery as its fundamental basis. (Cheers.) They wish to establish a new editice, of which slavery is to be the chief corner-stone. (Hear, hear.) I could not, as I have stated before, feel much sympathy for such a cause. (Hear, hear.) I feel naturally strong sympathy for nations struggling for independence—trying by, sometimes, even violent means to overthrow despotism and tyranny; feel much sympathy for suon a cause. (mear, mear.) I feel naturally strong sympathy for nations struggling for independence—trying by, sometimes, even violent means to overthrow despoisin and tyranny; but the case here is entirely different. It was the case of a number of partners in a common firm, who separated from the rest in a violent manner and without cause, and for the purpose of establishing principles which ought never to have been promulgated. The struggle between the South and the North is really a struggle between slavery and freedom. (Cheers.) And I cannot see myself that this confederacy has at present shown signs of being able to establish upon permanent foundations the empire which it has shadowed forth to the world. What is the present situation? The Border States, which formed at first a part of the territory claimed by the confederacy, are all gone. All the debatable territory in which it was a question whether there was an inclination to the South or to the North is under the control of the United States government. In point of fact, now, this great conflict seems to be sustained mainly by three States on the Eastern shore, viz., North and South Carolina, and a part of Virginia. (A voice: "They will be gone soon.")

I was told by a person who long resided in the United States, at the very commencement of this war, "Don't venture upon prediction—(hear, hear)—don't be a prophet in this matter. Neither you nor I can tell the result of this great conflict." And, therefore, though I am merely recting what I believe to be the lacts, and what I have gleaned from the information that has reached us, skill I am not venturing, even now, to make a preflection; and I

lieve to be the facts, and what I have gleaned from the information that has reached us, still I am not venturing, even now, to make a prediction; and I am here to say that her Majesty's government are disposed now, as they have ever been, to preserve a strict and impartial neutrality. (Cheers.) There are those in this country who would stir up ill feelings between England and the United States, also, who would stir up, no doubt, ill feelings towards England. There are always these disturbing elements in all countries, but I am quite sure that the government of England have no other desire but to act towards the government of the United States.

course of the civil war. But on our side it must be remembered that the government has used all the means in its power to prevent these evasions of the law, and to discover the men who are so unparticite as under these circumstances to endeavor to escape from and evade the law. It is the purpose of the foreign enlistment act to present this; because it is not to be expected that patriotic Englishmen are to endeavor or be willing to break the spirit of the law, and feel satisfied if they have contrived to keep within its letter and technicalities. (Applause.) If you build a ship in Liverpool, and send on arms from another port, and crew from another port, and all the three may meet in some place out of the United Kingdom—seeing that the whole transaction took place by prearrangement within the United Kingdom—seeing that the whole transaction took place by prearrangement within the United Kingdom, and that there was an unlawful object pervading the whole of these transactions, I say that of-

place by prearrangement within the United Kingdom, and that there was an unlawful object pervading the whole of these transactions, I say that offence was as great as if the ship had sailed in all its parts from the port of Liverpool. (Cheers.)

I am only sorry that these unfortunate questions should have arisen. I am quite certain of this, that if England were at war with some foreign nation which had succeeded in carrying on an effective blockade of our ports, if there should tally forth from some neutral country cruisers to burn and destroy vessels on the high seas, I know what the feding of this country would be. I know what the urgent remonstrances of this country would be, and therefore I call upon every just and right-minded man to consider the fair and just irritation which the conduct of these cruisers has caused in America. I trust that when this war concludes, there will be relations of permanent friendship establabed between the United States and England. (Hear, bear.) We are natural allies. Our principles are nearer to each other than the principles of any other two countries. (Applause.) We are both in the van of liberty. If you look to the material interests of England and the material interests of England and the material interests of the United States, it is impossible to conceive of any greater disaster in the world's history than this, that the relations between these two countries should be

ed cheers.)
Mr. W. E. Whitchewn asked Mr. Gibson whether if the South undertook to abolish slavery he would acknowledge the confederacy?
Mr. Gibson declined to answer a mere supposition, and said it would be time enough to deal with the question when the South had determined to abolish slavery. [Loud cheers.]

#### SPEECH OF SENATOR SPRAGUE, ON THE BILL TO ESTABLISH A FREEDMAN'S BU-REAU.

I sm opposed to this measure if I can procure for the colored man the elective franchise. When a man can vote, he needs no special legislation in his behalf. The Freedmen's Department, as proposed with the major discussion, uncoupled with the behalf. The Freedmen s Department of the by the bill under discussion, uncoupled wit rights and privileges of freemen for the colored in my opinion will illustrate history in the style the Indian Bureau illustrates the beginning an of the Indian. Sir, I am for perpetuating all

"What a plece of work is man! How noble in rea-son! How infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how express and admirable! In action, how like an angel! In apprehension, how like a god!"

singel', In apprehension, how like a god'!"

Sir, I am for all races of men. I do not believe that it is necessary, to secure the prosperity of one race, that another should be destroyed. I fear that the bill under discussion will destroy the negro race in this country. I know that its advocates have no such desire. Gentlemen desire to do the best that can be done for this unfortunate race. But, Mr. President, compromises of principle here, as everywhere, are dangerous. There is no necessity to compromise this question at this time. Those who advocate this bill upon humane principles should insist upon giving to this race the rights of freemen, and should never—no; never—accept anything less. Those who advocate the bill upon political theories of true loyalty, in the South, the colored men, should be placed inside of a bureau to be cheated by the mercenary, or driven from the soil by their old masters, their most deadly enemies in all conditions except that of slavery.

If sir, Leannot obtain for freemen the privileges. ept that of slavery.

If, sir, I cannot obtain for freemen the privileges

If, sir, I cannot obtain for freemen the privileges of such, I still give my vote for the proposition, but I must give it under protest. I give it, believing that the death I inflict is one that is prolonged instead of instantaneous—slow torture—by voting for the proposition, ending in death, instead of instantaneous death without this bill—results that will alecur by refusing to be just. I desire that who advocate this bill will stop here, and spend

ways occur by refusing to be just. I desire that those who advocate this bill will stop here, and spend their time and talent in dymading for the negro race all the rights and privileges of freedom. Do this and no Freedmen's Bureau is at all necessary.

To be technical, I object to the bill because it creates a Department. I desire that that feature shall be changed; and I hope that my suggestions will influence those who have charge of this bill. The Constitution of the United States permits the President of the United States to obtain, upon all questions that he may desire, opinions from the heads of Departments. You here constitute a Department of this Government, and make the head of that Department a Cabinet officer. You have one Department of Agriculture; and Senators have undoubtedly been impressed with the idea from the head of that Department of the Government of his becoming a part of the Government of his becoming one of the Cabinet. It will not be long before the head of that Peresident. I object, therefore, to the increase of Departments, upon the ground that we have Cabinet ministers sufficient to carry on the work and business of this Government.

Having made my point here in the beginning of this bill, I desire to go a step further than I am warranted. I desire to make two points: first, that the results of the present war, to be made valuable, require that those who have aided in our success should reap all the rewards of that success. No State must again be admitted into the Union that does not agree to protect those who have defended the dag, and have been loyal to the Union; because,

does not agree to protect those who have defended the flag, and have been loyal to the Union; because, under the amnesty proclamation, as soon as peace is declared, the rebels will resume their original power. declared, the rebels will resume their original power, and crush out the Union loyal men, white and black, who have been opposed to them. The only safety to the Government is, that all men who have been who have been opposed to them. The only safety to the Government is, that all men who have been loyed shall have all the protection of the Union Government, and all the rights of freemen. The governments of the States in rebellion have been destroyed. There is only the record left—a record leginning in consistational fealty, and ending in treason to the Government and solemn obligations. The amnesty proclamation requires conditions for the individual to become a citizen. All I desire is that, in admitting these States into the Electoral College, the conditions are that the State governments shall have existence only through the admitted right of the negro to a part in those governments, as being the most loyal element therein. The soldier must be protected, whether he be white or black; and because he is not able to protect himself, because all the money and privileges and influence of the world are against him, I desire his advancement and his protection.

I object to this bill because I feel that the interes both of the colored and white men will be prejudiced by influence. Let us refuse admittance to every rebel State, unless the privilege of the elective fran-chise is granted to the colored man. I believe the permanency of this Government depends war, have no safety and security without it.
therefore opposed to this bill, because I fear
object desired by the honorable Senator from sachusetts will not be obtained by the bill; and I hope it will be postponed.

## THE INAUGURATION-PUBLIC MORALS.

The readers of the leading journals, during the last week, have not failed to notice the singular uniformity of their criticisms upon the events of the late inauguration. Many of them assumed the truth of the fictions of the New York Herald, and of other illuminated reports written under the influence of

the fictions of the New York Herald, and of other illuminated reports written under the influence of caultant political hostility. Sharing in the griefs which the alleged public dishonor of that day excited, no upright journal ventured to withstand the tide of exaggerated and unjust criticism. It seems right, before the event is wholly removed from the public capsideration, to enter a protest against the prevailing spirit with which it has been discussed.

In the first place, there are no words adequate to express a proper detestation of that partisanship which could seize upon the transient infirmity of a public officer for purposes of political capital. It is less pardonable than any personal vice, because it is vindicitive, and aims to destroy all confidence in the integrity of public men. It is worse than any manifestation of private malice, because it affects public interests, and touches the foundations of public trust. The journals most scalous in this kind of warfare, have not attempted to conceal the baseness of their

interests, and touches the foundations of public trust. The journals most zealous in this kind of warfare, have not attempted to conceal the baseness of their motives, nor the conspicuous hypocrisy with which it is accompanied. Agravated offences by eminent men of their own political faith, continued through a long series of years, have never broken their silence or disturbed their rest. During the administration of Mr. Buchanan, they saw at least one foreign minister disabled by habitual intemperance during the greater part of his official term; but they made no alarm. During the last session of Congress, they were familiar with conspicuous and repeated instances of intoxication of democratic senators, in regard to which they preserved a kind and discreet silence. High officers in the army and in the navy have been betrayed by the same infirmit; but the instance is not on record where these swift censors of the vice president have ever arraigned a democratic officer for the shame be has inflicted upon public virtue, or for the danger and dishonor he has brought to the public service. Yet these gophers of our politics serize upon the offence of Mr. Johnson with exultation, repeat the story day after day with new exaggerations to which they give the coloring and effect of truth, and thus at once gratify political animosity and wound a good cause, whose armor has hitherto been proof against all their devices.

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THAT MRIDEA REPAIR THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, NOR SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS. IF THE PEOPLE SHOULD, BY WHATEVE MODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO BE THE INSTRUMENT TO PERFORM IT.

A BRAHAM LINCOLN.

#### OUR ANTI-SLAVERY CAREER-THE LIB-ERATOR.

DEAR MR. GARRISON—Will you oblige me, and waive whatever hesitancy you may feel on account of the personal allusions contained in it, by copying into the Liberator the following article from the Boston Tracviller, concerning the noble cause in which you have been so long engaged, and your relations to it?—especially because I am desirous of knowing, as I think many others are, from your own pen, whether the rumor is correct, that you are contemplating a the rumor is con

REMARKS. The article from the Traveller, refer red to above, may be found on our first page. It is marked not only for its candor, fairness and good-will, but by a personal appreciation of our labors as gener ous as it is beyond our deserts. Certainly, we have had a long and severe struggle with the powers of darkness, and been sorely tried and tempted in every manner until Heaven has vouchsafed glorious victory; but we have been only one of many without whose co-operation we could have effected little or nothing, and who, if in some instances less conspicuous in the field of conflict, have labored at least as unremittedly, as courageously, as successfully as ourselves. Neither they nor we deserve any praise or consideration beyond what is fairly merited by those who are "among the faithless faithful found," who refuse to go with the multitude to do evil, whose universal humanity are beyond impeachment, and who have disinterestedly sought to "deliver him that is oppressed out of the hand of the spoiler." It gives us an unspeakable joy that we are no longer an isolated body, but united with the great mass of our countrymen in declaring that the execrable system of slavery ought to be at once and forever abolished.

It is true that we have concluded to discontinue the

Liberator at the close of the present year, which will complete its THIRTY-PIFTH volume. As we con menced its publication for the express purpose of ef-fecting the extinction of slavery, and as that sublime event has been consummated by a constitutional decree of the nation, so that henceforth no slave is to be held within the domains of the American Un seems to us historically fitting that the Liberator should simply cover the whole period of the struggle, and terminate with it. Unless, therefore, something should occur beyond our present belief or anticipation to make it necessary to change our decision, we shall not prolong the existence of the paper beyond this cted our General YEAR OF JUBILEE; and have instru

Agent to take no subscription for a longer period.

This is not the occasion for us to say all that such conclusion naturally suggests. Let it be deferredtill the time is at hand. On many accounts, we shall regret to discontinue a paper which has cost us so much of trial and flery persecution, experienced so many vicissitudes, wrought out such results, afforded its support such pure-minded and noble spirits, and absorbed the larger portion of our earthly life. But this will not necessarily sunder our conn tion with the press, nor prevent our publishing anothe journal, under a new title, and for other reformatory Whether we shall retire altogether, o commence anew in the manner suggested, we leave it for Divine Providence to determine. If nearly forty years of editorial service (begun when we were only twenty years of age) have made it "a second na ture," and if we should feel out of our element di vorced from that service, still, with advancing years, we confess that, "though the spirit is willing, th flesh is weak;" and that something of repose and se clusion is coveted by us, in order to recuperate both espoused when all was dark and desperate, and the whole weight of the nation was brought to crush us -in whose behalf we have perilled all that is dear to chains are now happily broken, whose reproach is fas passing away, and whose tuture is now ous promise—imagine, for one moment, that we shall ever grow weary in maintaining their rights, or consent to any abatement of their claims to "liberty equality, fraternity." We have always made, ntinue to make, their case our own. It was not on account of their complexion that we gave then our sympathy and advocacy, but because they were members of one great human family, endowed by their Creator with the same attributes and prerogatives, and destined to the same immortality as all other races : and, therefore, their enslave struck at the liberties of mankind. We claimed for them, at the outset, all of justice and fair-dealing; and we have never since claimed anything less. It noc-er—black or white—assumes to exceed us in this par er—black or white—assumes to exceed us in this par ticular is guilty of effrontery and deception. We have never sought their approbation in special, though always happy to receive it. If, for the last twentyfive years, they have given the Liberator no enco agement as a class, and scarcely made even an inci-dental public reference to our labors to promote their freedom and elevation, this has elicited from us no complaint, and in no degree lessened our zeal to as their complete enfranchisement; and if any of their number choose, at this late day, to reflect upon us as being disposed to yield up even a tittle of their jus le will only excite our pity. Now that the tide has turned so strongly in their favor, selfish adventurers and unprincipled demagogues will inevita-bly seek to turn it to account, and impudently assume to be their special friends and champions. Let them

be admonished; and remember that they who were

their truest, nay, their only advocates in the hour of adversity, are not likely to be less true in the hour of prosperity. Let them take care not to be hurried in-

to any extravagance of speech or action, because they

to any extravagance of speech or action, because they have not yet received every immunity to which they are fairly entitled. And especially let them beware how they deal in indiscriminate denunciation of those who, whether as civil or military rulers at the South, for the time being, have an almost inconceivably difficult task to perform to bring order out of chaos, "create a soul under the ribs of death," harmonize

cordant elements, and raise at once fro

who has done some service for the country, at a time when his own humiliation and self-reproach are most poignant, we will not be understood as excusing any shadow or suggestion of public dishonor. The man who consciously yields to dangerous temptation, at a moment when the confidence of the country is sacredly reposed in him, commits an irreparable error. He does a wrong not only to himself, but to every man who has believed in and trusted him. Yet it is both charitable and just, when there is no other evidence, to believe that the error was transient and exceptional, carrying with it its own corrective and retribution. There is nothing envisible in virtue so superior to sin that it can take pleasure in the needless humiliation of its victim. Where it has rescued one, its effectual animosity has banished a thousand from the way of rectitude forever.—Worcester Spy. certain Whetner menthing considered; and let them rejoice that so much things considered; and let them rejoice that so much has already been accomplished, that such wonderful strides have been taken, beyond what any had good reason to expect; and keep their temper sweet, their hope bright, and in patience possess their soula. Let them not be led or represented by those who are conceited, arrogant, churlish, self-seeking, noisy, or always in a complaining mood; who grow bitter and deways in a complaining mood; who grow bitter and deways in a complaining mood; as rights are secorded and conceited, arrogant, churlish, self-seeking, noisy, or al-ways in a complaining mood; who grow bitter and de-nunciatory in proportion as rights are accorded and prejudice disappears, because the evil spirit of caste, the product of two centuries of horrible oppression, is not wholly and immediately exterminated; and who show, by their morbid sensitiveness or querulous dis-restition that the whole matter is with their position, that the whole matter is with them ly personal, and not one of universal just can be manly, and at the same time reasons can firmly demand whatever is yet wrongfully with-beld from them, and still be neither factious nor insolent. They can protest against being victimized in any direction on account of their complexion, and yet be filled with thanksgiving that such mighty change have taken place in their favor in so short a time warm-hearted interest in their condition as a people; and a growing purpose to make, as far as practicable, ent for the past, and to give security for the fi ture. What contributions are made, what labors put forth, what means of enlightenment provided, what sacrifices offered, in behalf of the millions who are oming out of the Southern house of bondar all this as wonderful as it is cause for joy and grati-tude? Let there be no revulsion in this tide of benev olent feeling caused by any unseemly behavior or un reasonable fault-finding; but let it be rejoicingly takes enfranchisement at no distant day.

### LETTER FROM MRS. L. M. CHILD.

WAYLAND, March 15, 1865. FRIEND GARRISON-Enclosed is \$25 from Mr Child and myself, for the support of the Liberator. It is but little toward paying what we owe you for being the medium of Divine Providence to bring into action the anti-slavery that was born in us.

The work for which we originally organized seen to be well nigh accomplished. But when you are no longer needed as a Liberator, you will be needed as a Protector. The slaveholders here will doubtless be have as they did in Jamaica. They will do their utwill omit no opportunity to irritate, discourage, and cheat their emancipated laborers; nor will the slavery portion of the North manifest a spirit been converted by the events of the war are many of them but half converted. They despise the colo people, and would still have them slaves, if they con Aristocracy inevitably sympathizes with Slavery, because they are "birds of the same feather." and the same claws; and the most ferocious of all birds o prey is that aristocracy which calls itself democracy. Whatever professions are made, the fact is that the co ored people will need friends and protectors to help needed them at any previous period. Therefore, I would have the disbanded Anti-Slavery Societies or ganize as Protection Societies; and I the Red man, as well as the Black. The wrongs we have done, and are doing, to the Indians are eq only by the wrongs we have inflicted on the defence ess negroes.

There ought to be a moral sentiment excited throughout the land that will compel politicians to in quire into the ruthless massacres of these much-abuse When they do inquire, facts will come to light that will shock all honest and good people, as they have been shocked to discover what has be

I agree with most of your views, friend Garriso but I cannot accept your apology for Gen. Banks's system in Louisiana which violates principles; and I cannot make the sys tem of things introduced in Louisiana appear to my mind in any other light than a violation of t resorted to similar expedients in Hayti, and therein I think he made a mistake; but at that tim the capacity of the negro and his readiners to wor

We have no excuse for half unfettering his soul Very likely, Gen. Banks sincerely thought he was pu suing the wisest policy, under the circumstances; bu apparently, he has never learned that "a straight lin s the shortest, in morals as well as in mathematics. People with whom it is not an inborn intuition rarely do learn it. That system in Louisiana is odiou mind. I regard it as inherently wrong, and, cons quently, as a dangerous precedent. The tramers of the Constitution of the United States have taught up done for a time, with the hope that it will ome right in the end.

I have never seen a public document that please e so entirely as the President's last Inaugural. have never seen so much truth, humane sentiment and religious trust expressed in so few words.

Compare the last Inaugural with the first, and reverently thank God for the wonderful progress that ha wonderful progress that has been made in four years!

Ever respectfully and truly your friend

With heartfelt thanks for this renewed toker ersonal friendship and anti-slavery co-operat one so widely known and honored in the we of philanthropy and literature as Mrs. Child, and also from her esteemed husband,—a token that we are very reluctant to retain,—we can truly say, that is hey owe anything to us as a "medium of Divine Providence to bring into action the anti-slavery that was born in them," our cause is most deeply indebted Our beloved friend Mrs. Child says she regards

Gen. Banks's system in Louisiana as inherently wrong, and it is odious to her mind. We are greatly surprised at this, in view of the nature and character of the testimony we have published on this subject; yet we are glad she is disposed to admit. that, "very likely Gen. Banks sincerely thought h wisest policy, under ave no doubt of his goo was pursuing the wises stances." We have no nor, on the whole, that he has done well and human ly by the emancipated class in that State. Below we give the additional testimony of a much-esteem ed gentleman, who was connected with the experi ment from the first, and yet is no partisan of the General, but actively engaged in the freedmen

"For Gen. Banks, personally, I have the highest re gard. I believe him to be an upright and true man. He conceived the Labor System with the intention of doing justice to the negro, and a brilliant thing for hin self and his country. But he was hampered in ever possible way. In the first place, the President himse self and his country. But he was hampered in every possible way. In the first place, the President himsel handled those districts very gingerly, and did not see fit [at the time of Issuing his Emancipation Proclama tion] to disturb the status of the slave. Gen. Bank felt, therefore, that his power was very limited, and that it would not be politic to resort at once to any harsh or novel measures. In the second place, he wa surrounced by men upon wnose counset, in other mat-ters, he depended more or less, and who were most bitterly opposed to any essential change being made in the condition of the negro population. Gen. Banks is not radical by nature, but I think he is a lover of fair play. As it was, he did that for which he deserves credit. He intended to do the right thing; and in all cases of ill-treatment of the negroes by their former owners, he invariably took their part, and meted out due punishment. But the pressure on the other side the mire of slavery to the table-land of absolute jus-the mire of slavery to the table-land of absolute jus-the mire of slavery to the table-land of absolute jus-duc punishment. But the pressure on the other side tice those whose fetters have but recently been brok-was so great, that the Labor System, though well conceived and well planned, was a little alipahod in its ex-cention. My only feeling is, that the General, owing to the adverse influences surrounding him, did not do himself justice in that movement. Nevertheless, the cry against him is uncalled for and unfair; and is made cry against aim is uncluded for and untart, and a many by men who have no idea whatever of the amount of pressure which was brought to bear upon Headquarters. I can find it in my heart to say a great many kind things of Gen. Banks; and I can show you a letter, dated February, 1883, in which he abows a deep sympathy with the movement."

#### ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH AMERICA.

The friends of the United States in Great Britali The friends of the United States in Great Britain are doing what they can to arouse the sympathies of their countrymen in our favor, and counteract the influence of the emissaries of alarvery and seccession. The Manchester Erassiner and Times of the 1st instruction of the proceedings of a large and interesting acceting, assembled by invitation of the executive of the Union and Emanchation Society "to celebrate the passing of the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the United States Constitution." Mr. F. Taylor, Vice-President presided, and on the platform research. President, presided, and on the platform were many distinguished gentlemen of Manchester and its vicinity. The Chairman congratulated the meeting upon the good omens which attended this, the second anniversary of the formation of their Society. Two years ago, he said, the press in this country which sympathized with the Southern States had so far suc-

in misrepresenting the cause of the rebellion that a strong pro-slavery feeling pervaded the ruling that a strong pro-stavery seeing purvauce the same classes, and a large proportion of the middle classes. At that juncture the Union and Emancipation Society stepped in for the purpose of spreading sound info mation as to the real cause of the rebellion, and the points really at issue between the North and the and nearly 600,000 pamphlets of various kinds had been scattered broadcast over the country. A very great change had taken place in public feeling, and this Association had had a large share in producing the alteration. The attitude of the population of Manchester through the period of distress which had befallen them showed how true they had been to their of sympathy for the South. The end was evidently drawing nigh, and they would soon be called to cel

After a report, read by one of the Secretaries, of the year's proceedings, Mr. J. H. Estcourt moved the following resolution

the following resolution:—

That this meeting, in receiving the summary of the report of the Union and Emancipation Society, joyfully recognizes the fact of the adoption by the Congress of the Unicel States of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, for the abolition and prohibition of slavery throughout the Union, believing that, ere long, every loyal State will approve and ratify that wise and just resolution, thereby striking the death-blow to the slave power, by removing from the Republic the virus of social corruption and political antagonism which has been the source of sectional strife and national disaster.

In the course of a very eloquent address, the speaktution, which they were then called to celebrate, was an event the like of which had not occurred during the last century, as regarded its bearing on the present and future of the world's history. This amendment would give liberty not only to four millions of black men, but to twenty-six millions of white men, upon the American continent. After describing the successive encroachments of slavery, and giving a warn tribute to the efforts of William Lloyd Garriso (which was loudly applauded,) the speaker described the history of the abolition movement in America until 1864, when he said the people took their stand for union and emancination

The resolution, having been supported by other gen tlemen, was carried by an unanimous vote, after which the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That this meeting affectionately and fra-ternally congratulates the colored people of America on the progress of emancipation, since the election of Abraham Lincoln, more especially since the procla-mation of January 1st, 1863, fully believing that the amendment of the American Constitution will ribt only lift their long oppressed and despised race from a condition of chattelhood, but will ultimately confer upon them all the rights, privileges, and blessings of social freedom and political equality.

This resolution also was unanimously carried, after ing supported by able speeches.

In the same paper of an earlier date (Feb. 11) is an extended report of the proceedings of a great meetin of the supporters of the Freedmen's Aid Society, be m an address was delivered by the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, son of Lord Stanley. His address Anti-Slavery movement, and pointed out the results which might be expected to flow from the American war in hastening the period of emancipation. He described the elevating effect upon the negroes of their employment to assist in fighting for the Union, and raid a high tribute of admiration to the character of Northern officers who had taken by preference the posts of command in the black brigades. Among these he mentioned Col. Shaw, who was killed ne him to the last. Was it a specimen of Southern chivalry when General Beauregard, in answer to the re-quest that the body of Col. Shaw might be sent within the Federal lines for interment, contemptuously answered that "He had buried him with his negroes"? I say (said Mr. Stanley) I should have been very proud to have had such a grave as that. This expression drew forth enthusiastic and repeated cheers, the audience rising. Mr. Stanley closed with a tribute of praise to the steady integrity of the working men of integrity of the working men o given the strongest evidence of their devotion to the cause of freed

The Glasgow Herald of Feb. 22d contains a commi nication entitled. "Grad a fungs, from American, the by Arthur F. Stoddard, Esq., a native of this city, though long resident as a merchant in Glasgow. He has long been an opposer of the sympathy with slave-ministers and churches themselves being with slave-ministers. holders which has taken such deep root in Great Britain, and he now warmly expresses his joy and gratitude at the step of decisive progress last made I United States, the anti-slavery amendment of the Finding, however, little expression of these feelings among the people and the press of Scot-land, he writes to urge some action in this direction. land, he writes to urge some action in this direct The Editor of the Herald, in a leading article, war seconds this suggestion, and says, after rehearsing the events of two years past which have colminated in this amendment of the Constitution -"Tet ne no grudge the American people the applause which is due to them. They have obtained a great moral victory, and its value both to themselves and the world is not lessened by the fact that they have attained it

through a terrible agony."

Hearing and seeing so much as we do of the labors of English sympathizers with secession, we must re member that we also have active friends and co-labo ers among the British people.-c. x. w.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for March contains eight articles, entitled as follows :-

1. The True Work and Method of the Preacher. II. The Name and the Idea of God. III. Giordano Brup-IV. King Coal and King Cotton

VI. First Cycle of the History of New England. VII. The Fourth of March. VIII. Review of Surrent Literature. Boston : Walker, Wise & Co.

V. Our Convicts.

The General Agent acknowledges the re ruary, from Assistant Surgeon Wm Port Hospital, Newport News, Va.

LETTER FROM F. W. CHESSON, ESQ.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1865.

I send you a copy of The Morning Star, contreport of a public meeting which the Freed Mid Society has held in Exeter Hall. The pre-Aid Society has held in Exeter Hall. The presence in the chair of young Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton was, in itself, an interesting circumstance, and very feelingly alluded to by his relative, Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P. in the felicitious and admirable speech which tile hon, gentleman delivered on the occasion. The American delegation, consisting of the Rev. D. Haynos and Levi Coffin, was enthusiastically received. As every allusion to President Lincoln or General Sherman was applauded to the echo, the deneral Sherman was applauded to the echo, the necting had its political as well as philanthropic aspect. Parties in this country may be easily defined.

All the anti-slavery people, with here and there an exception, support the North; while the representatives of the old West India interests and the conservative marky specially conservative in the control of party generally remain true to their dishonorable tra-ditions. The whigs take a middle course, and are only waiting for the defeat of General Lee to take their place among the Federal sympathizers. My wish is to impress you with a sense of the fide with which the active abolitionists, as well as the lib eral party generally, have upheld the cause of truth during the American war. It has been the fash-ion of the Times to taunt the Emancipation Society with being deserted by all the old, well remembered Dr. Lushington. Several of th their sympathy with the Northern cause; and I am happy to learn from Professor Newman Henry Wilberforce, the younger son of the great propist, is most earnest in his advocacy of sound views on the American question, and feels deeply the dishonor which some of his countrymen have put upon themselves by their pro-southern sen-There is one other subject to which I wish to call

your attention. It is the remarkable progress which Hayti is making under the enlightened rule of Presi dent Geffrard. The present excellent charge d'affaire in London-M. Granville by name In thirty years the tonnage of the ships in Haytian ports has trebled, and the imports and exports have doubled; cotton is now cultivated in every par of the country; a complete postal system has been ca-tablished, and a line of steamers keep up a regular communication between every port of i he coast. The revenue in 18 eing £40,000 more than in the previous year, and the highest yet attained. The education of the people is as much cared for as the collection of the revenue; chools established in every parish, the State sup ports colleges, and schools anthropologist society are puzzling their contracted orains over the confro mation of the African's skull President Geffrard and his colleagues (ch whom is that admirable statesman, General Dupuy) are successfully solving the problem of "the ne place in nature," after a very different fashion he time will come when the whole of the West India islands will be ruled by a strong negro government; and when Great Britain will have the wisdom to e tend the jurisdiction of Liberia over all her no wretched settlements on the West coast of Africa. Very truly yours,

F. W. CHESSON. W. L. Garrison, Esq.

#### SLAVEMONGERS TAKEN IN THEIR CRAFT-INESS. - THE NEGRO'S REVENCE.

WEST GLOUCESTER, March 19, 1865. VM. LLOYD GARRISON :

Mr FRIEND-Those who, without just cause, began the civil war that now desolates the land, began it to extend and perpetuate slavery. They now propose to arm the slaves in defence of slavery and the rebellion, and give them their freedom as a reward for their services. To induce slaves to fight against freedom, free labor and free institutions, they are to be emancipated and made forever free. "This (says the Richmond Examiner) "is rinciples. It would be considered by all the world as a compromise to abolitionism. To offer the negr emancipation as a reward for services in our army is fatal to our past teachings. It is an absurdity; for the negro as a slave is in a better condition than in a Lyulph Stanley, son of Lord Stanley. His address, state of freedom. EMANCIPATION IS A PUNISHMENT, which was principally founded upon his own experience in the United States, was received with warm approximately state of freedom. EMANCIPATION IS A PUNISHMENT, gro. If the slave must fight, he should be MADE TO FIGHT FOR THE BLESSINGS HE ENJOYS AS A SLAVE, AND NOT FOR THE MISERIES THAT WOULD The Richmond Whig is consistent with its own

teachings, and the teachings of the pro-slavery Ch and State and political parties for the last thirty years previous to 1863. The one great argument against Abolitionism for the last thirty-five years has that slavery was instituted and approved of God as Charleston, and whose body was found covered with the great means of Christianizing Atrics, and that man-stealers and slave-mongers are the God-appointed and God-commissioned evangelists to car news of redemption through Christ stealing her children, bringing them to America, and cing them to the condition of brutes and chattels in order to give them the spirit of Christ, and the send them back to instruct their countrymen in the religion of those who kidnapped and enslaved them. It is this argument that led the American Church to receive into her embrace and affiliate with man-stea ld, with the Richmond Whig, that slavery is the Divinely appointed condition for the om.

Herald of Feb. 22d contains a commud' Glad Tidings from America," writF. Stedlard Esp. a native of this rity. elves being witnesses) the Bulwark of American Slavery"-in order, by annihilating conjugal and personal relations, by whips, chains and bloodhounds, to Christianize the slaves, and then return them, as missionaries, to Africa, to civilize and evangelize that benighted land!

The plan of Jeff. Davis, Gen. Lee, and other lead-

ers of this rebellion, to arm the slaves, and to offer them freedom as a reward to induce them to fight against the North, upsets this argument entirely, and monstrates that those who have used it against Abolition and in favor of slavery are liars, and that truth is not in them. This the Examiner and Whig, and many others among the traitors, North as well as South, have the sagacity to see. Hence they opp the plan, because it proves to all that they w pocrites when they pretended to support he good of the slave and his kindred in liars and hypocrites

The Administration and the great North, as shown in the recent election, have been driven to look to the enslaved negro as the only name given under heav-en by which the Republic can be saved. Now the Confederacy of American corsairs is driven to the cor clusion that the enslaved negro is the only name by which their man-stealing Confederacy can be saved.

And to stimulate the slaves to fight with a will, they are offered Farroom as the richest boon and bounty— that very freedom which the entire South and theh rebel sympathizers in the North insist would be their estest curse. What can those ministers and churches and politicians, brokers and merchants, say to this ac tion of the rebel slavemongers? To oppose Abolition and defend slave-breeders in the past, they betrayed their country, their religion, their Savior and their God into the hands of men who lived by their and rob Wm. H. Gray, at the bery, and whose hands and garments were dripping with innocent blood.

What an argument! Enslave a r dim! Turn a man into a beast to C him! Turn a man into a beast to Christianics his! I would rather be a heathen man than a Carina chattel. Better bow at the shrine of Juggerten as the shrine of the state of t icle or than a staye in meaning. For this case we the alternative presented to the negro by the product the alternative presented of America the particular particula

Mint a change! Now that very Church and he what a change, and the freedom of every size as public cry out for the freedom of every size as glory in the constitutional prohibition of sarry ke glory in the constitutional prohibition of slavery he all coming time! All insist on the right of the step equally with the Saxon to fight for his freedom; sut that freedom which, for forty years, they have delared would be his greatest curse and calamit, they now offer him as the highest inducement to fight is his and their salvation. This act of the statement of those who shall be all the salvation of those who shall be salved to the salvation of those who shall be salvation. his and their savration. This act of the slaving gers forever shuts the mouths of those who had that slavery is a great missionary institution to the llike and Christianize Africa. It seems has resently that Abolition was denounced by the Church at L Alze and the Abolition was denounced by the Court at a that Abolition was denounced by the State as Treason. Today Charlifold, and by the State as Treason. Today Charlifold, but for the Abolition, but for the Abolition, but for the Abolition of the Abolitic and State call, not only for the Aboliti ger finds refuge in the Bible, the Constitution or is God, as they are now expounded by Chard as State. The God of the negro reigns—let the each HENRY C. WRIGHT. P. S. What a world of compensation! Ever since

its existence, this Republic, in every department of its existence, this asepuone, in every department of its life, has trampled on the negro, and sought to creat out the last spark of his manhood, and make his, in out the tast span a policy in the beby its political and ecclesiastical enactments. There is no it outrage that man can receive at the hi ndignity, no outrage that man can receive at the had of man, which the megro has not received at the had of man, Church and State. He has his revenge! A ryrage so aweet, so august, so divine! In her drutherty, edge, when sinking in an ocean of blood, the crise out to the despised and outraged negro, "Ser, or Jpnish!" His day of vengeance is come. How solve to the despited and outsinged seator, out, or 1 pr.
ish!" His day of vengeance is come. How solly
he improv es! The negro springs to the side of his he improves: A new many springs to the side of his hitherto deadly foe, and by his own blood release the republic! To the blood of the negro, under Gol. the nation owes its salvation. Never in the history of this world was self-abnegation, on a large scale made to appear so conspicuous and so grand! The nation will one day confess its gro, and restore to him fourfold for the wrong it has gro, and restore to min lourisid for the wrongs it had done him. The negro's GOOD FOR EVIL will triemph, for in it is the secret of the irresistible power of ma over man, and of individuals over States and ta-

### LETTER FROM REV. WILLIAM HENRY OHANNING.

or of the Transcript—The Rev. William H. Channing, in a letter to me, writes as follows. H. Channing, in a letter to me, writes as solver. Thinking it will interest your readers, I copy is for your paper, with the true and manly spirit of which t is in harmony. Respectfully, L. MARIA CHILD.

and a series of the series of

WASHINGTON, March 8th, 1864 The transformation is steadily proceeding. School, abitable homes, crowded churches, thritt, enterpia; audable ambition, neat attire, and courteous manen, mark the complex methods by which this longdepressed race are becoming free citizens of a Repel-lic. Old Senator Bradlee of Vermont, one of the most ragacious, strong-headed, experienced star-men of New England, said to me, two weeks ago, sholding out both heads ago his few seeks ago. holding out both hands, and his face all aglow: "Let me congratulate you on the ten strike you made by la-viting a colored minister to preach in the Capital. That was hitting the white in the target. When Sesator Sumner introduced Mr. Rock, a colored lawyer, as his peer in the Supreme Court, and you, as Chap lain, introduced Mr. Garnet as your peer in the preacher's desk, in the Church of the People, the oors of Church and State were opened for the negre in this nation, never to be closed again. If any of the young politicians in Congress find fault with your radicalism, tell them that an old Democrat, a friesd for years of Gen. Jackson, who has been behind the scenes for two generations, thinks you did exactly right."

Verily! Verily! old John Brown's soul is march-

ing on.

You ought to have been on the stens of the Capital on Inauguration day, and heard that simple her confession of the President, and seen the faces of the listening crowd. If I were to live to the age of Me thuselah, I could not expect ever to winess such a spectacle again. Call to mind the Inauguration of 1861, with the infamous author of the Dred Scott decision administering the oath; the half-treacherous crowd of glaveholders and the half-timid band of patriots; the impending gloom of the coming tornado of civil war, and an inexperienced Western politician called to assume a more awful trust amidst more appalling difficulties, than any statesman of the oldest ations had ever been forced to confront, before a scornful, sneering, on-looking world, represented by supercitious diplomatists! How could the Address of an untried President, under such circumstances, be otherwise than deprecatory, almost to the verge of weak concession?

And now mark the contrast, the actually incredib contrast! Calmly triumphant, the approved Chief of a Free People, all but junanimously re-elected by the nation, in confident hope that he would best carry through, to peaceful consummation, the terrible was so unwillingly accepted but so unflinchingly was designed. stood face to face with a Chief-Justice appointed by himself to that high office, because pre-emi tinguished as the advocate of the rights of the Negro Slave; amidst a vast multitude wi e cheers rent the air; where black-faced soldiers, in blue uniforms, with glistening bayonets, were ranked with white-faced comrades; where colored Masons and Old Fellows, in splendid regalia, symbolized the frateria charities of peace; where refugees for freedon, in intermingled as equals with well dressed while the world gazed on the sight with avest the mighty judgments of Providence!

Imagine all this, and then conceive that, just as the President bared his head to take his path before the People, the clouds parted, and the sunbeams fell and him, while far above, on the summit of the done, the Goddess of Liberty was crowned with light. The heart must have been cold, the imagination dell is deed, that did not, at such a moment, feel as if a Chrism of the Light of Life was consecrating the

Head of a Free Nation.

And the Address itself! I read it with bearing indement, that heart and brimming eyes. To my judgment, this Speech stands isolated amidst the public addresses of this nation or any other nation, for its intense sizerily.

In simple truthfulness it is sublime. Think of it.

Here is the victorious Ruler of a Republic, that has already proved itself to be the mightiest power spot earth; in the very hour when triumph is as sue as any contingent event in human affairs can be, when ne slight outburst of exultant hope would have some slight outburst of exultant hope would have been not only pardonable, but acceptable; and whit do we hear? A humble acknowledgment for numerited mercles, a touchingly pathetic submission to the extremest sacrifices demanded in rightcos pealing for monstrous wrongs; a steady trust that god will finally prevail; and a modest. firm and magnanium finally prevail; and a modest, firm and magnanisms resolve to fulfil all duties of humanity, at home and abroad! To my mind, this plain, straight forward telling the truth, before that living God, whose word is truth; before the People, whose representative be truth; before the People, whose representative be knew himself to be; and before the World, whose knew himself to be; and before the World, whose knew himself to be; y be just, according to the facts, Lincoln to be Great, as well st proves Abraham Good." Con Cordially, your friend, WILLIAM H. CHANNING.

Mrs. L. Maria Child.

mon man The colo high whee colo high where were both thus with mobile acts the The Chan Rick of the Chan man will the balk the ba

sincy-fish anniversary of the martyrdom o sincy-fish anniversary of the martyrdom o as Amelia (March 5th, 1770) was observed at the control of the control of the control fish the exercises commenced with the "Flag of the Free," by Mr. Willis son. Remarks were then made by WILLIAM
son. Remarks were then made by WILLIAM
in substance as follows:—

of the of March was celebrated in Boston fro is 1783 inclusive, when, by general consent, it seried into the anniversary of the 4th of July, not in all probability have been revived pe, at least, of a distinct Attacks commemora was in 1858, but for the Dred Scott Decis men were bound to respect," impres the necessity of protesting, in the most among the ways and mean none seemed more potent and tangible that nd, none seemed more pation and the world, am and loyalty of colored Americans; an lity before the law.

patitity before the law.

gatheria leadership and martyrdom of Crispus particula leadership and martyrdom of Crispus has in that scene on State street—the day which has leadered as "the dawn of the American sine"—was made the nucleus around which apately clustered the heroic deeds of Peter Salem atter little, who, in shooting Major Piteairn, the tide of battle—of the other colored solutions and the cuttien was of 1776 and the ed the tide of nature—or the other colored sol-a throughout the entire war of 1776, and the war sign by land and sea—augmented by the brillians by land and sea—augmented by the brilliant of gallant and daring service which, in glori-mulation of their prototype Attucks, colored man soldiers to day exhibit in the Union armies, serion the fing, to the signal defeat of slaveho

d traitors in arms. ediers, and the hopeful state of public opi spirit, and the noticed rates of photo opinion as airg spon a near realization of those rights which makind will feel bound to respect, amply confirm widom which projected this annual commemoraas baying been instrumental in producing that re which gladdens the heart of every loyal and

JOES MERCER LANGSTON, Esq., counsellor from ons Mercen Landouced as one whose efforts and this, was then introduced as one whose efforts and conce had been active in behalf of the suffrage ored citizens of Ohio-in the enlistment of coled soldiers - and as President of the National Equal ieta League.

After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Langston

Berss not forgetful of the fact, that the Declara-Be was not lorgerius of the fact, that the Declara-ca of Independence and the Constitution of the latter States declared, that no person should be deered of his liberty, &c.; but he recollected that South arolina declared that she would interpret the Conction as she pleased, and as far as American liber vis concerned we had only a pro-slavery rule, thich ordered things as they found fit, to keep up secursed institution. 844 citizens of Massachusetts had been selzed

posts of the Charleston, S. C. He instanced Sam self-net and by no means black—and read several self-net and by no means black—and read several self-net of the South Carolina Legislature, touchest white and colored men. Their logic was, that as wane and representation of the property of the second people were a nondescript class, and they had angit to sell them. That was the spirit of South (grains, caught from the devil, and underlying the But South Carolina did not stop there; ndilion. But South Carolina did not stop there; se arrested white men interfering, and expelled white sets on suspicion from the State. Where should such Cuolina have got these laws? It is extragr-fasty that she educated her people to treat white mess if they were not free; that a white man go-ut to Louisiana and South Carolina were treated to

his well known that no white man nor woman had w sperch. Now, take William Lloyd Garrison, the al flierty. (Cheers.) Why, twelve years ago, he and not have gone to Washington. That was the redshined of white men before the war. There was constrput law in Illinois which had come to his dies a few days ago. This jewel of legislation said serson being a mulatto or negro," who cone into the State, and remain twelve days tyle any justice of the peace who refused to not was to be punished, etc. To cap the cli-the proceeds of sale of such mulatto or negro-er caring to the prosecution his expenses." of the prosecution his expenses "— the to be kept as a public fund. Could any one es what this fund was to be called? It was to be her what this fund was to be marked in shid "a charity fund," to benefit the poor whites of limit. The colored man is accurated because he won't sule-because he won't go there and work. Why for not the negro go there ! Because he would be nid. A colored man accumulates meney; he has in children, and wishes to farm; he is advised to go ois; but this legislation prevents him-and yet this toted for Illinois, but he dare not go. They voil say, "We like you mighty well—but at a dis-nate. You're a negro." But when the first gun handered from Samter, God thundered, and we were Paperd to a youter, God thundered, and we were Paperd to say with Wendell Phillips: "Is liberty to fein this country? Has God Almighty scooped out for Mixinsippi Valley for its grave? Has he piled yield Recky Mountains for its monument? Has he st Nigara to hymn its requiem?" No, liberty is not to die in this country! The Mississippi Valley is be the cradle of American liberty? The Rocky Mountains are to be the stony tablets on which it to be ritten in grand exhibity mentals. Nigara. to be written its grand achievements! Niagara a not set to hymn its death-dirge, but its triumphan

The speaker then cited instances of the patriotiss of colored men in the four war periods of the nation :— The first man who gave his blood to America in the n, on the 5th of March, 1770, was Crispus Allacks, a black man. Bunker Hill monument lifts to her historic head to the memories of the great, the hity, and the good. In the Valley of the Mississippi conuments of the heroism of colored men: and may the last man who sheds his blood in this war bood-be, to the honor and glory of America, a black

The lecturer related his personal experience with the Governor of his State, in the matter of enlisting micred men, who volunteered under circumstance overd men, who volunteered under circumstances, hely creditable to them, and went to the ranks, blere 30 per cent. of men would have returned to marsia homes under the circumstances. These men with part of the justly celebrated and second to none led U.S. Columnia. we part of the justly celebrated and second to none is U.S. Colored Troops; and he referred with entaining to their deeds at Petersburg and elsewhere. It related the incident of the wounded white troops whate to be moved from the field of battle before or without the colored wounded soldiers, and held up this below.

behity of soul as an example to all white men.

A sarration of the brave deeds of the Massachusta 6th and 55th was received with much applause. He really devoutly hoped to see Jeff. Davis and Gra. Lee arm 200,000 negroes. Then would the Northern men find that God had written on the heart of terre blank. ferery black man, "Stick to Abraham Lincoln and be United States!" The negro will come right over Dere are no traitors there! God never cased a traits in ebony! Go to Port Hudson—to Wagner—t fieston. Yes, said the lecturer, and now go to of three things, in the name of our manhood, in the tame of our manhood, in the tame of our loyalty, we ask you for freedom. We ak you not to let emancipation be a mockery; we ask you have you have the tame of tame of tame of the tame of tame

when the war is over, your necessity for the negre-val not have ceased. You will have traitors all over the Sant the South. You will need the black man with the ballet as you have with the bayonet; and when you want him, you know he is ready to cry, "Here I a."

Mr. Langston said he believed that, before long, the ourts of our country would decide that you cannot estimate a man's rights according to the color of his skin. He believed Salmon P. Chase would so decide

One step more is wanting, and our nation will be a democracy. Are you prepared to take that step! Are you prepared to say to the free negro of the North, and the emancipated negro of the South, "Take the ballot! You have handled the musket!" The white man demanded this right to cast his vote by right of his manhood. Will any one deny that the black man is a man! No, not in the Democratic or Semblican is a man? No; not in the Democratic or Republica parties can any be found to say that the black man is not a man. When the black man asked his right to vote, he simply asked for his right to have a representative in Congress and in the Presidential chair. He seed for justice. In New York and Ohio, where

they voted, they were all loyal Republicans. There wasn't a black man who voted for George B. McClellan. They were charged with being ignorant, and, therefore, they ought not to be allowed to vote. But he thought the decision of the colored men on all po-litical questions showed that they were not ignorant or degraded. They voted for the adoption of the United States Constitution; they voted in North Carolina up to 1825, and in Virginia. Where is the man who will say the negro did not vote intelligently? White men, in self-defence, should give negroes their rights, and they be turn should demond their rights, and the day they he turn should demand their rights; and the day is not far distant when the negro will not only be emancipated, but enfranchised, under American law.

The following fetter was read from Professor W11-

NEW YORK CITY, March 3, 1865. MY DEAR NELL-Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his Brooklyn speech on Washington's Birthday Anniver-sary, related the fact that the colored servant Primus and George Washington took a bed, and slept together. That fact was not new to you; for you have often iterated it in your History of the Heroes. But its an-nouncement now is timely, (as Mr. Phillips's suggestions generally are,) and full of significance to the na-

A more significant fact is that which you celebrate on the ever-recurring fifth of March, when, in the same struggle, Catsers ATTUCKS shed his life-blood in behalf of American liberty.

These facts, rehearsed year by year; the weight

of years of oppression imposed upon a people who ever have been friends; the retributive war, four years long, permitted by a God who declares, " Vengeance is mine, I will repay "-have not brought the

nation to repentance.

John S. Rock is admitted to the Supreme Court

Dr. Delany is appointed Major in the Army-and thank God for it-but appointed as an eccentricity of the President, and Secretary of War. If not, why comparatively no promotion of gallant, death-braving

men already under arms?

There is need, therefore, of your assembling and re-assembling to tell the truths of our people to the nation, until it shall learn to do justice.

And there is hope. The new converts are often more logical in their acts toward the colored man than the old ones have been, however liberal. Places of business are slowly opening up to colored boys and men:-slowly colored men are recognized as of-ficers to be:-at last, the Lieutenant General says that at Petersburg the day could have been won by col ored troops.

of war are sweeping through millions of homes. The night of the passover, the last night, has come. The first-born-the best-is demanded and taken by draft and platoon, and company, and battalion, and army and the morning dawns, when, from the midst of car nage and desolation, we as a people, shall march ou into liberty, civil, social, religious, and the nation be

Lay the truth upon the heart of the nation; shame it back to first bloodshed and first principles; and you

victory will be greater than the surrender of Charles ton, or the fall of Columbia. Yours, in best bonds, as ever, with three cheers for the gallant Massachusetts soldiers who now tread thes

rebei cities,

WM. C. NELL, Boston, Mass.

MRS. FRANCES WATKINS HARPER, who, by speech and poetry, has enlisted many hearts in the cause of oppressed colored Americans, delivered an eloquent and interesting address on the "Mission of the War;" and while inculcating upon colored citizens to avail themselves of its advantages, earnestly besought them to encourage the talent and genius of young col and reconstruction accomplished, they will be propared to assume those responsibilities which the new era will open for them

At the conclusion of Mrs. Harper's speech, the m ing adjourned.

Boston, March, 1865.

## EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS.

PROVIDENCE, March 10, 1865. I have just returned from our State House. The Senate have had the bill for Equal School Rights, as it passed the House of Representatives, before it, yesterday and to-day, and the final result is, the postponement to the next session. Very able arguments were made by a number of friends in favor of the objects of the bill. Mr. Hart, an able lawyer, and Sen-ator for this city, did himself great honor by his co-gent and sound argument on the subject as a question of law; showing most conclusively that the distinc-tion made by the School Committees of Providence, Newport and Bristol, in having separate schools for the children of colored parents, and excluding them altogether from the High School, was in violation of the Constitution and statute law of the State. Mr. and one of his colleagues, spoke earnestly in favor of right and justice, but the opponents sat dumb. An amendment was offered by the Senator from Newport, and carried by four majority, which would render it

Senator Hart then moved its postponement to the

next session, which motion prevailed.

Thus ends the struggle for this year; but the end is not yet. We have nine Democrats in the Senate, and all went solid for keeping the brand of disgrac

against the colored children.

Mr. Gammell of Warren, for many years Principal
of the Young Ladies' Seminary in that town, has for two years held the honorable place of Chairman of the Committee on Education in the House of Repre sentatives, and labored with a zeal highly honorable to blusself, and with credit to the town he very wor thily represents. A number of clergymen of the dif ferent denominations have taken an earnest interes in this cause of right and justice. Rev. Mr. Day Rev. Messrs. Lincoln and Swain; Rev. Mr. Fay also of the First Universalist, and Rev. Dr. Hall, appear ed before the Committees of the House and Senate with their strong arguments in behalf of the petition

Since writing the above, I hear a report from differ ent sources, that the Senate would have concurred with the House in passing the bill, had not Governor Smith used his influence against it. If this is so, it is cruel in him, for it was the colored voters of this city who carried him into the gubernatorial chair, who ould not be bribed with money offered by his oppo-nents. But so much has been gained that it will con-tinue to be pressed on the Legislature every year untithe wrong is righted.

Prof. H. E. Peck of Oberlin College, Ohio, been appointed Consul-General to the Republic

A FALSE CHARGE REFUTED.

he case of Mr. Nathaniel T. Alier, of West New-charged with unreasonable severity in the punish-tof a pupil usmed Abbion D. Emerson, has engag-nasual attention. It was tried at East Cambridge, thing and sharply on the part of the attorney for Common wealth, who seemed to be determined to at every particle of evidence to be found against lefendant, and to urge it vigorously upon the jury import satisfactority by the defendant's counsal. In

should be guarded, and how sacredly may sure preserved.

The jury were not long in coming to a unanimous verdict of acquittal; and it was very pleasant and touching to see how eager they were, as soon as they had given it, to take Mr. Allen by the hand and assure him how heartily they rejoiced to acquit him of the very shadow of offence.

To those who know Mr. Allen as a teacher or a man, nothing need be said; but for the sake of putting before the public his character for humanity and kindness of heart, as well as high-minded integrity, a number of the most distinguished men in the Commonwealth have appended their names to a brief statement of all the material facts in the case, and sent it to the Massachusetts Teacher for insertion. They say:

"We who have long loved, valued, and respected Mr. Allen; who know what a precious thing to every good man is a spotless reputation; how swiftly a slander flies, and how readily a slight suspicion or misapprehension is sometimes exaggerated into a fearful charge; and who have had the opportunity and satisfaction of seeing the good name of our friend come untarnished from the fire kindled by malice,—are not willing to let this number of the Teacher depart without assuring Mr. Allen's distant friends that there never was a day when his name was brighter or dearer to us than it is to-day."

rearer to us than it is to-day."

From a careful reading of the trial and a long personal knowledge of Mr. Allen, we have the firm conviction of his entire innocence of the charge of unreasonable severity. The case is so clear that not a shadow of suspicion can rest on him, and we have no doubt he will fully keep, as he really deserves, the confidence of the public as a man of high moral principles, humanity and kindness of heart.—Boston Christian Register.

We have long known and esteemed Mr. Allen, both as a warm friend and a most successful teacher; and we congratulate him on his honorable acquittal, by a jury, of what—at least prima facie—appeared to be a malicious charge, and of an aggravated nature. In addition to the merited testimony furnished by the Register, it gives us great pleasure to publish the following, as borne by the pupils of Mr. ALLEN, and placed on his desk, without either himself or any oth-It has been furnished us at our request :-

It has been furnished us at our request:—

We, the undersigned, members and pupils of the school in which Mr. N. T. ALLEN is a principal, having heard some reports injurious to his character as our teacher and friend; and feeling that, in these, our own character and feelings are injuriously treated as well as his; because it would imply a sufferance on our part, of what would be unmanly and improper to endure; do take this method of informing our friends and relations, and the public generally, that we have the utmost confidence in him as our teacher and friend; that we have every reason to believe that, in correction and discipline, as well as in favors and genial worfs of kindness, he has always been actuated by the principles of a Christian gentleman; and in the present uny leasant position in which he is placed by the mistake or malice of some one, if viewed as it ought to be, by the light of his true character, his noble devotion to the education and happiness of youth, would make him an object of respectful sympathy, and give him an honorable acquittal from such injurious reports. In giving this expression, we wish not only to assert our entire disbelief in any foundation for such reports, but our continued regard and gratitude for the signal services he has rendered us as pupils of this school.

[Signed by one hundred and fifteen papils, all of

[Signed by one hundred and fifteen pupils, all of whom are present members of the school.]

It is due to Mr. ALLEN to state, that he has had some hard cases to deal with, having sometimes been im-posed upon by parents placing boys with him of a de-cided immoral or intractable character, without acquainting him with the fact; but he has generally exerted a salutary influence over such-

given to Soldiers' Aid Societies, instead of one addressed to Lecture Committees, which we intended to have inserted. We this week correct the error.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

The undersigned, feeling that she has God's sanction for letting her voice be heard in behalf of Humanity, whenever or wherever suitable opportunity may offer, would ask Lecture Committees to first notice the accompanying testimonials relating to herself, and to her efforts in behalf of the soldier, and of woman,—and then be so kind as to consider whether they may or may not give her an opportunity to be heard before their Lyceum.

not give her an opportunity to be near occording to be the committees may be pleased to add another lecture to their course, probably already regarded as finished.

Should an invitation be extended, it need not be accompanied by any offer of pecuniary recompense. The Address she at this time offers is upon "The Loss Pleatan," or the curious Causes of helpleas Dependence, and of Suffering among Women.

S. BURGER STEARNS, 100 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Massing the state of the curious Causes of helpleas Dependence, and of Suffering among Women.

Among various other highly satisfactory notices Mrs. Stearns has the following:-

LECTURE BY MRS. S. BURGER STEARNS.—On Friday evening last, this lady gave a very entertaining lecture at Fraternity Hall, upon "The Lost Pleiad;" or the necessity of affording larger facilities for the services of woman. The lecture was finely written, breathing throughout just and humane sentiments, and was eloquently delivered. Mrs. S. made many friends by her effort.—Boston Commonwealth.

oy her euori.—Hoston Commonwealth—
A Lecture was given in the Christian Church on Tyler Street, last evening, by Mrs. Bunder Streams, on "The Lost Pleiad"; or in behalf of woman. It was listened to with deep interest, and she was invited to lecture again in the same place, a week from that evening, the 13th inst. Mrs. Streams is a noble woman, a fine scholar, and earnestly, yea, religiously devoted to doing good, and especially in the cause of woman.

woman.

She has spoken quite extensively at the West, and also in Connecticut, in behalf of Soldiers' Aid Societies, (having a husband and brother in the army,) and has spent some time in the hospitals at Washington. She now seems moved by good impressions to go forth, and speak as opportunities may offer.—Boston Traceller.

We trust Mrs. Stearns will receive numerous applications to lecture.

One of the most interes meetings we ever attended was held in the spacious Huntington Hall at Lowell, on Wednesday evening last week, in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Society of that city. The audience was very numerous Charleston auction-block was exhibited-and addresses made by "Carleton," Mr. Kinsley of Boston, George Thompson, Esq., and ourself.

Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, gets the following deserved comp Independent of Feb. 21: pliment from the New Orleans

Independent of Feb. 21:

"A careful perusal of Judge Kelley's speech (on Black Suffrage) will satisfy any impartial man that in point of research, ability and tone, it stands preëmient. It is such a speech as carries conviction with it, and at the same time manifests a lotty patriotism, combined with a cosmopolitan breadth of view rarely to be found in the debates of the House. It is to be hoped that the real friends of the Administration will not fail to send a large supply of it in pamphlet form to Louisians. The loyal people of the South are under obligations to Judge Kelley. His manly effort in their behalf is justly appreciated by them."

The Philadelphia North America lecture lately delivered in that city by Mrs. F. E. Watkins Harper, says:

Walkins Harper, says:

"She received the closest attention, and the hearty and frequent applause proved her thoroughly approciated. She is certainly gifted with the power of oratory. Several critics pronounce her equal to Miss Pickinson, while some give her credit for even greater merit when it comes to speaking upon the highest moral and spiritual plane. She has less force, perhaps, in depicting a battle-seene, but in describing those trials which only her race have endured, she is unequalled."

It is computed that fifteen millions of dollar of English capital, invested in blockade running, is at present lying uscless in the harbor of Nassau.

diana Volunteers, was presented to do the form of the 140th Internation, in front of the National Holel. A large crowders in attendance. Gov. Morton made a brief speech, in which he congratulated his auditors on the speedured of the rebellion, and

Frillow-Cirizins—It will be but a very few words that I shall undertake to say. I was born in Kentucky, raised in Indians, and lived in Illinois. [Laughter,] And now I am here, where it is my business to care equally for the good, people of all the States. I am glad to see an Indiana regiment on this day able to present the captured flag to the Governor of Indiana [Applause.] I am not disposed in saying this to make a distinction between the States, for all have done equally well. [Applause.] Three are but few views or aspects of this great war upon which I have not said or written something whereby my own opinion might be known. But there is one—the recent attempt of our erring brethren, as they are sometimes called, [laughter,] to employ the negro to fight for them. I have neither written nor made a speech on that subject, because that was their business not mine, and if I had a wish upon the subject, I had not the power to introduce or make it effective.

positives not mine, and it is not a wish upon the above, it had not the power to introduce or make it effective.

The great question with them was whether the nogro being put into the army will fight for them. I do not know, and therefore cannot decide. [Laughter, They ought to know better than we. I have in my lifetime heard many arguments why the negroes ought to be slaves; but if they fight for those who would keep them in slavery, it will be a better argument than any I have yet heard. [Laughter and applause.] He who will fight for that ought to be a slave. [Applause.]

They have concluded at last to take one out of four of the slaves, and put them in the army; and that one out of the four who will fight to keep the others in slavery ought to be a slave himself, unless he is killed in fight. [Applause.] While I have often said that all men ought to be free, yet I would allow those colored persons to be slaves who want to be; and next to them those white persons who argue in favor of making other people slaves. [Applause.]

I am in favor of giving an opportunity to such white men to rry it on for themselves. (Applause.]

I will say one thing in regard to the negro being employed to fight for them. I do know he cannot fight, and stay at home, and make bread too. (Laughter and applause.) And as one is about as important as the other, I do not care which they do. (Renewed applause.)

I am rather in favor of allowing them to try them

the other, I do not care which they do. (Renewed applause.)

I am rather in favor of allowing them to try them as soldiers. (Applause.) They lack one vote of doing that, and I wish I could send my vote over the river so that I might cast it in favor of allowing the negro to fight and work both. We must now see the bottom of the enemy's resources. They will stand out as long as they can; and if the negro will fight for them, they must allow him to fight.

They have drawn upon their last branch of resources, (applause.) and we can now see the bottom (Applause.) Am glad to see the end so near at hand (Applause.) Am glad to see the end so near at hand (and will therefore bid you good bye.

The President then retired, while the crowd below saluted him with loud and hearty cheers, and the band played a lively tune.

saluted him with loud and hearty cheers, and the band played a lively tune.

Gen. Morton then stepped forward, and remarked that they had now seen the Rebel Rag; and he proposed that each one in favor of the perpetuity of this great Union take off his hat, and give three cheers for the Union flag. The request was responded to with hearty good will. Three cheers were then given for President Lincoln, and three more for Gev. Morton, after which the band struck up Yankee Doodle.

THE DIFFERENCE. ¥ The Washington Republican thus draws the dis-nction between the policies of the two Presidents:-

THE ULTIMATUM OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The CHINACTER OF PRISIDENT HINCOLS.

I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he (Jefferson Davisor) or any other influential person now resisting the national authority may informally send to me, with the sieve of securing peace to the people of OUR COMMON COUNTRY. Three things are indispensable, to wit :-

I The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

2. No receding by the executive of the United States, on the slavery question, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceding documents.

No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and disbanding of all forces hostile to the government.

rnment.
All propositions not inconsistent with the above will e considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere berality.

\[ \lambda \]. LINCOLN. A. LINCOLN.

[Extracts of letters from the President to F. P. Blair, r., and Secretary Seward.] iberality.

THE ULTIMATUM OF JEFF. DAVIS.

THE ULTIMATUM OF JEFF. DAVIS.

In a note which passed between Mr. Lincoln and myself in the matter of the unofficial peace conference, there was one marked difference. I spoke always of TWO COUNTRIES: Mr. Lincoln spoke of "OUR COMMON COENTRY." I can have no "common country" with the Yankees. My life is bound up in the Confederacy; and if any man supposes that, under any circumstance, I can be an agent of the econstruction of the Union, he has mistaken every element of my course.

[Extract of a speech delivered by him, February 6

1855.]

The Danville Register of Wednesday remarks that recent movements of Sherman and Sheridan have greatly decreased the number of newspapers published in the country. In Virginia we have daily papers issued from four points, Richmond, Lyncharg, Danville and Petersburg, and one weely at Clarkaville. The number has been largely curtailed in North Carolina. Wilmington, Payetteville and Goldsboro' are in the hands of the enemy. The Yankees now have a paper in Wilmigton. Some think that Raleigh, too, may go; then Greesboro and Charlotte and some smaller places will be alone left. In South Carolina it is even worse, The Mercarge was removed from Charleston some time before the occupation of Charleston by the enemy, and the Yankees, notwithstanding it opposed nullification in 1882, and is now issued as a Yankee sheet. All the papers in Columbia have been discontinued. The South Carolinian is now published at Charlotte, N. C. CTYP POINT, March 16, 1885.

CITY POINT, March 16, 1865.

Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War: Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War:

I am just in receipt of a letter from General Sherman of the 12th, from Fayetteville. He describes his army as in fine health and spirits, having met with no serious opposition. Hardee keeps in his front at a respectful distance. At Columbia he destroyed immense arsenals, and railroad establishments, and 43 cannon. At Cheraw he found much machinery and war material, including 25 cannon and 3600 barrels of guppowder. In Fayetteville he isound 20 pieces of artillery and much other material. He says nothing about Glipatrick's defeat by Hampton, but the officer who brought this letter says that before daylight on the 10th, Hampton got two brigades in the rear of Kilpatrick's headquarters, and surprised and captured all the staff but two officers. Kilpatrick escaped, formed his men, and drove the enemy with great loss, recapturing about all that he had lost. Hampton lost 86 left dead on the field.

NEW YORK, March 18. The great vandalage by

New York, March 18. The great vandalage by our army at Columbia so bitterly denounced by the rebels, and which has been used so extensively to fire the Southern heart, is related by the Tribune correspondent in this wise:

the Southern heart, is related by the Tribuse correspondent in this wise:

When the advance of our army entered Columbia, they found that Hampton had piled up immense quantities of cotton in the main street. The bales were ripped open, and the cotton scattered all over the streets by a high wind. The roofs of the houses were covered, and where the windows were open the room also. Wheeler's men were the last of the rebels who left the city, and before going, in addition to plandering the clitzens, they set fire to the cotton. The fire soon spread to the buildings, and though our soldiers struggled desperately with the fames in their efforts to subdue them, not less than 3000 houses were destroyed. The clitzens did not raise a hand to assist in this humane work.

A number of our released prisoners, who had been befriended by some of the clitzens, did not forget their kindness, but rushed at once to their houses, and with the assistance of others saved their property. When the main body of our army entered the city, the women came rushing out of their houses with whisky, which came into the possession of the soldiers, and the consequence was that many became intoxicated. The city then appeared a perfect pandemonium.

PESIDENT LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON ARMING SLAVES.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1885.

A rebel flag, captured at Anderson by the 140th Indiana Volunteers, was presented to day to Gov. Morein forms of the National Hotel. A large crewding in front of the National Hotel. A large crewding in front of the National Hotel. A large crewding in front of the National Hotel. A large crewding in front of the National Hotel. A large crewding in front of the National Hotel. A large crewding in front of the National Hotel. A number were killed in this way, others were number to come out of the inner were killed in this way, others were number to come out of the inner were killed in this way, others were number to example an effect to exceed by highly and day a number was a supplication.

THE REAL NEGRO SOLDIER BILL. An army of the Potomac correspondent says:

"The climax of madness is to be found in section 5, which says that 'nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation of the said dures.' Only think of it—800,000 slaves, and to have implements of death and sell-protection put into their hands, and driven to meet all the hardships and dangers of war, for what? Freedom? No; for the boon of remaining slaves, they and their wives and their children! And these poor wretches are expected to fight under such circumstances, when by merely joining their free brethern within guashoof them, they can not only escape mutilation and death altogether, but obtain a freedom, forever, as in-alienable as that of their former masters! Can the recklessess of despair go any further? But let us patiently watch the result. Unless human nature has cessed to be human nature, I foretell such a stampede of the whole black population into our lines, even before arms can be put into their hands, as all the united armies of the rebels will be unable to prevent."

PHILADELPHIA, March 16. The Secretary of the Treasury arranged yesterday with Jay Cooke a most important financial measure, viz: the issue of a \$500,000,000 toan. The first issue of \$500,000,000 on the 16th of June next. The notes in form, denomination and interest will be in all respects like the present issue of seven-thrities. They will be unlike them only in the period of time fixed for convertibility. They will have ten months longer to run than the seven-thrities before they can be changed into gold treating five tweeties. By a very large class of investors, this difference will be considered to impart a greater value to the new issue. The balance of the \$600,000,000 will probably be a year longer in maturing than the June issue. This time will be definitely fixed as the sales of the June issue approach their end. It may be that the balance will not be required at all—that the first issue of \$800,000,000 will meet the necessities of the Government. It is expected that this first issue will be disposed of in about three months. The agency of the present seventhirities, with all its machinery, will be employed for the whole of the new loan.

THE ANNEXATION OF ROXBURY. That there is powerful sentiment in favor of union on the part thousands of our best citizens is clear, and we cannually the feel that their views are worthy of profound repect. No less than seven thousand and three hundre signatures are appended to the petitions now before the petition of spect. No less than seven thousand and three hundred signatures are appended to the petitions now before our Legislature, twenty-three hundred of them being those of the leading merchants of Boston, headed by such men as Francis Skinner & Co. J. M. Beebe, the partners of A. & A. Lawrence & Co., and others of causl weight. Nearly three thousand of the tradesmen, professional men, artisans and laborers of Boston have added, their names to the list. The remaining two thousand petitioners represent all classes and conditions of people in Roxbury.

We trust that the Legislature will grant the required bill, that the question may be definitely settled.—Boston Traveller.

North Carolina, since the announcement that they are to be conscripted to fight in the rebel army. The rebels are now gathering them up for this purpose. A strong combination exists among, the conservative slaveholders to resist this measure, some of whom are arming their slaves in order that they may be able to defy the rebel authorities and thus retain them as servants, who exhibit a readiness to fight for their masters, and their homes, rather than fight for the rebel confederacy. rs, and their homes, rather sum onfederacy.

Great numbers of negroes are flocking to Sherman's distance of their street of th

Great numbers of negroes are flocking to Snermans army, says the Propress, with the assistance of their masters, with the promise that they will return and work for wages as soon as it will be safe for them to do so. This gives the negro question an interesting aspect. It will not delay Sherman's movement, however.

EXTENSION OF FREEDOM IN KENTUCKY. Louis-rille, Ky., March 14. An order from Major Gen. Pal-mer announces that, by the act of Congress passed on the 2d of March, the wives and children of color-ed men who have enlisted or may enlist in the army are free. The order promises an enforcement of their rights by the military authorities if necessary, and urges the loyal men and women of Kentucky to encourage the enlistment of colored men in the army, and afterward to recognize them as upholders of the Government and defenders of their homes, and ex-horts them to exercise Kentucky's accustomed benev-Government and defenders of their homes, and ex-horts them to exercise Kentucky's accustomed bene-olence and charity toward the helpless women and children thus made free. Gen. James S. Brisbane has been appointed to su-perintend the organization of white and colored troops in Kentucky.

WARD ELEVEN FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY. A public meeting in aid of the objects of this society was held Suuday night in the Berkely street church, which was completely crowded. The steps of the Charleston slave auction block were in the church, with a white slave who had been sold upon them. The meeting was called to order by E. P. Kinsley, President of the Society, and speeches were made by C. C. Coffin and Rev. H. M. Dexter. At the close of the proceedings, a collection was taken up, and the sum of \$600 realized for the purposes of the society.

\$600 realized for the purposes of the society.

The news per the Australasian of the fall of Interest on caused much sengation in England. The immediate effect was an advance of two per cent. in United States bonds, and a decline of four per cent. in the Confederate loan.

The London Times says: "The influence of the success at Charleston can hardly be exaggerated, and its moral effects cannot but be most powerful on the conduct of the war. It is seen that the population of the Southeastern States are not able to oppose the march of the Federal armies. The advance from Savannsh to Charleston seems to have been as easy as the march from Atlanta to Savannah."

The London Star regards the fall of Charleston as premonitory of the utter overthrow of the rebellion. The Army and Nacy Gazette says: "The execution of Charleston and Columbia, and the concentration of their garrisons, will strengthen the hands of Beauregard, Hardee and Hill, but the Confederates are placed in a position of exceeding danger, from which it will require greater genius than even Lee and Davis have as yet exhibited to extricate them. The purpose of Grant becomes more obvious as the campaing proceeds. He holds Lee fast, and thus paralyzes the strongest arm and neutralizes the greatest force of the Confederacy."

FATETTEVILLE, N. C., March 12, 1865. The army of Gen. Sherman has reached this point, after a march FARETEVILLE, N. C., March 12, 1865. The army of Gen. Sherman has reached this point, after a march across South Carolina and part of North Carolina, almost wholy without opposition. It enters the town where it opens communication with Wilmington by the Cape Fear River in as good conditions in almost every respect as when it left Savannah, and seems neither fatigued by Its long journey, nor to demand either rest or equipment before it resumes its resistless advance.

DANVILLE, Pa., March 18. The most destructive flood ever known in these parts is now raging on the northwest branch of the Susquehanna rivery The railroad is submerged and all travel suspended.

All the bridges on the west branch as far as Williamsport are gone. The Lackawana and Bloomsburg road is under water in some places ten feet.

The canal in many places is completely destroyed. Half of Danville is under water, and the river is still rising.

NEW YORK, March 18. Dispatches from the west-rn part of the State say the greatest flood for years s prevailing. All the lower part of Albany is sub-

merged.

The Central Railroad west is broken in many places, and the telegraph lines are down. At Utica and Rochester the water was never so high. The Hudson River Railroad is submerged near Albany, and the track carried away. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19. The great flood is abating. The damage done is estimated at a million dollars. The railroad bridges above the Falls and south of the city were carried away. About 2000 feel of the railroad track were also carried away, and the banks of the canal burst in several places; newspaper press-rooms were submerged and their issue suspended.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 19. Many bridges, dam and some houses were carried away in this vicinity by the flood. The salt works were damaged to the amount of \$150,000. Loss by the flood in this county is not less than \$500,000.

FRESHET IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Concord, N. H., Morch 18. There is a great freshet in the Merrimae viver, and the water is rising fast. Raliroad trains to the north are all delayed, and the track in many places submerged. Much damage to railroad and public property is feared.

Two rebel negroes were recently captured in front of the army of the James, who had concealed themselves and picked off several of our men. They said they had been promised \$20 for every Yankee they would kill.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on the naile of the country, is the Universalist Church, at Wey-month, on Sanday evening next, 26th lust., at half-part i clock.

BY WM. WELLS BROWN will speak (by invitation) t Davia's Hall, Plymouth, Mass., on Wednesday evening, farch 29. Subject.—The Rebellion and the Black Man.

#### OBITUARY.

Died at Mount Vernon, Iows, on Thursday, the 2d i

EDWARD CRAPKING JULIAN, codes son to ANNE E. JULIAN, aged 19 years.

Yes, Enor is no more! His gentle and genial spirit will be missed by many. Remembered as the darling of the fair young mother of a few short bygone years—now the fair young mother of a few short bygone years—now him grow up. will be missed by many. Remembered as its cauring or the fair young mother of a few short bygone years—now a spirit bright of the better land—we saw him grow up strikingly into her personal and mental likeness—the very same dove-like expression of countenance—the same pure and innocent face—the same sincers, upright, warmly re-cial nature—and, alsa! with the same tendency towards an early decline which had deprived him untimely of that other's tender care.

"The canker galls the infant buds of spring Too oft before their blossoms are disclosed; And in the morn and liquid dew of youth Contagious blastments are most imminent."

Thus he perished. His life was an unceasing e ith disease; and although he would have enjoyed it keenwithout health. In his last siekness he said, that but for his father he would be willing to go, as his mother and brother—"Little Louie "—had already gone. We trust he is with them within "the gates of light." His young face was so beautiful in death, and his rest from life's short and fitful fover seemed so peaceful and so perfect, that those who looked upon him could scarcely feel the full angulah of sorrow which else must have been excited by the untimely blight of a life of so much promise. by the untimely blight of a life of so much pr

by the untimely blight of a life of so much promise.

His remains were brought to Centreville, and were followed to the grave on last Sabbath by a large concourse of people, among whom were many of his young associates, by whom he was much loved.

Thus thrice, within but little more than four years, has death entered the family circle of the surviving parent, till now only the youngest lamb of his little flock remains. Verily, the living rather than the dead is entitled to commisseration:

"Weep not for him that dieth,
For he hath ceased from sears,
And a voice to him replieth,
That he hath not heard for years;
But weep for him that weepeth
On this cold world's cruel shore—
Blest, blest is him that sleepeth—
Weep for the dead no more!"

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1865.

PROSPECTUS.

THE military and naval successes of 1864, with the auspicious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted
a heavy weight from the breast of the Loyal Millions of
our countrymen. It is now felt, even by those who have
been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strife whereinto she emerge triumphant from the deadly strife whereinto she was so wickedly precipitated by her assainants, and that Slavery, her relentless foe, is to encounter the fate of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are safely passed: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, palpably weakened by its defeats and losses by the year now closing—with its credit so reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Natas can beavehanced. Micially declares that its Treasury Notes can be exchanged omerany declares that its Treastly Access on the second of dal hand, and remit its master spirits to the justice, or it may be to the clemency, of a sorely wronged and justly in-censed, but forbearing and magnanimous people. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon are the anspices which justify our laint make they peak soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the Republic; and the perfect law of Liberty for ALL immovably imbedded in the Contitution of our Union.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, founded in 1841, will THE NEW YORK INDICATE, notice in 1884, when the position upon its twenty-fourth year with quickened hopes and enlarged means of usefulness. Its principles need no restatement; its aims are the diffusion of Intelligence, and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Humanity. When this truth shall have been generally recognized and established as the basis of our institutions and polity, that established as the basis of our institutions and polity, that injustice to the poorest, the weakest, the most despised, is a fearful mistake—that no community or State can afford to wrong even its humblest member—then will our land bask once more in the clear sunshine of peace and prosper

THE TRIBUNE has for the last year been with but small profit to its proprietors, when compared with the enormous labor and outlay devoted to its publi-cation, solely because of the depreciation of our currency cation, solely because of the depreciation of our currency below the specie standard, compelling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost considerably above the full amount received from our subscribers. On our weekly edition the net loss has amounted to many thousands of dol-lars; while our large receipts for advertisings have been absorbed by the extraordinary expenses for Corresponansoroed by the extraordinary expenses for Correspondence Telegraphing, &c., devoived on us by the War. As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be partonised by any who may desire it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year the release. and Weekly, as we have already done with those of our daily edition. This increase is purely nominal; there never before was a time when the farmers of our country could by THE TRIBUNE for so little of their own products or labor as they can by the following

TERMS:

DAILY TRIBUNE. 4 centr. Daily, single copy, 1 copy, 1 year-311 numbers, \$10 (0 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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extra, gratis.

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Semi-Weekly extra, gratis. ersons remitting \$80 for 40 copies, will receive one cop-

Persons remitting \$80 for 40 copies, will receive one copy daily, gradis.

Drafts on New York, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of "The Thinune," being rafer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail; but in case of loss The Tribura will not be responsible. unless furnished with a full description of the bills, in cluding the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of mailing the letter with the enclosure. Address The Tribune, New York.

LOST,

N Wednesday afternoon, 8th inst. in Worcester depot, Boston, a calfakin Wallet, containing about \$70 in green backs, had seven or eight wheat receipts, dated Batte Creek, Michigan; also, a bill of alle of wheat, and several other papers; a draft in favor of Anthony 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 said papers to me by mail to Battle Creek, Michigan, and as much of the money as they may wish, after retaining ample pay for their trouble.

Battle Creek, Michigan, Feb. 13.

## COLORED MEN WANTED

ROR the United States Navy; esamen, stewards, cools, ward-room boys, and two harbers for special service. Large pay, bounty and prine-money. Apply in person, or by letter directed "Newton's Naval Shipping Office," & Wall Street, New York.

## BOARDING.

MRS. GIAGER wishes to inform her friends public, that she has taken house 41 Washing ambridgeport, where she can accommodate a few a or lodgers. References exchanged.

## Boetry.

By An esteemed friend encloses, for the Liberster, the ollowing expressive poem, written by a young lady in Herence, Italy !—

COL. BOBERT G. SHAW. They "buried him with his nigges"—
Together they fought and died;
here was room for them all where they laid him
The grave was deep and wide
For his beauty, and youth, and valor—
Their patience, and love, and pain; And at the Last Day togeth

They "buried him with his niggers"
Earth holds no prouder grave!
There is not a mansoleum,
In the world beyond the wave,

That a nobler tale has hallowed Or a purer glory crowned, an the nameless trench where they buried The BRAYS SO FAITHFUL FOUND. They "buried him with his niggers" :

A wide grave should it be-They buried more in that shallow trench

But the glorious souls set free
Are leading the van of the army
That fights for Liberty !
Brothers in death, in glory,
The same palm branches beag;
d the crown is bright o'er the sable brow

For the Liberator. MARAH.

BY KATY CARLISLE. "Thou hast a charmed cup, O Fame, A draught that mantles high,

And list to this Marah's song :

Again, in the printed report, the metaphor is los

"The great West—big as she is—isn't big enough to hold that wealth which annually grows in her fer-tile fields, and falls in superabundant measure into her lap."

The sentence printed-

should be amplified thus :-

"An officer, recently escaped from Columbia, informed a friend of mine, who repeated it to me last Saturday, that the allowance even to officers was a very small quantity" (a gesture signifying a handful) "of uncooked cob-meal—I hardly dare trust my memory to say how small, but I think it was a pint—a pint of cob-meal; that is, the corn and the cobs ground up, together, the daily allowance, with a spoonful of sorghum syrup."

The following allusion may also with propriety be

"But what if they were our enemies? It is the pre-cept of an ancient writer,—once, I fear, held in higher esteem than at present,—'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink.'"

The last public appearance of Mr. Everett (since it was appointed to be the last) must be considered to have been felicitous. Speaking in Faneuil Hall conse crate to freedom and to patriotism; inviting his hear-ers to measures, prompted by either of two command-ing traits of his personal character, and on this occasion happily by both, namely, the love of countr and the love of charitable deeds; he was surro on the platform by those, most of whom must have been not merely the associates of the hour, but the familiar friends of many years; and he met, in step. ping upon the rostrues, the greetings of an auditory, if, as a whole, less intilinate in personal relations, not less friendly in spirit, and who felt that they had a right to

points do not need to inquire of their constituents
they shall say, but are themselves the country which they represent : nowhere are its emotions opinions so instant and true as in them; nowhere spure from a selfish infusion. The constituency heark ens to their words, watches the color of their cheek and therein, as in a glass, dresses its own." remark found apt exemplification on this occasion; and all felt that, in the speech of this orator, the entiment of the meeting was about to find adequate

noonday, except in times of high political excitement, is not liable to be over-crowded; and on this occasion, although the galleries appeared to be well-filled by the ladies, the floor audience was not so ompact as to prevent an easy passage in any direction across the hall. It is well-known that, in a sparse au ditory, a vigorous demonstration of applause is a mat ter of uncertainty; yet there was no failure here, and Mr. Everett was received with plaudits of unmistakauncertainty; yet there was no failure here, and ble emphasis and warmth, thrice subsiding only to be

Everett was in fact (and his manner indicated that he was conscious of it) among friends, in full sympathy; and the occasion, regarded as his exclu-sively, seemed to be one of social and friendly greet.

been made; and that I was cognizant of the actual condition of things there."

In the same connection, speaking of the fare of the prisoners at Fort Johnson, he is reported as asying :"I saw Western hams by the cartload unloading into their store rooms, and I passed through their quarter just at dinner hour. The tables, certainly, were no consent with damant robbs clother.

taste the rood. But, judging that the roots and the amell, it was as wholesome and savory as I ever wish to see on my own table."

After the words, "looks and smell," was added in parenthesis, "and you know, my friends, you can judge pretty well how the dinner is going to taste, by

If the reader will conceive the speaker's face, par-ticularly the eyes, as assuming that blandness and beaming good nature, which, as intimated above, was in humorous delineations his natural expression, and, one and two, he will catch in son one and two, he will catch in some measure the spirit of the delivery, and will not need to be assured that this palpable argumentum ad homis

now recall the concluding passage :

I now recall the concluding passage:—
"For heaven's sake, my friends, let us hasten to win these bloodless victories, saddened by no parent's bereavement, no widow's tears. Let me not be mis understood as disparsaging victory in the field. I do not yield to any man in the earnestness of my desire for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Let us pure forth our strength to subdue the armies which a mer ciless conscription of old and young drive's to the field and maintain a cordon of from and fire around the shores of persistent rebellion; but, from the momen a desire is manifested on the part of the masses to as knowledge the authority of the Government, let us hasten to extend to them the right hand of Christian love, to supply their wants, and to relieve their suffer

In the pronunciation of the words, "no parent's be reavement, no widow's tears," and "cordon of iron and fire," as well as at other points in his address, were manifest that spirit and power which gave celeb he orator's pristine efforts; and we may say, without ffectation, that it cannot be considered oth felicitous that he should have received the first shoel of death at this time, (as himself has written,) while by the pleasant incidents here recorded, sur rounded by "troops of friends," engaged in a work of love and patriotism, yet in the harness, and amid the benignant associations of Faneuil Hall. B.

## INSTRUCTION OF THE FREEDMEN .--- No. II.

In a former article we slluded to the great work hat looms up before the friends of the freedmen—the levation of four millions of half civilized men and romen, who must inevitably form an element in our nation's life, in one form or another. With the vice born of slavery—with that low sense of right which an utter disregard of their rights has caused—withou any of those finer faculties which come only through the development of the races, faculties passed down from father to son—in spite of a thousand disadvantages, and with but feeble instrumentalities they must be educated, elevated, refined and moulded, until they shall form a worthy part of our great national fabric.

Certainly, no means that can in any important degree aid in this work should be overlooked. If any given agency was certain to save ten per cent. of the abor of teaching, or to add one-tenth to the efficiency of the means employed, it would deserve consider.

But an agency presents itself that prodred fold more than this; and even if its actual value should prove far less than the promise, still it could not fail to be vastly important.

We allude to the Phonic System of teaching read-

To develop the matter fairly, it will be neces sary to allude to the *Phonetic System*, which has been used to a greater or less extent for many years. We refer to the *Phonetic plan*, because it is similar to nic in principle, and serves to illustrate it, since the latter is an outgrowth, in some sense, of the

The Phonetic plan of teaching reading has been too long before the people to be matter of theory simply. Thousands of successful experiments in all simply.

parts of the country attest its value.

The principle is this: Letters were originally de signed to represent sounds. This invention sta the head of all other inventions. It originated in th is only dimly recorded among the most ancient tra ditions. Men had previously made signs to express ideas. But this plan was adapted only to express a very limited number of ideas, and those of the

nest material description.
Untutored Indians could make signs to indicate forest, a rock, a mountain, a river, a beast; but who should agree on a sign for love or hate, fear or boldness; or if some posture of the human body would answer for these, what kind of character should represent the thousand relations existing between things material and immaterial—the finer shading of human passions, hopes and fears? With all the ecpious

ient picture writing ! But men had early learned to talk : when or hos we know not; and, at some time in the development of the human race, it occurred to the greatest genius the world ever saw, that some marks could be made that should indicate those sounds of the human voice heard in speaking : and thus, instead of having to ianguages, a spoken and a written, totally dissimilar to form a written language which should daguerred type the spoken. Oh, brilliant thought! Oh, gifter discerner! Could any doubting mortal have whispered in thine ear, "An hundred ages yet shall passthe world grow old and young again—refinement shall tone down the rough barbarians of the present, until they seem like angels in their purity—science shall fill the earth with light, and knowledge know no bounds; all human knowledge shall be based on

feel called to do my part to secure that end." He received his commission, and faithfully discharged his duty till the 30th of last September, when he fell at the head of his command in the terrible fight at Chamber 1. We have a sad story to publish by your permission. We have not been dealed, however, but

pin's Farm.

His services and sacrifices for liberty have be any services and sacrifices for liberty have been surpassed by no man. He gave everything to the cause, leaving his family destitute. A brother has been lecturing for several weeks, slowly and laboriously-accumulating a little money for their benefit. He now offers to give one thousand dollars, nearly double the amount he has raised, if the friends of Art. Foster will raise another one thousand. Are there not five hundred readers of the Liberator who will give from fifty comes, to five deligate to this causal. give from fifty cents to five dollars to this cause? Thousands have listened to his burning words when the cost of speaking for the slave could not be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands have read his letters in the Liberator, breathing the spirit of unselfish devotion to the cause for which he lived and died. Will it not be a pleasure to many of these to acknowl edge their estimate of his services by giving som thing to his needy family? One of his last utt of death as the thought that I shall leave my wife and

little ones unprovided for."

Any disposed to give to this object can send to Rev. Roswell Foster, Chicoppee Falls, or to Mrs. Dora S. Foster, 377 Silver street, South Boston, or to R. F. Walleut, A. S. Office, 221 Washingtor. St., Bo

All that is here said of the labors and service of the late Daniel Foster, in the cause of freedom and humanity, is deserved, and more; and we hope this appeal will be most liberally responded to.—Ed. Lib.

#### SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN CHARLESTON

The Charleston correspondent for the New York Tribine writes a very readable and Igraphic letter from the "accursed city," from which we extract the following:—

Thome writes a very readable and graphic letter from the "accursed city," from which we extract the following:—

The wharves looked as if they had been deserted for half a century—broken down, dilapidated, grass and moss peeping up through the pavements, where once the busy feet of commerce trod incessantly. The warehouses near the river; the streets as we enter them; the houses and the stores and the public buildings,—we look at them, and hold our breath in utter amazement. Every step we take increases our astonishment. No pen, no pencil, no tongue can do justice to the scene. No imagination can conceive of the utter wreck, the universal ruin, the stupendous desolation, Ruin—ruin—ruin—above and below; on the right hand and on the left; ruin, ruin, ruin, everywhere and always—staring at us from every paneless window; looking out at us from every shelt-torn wall; glaring at us from every battered door and pillar and verandat; crouching beneath our feet on every sidewalk. Not Pompeii, nor Herculaneum, nor Thebes, nor the Nile have ruins so complete, so saddoning, so plain-tively eloquent, for they speak to us of an age, not ours, and long ago dead, with whose people and life and ideas we have no sympathy whatever. But here on these shattered wrecks of houses—built in our own style, many of them doing credit to the architecture of our epoch—we read names familiar to us all; telling us of trades and professions and commercial institutions, which every modern city reckons up by the hundred; yet, dead, dead, dead; as silent as the graves of the Pharaobs, as deserted as the bazaars of the merchant Princes of old Tyre. Whoever among us wished to know how his spirit would feel if he were to re-vist by the pale glimpses of the moon the ruins of his native city after the present civilization shall have pased away, learned it to his complete satisfaction on the morning of last Monday here. It was early—few stranglers were abroad; just enough to make the desolation more desolate by contrast; and the stillness, not of the Sa abroad; just enough to make the desolation more desolate by contrast; and the stillness, not of the Sabbath, but of the desert hung heavily over all. Hardly a building in all this part of the city—and this the business part—has escaped the terrible crashing and smashing of the Federal shells. And right in the centre of it are at least (f should judge) ten acres of ruins, the monuments of the great fire which occurred three years ago. This is in an open space—only blackened walls and solitary chimneys remain in it—and all around this area of desolation are the ruined houses, that still 'stand—"Gilmore's Town," as the negroes call it, a triumph of military skill—or the art destructive of all arts; a proof to the Christian that God's judgments are sure, and that the cries of the poor are heard at the Great Throne, and avenged by the All-righteous Judge. They acted, the men who lived in these mansions and trafficked in these stores and marts, as if God were dead; as if their own will was the only standard of right—they mocked at the "higher law;" they sold the poor men in their avarice and killed the good men in their hate; when, lo! the people whom they despised rose up against them and subdued them, and the race whom they enslaved trod their streets under the banners and as the comrades of their conquerors!

## THE FREEDMEN AGAIN.

Having made some remarks on the disposal of the freedmen who have been cast, and will probably continue to be cast, on our care by the progress of the war, and still more by the return of peace, we beg leave to resume that subject, and detain it a little cast of the second still more and still more than the subject, and detain it a little cast of the second still still still state of the second still stil

beg leave to resume that subject, and detain it a little longer before our readers.

As we desire to be practical in our remarks, we
shall begin by considering what is most desirable to
be done as the first step in this work of elevation.

It seems to us the first thing is to confute those
hasty assumptions that the black man belongs to an
inferior race, and must ever be what he has been, of
the lowest caste in the human family; and this must
be confuted in an irresistible way, by invincible facts;
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As we desire to be practical in our remarks, we shall begin by considering what is most desirable to be done as the first step in this work of elevation. It seems to us the first thing is to confute those hasty assumptions that the black man belongs to an inferior race, and must ever be what he has been, of the lowest caste in the human family; and this must be confuted in anirresistible way, by invincible facts; by flashes of light which produce irresistible conviction; that is, we must train the negro for those improvements he is most fitted for. In those golden stairs, which, as Milton represents, were let down from heaven to earth, we must help him to take his first step upwards. Music is a gift very much diffused among the African race. They are all singers, and have fine voices; they can be taught to play well on an instrument. Who knows now what delightful strains may yet break from such public singers? Perhaps a sable Ole Bull or Paganini may go through the land, delighting crowds, and giving us such strains as we have never heard before. Then eloquence is a gift that very much shins the aristoterial line; it is oftener found in cottages than in castles of nobility. We recollect being delighted fiften when the contract of the same than and when Gargos perhaps, by an old slave, a woman, when Gargos perhaps, by an old slave, a woman, when Gargos perhaps, by an old slave, a woman, when Gargos and bettons from the contribution milk-cans, and buttons from the contribution. It will not make the religion that is to save the world will not be the bayes of poor leather, so that the first shall reduced to the maker's credit, and the second to the shalf a pair of shoes of good leather and the other hands as the bottons from hilk-cans, and buttons from the coliva castles of nobility. We recollect being delighted fif-teen years ago, perhaps, by an old slave, a woman, whom Garrison brought forward to address his mingled audience. There had been hisses and ap-plauses when most of the other speakers addressed the assembly; at length came forth this plain, old woman, a turban on her head, dressed as if she had just walked out of the kitchen, with a clear voice, a

To the Editor of The Press: Six—We, the undersigned, have a sad story to publish by your permission. We have not been drafted, however, but we have had to pass through a more borrible ordeal, as horrid as that might be, and the indelible impressions made upon our minds constrain us to lay our grievances before the enlightened and christianized citizens of Philadelphia. To come to the fauts of the case, they are as follows. On last: Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, during a pelting cold rain, we three having an order to attend to in the eastern part of the city, were naturally impressed with the idea that just now, when the impartial draft is making no distinction of color, and when, too, the tax-collectors come to our places of business as readily as to those of white persons, we might be permitted, and did enter a car of the Walnut and Chestnut streets line (to avoid the severity of the weather.) But scarcely had we reached the threshold ere we were told by the conductor, "You cannot ride in this car." "Why can we not?" one of us asked. "Because you are not allowed," answered the conductor. "You can fraft us in the service, and why, can we not ride?" "I do not care for that: you have got to go out of this car." "We do not mean to go out; you can put us out if you choose. We came from Boston; we could ride in the cars there; we cannot see why we should not ride here," one of us remarked. In the meantime, a passenger, in an excited manner and with harh language, said:

"You know you are not allowed to ride in here."
"If we are offensive to the passengers we will get up and go out," we said. "You are offensive to these ladies," he responded, in a rage. The ladies rose, (but two were in the car,) and said emphatically, "If we are outensive to the and go out," we said. "You are offensive to these ladies," he responded, in a rage. The ladies rose (but two were in the car,) and said emphatically nnee." At this juncture, the conductor called a policeman, who said, "You must leave the car, or se locked up." "Is it against the law for us to ride in here?" we asked. "It is," said the policeman. other, not agreeing to this mandate, said, "It is not against the law, and you may lock me up." "Then. I will take you first," said the officer, grabbing him by the collar roughly. "Do you want assistance?" asked the man who first interfeed. "Yes," said the officer. At this moment, a regular assault.

the officer. At this moment, a regular assault was made upon us by the opposing party, whose numbers had been swelled from without by those who evidently would rather sustain slavery and prejudice than freedom and justice.

Teeling ourselves, however, to be men and not dogs, one of us determined to suffer risk of personal injury and the lock-up rather than run. He came in for more than a due proportion of blows, as fists and the billy were applied freely to his person, the head not being spared. We confess that in the excitement of the moment, we felt unwilling to endure head not being spared. We confess that in the excitement of the moment, we felt unwilling to endure the outrage without resentment, and at least one of us dealt a few blows in return. But we were overpowered and taken before an alderman. There insult was, as it were, added to injury, for grave charges were made against us; and we soon found that we should be sent to the lock-up unless bail could be procured. For the time being, our minds were so much absorbed by reflection upon the outrages heaped on us that we were not in a condition to think of this; hence we were incarcerated, as threatened, and remained so until a friend kindly came and procured our release. These, Mr. Editor, are the simple facts of the case, as they occurred. Without comment, we present them for the consideration of the public.

We try to forget, sir, but we remember that the Democratic cities of New York, Baltimore, Washington, and even New Orleans, do not object to respectable colored persons riding in the cars, while the Republican city of Philadelphia excludes all of her own citizens for color alone.

MILES R. ROBINSON, JAMES WALLACE, R. C. MARSHALL. -Philadelphia Press.

## A VALUABLE CREED.

Gail Hamilton has some original and practical ideas of religion. We wonder if there are many faithful "professors" of the creed in America!

faithful "professors" of the creed in America!

"We want a religion that softens the step, and tunes the voice to melody, and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation and harsh rebuke; a religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors, and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late—keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly-washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the busband mindful of the eraper and the door-mat—keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross; amuses the children as well as instructs them; promp tice in the shop, and the clerk behind the counter and the student in the office, with a fatherly car and motherly love, setting the solitary in families and introducing them to pleasant and wholesome society, that their lonely feet may not be led into temptation. We want a religion that shall interpose continually between the ruts and gullies and rocks of the highway of life, and the sensitive souls that

re travelling ever then.

We want a religion that bears heavily, not only on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes short measures from the coun-ter, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from the sugar, chickory from the coffice, other from butter, beeljuice from vinegar, alum from bread, strychnine from wine, water from milk-cans, and buttons from the contribution box. The religion that is to save the world will not not

ollars on demand, with or without interest, as a liar.

## BEHIND THE AGE.

Mr. Event was he fact that he was concloured of the manner incleated that he was concloured from the personal properties of the p

## DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE. We can hardly believe the eviden

when we read the Riehmond papers according to their articles are so changed. We are true to the palmy days of the New York Tried Garrison's Liberator, and we recall the tacks of those sheets upon the initiation expected ever to see so strange a sight set mond editors, with whom slavery four rust three years ago—two years ago—was either three years ago—two years ago—was eithe alpha and omega—the pearl of great the alpha and omega—the pearl of great the same of the same o three years ago—two year the alpha and omega—the one thing altogether lo against the effect and to upon the minds of those we ested in it? Little did we from Richmond editors. Poor schort, What may out der if they ever read what Shock and to Anton on a certain occasion, when the latter would have monies." But yesterday, said the former, ye call upon my beard," but to-day you are all upon my beard, but to-day you are all whate monies." The immortal Shabquers raw writing for all the world and all shabquers raw the ketched that picture of the baser sort of host nature so frequently met with in the world. But the Richmond fire-eaters square on the bad. Our all who was a state of the world with me shabquery. The state of the world with the shabquery. Not all Europe, most hen the is rible hyenas of the North, should ever budge the an inch from their position. For the fausing of Exeter Hall and Fancail Hall, and all the halt, profound contempt was allected. But how change all this to-day! They would "have mosses," he Exeter Hall and Faucuii Hall, and all the hat, profound contempt was affected. But how they all this to-day! They would "have moses," the would have escape from the halter, from ras, resulting action, and they are mean enough and is enough to come down on their knees and talk the slaves, for whose hopeless degradation and one effectual brutalization they underto their hald lion, to join them in a last deeperate effort to wolf the annihilation now so immigent. The wife will be a provided the rabel of the annihilation now so immigent. The wife was the state of the same than the state of the same than the same tha will laugh at such a bobtail chivalry when it cone feathers plucked, and its comb forcer cut, and cause it did not fight long and desperatel, in because in its extremity it turned on its principle. and was base enough to seek aid from thee ope whose necks its heel was proudly and defauth at in scorn of the Christian world only four year as — Weekly Intelligencer.

#### PLAYED OUT.

A few years since, an aged clergmin, "size sands of life had nearly run out," was sakiny smitten with a deep feeling of regard for the sustainate "victims of a certain habit," and proposed send them a free recipe, on application accupanied by a postage stamp, that would prove a fire car for their numentioned malady. In this way be make three-fourths of the newspapers in the county is agents in perpetrating a wholesale imposition spatter was an experimental to the weak and credutions. He would send a print recipe and circular, the former containing taken of ingredients, but he was sure 60 inform he agicant in the circular how much better it would his send him one, two or five dollars, more or lea, all allow him to forward the medicine duly composed. The bait would take, and a New York ingome pecketed his cool thousands by this "sands dis' dodge.

Within a few days we have received few Yes

Within a few days we have received from New Within a few days we have received from Ne York an advertisement that, no doubt, is a listat second cousin to the one referred to. It paper to be "a card to invalids," and then goes et a state that "a clergyman while residing in Swit America as a missionary, discovered a site and imple remedy for the cure of "—no matter whit, at the advertiser—whether the sloresaid's degrass" is not stated—smitten with "a desire to benefith afflicted and unfortunate," proposes to "seed the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in scaled geneelope," to any one who needs it, for \$g\$ charge, on receipt for a return directed passal onvelope.

recipe to payments on any one who needs it, for y charge, on receipt of a return directed pospad unvelope.

This clerical gentleman, who is to be addrawd at the Bible House, must be excessively beared bent to advertise by the year, at a good of themselvent to advertise by the year, at a good in tensel of the to send out free recipes! We don't are to become accessory to such a swindle, and so we declar to give the terms of advertising desired. On the other hand, we advise every reader to give also benevolent. (1) gentlemen a wide berth, and as betray their lack of good sense by swallowing such naked hooks.—Maine State Press.

## THE SLAVE'S RETURN.

We wonder why some one don't write a sort, giving it the above title, and making (asyas labert Small the hero! Such a colored herawal throw Uncle Tom quite into the bark-ground. I will be remembered by our readers that this eye slave performed a great feat in the spring of 18th when he eccaped from slavery on bard the rids steamer—the Planter. Since the fallof Cardons, he has returned to it under most favorable correstances. He returns a free and wealthy man, when name is destined to live longer in memor the many Southern aristocrats who once belaged the chivalry.

He is captain of the Planter, and recently are gated her up the harbor of Charleston and by Sangard Heritage.

He is captain of the Planter, and recently gave gated her up the harbor of Charleston and by Savetre with three flags flying in the pure brens of heaven. He had as passengers Generi Sain, Maj. Saxton, the brother of Gen. Hownt, we officers of Sherman's army, Judget Colv. and Worden, and many others: The Captain for beamed with smiles, and he managed in stoner with great tact and politeness. The Plante is been refuted since Small rana way, with ber, as expense of \$40,000. She is now a beautiful read, and well may her colored commander feel good her. What pleasing sensations must have this his heart when he rounded up to Charleston with his craft decorated with the "San as Stripes!" We will not attempt a description of the control of that to some future novelist when he writes is lost entitled "The Slave's Return."—Maine State Pres

## IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing,

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNSTER

WOULD inform the public that she has reacretize

123 Washington Street, to

123 Washington Street, to

125 WINTER STREET.

Where she will attend to all diseases of the flair.

She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as that
for many years made the hard retury, and is small are none to excel her in producing a new greats of her
fer Restorative differs from that of any one ten, and

125 Her Restorative and broke of the force is the
bountry, and which is highly beneficial to the shift dissing the Restorative, and will prevent the hair for

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country, and which it angus, many will prevent to turning grey. She also has another for restoring grey hair to imply all color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to greif her Restoratives in any part of the word, as thys will nevery eith in the construct. They are also packed fair outstomers to take to Europe with them, enemy in the construction of the word, and the construction of the word, as they are outstoners to take to Europe with them, enemy in the property of t

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTS, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston

# Since Israel falled, was nation tried as we with love and chastlement; and though we wore Like robe of pride, it leaves us utterly, As at the last, through duty's narrow door, We pass to find this day which now we see. MINNIE FEY.

Than human eye could see;
Ay, all the shame and sorrow
Of more than a hundred years
under the weight of that Southern soil,

They "buried him with his niggers "-

As over the golden hair.

A way! to me bring .

Sweet waters from Affection's spring!"

—Mrs. Hemans.

She sits alone, with her forehead bowed, And her hands elasped on her knee;
With the great round tear-drops glittering,
And falling steadily.
Oye who deem that the ministrel seeks
But the plaudits of the throng,
Come stand in the shadow here, and look,
and list the hands here.

"Would ye love me if world's praise had rayed An aureole round my name?
Would that name grow musical to you
In the trumpet-sound of fame?
Had I won a wreath of fadeless Pays By pencil—chisel—pen—
And a place 'mid the lofty ones of earth

"Or if beauty's blessed dower were mine-The fair and winsome face,

The wave-like flowing of tresses bright,

And the step of airy grace;

Would ye then, by the brightness of brow and eye To more than pity moved, Give the priceless boon that the heart so cra Would ve love me then, beloved?

Beloved, would we love me then?

"The dearest offerings I have to give, My all of fair and sweet— These poor, pale wild-flowers of the heart— Lie withering at your feet.

And could death itself, for your dear sake, My earnest truth have proved-And I've even wished that this might be Would ye love me then, beloved

"I know 'tis the fair sour's leveliness That shines through loveliest eyes;
As the sun's broad glory, brightening through,
The dark cloud glorifies; But even a dark soul may grow bright, If touched by love's warm ray Then love me a little, O beloved, ... That I may grow fair some day !"

## INVOCATION TO PEACE.

BY WOODBURY M. PERNALD.

Come, gentile Peace ! haste with thine olive wreath. To crown a mation bleeding, anguished, sore; Where War's grim hand hath bid the sword unsheathe And drenched the land in fratricidal gore.

Methinks thy form in heaven now I see, Waiting to bless this mourning land of ours, And hovering o'er, in sweet expectancy, To hush the rage of fierce, contending powers Long hast thou waited, while our souls have learned!

Slow and unwilling in the ways of heave We sought for blessing, while our heaves To sought for blessing, while our hearts have but With avarice, lust, and plunder unforgiven. No peace to foul injustice wouldst thou grant,

On Freedom's soil, the seeds of woe and pain But when, at last, by God's stern judgments taught,
The nation rises to its nobler height,—
When even "rebels" catch the flying thought
Of Freedom peering from the heavens of light,—

And none to Slavery's accurred reign

None to the tyrants who have sought to plant

When, humbled in the dust, we wake, we rise To the broad vision of the just and true,-Man bound to man by kindred human ties By interest, knowledge, virtue ; rising, too

To the great height of perfect destiny For all that live and breathes oh, then shall Peace Descend, and bless this dear humanity With all her riches, all her vast increase ! She shall descend upon our crimsoned fields. Sacred and hallowed by heroic strife

Where martyr dust so rich an offering yields She shall descend, and lo! that wast domain Of a once erring, fair and sunny land, ledeemed from ruin, shall break forth again

In teeming glories 'neath her fostering hand. Her cities, crowned with peace, with knowledge blast Shall grow to civilized and stateller marts; Her fruitful fields new motive powers attest The strength of livelier hands and manlier

Peace to our commerce, peace to every art

Now disenthralled from Slavery's cruel wrong; see, Peace with Freedom! Let the nation's heart Roll the glad anthem o'er the earth along !

Come, blessed Peace! Methinks I see thy form Descending now, mid shining hosts above, Soon to announce, above the cloud and storm,
Eternal Justice, Liberty and Love!
Beston, Jan., 1865. —N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

## THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

(A. D. 1865.) O happy day, that erown'st our rounded year!
Bright keystone of our perfect arch of hope!
If these who cast the nation's horoccope,

If these who cast the nation's horoscope,
Four years ago, and thee, the tremulous tear,
As with a cloud veiling the atmosphere,
Made the sight dim. Now down the future's slope.
The sunshine dazeles, and nor song nor trope
Can tell what lieth in the vision clear—
Ours, if we but prove faithful. No'er hefore,
Since Israel failed, was nation tried as we
With love and chastisement; and though

N. Y. Independent.

It must be a source of regret to all, and to th

It must be a source of regret to all, and to those especially whose privilege it was to listen in Fanenii Hall to that latest outburst of eloquence of Mr. Everett, that all his uttered language on that occasion has not been preserved in the printed reports.

The gesture, the tone, the special emphasis, even the trivialities and by-play of that resplendent oratory, as then and there it shone forth in the undimmed brightness of its setting, we have fixed enduringly in our minds.

Since the steepers

The Tiberator.

MR. EVERETT IN PANEUIL HALL.

us, (though receiving and being justly entitled to Mr Everett's personal compliment for general correctness,

let us recall in memory, ere yet it be too late, so these, in a double sense, richly laden words.

We have already been reminded, by an eminent enlogist, of that sentence in which he styles himself "an
old man, who has nothing left but his lips with which
to serve his country." In the printed report, there is
a passage which reads thus:—

a passage which reads thus:

"All history teaches how small an organized military power suffices to hold an unamed population in subjection. With all their able-bodied men, of whether opinion, forced into the army, and the pains and penalties of treason visited upon every one who maniests in word or deed a whis for the restoration of the Union, it is not to be wondered at that an open expression of the sentiment has not taken place. Considering the vicissitudes of war, and the possibility, as it may seem to them, that the Confederate yoke may again be placed upon their city, though we well know that that event will take place when Savannah river runs up hill, I rather wonder that her citizen have ventured even now to take the step they have."

This will appear clearer and more characteristic

when rendered thus:—

"All history teaches how small an organized military power suffices to hold an unarmed population in subjection. With all their able-bodied men, of whatever opinion, forced into the army, and the pains and penalties of treason visited upon every one who manifests, in word or deed, a wish for the restoration of the Union, it is not to be wondered at that an open expression of that aentiment has not occurred. I have heard that some exception has been taken to the measured language of the Savannah resolutions. Considering the vicissitudes of war, and the possibility, as it must seem to them, that the Confederate yoke may again be placed upon their city, I do not wonder at their cautious language. For they do not know, as we know, that that event will take place when the Savannah river forgets its onward course to the sea, and flows back again upon the mountains. I rather wonder that her citizens have ventured, even now, to take the step they have."

For the full appreciation of another sentence, we must conceive the orator as adding the italicised word thus:-" And probably there is not in the United States, at this moment, a better governed, or more quiet and orderly city, than Savannah," (turning to the Mayor with characteristic suavity and grace,

from the following passage, which was pronounced very nearly thus:-

"An officer, recently escaped from Columbia, informed a friend of mine, who repeated it to me last Saturday, that the allowance even to officers was a very small quantity of uncooked cob-meal daily, with a spoonful of sorghum syrup"—

claim him as their own. A well known essayist says—" The men who carry

expression. A meeting called in the business part of the city at

This circumstance is mentioned only to show that

isted in it:
in reserve for us to read in the Richmode
homily upon homily showing that the Soc
and would be great and powerful under
emancipation, and that, after all, the doe
fights at Washington and throughout the
fights at Washington and throughout the
grosse of the state of