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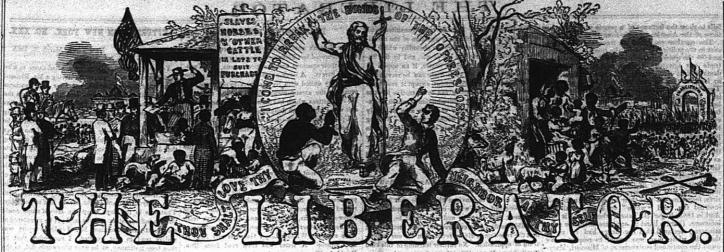
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VM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers

array, the commanders of both armies have power to emat cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. Anam

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

VOL. XXXV. NO. 13.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1782.

## selections.

## LECTURE ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

On Monday evening, March 4, a lecture on the ori-Monay evening, states 4, a recture on the ori-id results of the American rebellion was deliver-the hall of the Mechanics' Institution, in Stocked in the hall of the Mechanics Institution, in Stock-pert, (England,) by Mr. J. H. Estcourt, of Manchester, Mr. Councillor John Walthew occupied the chair, Mr. Councillor John Walthew occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer. There were on the platform Mr. Alderman Chapman, Mr. Councillor Barfor, Mr. Councillor Alderiey, Mr. W. Forrester, Mr.
Johnson, Mr. Hindle, &c. &c.

golisson, Mr. Hindle, &c. &c.
Mr. Estcourt then proceeded to make an able and
laid speech, the concluding portion of which we give

Mr. Estcourst then proceeded to make an ane and held speech, the concluding portion of which we give blev —

Observe some of the results of the rebellion. The Henestead Act has been passed, whereby free land can be obtained by free settlers in perpetuity; Kanss has been admitted a free State; alavery has been shoulded in Columbia district. Western Virginia, Marjand, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and is in process in Kentucky and Delaware; Hayti and Liberia, two colored republics, have been recognistic the right of search in vessels trading from Africa has been guaranteed by treaty, it slave-trading Captain hung, and every man, of whatever color, declared a citizen, and competent to witness in corts of justice. (Applause.)

Now we come to the election of 1864. The question to be decided was—"Shall the Union live, or sulf-stavery reien?" and the people by millions decided that the Union should live, and that slavery should die. (Loud applause.) It was a sublime speciale for the contemplation of a world, that of a pret people, in the midst of an unprecedented civil viar, ragging in a prolonged political conflict, in which every feeling of the human heart was appealed to, going to the ballot-box quietly and in the most selecting again that noble, honest, true-heaptid man, Abraham Lincoln, and solving effectively the problem that free suffrage and republican institutions can be upheld even in the most critical time of a nation's life, and proving that a strong government may rest upon the will of the people as well as on the divine right of kings. (Applause.) See, too, in how dignified a position it placed the President, and how well he sustained himself. No vaunting, no boasting in oratory. Said he, "I do not impent the motives of any one who opposed me. It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one. Gold a god in its place, but living, brave, particion membertier than gold. So long as I have been here, lawe not willingly planted a thorn in any man's feed of the proving that a strong government met wi

when the build only emancipation decree, another, set I, must do it." And so stands Abraham Linch spout he highest pinnacle of honor—the savior and emancipator of a race. (Loud applause.)
And now we come to the grazed climax of legislatics. On the 31st of January, 1865, at mid of night, the capital at Washington was crowded with people of both exes. The vote was to be taken on the amedment to the Constitution, by which slavery was to be abolished and prohibited forever within the dominions of the United States. As vote after the was mononeed, now 'mid bushed silence, and now with ringing cheers, it came to the crisis of the voting. How will the doubtful democrats vote? This supeness was soon put an end to, the doubtful test became certain, and "yea" followed "yea" followed "yea" will the required majority was obtained; and "yea" followed "yea" until more were polled," and then, with one burst of joy and exultation, the capital was made to resound with the cheering of a vast sublitude, roused with ecstacy and with vigor cloth-rely and the morning ushered in the great event of the rebellion, and the greatest in the history of America. (Applause.) A day to be honored all stret the world, and to be remembered for all time. (Applause.)

"How will the Legislatures of the States vote?"

see the world, and to be remembered for all time. (Applane.)
"flow will the Legislatures of the States vote?"
"as the next ery. Well, in eleven subsequent days, eleven States had ratified the amendment, and forebeat sood Maryland, who, freed and in her right bind, said "Amen." Then New York, Missouri, Massabuetts, Indiana, Hilmois, (the Egypt of the West, had shaken off her black laws, and she, too.)

aid, "So be it." Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsyltana, Western Virginia, and Rhode Island said, "Ies, Amen!" and so on the great record will be completed when all the States necessary to legally mily shall be obtained, and then the jubilee day vill not be far distant, when on the soil of America. Seater can dive, or move, or have a being." (Lod applause.)

say shall be obtained, and then the jubilee day will not be far distant, when on the soil of America to shave can a live, or move, or have a being." (Losd applause.)

It does not require any further proof to show that if the rebellion had only resulted in this one fact, the surfice of life and treasure would be well made. But the more we look at the interior life and character of the American people, the more noble they become, the more wonderful they appear. Remember that they have had to sustain the greatest armies what they have had to sustain the greatest armies what they have had to sustain the greatest armies that they have had to sustain the greatest armies had treve were marshalled on the battle-field, without any preparation for such a purpose, their standing army and the navy scattered, the treasury suppled by those chivalrous and honorable. Southmen when the how came and Fort Sumter was fired upon, there was neither army, navy, arms, nor arsenal. The trumpet sound of that shot woke up the patrician of the places army of people, though not of soldiers, was on its march; similed but daring; and they fought, were defeated their places supplied again; and thus, fighting and bandering, they learned the art of war, and the state was carried to the enemy's gate, and victory at eathroned in the triumphant car moved by the military provess of the freemen.

But, said some wise men, statesmen, or would be fact in this country, "Let the rebels go; give the daring show the sun never setting on the Queen's tool are gated to one carry out this war for empire, it is barbarous. Your country so the sun fact their independence; do not carry out this war for empire, it is barbarous. Your country so large for one government to rule; there ought to be at least four or five kingdoms on your soil;" and is such wise our great men talked and wrote. The sun of the proper sun the sun of the proper sun of the proper sun of the proper sun of the proper sun of the preparation on the queen's data and such the sun never setting on t

India, which we had gotten possession of by many questionable and devicous means, and with force of arms at various times kept when she mutinied and rebelled, did we say, "Thousands of miles of sea separate us—your people are militons more than our population at home—you have on your soil many population at home—you have no thing in common with nationalities of old—many different languages, different customs—you have nothing in common with us in social, political, or religious points of view—it is right for you to leave us and rebell, we will not prevent you? Did we say so? Let the treasure, the life, the horrors of that war to suppress the rebellion reply. And yet, when one people by language, origin, political institutions, common nationality and religion, with no geographical obligations to unity, with a government the most elastic in the world—when a portion of such a people, a small minority of them, rebel against the judgment and will of the majority, we, with pharisaical voice, cry out, "Let them go—you are too large—there is no bomogeneousees of people—you cannot live together"
Let elsavery succeed, hinder it not. And then when Americans beeded not but said, "America for Americans heeded not but said, "America for Americans he Americans needed not but said, "America to Americans, no division of territory or government, one united and free this nation must be, from the Allar tit to the Pacific, from the Lake to the Gulf," we condemned them as a boasting, arrogant people, although I believe they are very much like ourselves, if not a little more modest.

if not a little more modest.

Well, it is decided that there is to be no

il tie to the Pacific, from the Lake to the Guilf," we condemend them as a boasting, arrogant people, although I believe they are very much like ourselves, it not a little more modest.

Well, it is decided that there is to be not on division, that there is to be only one antion, and that mation with the control of the volcano of bankruptcy, or the abyes of repudiation. To show the wonderful power of the people, it is only necessary to say that villages, schools, hospitals, chapels, clothing, nurses, teachers, missionaries, agents, books, implements of husbandry, and took for industrial pursuits, have supplied by the patriots of for industrial pursuits, have supplied by the patriots of the nation. (Applause.) No signs of bankrupter, no signs of decay here. The republic has not been delivered to about that always was the origin of the rebellion—that philanthropy, preservation of the Union, and Emancipation are the result. Look at two or three of the most of the Citied States that a time, who declared from the seat of judgment in the Suprum Control of the United States that a time, and because the control of the United States that spen the control of the United States that spen to the seat of judgment in the Suprum Control of the United States that spen the control of the Control of the United States that spen the control of the United States that spen the control of the United States that spen the control of the United States that the control of the Control of the Control of the Control o

#### FRESH PROOF OF REBEL BARBARITY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2, 1865.
Capt. Samuel C. Timpson, Co. A, of the 95th New York, belonging to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, Gen. Wardsworth's command who was captured at the battle of the Wilderness night of May 5, 1864, while in the skirmish line, furnishes the following interesting particulars:

not treasure would be well made, look at the interior life and charrican people, the more noble they appear. Remember had to sustain the greatest armies hard a look at the interior life and charrican people, the more noble they wonderful they appear. Remember had to sustain the greatest armies hard hall be a purpose, their stand, the navy scattered, the treasury chiefice under Buchanan, the arms desenals of the South, so that when and Fort Souther was fired upon, or army, navy, arms, nor arsenal, and fort souther was fired upon, or army, navy, arms, nor arsenal, and of that shot woke up the patricle, and in a few weeks an army of not of soldiers, was on its march; or, undisciplined but true, ungerg; and they fought, were defeated; to defense the art of war, and the dot the enemy's gate, and victors the trumphant car moved by the rindependence; do not carry out ire, it is barbarous. Your country not government to rule; there ought or of rive kingdoms on your soil," our great men talked and wrote, lish people never boast; we are cople, content with little. We do see sun never setting on the Queen's en Ireland, united to us by constitute of union, rebelled—and she has here times—did we let her go? did hannel divides us geographically to a government of your own-you ple, speaking a different language; to control you or coerce you." Did at the language; to control you or coerce you." Did at the language; to control you or coerce you." Did at the language; to control you or coerce you." Did at the language; to control you or coerce you." Did at the language; to control you or coerce you." Did at the language is to control you or coerce you." Did at the language is to control you or coerce you." Did at the language is to control you or coerce you." Did at the language is to control you or coerce you." Did at the language is to control you or coerce you." Did at the language is to control you or coerce you." Did at the language is to control you or coerce you." Did at the language is to control you or coerce you." Did

being sortes and and not before.

Capt. Timpson states that after he was captured by the guerrillas and half breeds in the mountains, they turned his and his comrades pockets inside out. Afterward they stripped off their vests and coats, and a coats of the coats of the coats of the coats. and began quarreling about the distribution. They seemed to think they had money, and would not give it up. Their death was a foregone conclusion. Meantime a Capt. Singleton came up; be was a free-mason, so was Capt. Hayes. The party was saved. They were marched back to Greenville C. H., and put in a dungeon with the negroes who were confined for murder. The inhabitants, mostly the women, came to see them. One travelled 17 miles to see the live Yankees. From a very cautious approach, she finally discovered that the Yankees were not wild animals, and at last became sociable, and thought it a shame to treat people so; she afterward brought bread for them to eat.

The party went back to Columbia. The train ran off the track. Four were killed and 17 wounded. They (the Rebel guard) were badly mutilated,

ran off the track. Four were killed and 17 wounded. They (the Rebel guard) were badly mutilated, having legs and arms broken and smashed. The only two Yankee prisoners escaped. Six weeks terminated their imprisonment. They are now on their way, rejoicing, to their friends at home.

Among the officers just arrived here is Lieut. A. A Abbott of New York, who has made a daily record of the events of prison life in the Confederacy. He will soon issue a book to be entitled "Letters from Prison," with pictorial illustrations of places and scenes through which be and his associate officers have passed. The book will possess thrilling interest.

E. S.

### STORY OF A SOUTHERN UNION MAN.

We had a visit yesterday, from Mr. J. P. Hurley, who has just arrived here from the rebel prison at Salisbury, N.C. Mr. Hurley is a native of Newton, but resided many years at Newburyport. In 1849 he went to Bedford, in the southwest part of Viremeet when the war broke out. Though an active bemocrat, he was true to his love of the Union, and t an early period of the rebellion he was arrested t the rebel authorities, and thrown into the county il. There he remained some time, but was finally, leased. In December, 1863, he was engaged in

altogether.

As the result of this, the men became enfeebled and discouraged, and soon they sickened and died. The rebel officers told them the rate at which they were dying, and taunted them with the remark that all who did not enlist in the rebel service would be dead within a few months. Fifteen hundred men did enlist in the rebel service, in the hope of saving their lives. Some of those subsequently escaped to the Federal lines, some were caught attempting to escape, and were sent back to the prison, while still others remain in the army.

A Catholic priest was sent to the prison, who found 800 inmates of that persuasion, who were taken from the main prison to a place where they were better treated. After arrangements for the exchange had all been completed, the rebels told them that they would be taken back to the main prison, where they would die like sheep, if they would not enlist; but to their credit be it said, though they knew nothing of the arrangements, every man of them remained true to the Union.

Men who were in need of medicine, in going to visit a surgeon, passed through a hospital where they were obliged to step over dead and dying men lying on the ground. As men died in the hospitals, they were placed in a row, in just the condition and position in which they breathed their last, and sometimes, when the number was larger than usual, one layer of dead bodies was placed on top of another. In the morning they were thrown into the dead-cart in the most unfeeling manner, and borne away to a place of burial, where a ditch had been provided for them. As the cart moved over the rough ground, the bodies were josted about in a manner not pleasant to contemplate by those who had reason to believe that their own turn would come next.

#### THE ORIGINAL PLATFORM.

Twenty-five years of argument had only brough and term of office in the name and behalf of radical

"Radical abolitionist," four years ago, was a phrase applied with a reproachful aneer to a class of men so few in numbers as to be deemed worthy only of sneers and jibes. Radical abolition was the raving of heated brains, fanatics. We dared predict the miracle which four years of war would bring?

"Ballial abolition" You tame for a platform a platform.

ing of heated brains, fanatics. Who dared predict the miracle which-four years of war would bring? "Radical abolition," too tame for a platform now, and only those terrible words, "total extirpation," could express the people's determination, and programme for the new term of office to which they were about to call Mr. Lincoln.

Consonant with the programme of extirpation which he had accepted, Mr. Lincoln at once recommends incorporating alavery extirpation in the fundamental law of the land, and both Houses of Congress adopt the proposition, and the States take up the strain, and send it on. Anticipating this grand movement, Louisnan, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Maryland, abolish slavery by their own action. Congress has abolished and problibited it in the District of, Columbia, and in all the territories, wiped out the internal slave trade, and all fugitive slave laws, while, under the emancipation proclamation, slavery goes down wherever, in the victorious march of Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, and Thomas, the Stars and Stripes now mean freedom. Glorious flag! at last redeemed! I so more to float over alweships and coffle gangs—now I bail thee; now struggling millions bail thee! Thy shadow bereafter shall be like the shadow of a great rock. At length thy folds shall float over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

thy folds shall float over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

But God designs a complete regeneration of the nation. It was not enough that the Executive should proclaim freedom to slaves of rebels, and the legislature freedom to all slaves. While Taney presided over the judiciary, freedom was insecure. The Dred Scott dictum must be buried forever out of sight, and the Supreme Court regenerated. So God took Taney from the bench, and Lincoln, inspired by God, put Salmon P. Chase in his stead. Another such stride upward no nation has ever made, as when Chase succeeded Taney in the Supreme Justiceship of the United States. From Tamade, as when Chase surceeded Taney in the Sopreme Jassiceship of the United States. From Taney to Chase is further than from Egypt to Canana in contrast to Taney's most infamous exposition of the Constitution, making it strike down, every single right of a whole race, numbering twelve millions, in and close around the American Republic, stands the noble exposition of that same Constitution by Mr. Chase, made in 1848, and incorporated into the Buffalo platform of the free soil party. He said, "Under our government, we can no more make a slave than a know." Under our government, we can no more make a slave than a king." This glorious truth in hence-both to inspire American jurispredence; and until we make kings in this country, we shall make an more slaves. Hallelinghis

forming a military organization to aid the Union cases, when he was again arrested, with many of his neighbors, and this time was sent to Salisbury, N. C.; where he remained till within a few days. When an exchange of prisoners was agreed upon, he claimed to be a Northern man, and was allowed to come out of the prison, that his case might be investigated, and once out he was able to keep along with the soldiers, and thus escaped.

He confirms all that has been said, and the worst that has been said of the brotal manner in which the prisoners at Salisbury have been treated. Prisoners who spent last summer in the slaughter-pen at Andersouville, and were in the winter taken to Salisbury to keep out of the way of Sherman, declared the Andersonville hell not to be so bad as the Salisbury was about two hundred, but the number was then increased by arrivals from Richmond, and from prisons further south, to ten thous and. The ill treatment commenced with their arrival, and by death from exposure and starvation, and by a few excaping, their number was reduced in February to forty-five hundred. As many as seventy died in one day, and the average rate of mortality from October was twenty-five each day. The stated rations were very poor and very small, and half the time these were cut down to one half or one-fourth. Some days they were withheld altogether.

As the result of this, the men became enfeebled and discouraged, and soon they sickened and died. The rebel officers told them the rate at which they were dying, and taunted them with the remark that were dying, and taunted them with the remark that were dying, and taunted them with the remark that were dying, and taunted them with the remark that were dying, and taunted them with the remark that the died of the control of the same and sunnier climes of equity and brother warmer an

#### BAISING OF THE FLAG ON FORT SUMTER -A GREAT ANNIVERSARY.

On Shirday, the 18th of April, 1861, the little garrison of Fort Sumter, under command of Major Robert Anderson, U.S. A., surrendered to the rebels under Beauregard, and on Sunday morning, the 14th of the same month, the fort was formally evacuated. The following is the official report of the event, made by Major Anderson to the War Department: partment:

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, off Sandy Hook, April 18, 1861-10.30, A. M., via New York. April 18, 1861—10.30, A. M., via New York. Having defended Fort Sunter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat; four barrels and three carridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accepted, terms of evacuation, offered by General. Beauregard—being the same offered by Jaim on the 15th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities—and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

ROBERT ANDERSON,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War, Washington.

Names.	Rank.	Reg't or Corps.	Original entry into service.	Where born.
S. W. Crawford, A. Doubleday, T. Seymour, Theo. Talbot, Jeff. G. Davis, J. N. Hall, J. G. Foster, G. W. Snyder,	A'st Surg. Captain. Captain. 1st Lieut. 1st Lieut.	M. Staff. Let Art. Eng'rs. Eng'rs.	March 10, '51. July 1, '43. July 1, '46. May 22, '47. June 17, '48. July 1, '59. July 1, '59. July 1, '56.	Ken'y. Penn. N. Y. Vt. D. C. Ind. N. Y. N. H. N. Y.

Major Anderson is now Major General Anderson; Surgeon Crawford is Major General Crawford, in command of one of the corps under General Grant; Captain A. Doubleday is General Doubleday, president of the court martial now sitting in Philadelphia; Captain T. Seymour is now General Saymour; First Lieutenant Jeff. C. Davis is now General Jeff. C. Davis; Captain J. G. Foster is now Major General Foster; Second Lieutenant J. N. Hall is now first lieutenant. We believe all these officers are living.

gallant resistance, when his ammunications were exhausted. There is a classic propriety in this celebration. Where the first shot was fired at the Republic—where the most pestilent trattor were gathered to witness the deed of shame—al most in sight of the grave of John C. Calhoun—it it meet that the cannon should roar, the drums beat the trumpets clang, and the army and, navy about from land and water, as our conquering flag is at placed on Sumter, never again to be removed by the hand of man. Well may the thousands with the hand of man. Well may the thousands will enjoy this sublime spectacle on the 13th April, 1855, repeat the glowing words of Drake.

"Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the fee but fails before us; With freedom's soil beneath our feet, And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

Philadelphia Press.

Philadelphia Press.

#### OUR PLATFORM.

OUR PLATFORM.

The defence of the weak against the mighty, of the oppressed against the oppressor, is a noble and holy cause. It is a cause that, in spite of all impediments, obstacles and intrigues of our enemies, we are proud of contending for. We ask justice—full justice—for all.

For colored soldiers, who partake of the perils of our armice on the battle-field, we want equal treatment with the white soldiers. We claim for them fair chance for promotion, fair board of examination, and admission of colored officers to all positions and ranks, according to their merit and valor.

For colored laborers we want entire freedom, and self-disposal of themselves. We want that they be as free as white men, in contracting for their labor going from place to place, and enjoying the carrings of their toils.

For colored ministers we claim the same respect

For colored ministers we claim the same respect that is accorded to white elergymen; we want for them the same regard that their white brethren enjoy. We will not relax in our endeavors until we see them stiring in conferences, side by side with the white ministers of the Gospel, and preaching from the same pulpits. Union of Churches and equality in God is our motto.

For colored children, we want that they shall be received in the common schools, as it is done in Massachusetts. We want to see our children seated on the same benches with the white girls and boys, so that every prejudice of color may disappear from childbood, and the next generation be aroused to a sentiment of fraternity.

For colored women we claim the same regard as

obstacles we may find in our way, or the enemies we may arraign against us. The men who oppose such a platform can only be the enemies of our race.
Do not say that we are going too far. We ask any
candid man: Is freedom complete? Is the black
man in the full enjoyment of all be has a right to obtain? If not, why should we stop in our effort have justice done to our race?—New Orle Tribune.

#### \* SPEECH OF HOWELL CORB, DELIVERED AT MACON, GA. FEBRUARY 16, 1865.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 16.]

Howell Cobb, at Macon, on the 16th of February, will illustrate our statement. We copy from the Augusta Constitutionalist:

On this we stand together to-night, and it fills me with new hopes. There is no longer any grounds for differences of opinion among men who are true. From this time forth, mark the men who begin to talk about peace—who say the war ought to close—are despondent, encourage disaffections and ill feelings towards our efforts to prosecute the war, and whose words and conduct show that they are in favor of reconstruction, though they do not talk it openly. Keep your eyes on the man who talks this way. I will write his history to-night: He will be gloomy; asy our armies will be defeated and destroyed, and that there is no hope for us. The next thing you know of him, he will be buying gold—(and they are and applause); next he will send his son to Europe—(great laughter); and perhaps close up the scene by going there himself. (Great laughter and applause.) I was going to wish those young men now in Europe were back here; but I don't wish it. I hope they will remain there during the war, in justice to themselves, and that they will stay there alter the war is over, in justice to us. But what of the prospects before us? I do not wish to draw a picture to deceive you. I look upon the prospect as bright and promising. As God is my judge, I have yet to see the first despondent hour. (Applause.) Friends, bear with my earnestness, for when I am touching this point, I feel that I am attacking the Gibraltar of our enemy—our real foe in his strongest hold. I do not fear Lincoln, nor Seward, nor all their hordes. They will be scattered and defeated. The enemy which I fear is here, enthroned in your hearts and deeply scated in your affections. Let us tear down that idol, and bring true and honest hearts to the support of our cause. It is better to be free than to be rich. It is better to be beggars and free than to be endawed, and have millions of the miserable perishing stuff which we call property. But what honest and sincere, deeply interested for our welfare and independence, and give them a hearty support. If I could select your generals, and could find out the man the soldiers wanted, they should have him. (Cries of "Johnston," "Johnston," "Johnston," and man the soldiers wanted, they should have him. (Cries of "Johnston," "Johnston," "Johnston," and hearly cheers rose from the many soldiers through the halt.) You do not respect more than I do this able commander. (Loud cheering.) There is no general that I would rather go to the field of battle under than Old Joe Johnston, (prolonged shouts of applause.) and if I had my way, I would appoint him to a command. I talk to you plainly, and I talk to the Government in the same way. I want utility. There has been some talk of a State Convention. What do you want with it? What do we want? We want an army. We want men to go back to the service who are absent without leave. Will a State Convention put men in the ranks? We want clothes put on the backs of our men, shoes on their feet, arms and ammunition in their bands, and courage and a heroic determination to be free infused into their whole being. Will a Convention do this? We want provisions—meat, wheat, corn, etc., to feed our men. Will a State Convention furnish these? Tell me of a single thing good that it can or will do, and I am content. Do you want a Convention for peace? I shooth has told you that you shall have no peace, save upon submission—craven, cowardly mbmission. Do you want it for negotiator? I sheed will not negotiate. What Georgia wants is a united people. If there is, it all the country, a man who were a singering feeling to go back into the Union, he may advocate a convention. He wants the overeignity of Georgia to speak. Some persona think I am more interected in our success than the people generally. This is a great mistake. The

think I am more interested in our success than the people generally. This is a great mistake. The tree upon which Lincoln will hang me when he catches me will not wither and die till be hangs you upon it also. Lincoln hates me and I know it; and if you think he loves you, you have greatly mistakes. Go among the people where Xankee conquest has prevailed. Do you ask me to reconstruct with them? I went to the graveyard, and stood there among the

MANCHESTER, (England;) March 4th, 188

DEAR MR. GARRISON—I feel moved in their

During the past fortught, the mails have been been one in supering intelligence, making the ben of all friends of freedom leap for joy.

ongratulation on this joyfal 4th of Ma

#### AN ADDRESS BY HON. WM. D. KELLEY.

An enormous gathering assembled last night at Concert Hall. The occasion was that of an address by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley to the "Social, Civil and Statistical Society" of Philadelphia. This society composed of the cultivated and more intelligent Statistical Society of Philadelphia. This society, composed of the cultivated and more intelligent portion of the colored people of Philadelphia, his naugurated a series of meetings, which have been addressed thus far by Jearned and eloquent men, irrespective of color. This course of lectures has been attended by immense audiences. Frederick Douglass and other Americans of African descent have addressed the association. Last night, Hon. have addressed the association. Last night, Hon-Wm. D. Kelley, following the example of other gentlemen, did so, terminating the course.

The band from Camp Wm. Penn gave the Their fine brass band of thirty musician d with such acceptability that at times the udience applauded them. Upon the plat re benevolent Christian gentlemen of both olors, with not a few clergymen, fair and dusky singling together as followers of the same Lord mingling together as followers of the same Lord, irrespective of complexion, or color of cuticle. Prominent among them was Rev. Stephen Smith, a man of color, who, for thirty years, has been a preacher of the Methodist faith, and who, without reproach, has ansased a very handsoom-fortune. Miss Greenfield, known as the Black Swan, sang, accompanying herself upon the piano by way of preliminary. Mr. Robert Purvis them made the announcement that Judge. Kelley would speak, in these words.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I am instructed to announce to you that the lecture of this evening will conclude the course of lectures before the Civil. Social and Statistical Association of this city. No being a member of that association, I feel free to Social and Statistical Association of this city. Not being a member of that association, I feel free to say—what I am sure is but the feeling of all those who have attended these lectures—that we are greatly indebted to the Committee of Arrangements (of whom Mr. Wm. Still is Chairman,) for their excellent and judicious appointments throughout the course.

The formality, fadies and gentlemen, of introducing to you one so well known and bonored as the distinguished orator of this evening might well be dispensed with. Jugde Kelley's consistent and unhas always secured for him the confidence and admiration of every true lover of freedom. But I has always secured for him the confidence and admiration of every true lover of freedom. But I desire in an especial manner, representing and speaking for the colored people, to tender to you, Judge Kelley, my profound acknowledgments. Your late able and exhaustive arguement in the national flouse of Representatives on the vital issue of reconstruction, wherein the chaims of the colored people to the enjoyment of equal rights were so ably set forth and defended, is alike worthy the head of a statesman and the heart of a philanthropist. And may I be allowed, ladies and gentlemen, the expression of the opinion that this country will have neither Union nor peace—I repeat it, neither Union nor peace—I repeat it, neither Union nor peace—I repeat it, neither Union nor peace—I at full and practical recognition of equal civil and political rights. And at this consummation, as the French poet, Lamartine, beautifully said that the immortal Wilberforce appeared before the throne of God, bearing in his hands the broken fetters of eight hundred thousand emancipated boudduen, so shall the prayers of four millions of disenthralled American bondsmen in our land call down from Heaven blessings upon the beads of the down from Heaven blessings upon the heads of the noble men and women who have been faithful to the great principles of human freedom.

the great principles of human freedom.

Judge Kelley then appeared amid extravagant bursts of applause. He regretted that, being prostrated with the labors of an exhausting session, he was so little competent to speak to-night. It was to the President of this association, Mr. William Still, that he was indebted for his subject—" The War, and the Rights of Humanity." And of what else could be speak? England begins to understand that a State in America is greater than an English shire; and England is beginning to understand that America has difficulties to settle with her. The speaker, however, would not descant upon this, nor upon the atrocities committed upon Union prisoners; nor upon the magnanimity of the Africo-American people of the south, who have ministered, though surreptitionally, to their pressing necessities. (Applauses.)

A fact is intenselv. stubborn. He who says that

though surreptitiously, to their pressing surreptitiously, to their pressing surreptitiously. A fact is intersely stubborn. He who says that slavery is the cause of the war is but partially rights. Slavery is but one of the bitter fruits from the root from which sprung this war. If we fail to eradicate it we may have peace, but that peace will be agitation, and its fruit will yet mature to bloody and unending war. This war is but the penalty we are paying for violating a fundamental law of God—for violating a law of God that we all professed to believe—the law of human equality—(applause)—the law of the inherent nature and the indestructibility of man's rights.

ility of man's rights.

Our institutions need, no standing army for the saintenance. They are founded upon rectitud and justice. Who ever thought of revolutionizin disaschusetts? Every man there who can rea e Constitution of the United States and of Manchinester. sachusetts is a voter. If he cannot read it, he may qualify himself to do it. He may be a juror as well as a voter; and there is no trouble or revolution there. A man may be better off on the rocks of Massachusetts than in any other place in the world. Man, woman and child there earn more wages than in any other place upon God's footstool. Yet in Massachusetts there is no distinction of persons on account of color.

Massachusetts there is no distinction or persons on account of color.

We have tried to say that our Declaration of Independence does not refer to all men. We exclude four millions from its benefits. We have denied to them the fact of their own existence, save as we could make them useful to ourselves; and we have cried in it to deceive the all-seeing God; and on bended knee, before our Maker, we have prayed that our trespasses be forgiven as we forgive those of others, and quietly added, "except the d—d niggers," and our Hibernian friends emphatically add, "except the d—d naygers." (Applause.) He is a God of justice, and His justice shall not be forever mocked, and He means that on bended knee they shall cease to lie to Him.

He is a God of justice, and His justice shall not be forever mocked, and He means that on bended knee they shall cease to lie to Him.

Says some good citizen, do you mean to admit negroes to citizenship all over the country? That is just what I mean. (Applause.) They who first came here from England came for liberty. For it they left the graves of their ancestors. For it they encountered savage beasts, and still more savage men. And on the soil of New England, as on that of Pennsylvania, sprang up a people in whom the love of liberty was ingrained. They songht to build up a State in which the love of liberty should be prevalent; that courts of law would not be required, and from that came the arbitrations so troublesome at the present day. The sons of New England have carried the germ of that liberty across the continent. God preserve this country from rule of monarch, lord, or barro! (Applause.) We are but ten days from the kingdoms of Europe; but a few days more from the sluggish myrinds of Asia. We are situated to command the trade of the world, and here we should found and perpetuate a pure democracy, with powers subject only to the revision of the people.

To do this we must accept the negro. Our

racy, with powers subject only to the revision of the people.

To do this we must accept the negro. Our fathers did it, and they were bleased. (Applause.) The records of all the States show that down to 1812, outside of South Carolina, the free negro was a citizen and a voter; and the degeneracy of the sons of our revolutionary sire alone changed it, and brought about the system now in vogue among us. Our country up to this time was blessed without being superstitions. The speaker could but recur to the time when South Carolina, by inserting the word "white" in a territorial bill, made Missouri a slave State. Ever since then, our lands have ceased to be of steady value, our commerce and manufactures have been as fluctuating that we have been, at times, obliged to import operatives from Europs. Our interests have been as unstable as the seas. Out of every hundred merchants, eighty have failed. Of course we have prospered and grown, but slavery has been a fearful injury. All history

fails to show the fortunes of a people so unstable as those of the American people from 1820 to 1850.

The speaker continued to trace the successive tutional about eras in the political history of the country. In 1787 and '88 the question of continuing the African alave mesme Court demanded its continuance. The norse so long as they secured peace, they did no. They suited the whites, and they "threw the They suited the whites, and they "threw the nigner in." No one can be offended at this phrase. It is but the national slang. (Applance) The slaves brought into the country during twenty years, enabled them to obtain an ascendency that began to provoke this war. Eloquent men in Virginia proclaimed that slavery was weakness rather than strength, that it was crime. James Madison used the term "persons held to service," instead of slave, as conscious of the crime being committed against God and man. God and m

God and man.

The speaker showed how into each new territory slaves were hurried as they more recently were into Kanasa, and the descendants of Revolutionary sires, forgetting all that their fathers had achieved, inserted the word "while" in a territorial bill. And in 1863, Höger B. Taney, whose name is now infamous, (here a bornt of applause lasted for some minutes,) declared that the negro had no rights that the white man was bound to respect. We owed the continued enslavement of Missouri, Maryland and Tennessee to the manufacturers of Connecticut, who preferred peace and traffic to truth

was given up.

Lina

We sold ourselves to the devil, and what have we

We sold ourselves (Applause.) The men of We sold ourselves to the devil, and what have we done with the money? (Applause.) The men of the South now ask us to appose them no longer, but to let them fight for their freedom and human status. Look at Louisiana. Each ticket was for a free State government. That which provided equal rights to all was defeated. So was that ticket in Arkansas. And the true men in both States wrote to Congress, asking it, for God's sake, to keep out the men elected to represent those States. (Loud applause.) Believing in voting early and voting often, the opponents of liberty took excursions on election day, voting everywhere in their way from sannise to sunset. Faithful Ben Butler (applause) had been disposed of, and the rebel emissaries plied their calling at the election.

It would be very pleasant to give pardoned traitors the government of Louisiana. These people propose to put away a hundred thousand people who are their brothers, uncles, aunties, &c. They propose to make up a nice party by themselves, and have everything serene, as the boys say. The so-called Senate and Legislature of Louisiana contain over thirty men who are policemen in Louisiana. There cannot be a more corrupt government—the Fourth ward of Philadelphia is nothing to it—than the free State government of Louisian Let the government not be recognized until it recognizes every man as entitled to citizenship, and its members themselves will be so fond of the African citizen as to swear that they even have a tinge of African blood in their own rein. Yet, out of 48 prishes,

to swear that they even have a tinge of Afric blood in their own veins. Yet, out of 48 parish there are but nine in the State in which the Unit there are but nine in the State in which the United States government can permit supplies to be sent without a special permit. The people have noth-ing but the slave-driver's contempt for us. "So help me God," continued the speaker, "I will never vote for such an oligarchy. Wait another Congress, and under the lead of Flanders—God bless him— Louisiana will come to us a free State." (Deafen-ing annlause)

The speaker read from a paper published in Ne Ing applause.)
The speaker read from a paper published in New Orleans, edited, owned and controlled by colored people. It is published half in French and English; and the editors deriving their education from Parisian colleges, their French is much superior to that of their neighbors. He read articles seconding his own views, and showing that the present State Government of Louisiana does not entitle it to admission into the union of States, such as those of the North. The eloquent Judge spoke fully two hours, urging that either we must accept the negro as a citizen or abandon our institutions. No other course was possible. The speaker was listened to throughout with great attention, save when hearty applause showed the effect that he produced.—Philadelphia Gazette.

# The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THA RETRACT OF MODIFY THE ENANCIPATION PROCLAMATION NOR SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS PRI BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY OF THE MODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO RE-ENSIAVE SUCH FRANCE,
FRE INSTRUMENT TO PERFORM IT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ONS, ANOTHER, AND NOT I, MUST BE

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the AMER CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Executive Committee urge upon all the m bers of the Society a prompt attendance at this meeting. The questions to come before it are of the greatice. Some members of the Commi propose, in view of the almost certain ratification of the Anti-Slavery Amendment of the United States Constitution, to dissolve the Society at this annua meeting; while others would postpone such dissolu-tion until the ratification of that Amendment is officially proclaimed; and others, still, advocate con tinuing the Society's existence until all the civil right of the negro are secured.

Besides this, whichever of these views receives the anction of the Society, there is the further question whether the Standard shall be continued.

On these and other accounts, our deliberations will be most interesting and important, and ought to as-semble all the members and earnest friends of the Society.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The approaching auniversary of the American Anti-layery Society is one that should be well represent by its members and auxiliary Societies, for the coos stated in the official call of its Executive Committee. It is not only desirable, but to a certain extent important, that whatever may be the conclu sion then arrived at as to the continuance or dissolution of the Society, there should be a full attendance, and a thoughtful consideration of the whole subjeing together. It will be an anniversary held nstances wholly unlike any that has pre ceded it; for the doom of slavery has been decreed by the nation, and the year of jubilee is come. On the 8th of November, 1864, the question of so

tion of the United States as to make it illegal for any person to be held in slaver in any State or Territor in the Union was submitt in any State or Territory in the Union was submitted to the popular vote, and sustained by an overwhelm-ing majority. On the Slat of January last, the U. S. House of Representatives concurred with the Senate in submitting the aforesaid amendment to the Legisin submitting the aforesaid amendment to the Legislatures of the several States for their approval or rejection. Eighteen of the twenty-five States, competent to decide upon it, have promptly recorded an almost unanimous vote in favor of the measure. Three only have rejected it—New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky—the only States that opposed the relection of Mr. Lincoin, and the only States whose loyalty is open to suspicion. Of the concurrence of all the other States, at the earliest opportunity, there is no room for doubt; so that, while only one more State is needed to make the requisite number (three-fourths) specified by the Constitution, it is certain that four more States—i. e. 22 out of 25—will give their cordial sanction to the amendment. Even if the vote of any re-constructed State is to be consulted, and made essential to an official recognition of the constitutional abolition of alavery—an absurdity which we believe will be acouted by the people, and by the Sapreme Court of the United States, if an appeal be made to it—still, as no such State can be recognized by Congress or the Government, except it rest upon an anti-slavery basis, there can be no motive for it to oppose the amendment; the adoption of which, therefore, by whatever number of States may be finally agreed upon, is beyond all doubt or anxiety. Nothing remains to be done but certain formalities, in order to make the extinction of slavery, and the right of every human being on the American soil to personal free dom as against any slave claimant, an acknowledged fact, to be enforced by all the powers of the government.

very society is accomplished. No longer are agen or tracip needed to convince the people that slaves is a wrong and curse which ought to be immediate abolished; that there is, and ever must be, an irr pressible conflict between free and slave institution that the rebellion is divine retribution for our natio at vin of oppression. No further teaching of this kin is called for Natite. is called for. Neither Church nor State necticut, who preferred peace and traffic to truth and justice. The voice of Connecticut was together to be the voice of New England, and the contest was given up. Northern men were to blame for all this.

We sold ourselves to the devil, and what have we only whispered, others can now applaudingly sp flag goes. As drops are lost in the ocean, so are th original anti-slavery men and women lost among millions who have come over to their side, and crushing the "peculiar institution" beneath t massive weight. Once separate and distinct from th onger "fanatical" or singular in any thing that the emand for the colored race, whether relating to thei liberation from chattel servitude, their education an levation, or their complete enfranchise that the time for disbanding the American Anti-Si very Society, and all its auxiliaries, has fully com that their longer existence will at best be merely nominal, and, consequently, neither advantageous no desirable; that they have done their work as anti-sia perybodies, and may now wind up their operation with credit and dignity; and that they will exhibi weakness rather than wisdom, egotism rather than good sense, in assuming that they may be as indis ensable in the future as they certainly have been in he past. It is for them to see, and greatly rejo he fact, that their cause is now myriad-handed, to powerful to be resisted in any direction, and sweepin nward with the force of Niagara. "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage."

Let there be no feeble lingering of life on their part nerely on technical issues—such as that the requ site number of States have not yet adopted th nave not yet been brought from the auction-block t the ballot-box. If anything is determined in this truggle, and by the nation, it is the utter a lasting extinction of slavery. All controversy has ended about it. No same man doubts that all the States are a unit on the constitutional amendme and will so record their votes as fast as legislative of portunity is presented, excepting the three semi-sec ious, copperhead States that have already done their Where there is neither doubt nor here is no cause for suspicion or delay.

"It is done!
Clang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down!
How the belfries rock and reel!
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

For the Lord On the whirlwind is abroad; In the earthquake he has spoken:
He has smitten with his thunder
The iron walls asunder,
And the gates of brass are broken!

As for the political status of the liberated bo separate anti-slavery organization, but it is to be an gued and settled upon its own merits; and is alread challenging the attention of all parties in the land and will be sustained or opposed without reference to the question of abolitionism per se. No doubt it will give rise to new associations and new measures, which will lend to it whatever of zeal or devotion may be called for in the struggle for political equality, withou regard to complexional distinctions.

Believing, therefore, that the American Anti-Socie y,—reverently thanking God for having made it a sig al instrumentality for saving the nation from destri tion by effecting the abolition of slavery, and rejoicin nceforth there is to be in our la older nor slave,-may with propriety, credit and ad vantage dissolve its organization at the coming ann versary, we shall give our voice and vote for this corclusion; leaving the members of the Society to cor linue or end its existence as they shall think most ex-

#### M. D. CONWAY.

We publish an interesting letter from THOMAS H. BARKER, Esq., of Manchester, England, which is mainly in reference to an abusive and discreditable article which appeared some time since in Fraser Magazine, from the pen of Moncure D. Conway, cor cerning President Lincoln in special, and his admini reston generally, with some incidental personal as-aults upon others. That article we have not seen out the extracts which Mr. Barker has made from it, as illustrating its spirit and object, are sufficient show its author to be in no enviable state of min Ever since he has been in England, he has been per orming various "fantastic tricks before high hear beginning with making a treasonable overture to the rebel commissioner, Mason of Virginia, and ending with a proposition for the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, on condition that it will abolish the slavery on its soil which of January 1, 1863, was abolished by Abraham Linm to caricature and misrepresent, in the tru Virginia spirit, appears to give him ment and uncommon delight. He has been a mis-chief-maker ever since he landed in England. Instead of bestowing his special attention upon the rebel emisaries and their sympathizers, and endeavoring strengthen the administration and government of the ountry in the good-will of Europeans, he has im proved every opportunity to bring the President an his measures into contempt; and just in proport too, as progress has been made in the right direct too, as progress has been made in the fight direction.

Nothing can evince more strongly his meannes and malignity than his grouping Abraham Lincols with "the Polks, Fillmores, Pierces and Buchanams of our country, and describing him, after the manner of our country, and describing him, after the manner of our country, and describing him, after the manner of our country, and describing him, after the manner of our country, and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him, after the manner of the country and describing him and the country and describing him and the country and describing him and the country and th of rebel and copperhead blackguards, as "long and lank as the traditional Yankee; lean and hungry as the "poor white' of the South that he was born; with the arm of a Hoosler that can "whip his weight in wild-cata'; with a backward length of skull and feeble occiput," &c., &c. Again, his effrontery and mendacity are brought out in bold relief in his monstrous assertion—"Never before in America has a President been elected, so detested by his own electors as abroakam Lincoln"!!—followed by another assertion equally astoudding, "This I say with hundreds of documents before me to prove it"!! The exact truth is, that no Fresident has ever been so highly appreciated and warmly supported (George Washington excepted) "by his own electors as Abraham Lincoln"; and the attempt of Mr. Conway to deery him will only recoil upon himself. of rebel and copperhead blackguards, as "long an recoil upon himself.

Mr. Barker is Secretary of the United Kingdo

Alliance for the suppression of intemperance, and a active and influential executive officer of the Mar chester Union and Emancipation Society.

#### FRATERNITY FESTIVAL.

ing at their spacious and heautiful rooms, 564 Washington Street. A large number of the friends of the Fraternity united with its members to celebrate this occasion, the arrangements were skillfully made by the committees which had them in charge, and the result was a joyous and delightful festival.

Upon and around the deak were beautiful bouquets. A band occupied the musician's gallery, and introduced with its lively strains the performances of the avening. A well-selected choir of singers eat near the pistform, and alongs, duels, quariettes were given with good effect in the intervals of speaking.

The President of the Fraternity, Mr. Charles Flis, read a brief and interesting address, referring to various circumstances connected with the origin and progress of the Society, and making suggestions in

various circumstances connected with the origin and progress of the Society, and making suggestions in regard to its present and foture usefulness. Next followed remarks, humorous and sentimental, from Mr. John Wetherbee, Jr. Then excellent addresses were made by William Lloyd Garrison and Rev. S. R. Calthrop. A letter was then read from Rev. vented him from attending the meeting, and giving friendly and judicious counsel to the Association. A riceary and judicious counsel to the Association. A final speech had been expected from Hon. George Thompson, who was present; but that gentleman thought fit, instead, to read a passage from a poem, of which he expressed great admiration, Montgomery's [Thelice 2.15 at 17].

given to social conversation and promensde, and then the party seconded to the supper-room in the next story, where a handsome collation was spread for story, where a handsome collation was spre them. After an hour spent in harmonious a preciative discussion of this part of the entertai members and guests of the Fraternity returned to the HaR, which had in the meantime been cleared for dancing. With this agreeable and salutary exercise the Festival of the Parker Fraternity was closed : and. lest any one should suspect the dancing to have been unduly protracted, it may be mentioned that even those who staid latest went away early .- c. K. w

special meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Melodeon. E. Atkinson presided, and made a few introductory remarks. Rev. Dr. F. Tom kins, of England, who has recently returned from visit to the freedmen of the South, addressed the mee ing. He made some statements of the various inte sting things he had seen and heard, and refe some length to the course taken by England in American affairs. The meeting was subsequently addressed by George Thompson, of England, in an eloquent and an effective manner.

The meeting was thinly attended, evidently for the want of a general knowledge that it would be held. This was a matter of regret—especially as Dr. Tomp kins has proved himself to be one of the warmes friends and most earnest advocates of the cause of ou government and country in England, and deserved erefore, a strong popular greeting in Bosto

SUNDAY SERVICES. A public meeting under the auspices of the Ward Eleven Freedmen's Aid Society was held Sunday evening in the Shawmut Universe Kinsley, Esq., occupied the chair, and the religiou exercises were conducted by Rev. Sumner Ellis, asso ciate pastor of the Universalist Society. Rev. T. B. Thayer, Rev. James M. Sims of Savannah-brother of the fugitive Thomas Sims, who was sent back into slavery from Boston a few years since,—and Rev Sumner Ellis urged the importance of aiding the

Miss Delia A. Webster delivered an address in the Tremont Temple, Sunday evening, relating to her imprisonment by slaveholders at different times in the State of Kentucky, her encounters with guerillas and other savages.

ance address was delivered, under the a spices of the Suffolk Temperance Union, Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Manning, in the Old South Church. At the close of the exercises, the pledge circulated, and two hundred and fifty-five signatures

BANGOR, March 22, 1865. My DEAR Mr. GARRISON—Enclosed you will find three dollars and fifty cents for the Liberator from January 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1866.

I have been long wanting to write to assure you of my cordial approval of the course you have pursued towards the Administration. With you, I can exclaim, thank God for Abraham Lincoln! I know h has not always done all I could have wished; but th regret that he has not done more shall not prevent me from rejoicing that he has done so much. We are so much nearer the high water mark of complete ant nph than I ever expected we al my day, that I will not place myself out of sympathy with the spirit of the day by any captious criticis or unreasonable demand, but rather hall each advan ing wave with a glad thanksgiving. We shall best secure the future by gratefully receiving the good of the present, and working from that in wise pa

Yours, for universal freedom and equal jus A. BATTLES.

LEOMINSTER. March 20, 1865. At a public meeting of the Leominster Free Aid Society, held on the evening of March 19th, an address of great power was delivered by Mrs. Francus E. W. Harper, a colored lady of culture and refra-ment, whose eloquence in behalf of her people, and in interpreting the mission of the war, held the undivided attention of a large audience for over an hour.

It is with great pleasure that I recommend Mrs HARPER to all friends of truth as a lecturess of pecu ness of thought, remarkable facility of language, and an unction from on high. We believe she is doing oman service for truth, and bid her God speed.

> SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, President Leominster Freedmen's Aid Society.

#### THE LATE DANIEL FORTER

DEAR FRIEND-I am glad to respond, according my ability, to the appeal in the last Liberator, in behind of the family of the Christian patriot, DANIEL FOR TER. It is a privilege to contribute to the payment

Who would not contribute for the family of one whose whole life was a contribution for the wholhuman family? Among the highest names on the bright roll of those who watched for and foresaw the nation's peril, and helped to arouse the sleeping patriotism of the country, among those champions of mercy and justice, earnest in counsel and fearless in fight, who counted not their own lives dear, nor even the dearer interests of their loved ones, when the Master's service required the sacrifice,—
among all who have labored in the vineyard, and have
trod the red wine-press of God's husbandry, none, in
faithfulness and bravery, have exceeded Dakira.
Fostra, "the tender and true." He trusted his wife and children to the protection of God, and the just generosity of his country—for whose cause he laid down his life. The appeal in their behalf is an hon-

# LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, NO. XXX.

New York, March 23, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator:
You may remember, as every one had cause to whene in contact with him, encountering a Mr. Richar Yeadon, of South Carolina, not after the Souther Yeadon, of South Carolina, not after the Southern fashion with deadly weapons, but with words, in the parior of the line Theodore Parker. Mr. Yeadon was then on a tour through the North, and was laboring under the idea that his movements deserved to be publicly chronicled,—by his own hand, if no other would do the office for him. The incident of meeting that distinguished agitator whose head had by attaints a marketable value in the State adjoining his own, was not to be passed over in silence, and the Herald of this city was indulgent enough to allow him to edit one of its issues (such was the prolixity of the man !), in order that his discussion of the alavery question with city was indulgent enough to allow him to edit one of its issues (anch was the prolixity of the man I) in order that his discussion of the slavery question with Wm. Lloyd Garrison might not be lost to posterity. That was in the days when the Herald alone could publish inflammatory switcles, and yet be circulated at the South, and doubtless Mr. Yeadon's report was widely read in that quarter. I remember that he then bore testimony, as he ever afterwards did, to the perfect courtesy of his opponent, who was always ready to be interrupted, and give the fullest hearing to the other side; and if this is a commendable quality in ordinary debate, it was a virtue with so ye ellow. Mr. Yeadon eventually returned to his home retion. Ar. I canon eventually returned to an anome, but not till he had inflicted several further letters upon the community, and bored his friends and fees alike. I think his latest appearance was in Charleston, where he introduced Mr. Everett as the "laudator of Washsion of his native State, I do not know. That he has informed, apart from its general notoriety, by a personal friend of his, a clergyman, who stuck to his loyalty to liberty and Union, and somehow to Charleston, till a nonth before its capture, when he escaped in a block de-runner, and reached this port. In perhaps his las interview with Mr. Yeadon, the latter said to him You and I. Mr. R., have differed totally on this one tion, [secession and slavery,] but I now admit that you were right, and I was wrong." This conviction ca not have been weakened since that conversation Somewhere, we must presume, between the James River and the Neuse, the unhappy exile is pondering the consequences of an error which was worse than

you go South ?"—which you were once at the pains to answer, when propounded in Fancuil Hall by the Judge (if I mistake not) who has just retired from your Nistrict Court, has not less effectually been silenced by the abolitionists since the war began. I mean olitionists in the broadest sense. There was a very good reason why they should not go South when the act involved the making of last wills and testa ments, as in a Roman army before a battle. Their object was, like Archimedes', to move the world, and to choose the gallows. Not that they were afraid of eath, but that they had a divine burden which was not to be rashly laid down. When, however, the time for converting the North had past, because the designs of slavery upon its life were manifest, then those who had labored for the downfall of the system, under the South. Thousands donned the blue coat of the volunteer, and carried their principles with their flag Massachusetts sent he from the Ohio to the Gulf. Massac quota with the motto of the Comm half so glorious as when the epitaph of some heroic martyr, whose rest in Southern soil was easy since his sword had made it free—

### " Ense petit placidam sub libertate quiete

Mr. Phillips was represented by that lamented nephew who perished untimely at Port Royal, from excessive devotion to the cause of the freedmen. The other day your son, a double ambassador for yourself and on, halted his company of colored soldier in the streets of Charleston, but found no Richard Yeadon to uphold the divinity of slavery, or to renew the acquaintance formed with his father. John Brown has his representative at the same focus of treason and oppression—Mr. Redpath—who has had the honor nd audacity to inaugurate a system of public school in Charleston, with no prejudice against color-i. e they will only behave themselves, and obey their (may be) colored teachers! You, who recall the loathing of the chivalry for our free institutions, from press to school-house, and how they destroyed our papers in the mail, and emasculated our text-books efore they would allow them to be used at the South of the Tribune, that at Charleston "all rebel school-book have been ordered to be delivered up. Receipts are given to their owners for —copies of incendiary publica-tions confiscated" I Language at last is returning to its legitimate meaning. It followed our twisted morals in obeying the evil loadstone of slavery. Ere long i nt due North again, and swerve, we hope, no

more forever.

If the freedmen should compare their experiences at the end of the war, how multifarious and diverse they would be! Some have obtained their liberty, as of old, by fleeing to the Free States, within our army lines, or to our blockading fleet; others have been abandoned by their masters; others still have been taken out of bondage into the army. Thousands when thus freed, have joined the Federal forces as Is borers, teamsters, etc.; thousands have volunteered as soldiers, and thousands been compelled to military debility or sex, have escaped enlistment, some ha been left in the nakedness of slavery to shift as bes they might; others, like those of Georgetown, S. C. under the orders of Admiral Dahlgren, have been fur nished by their late owners with sixty days' rations; others, like the freedmen in the Department of the Gulf, have been constrained to labor at fixed wages; others, as in the eastern district of Virginia, under nstrained to labor, but for competitive wages; nd others, finally, as at Port Royal, have been left under less stringent regulations to develop habits of industry and maintain their independence. These diversities are characteristic of the unsettled state of affairs occasioned by the war, and are to be attrib uted to the lapse of time which has been covered by hostilities, the necessities of different localities, a the impossibility of concert on the part of su the impossibility of concert on the part of subordi-nates. The uniformity has not been greater since we obtained military unity in the Lieutenan-Gen-eral; for though the military have had almost ex-clusive dealing with the freed people, they have been charged with really extra-official duties, their busi-ness being to suppress the rebellion in arms, and ness being to suppress the rebellion in arms, and not to reorganize society. It must be said for the blacks, that they have submitted with the most exemplary patience to the various experiments that have been tried upon them. Their good nature seems inschaustible, so that the very defectivences of certain schemes in which they are involved is obscured by their endurance and relative happiness. The last test of their patience has been made in Richmond, at the instance of Davis and Lee, and with the approval of President Lincole. They are to be bayoneticd into fighting for whips and handcuffs. It will be pitiable if they are forced to be dangerous to their

We were some content that Congress would be six he fore the close of its last season, to pass the said fore the close of its last season, to pass the said ment of the Constitution, shouldning an expect of the Constitution, and content and said great, glorious, crowning act of justice, poly, to manity and statesmanship—the greates tens to manity and statesmanship—the greates tens to manity and statesmanship—the greates tens to manity and statesmanship—the greatest energy to make the content of the enduring, noble REALITY, securing freedom sirthright of all men; and soon must come the stribright of all men; and soon must come the processoring of liberty—equal rights and privilens tizenship.
On the 28th ult., the Executive and a large, of the most active income of the Carton and Extrementor Society, convened by circular, net it is FIOR SOCIETY, convenes of circular, net it is Trevelyan Hotel, and spent a delighting crease a celebrating the adoption of the Anti-Slavry Ang. ment. You will have received the newspaper upon of the meeting ere this can reach yo. We wan able to report that fifteen States had shredy miss and only one (Delaware) had refused to and only one (Delaware) had refused to size on the foul blot. Surely that vote is not a finite, but at soon be reconsidered and reversed. I cannot convenient soon be reconsidered and levelsed. I cannot concein thow it is possible that even one loyal State can be n how it is possible time. Amendment it seems to me to vote against the Amendment it seems to me to vote against the Amendment It social abasement, moral infamy, politi Journal the most reckless and unaccountable characte. But I suppose there is an explanation of the shord sall hateful vote. We shall watch with depening inset the action and decision of the other loyal State, and the constitutional ratification shall have been supported by the constitution of the constitution of the supported by the supported ntil the constitutional randomium soni pare ben onsummated. What a grand thing it would be if we consummated. ... W nat a grand thing it would be if we had the Atlantic telegraph in operation, to flash us the glorious intelligence from day to day!

orious intelligence from day to day:
We have also been thrilled and elsted with the in-We have also occur turned and cased win the in-telligence: that Maryland, Missouri and Tesseus have bounded into the glorious phalanx of Free Suiza. by self-emancipating ordina by sentenning uncompensated liberty to all the slaves. "God bless Free Missouri" and Free May. land, and the GREAT FREE REPUBLIC OF AFFICE, that soon is to be, "without a master and without slave"—a wast Human Brotherhood!

How significant it is, that no sooner do ve get the ews that Congress has resolved in favor of the lment of the Constitution, eliminating the rirus of slavery—the foul source of your social comp tions and sectional conflicts—but almost the next incontant military news informs us that Casunron, the cradle of secession, the fo nest of treason, has fallen into the hands of Mr. Lisoln's loyal soldiers! Is there no providence in this ing more than a mere coincidence! To me it seems vastly more. The good old book tells us that when a man's ways please God, he will make ere his enemies to be at peace with him; and the sme must be true of nations and communities. Only must be true or mations and communities, only purge out niterly and forever that great social rise of oppression, cruelty and lost embodied in the Sity Power that has so long dominated and deputed American character, institutions and policy, and then will you become a peaceful, united, free, happy and NATION; no traitor seeking to disrapt, and no foe daring to disturb. But, so long as siter; -vestige of it—remains, you cannot hope for and outli
not to have settled, solid, sober security.

I do not know if your attention has been called a remarkable article in Fraser's Magazine for Januar 1865, on "PRESIDENT LINCOLN," by "AN ARES-CAN ABOLITIONIST" (Rev. M. D. Conway of Vetinia). It is an article that should be pondered a our side of the Atlantic as well as on our. The writer is, no doubt, better known amongst you than it England, where he has not succeeded in gaining the confidence of many of the stanch and tried friends of abolition. His "Testimonies concerning Slaver re eloquent, forcible, and inspiring; but his men able diplomacy with the Rebel Commissioner, Must has always been lamented as a miserable and dishuorable blunder, that ought to have been hamily as sincerely apologized for, and not justified by representations involving others who never dreams of bits made co-diplomatists in such a freak of disloyalty to ountry and cause.

I cannot give you an analysis of the entire study.

which extends over twenty pages of Fraser; but will xtract a few salient points, and leave them to mile ntelligent readers. To me they appear to be to just, angenerous, and ungraceful in the extreme, as cong from the pen of one who assumes to represent the merican Abolitionists. The rancor of the entire article is directed against two men-ABRIGAN LU-COLN and WILLIAM LLOTD GARRISON. The only man who receives unqualified landation is WENDELL PRILLIPS, who, no doubt, well merits all the end-miums that are lavished upon him by his friend-trcept those compliments that are paid to him at the expense of another, who, for sober steadness of july nent, unswerving, unselfish and unyielding field and devotion to ABOLITIONISM, is behind no one,

and devotion to Abolivionis, is behind so set, even in the estimation of Mr. Phillips himself, said the friendrof universalibierty the wide world set.

The article commences by holding up the people of the North and the President to ridicule, by sind the North and the President to ridicule, by sind the North and the President to ridicule, by sind the North and the President to ridicule, by sind the North and the President to ridicule, by sind the North and the President to ridicule, by sind the North and the President to ridicule. ing to the amusing story of Cervantes who "set a student mounted on a most villanous-looking say.

The poor animal was blind with one eye, and could be a student mounted on a most villanous looking say. The poor animal was bind with one eye, and it was so ensemble in the legs that it moved on with diffically. The student used the spur to induce a quicker par, at least the spur to induce a purchet part. whereupon the horse stopped altogether. Belatered for this, he kicked, and plunged, and came to the ground with his rider, who lay in the dast attering a torrent of imprecations." No doubt this is very small ing ; but is it an amiable, ju American Federal politics, at the present time, a garded from the stand-point of a genuine print tive of the Abolitionists. The writer of the st no doubt thinks so, for he goes on to say:

no doubt thinks so, for he goes on to asy
"Gould it be anything short of a similar infasttion on the part of the people of the Northers Sams
of America, that has led them, at the end is about
experience as they have had for four years, aciden
Abraham Lincoln their fountain of living wind
be a superience to the think of the present crisis, should by any possibility have been
committed to the present President, must sarry
crease the doubts of thoughtful men, erg is recrease the doubts of thoughtful men, erg is reto consistent of the right man in the right pain
the presence of the right man in the right pain
be other than the exceptional occurrence that has
proved to be in America, where, instead of the Pain
es and Emersons, the Polks, Fillmork, Fierch, Bechanans and Lincolne come uppermost in the greeiment as inevitably as if its ballots were loaded for

I suppose the legitimate inference from this is, sta,

J.

I suppose the legitimate inference from this is, ill, if M. D. C's view, an 'unqualified demonry' into it desirable form of government; the profession that Mr. Phillips and Mr. Emerson were neither of President Company. hem elected, nor even thought of as in place of Mr. Lincoln. I fancy that neither Mr. Phillips nor Mr. Emerson, who are really size as great men in their respective spheres, will not had M. D. Conway for having put their names for six and children to the protection of voce, and the just generality of his country—for whose cause he laid down his life. The appeal in their behalf is an honorable claim. It is a grateful privilege as well as a sacred duty to honor it.

Yours, DANIEL MANN,
A. A. Surg. U. S. A. Mt. Planeau Hospital, Washington, D. C. March 27th, 1805.

CAPTAL PUXISHERENT. The Legislative Committee, to whom was referred the subject of capital punsianment, have agreed to report that it is inexpedient no reinforcement against the impending doom. They make the present time in reference to a repeal of the law.

M. D. Conway for having put their names faverall this rhappodical manner, to the disparagement of the protection of the p is Long and lank as the traditional Yankee; lean and hongry as the 'poor white' of the South that he was born; with the arm of a Hoosler' that 'can wish his weight in wild-cate;' with a backward length of stell and feeble occiput, which reminded one of the looken characteristics; and yet with an eye full of the looken of the looken full of affection and even delicate. indian characteristics; and yet with an eye into or, these, a voice full of affection and even defloser, though the sum of a long column of Boones and the sum of a long column of Boones and spiet, Pograms and Paritans. \* \* There he is; are he was pre-ordained to be. If we do not like no much the worse for us; for to be rid of him no much the worse for us; for to be rid of him much the work and with such hard certain preliminary dealings with such hard Kentuck, Hoosier, and Wolverine are."

their se Kentuck, Moosier, and wolverine are.

This is certainly vivacious and spicy, and I suppost altogether a caricature, but a fair sketch of in's outer man. But the artist goes on to de in's outer man. Due the artist goes on to de Mr. Lit.coln's official career, very freely and f," be says; dealing with public facts; never y, pe say, rer, allowing him the least particle of credit for cod that is done, but tracing home to him the responsibility of all the wrong-doing both of the

agress and the Army.

On entering Washington," we are told, "Mr. Lin netering trainington, be are took, but, but, but, broken-down party, backs and passes presider roken down party. Incas and passes presiden-rants. • • With one or two honorable ns, that original Cabinet (only two members emain) was as bad as could have been made out Republican party." This, of course, is an au that you, in America, can better test the exact we can; but I can conceive, under the stances, that Mr. Lincoln might have good State ps or Me ns for not selecting either Mr. Phil in the place of Mr. Seward or any other o cabinent officers. It was not policy, and would that been statesmanship, to have passed by the of the great Republican party; to have singled Abolitionist of the ultra type, for high and reconsider office, in view of the temper prevailing both the North and the South. And no reasonable man at the norm and the court. And no reasonable man, with political sagacity, has ever blamed Mr. Lincoln for not housing the Abolition flag in his inaugural proceedings. But Mr. Conway evidently thinks difeacting.

each; for he knows not only what was done, but motive of action—the reason why! "It [the Cabet] was selected simply because Mr. Lincoln, the ge man, wished an average cabinet: he mus erige man, wished an average cabinet: he my re hores, and alignor, and Puritan, and border-raf-a, and democrat, and abolitionist, and all things at avin, creep, or fly in that primal awainp of erican politics. Mr. Lincoln's object was clearly fatten his hook on to every section and every phase opinion and no opinion in the North. The result it was absolutely frightful." Of course, all you know the result, and do not need Mr. Conway' graphic picture—somewhat more vivid than jus There was, no doubt, during 1861 and 1862, much t the spirits and the patience of the anti-slavery me I think the following words are not an exact pomatter of the state of things in the abolition cam; is 1801, after the fall of Fort Donelson:—"These things [the acts of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, &c.] made the anti-slavery men frautic. They felt that they had been betrayed. They knew that if the Union should be restored at that time, it would be ecemented by the blood of the slave. They unan aly denounced the administration, and prayed tha the Southern armies might not be defeated." I think mislarely men who had faith in God, and confidence a Abraham Lincoln, even in the darkest hour of the Republics great agony and bloody sweat; and I could pick out noble and eloquent passages from the speeches of Mr. Phillips and many others, who did not deal in frantic exclamations, or preach a gospel of despondency. But, we are told, "Mr. Lincoln him-kil created the copperhead (the popular name) of a certain poisonous snake) which he has never since

the North! Believe it—who can!
Mr. Lincoln having in vain urged the Border Stat to agree to compensated emancipation, the terms of which he would induce Congress to arrange, he was istered by the pressure of abolition sentiment to is-ter i proclamation, as Commander-in-Chief of the simple of navy, declaring the slaves free. "Such a proclamation he wrote. Mr. Seward, it is believed; selected to keep it in the President's desk for sipreliminary proclamation, declaring that he vegil, on the first of January succeeding, pronounce the slaves free in such States as should then remain in rebilion." According to this, Mr. Lincoln's own was pretty well fixed in the direction of a radith emancipation policy, early in the second year of his Presidency. No doubt there were what appear of he good State reasons, founded on the military and other considerations, to back up Ma Seward's advice. But, be that as it may, of course Mr. Conway would be delighted with the Emancipa ten Proclamation, and would be grateful to Mr. Lin coafor the great act of JUSTICE and HUMANITY wher come. Let us hear what he has to say abo

been able to crush, and at this moment must emplo met of his strength in watching." It is a pity that Fernando Wood and Co. are not more affectionate and dutiful towards their Father Abraham, who, i

seems, is the father of the unfaithful and disloyal o

our enough, on the first of January (1863) came M. Liscoin's proclamation, freeing the slaves wherever he had no actual, power to do it, and holding them all to be slaves wherever he had such power. By these means, he ingeniously gained all the disadvantage of such a proclamation, and none of the promised advantages he exasperated the slave interest and and Morth, but liberated only a few dozen three, if so many. But the edict was not meant to Bernie slaves; it was meant to be a tub to the aboliton whale." e enough, on the first of January (1863) car

of the honesty, truthfulness, and good h of President Lincoln ! Is it true that "only s NAL POWER to liberate the slaves in the loyal a mere edict, political or militared Mr old not use it. In other words, he gravely repreents Mr. Lincoln as a trickster, a scoundrel, and a erite. If he really thinks so I am not aur be should write as h the people of the North, who have again elected Mr. Lincoln as the President of the Republic.

Bat I must pass on, and must pass over many par ages I should have liked to quote. "One most pain-fal thing," says Mr. Conway, "was that Charles Samer should shrink from uttering in the Senate the criticisms upon Mr. Lincoln and the little General to shom the President was obstinately Immolating trace three thousand soldiers weekly, besides the fight of the negroes—criticisms of which he was strain to the contract of the contract of the negroes. private consultation." This may be exactly tre, but it only indicates that Mr. Sumner was wisely being it is only indicates that Mr. C. would have been been the many be, where Mr. C. would have been been the many being the many b ticent, it may be, where Mr. C. would may be where Mr. C. would may be with the man better the m netlessly foolish. Small politicians often rush in where great statesmen fear to lead. McClellan, no death, that great popular support; and Mr. Lincoln outh not supplant him until a really great general, laring the confidence of the army, and the sympathy of the people, appeared. I do not think that either Mr. C. or his Jeau ideals of statesmen, Mr. F. and Mr. L. rould have been able to have done much better, if suite so well as Mr. Lincoln has done, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. the so well as Mr. Lincoln man level in Chief of the Army and Navy.

But we are treated to some character on the difficulties, that grove in regard to the pay a colored soldiers. The style of treatment adopt by Mr. C. will be seen by the following culmination

But this remission did not occur without the shed-or of Mood. A noble black expeans declared that he wall not serve unless the contract was fulfilled, and strict his fellows to take the same stand, (for the structure between 97 and \$15 means the rights of qual mashood,) and \$6° Lincoler hat him shot." These who know the facts, and who remember the larges, specifications, and proofs addressed in regard

to the character and conduct of this "noble black sergeant," will know how to estimate and characterize this mythical and malicious misrepresentation.

The animus of the article against Mr. Lincoln is apparent in every page and almost every paragraph:

"He was nominated for his talking abilities, but not one deed has he done for liberty, except when dragged into it. \* The anti-slavery men of that State, (Missouri,) without an exception, so far as I have ever heard, ascribe it to the President that Missouri syst a slave State. Even to free Maryland, straggeding for her new Constitution, he could only say coldly, "I wish to see in process of extinction, that only thing that could bring this nation to civil ser." Referring to the effort in Congress, list year, to amend the thing that could bring this nation to civil war." Referring to the effort in Congress, hat year, to amend the Constitution, Mr. C. says: "Every republican knows that its defeat was caused partly by a wider-spread doubt that he would veto it." Explaining the grounds of Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination for the Presidency, it is more than suggested that there is something in the background "too painful" even for Mr. Phillips to background "too painful" even for Mr. Phillips to beclare! "Mr. Lincoln's power to divide the Republican party had grown out of his having, through the enormous military and official patronage of which he was master, and the sham State organizations he had made, brought up enough delegates to carry the cancus de, brought up enough delegates to carry the can

"Never before in America has a President been elected, so detested by his own electors as Abraham Lincoln. This I say with hundreds of documents before me that prove it. Can it be said that the Copperheads have been defeated, when they forced the nomination of Lincoln by the panic they inspired. I can any one really believe that the anti-slayery men or the republicans have elected dier President? Mr. Lincoln was nominated by the official patronage he commanded, and elected because of the fear of that Banquo of the President's own raising—the Chicago Platform."

The italics of the above are Mr. Conway's own, and require no commment. Verily, you Americans are s queer people, if M. D. C. fairly and truthfully repre-sents you!

The following passage will amuse you, if you have

patience to read it:-

patience to read it:—

"As for the Amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery, does not the emphasis given to it by the republican party and the President show that neither of them are contemplating any fidelity to the emancipation proclamation? The new Congress, which slone would propose ench an amendment, does not come into power until 1856—the States could not act upon such a proposition until 1850–57. Supposing the requisite two-thirds of the Congress to propose it, and three-fourths of the States to adopt it, it can then operate only upon the few remaining size of Kentucky and Missouri, and will be powerless of Kentucky and Missouri, and will be powerless against the great heart of slavery in the hands of aman [Mr. Lincoln] whose avowed plan is to give fill anti-slavery measures into the hands of slavery's friends to be carried out."

This reads strange in the light of recent historic facts, showing that the last Congress actually did pass the Amendment clause; and that at least fifteen States have already ratified it! Surely, Mr. Conway is no prophet and no politician, and his predictions of what will be are as untrustworthy as his representa-tions of the past. "When men gather grapes from thorns, the abolitionists will reap the harvest that they have sown in tears from what those men at Washing ton are doing. • • • Most assuredly, there is a ton are doing. • • • Most assuredly, there is no victorious Union during the next four years imaginable, in which the abolitionists would not be what to-day are independents in England, Mazzinists in Italy, Jacobins in France."

throughout the entire article, and even in that case the printer had turned it into Harrison. But that was a matter of such small importance that the when correcting the proofs, did not notice it. ring to the secession movement that commenced in the South on Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. C. says:

South on Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. C. says:

"For months these movements went on, both before and immediately after the languration of Mr. Lincoln at Washington.

"During all this time not a voice was heard in the entire nation advocating the retention of the South by force.

"Phillips, Harrison, Beecher, Summer Greeley, and all the great antialavery leaders, were in favor of building a golder bridge for the departing States. War was scarcely a contemplated possibility."

The next reference to Mr. Garrison is on page 17, where Mr. Phillips is complimented as "that Abdiel of American politics," whilst Mr. Garrison is alluded to in the following passage:—

"At this point, [the renomination of Mr. Lin he standard-bearer of the abolition phalans fa the standard-bearer of the abolition phalanx faitered and failed. A great-hearted man, and adequate to great service when he was in a minority, he had tasted the sweets of partial success just enough to be lared from his height as a reformer. He lowered the standard for political success. By this sad failure the standard for political success. By this sad failure the anti-slavery ranks were hopelessly divided and demoralized, so that not even the heroism and eloquence of Wendell Phillips, and the few who-remained true, could recover their position. Thus, to the pioneer of freedom in America must be ascribed that division and weakness of the noble band that had followed him, which became the strength of the Lincoln-Seward dynasty."

Once more Mr. Conway refers to Mr. Garrison s "the lost leader." But I cannot think that the abo sentations, and I am sure the abolitionists here will treat them with the attention they merit—no more. What will Mr. Conway say to the following noble and candid utterance of his "Abdiel" friend, Wendell Phillips, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Boston, January 26th, 1865?

Anti-Savery Society, Boston, January, 28th, 1865 —

"I have never uttered an anti-slavery thought which
I did not over to his [Mr. Garrison's] inspiration;
I have never done an anti-slavery act of which the
primary merit was not his. More than that: in my
experience of night thirty years, I have never met the
anti-slavery man or woman who had struck any effect. experience of high thirty years, I have never met the anti-slavery man or woman who had struck any efficient anti-slave system in this country, who as allow as not born out of the head and conscience William Lloyd Garrison. • • I recognize the same leading mind at the head of the anti-slaver struggle. In times past, none but his own modest livered retarmed of denying him that title; in the come, we shall need, find and welcome the same leader."

abolitionists of America, "who have remained faith ful"-" the few," I suppose, who did not support Mr. Lincoln. And this is the advice the writer

gives:—
"Let them divest their noble cause of all suspicion of pride, in whatever patriotic watchword disguised, of all last of empire, by offering to the South their olive branch on the condition of simple Justics, and invoke Christendom to their aid in securing its acceptance. Let them repair to their old airts, and offer all they have, even national empire and unity, if required, to the cause of humanity. Let them effer the South independence, whenever it is willing to concede independence to those whom it binds—without which there can be no peace, with or without the Union."

I do not know what the readers of the Liberati will say to this renewal of the egregious blunde the offer to disrupt the Union or South will concede freedom to its slaves. This may be Virginian diplomacy; but it looks like copperhead-ism and disloyalty. This time Mr. Conway does not make the offer direct to the South, in the name and as sumed authority of the Abolitionists of the North. He will not repeat that folly. But it seems to me even more insulting to call upon the Abolitionists of the North to adopt such a policy of imbecility and the North is adopt, such a policy of imbeculity and stultification, not to say treason and rebellion. There is and can be no conflict between Union and Freedom; and no loyal American, no friend of Humanity and Liberty, could ever dream of acting upon the policy advocated by Mr. Conway.

I leave him now in the hands of your readers.

Believe me, ever truly your.

lieve me, ever truly yours,
THOMAS H. BARKER,

FAST DAY. The second Thursday in April (18th proximo) has been appointed by Gov. Andrew as the day for observance of the annual Fast.

MASS, FIFTY-FIFTH REG. COL. VOLS.

Camp 55th Reg't Mass. Vols. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15, 1865 CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15, 1860.
In marching to Monk's Corner, we were oblige
wade in water up to our waists in some places,
the mud a good portion of the route was over
sakles. We remained encamped at that place
day, and then marched to Strawberry Ferry, a sakies. We remained encamped at that place one day, and then marched to Strawberry Ferry, a distance of eight miles, when we encamped for this day. We found the land high and well-cultivated most all the way to that place. Fine plantations of hundred of acres lined the road all the way to it. The houses were built with some pretensions to taste, and were really quite handsome for this country, though at the North they would attract but little notice. Strawberry Ferry is quite a little village, and a very pretty one. It is situated on the Cooper River, from the banks of which quite an extensive view of the country round can be seen. The next morning, March 6th, we left Strawberry Ferry, and encamped that night at a place called Northampton. During the forenoon, we passed by some very fine plantations; and one of them, owned by a Dr. Early, we encamped on at noon for dinmer. He fied upon hearing of our approach, leaving ner. He fled upon hearing of our approach, leaving to our tender mercles everything he possessed. His slaves, however, were on hand, and gave us a warm and hearty greeting. In the afternoon, we took anoth-er direction, which carried us into the woods, and it was only occasionally that we came across a house The walking was very muddy all the way. Northam on we found to consist of one large pla a large number of negro women, and but few men Some of the women were very desirous of having dance, in which they were indulged. A flidd was obtained, and they had quite a lively dance for an hour, much to their and our amuse Northampton we went to David's Island, where w Northampton we went to David a Analy, where we expected to find transportation to Charleston, but were disappointed. On our march there we passed by but few houses, and they were a long way apart. At one house that we passed, three or four colored women came out to see us go by, who were barefooted, and dressed in a rather fantantic costume. They were so delighted and astonished at seeing our men, that they fairly danced with joy, turning round and round, and jumping up and down, greatly to the amusements the men, who lustily cheered them." "Come along with us," "Fall in the rear," "You going to Charles. "Get your bundle," and hundreds of othe to their shantles, grab a bundle, and fall in the rear of us; others would follow with just what they had with them; and many said they would come with us if they were not so old, or had not children to take care The large majority of contrabands that we pas

charge of overseers, some of whom fled upon our ap-proach, while others remained. The plantations conone man alone, and all in charge of their overseer logs; and the country looked, with the exception of the roads, as if it had been settled but a few years, in-stead of a hundred and fifty. The country is densely wooded, and there were no signs of improvemen any where, but, on the contrary, everything seemed to

upon one large plantation, and ordered him to blow his liorn, to summon the slaves from their work up to the house; which he did. After they were all assembled, the officer made a speech to them, informing them that they were free, and ordered them to assist him in carrying off forage from the place. That there was joy on that plantation, I need not tell you! Everything that the overseers and masters atte officers invariably asked the slaves, and paid but little

attention to what their owners or overseers might say.

From David's Island we marched to a place called
Calais, six miles from Charleston, and from thence were taken in transports to the city. We are now encamped four miles outside of the city, at a place Pickersville. Our camp is but a short distance from the Cooper River. Our Reg't baggage has been sent for, and we are expecting its arrival every day. It looks now as if we shall remain encamped at thi

#### LETTER FROM MAJOR B. RUSH PLUMLY.

New ORLEANS, (La.) March 6, 1865. To the Editor of the Liberator—Noticing a remark of Mr. Phillips, that "Gen. Banks may have instructed a few hundred of colored children," it occurred to me that a brief account of the late celebration of the 22d of February, by the colored schools of this city, might

be of interest to you.

It is known to you that these colored schools are under the "Board of Education for Freedmen," Department of the Gulf, which Board is the result of an order of Major General Banks, issued March 22d

The Board consists, at present, of Lt. E. M. Whee-ock, formerly Pastor of the Unitarian Church, Dover, N. H., who is the Secretary, and myself as Chairman. I shall refigin from speaking of the general operations of the Board, as see Report, for the nine months end-ing Dec. 31st; 1864, is in press, and will be sent to

by the late exhibition, it will be signal indeed. The day was inauspicious from rain and mud. The Orlean accommodate the applicants for admission; although on that account, no notice to the public had been given. About three thousand colored children, pupils of the city schools, were admitted, and packed away in the building, with probably three hundred adults, white and colored. Six hundred children and a larger number of grown people were excluded by a narrow. disappointed, but turned away and went to their omes quietly; relying, with their usual trust, upon he promise of the Board, that they should have the front seats " at the next exhibition.

There were present several distinguished visitors.
All of these appeared to be impressed by the order and decorum of the thousands of children, and by the general neatness, and bright, intelligent looks of the oral neamess, and oright, intelligent looks of the pu-pils. It was a very pretty sight, indeed, to see the "Orleans Theatre" filled and monopolized by the proscribed people, hitherto refused admission, except into some obscure corner of the Thespian Temple. The Programme, which I append, will acquaint you with the character of the exercises.

[This programme we published in the Liber the 17th inst.]

After an impressive prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the exhibition proceeded. Purposely, a short time—less than a week—was allowed for preparation and rehearsal, as we designed to exhibit rather the pative than the ed-

cated ability of the colored children.

The whole exhibition was really surprising. For and whose exhibition was really surprising. For myself, believer as I have long been in the ability and destiny of the black race, I was not prepared for admirable a manifestation of capacity. Many gentlemen of competent learning and extensive observation, who were present, were emphatic in their praise of the

Governor Hahn was present, but unable to speak from hoarseness. It seemed to me a fitting occasion to refer to the propriety of such an exhibition by the colored children, upon the anniversary birth-day of the Father of his country—now in truth their country—who, beyond most men of his time, admitted the wrongs of the colored people, and expressed his hope Governor Hahn was present, but unable to spe

their freedom. The concluding song, " neath the Fing," was sung with a will, the we surprised the echoes of the Old Theatr nee, seeing that so long they have been he reapond to the cheers of the eliganch and ry. After the benediction by the Rev. D

I enclose notices from the public journals. That of he New Orleans Tribuse, the imagined organ of the olored people, may surprise you, being minity a nart that the colored children are not educated in the

ed by the cities of the Independent, but when submitted to the "junto" controlling that paper, it was rejected upon the plea that it was too laudatory of the achools. I did not see, nor did I swer hear the "notice"; but, as it was written by a competent gentleman, himself an editor many years, I suppose it to have been feir, but in subjection to the Independent

of Mr. Lincoln, opposition to Gen. Banks, and hared of the Free State. Under such circumstances of opposition, defection, meanness and struggle. It is the old story. Revolutions have o They shield the enemy in front, and reveal the rear se true host. It will be better by and b B. RUSH PLUMLY

#### FROM CHARLESTON.

The noted rebels of Charleston have left the city having previously sent their valuables, silver and funiture, to Columbia, for safe keeping; but it was uniture, to Columbia, for safe keeping; but it was uniture, to Columbia of the control of the columbia of the columbi town fell into the hands of Sherman's brave boys Some of that class, I am told, are in the Insance Hospital, both men, and women; among them the Most Richard Ycadon. Most of the inhabitants remaining profess to be loyal and for the Union. But their jdee of the Union is, as it eas, not as the North have declared it to be. They are really ignorant of the great changes in the public sentiment of the North, and look anazed when told about it. Like Rip Van-Winkle, they rub their eyes with a stonishment, and even stare like one waking from a dream, when told that Western Virginia voted unanimously for the constitutional amendment.

stere like one waking from a dream, when told that Western Virginia voted unanimously for the constitutional amendment.

Col. Woodford, of the 21st U. S. C. T., and a member of Gen. Gilmore's staff, is in command of the post. Frevious to our arrival,—and I was the first to represent any of the Northern F. R. Association,—he had appointed Mr. James Redpath, correspondent of the New York Tribune, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. O'Donnell, of the Philadelphia Press, Assistant. They were invested with power to take possession of school buildings and school property; also to confacate all Confederate books. I was advised by General Saxton to co-operate with them, which I did, much to their satisfaction; for without the aid of Northern charity, they would have failed for the want of means to support them.

The school buildings of Charleston are equal to any of the North for their elegance, capacity; and fitted up with Boston furniture, and well lined with blackboards. We met every day for the purpose of consultation, and the examination of persons who desired to teach. About sixty presented themselves, and forty-two accepted for the time being. Mr. Pillsbury, of the Boston Society, was with us on the second day of our meeting, and we concluded to work together, and thus let both New York and Boston have an equal share in the good work of dispensing intellectual food to this new-born people. On Saturday, March the fourth, the children were called together in the Morris atreet Building, the largest in the city, the number present about 1200, of which 800 were white; thus we inaugurated on the same day that Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office as President of the United States for the second time, the first free school, free to all without distinction of color or race, in this city—the place from which was said four years ago, "We will not have that man to rule over us." The exercises were opened with reading of the Scriptures, repeating the Lord's Prayer, and a prayer for the President. Interesting and

What a change for Charleston! How wooderfu are the providences of God! "Man proposes, bu God disposes." Many interesting incidents might be related, but time forbids.

Yours in baste,

CEORGE NEWCOMB.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

THE PEOPLE OF FREDERICKSBURG. A corre-condent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who accompanied the recent tobacco expedition to Fred-ricksburg, thus speaks of the people and their fee-ings about the war:

ings about the war:

"The people in the town were all women or old men and boys, and appeared to be very destitute. saw many women dressed in clothes made of cotton duck tents. The men wore garments which clothed like faded revolutionary relics. A few people were well-dressed, but most bore marks of deep poverty. All the men with whom I conversed were reconstructionists, and all the people seemed glad to see us, and hoped we would remain. One gentleman who came from Richmond the day before, who was said to be a man of wealth and influence, told us that he had good reason to believe that the war would end in four weeks by the submission of the rebelleaders. All were agreed that this campaign would finish up the Confederacy, the most bitter excessionists only claiming that

ITALICIZED. The course of the Louisville Jou as committed herotofore to the "border States" cy," and opposed to "abolition," is well kn But that paper has accepted the logic of events, true to its first purpose not to allow a dismember: of the republic, come what may to the peculiar insti-tution, now wheels into the line of advocates of the Constitutional Amendment and Emancipation. With reference to a canvasa now going on in Kentucky, the Journal emphatically asys:

"Now that the Southern Congress has voted to put wo hundred thousand slaves in their army, and Mi Hunter, the ablest rebel Senator, when voting for the measure under instructions from the Virginia Legis lature, has declared that slavery and the Confederac were ruined, let no man here be afraid to declare and it vote that the time has come to end forever the slavery agitation in this Government, and to accept, at the earliest possible moment, that new system of labor and industry suchich we all know and admit we must come at last."

EVERETT. The namesake of the departed orato ays, in his article in the March Atlantic:

EVERET. The nemesake of the departed orator says, in his article in the March Atlantic:

"Mr. Everett was anxious to educate the people, and silt the propie. He did not believe it possible to educate any of them too well. And if you had saked him, the day he died, what had been the central lides of his life, he would have said if was the education of the people. His life was full of it. His speeches were full of it. Nothing so provoted him as any snobbism which wanted to hinder it. When he was a black boy in the high school at Cambridge, fitting for college. Some gentlemen in Alabams, who had sons there, or on their way, wrote to Mr. Everett to remonstrate against the boy's entering. He replied, that the college was endowed to educate all comers, that if the black boy could pass his examination, as he boped he could, he would be admitted; and that if, as they seemed to suppose, all the white students withdraw, the college would then be conducted on its endowments for the black boy slone. And that was no exceptional reply. It was his way of looking at such things."

The slave pens in Louisville, Ky., like those of Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans, have been broken up. On the 4th instant, General Palme ordered the release of all the slaves confined in Louisville.

President wife. The centre is, 000 pieces of wood, mostly of black holly. Nothing can be made in the canada analing of the centre is the centre is analing of the centre is an anal

"The Quartermaster General states that the view appressed in his report of 1862 in regard to the aid to be expected and derived from the colored popula on, have been confirmed by two years' experience, here persons have been extensively employed in the bors of the Quartermaster General's Bureau, where chi one employed released a white soldier from is or, and restored him to his place in the line of battle.

The total Union loss is about 1800 in the affair at Fort Steadman on Saturday last. We have about 2800 rebel prisoners and about 100 deserters. The robel loss will be from 1900 to 1500 killed and wounded, making a total loss of over 4000. We have 10 battle flass.

attle flags.

It was Lee's intention to either make a dash on a lity Point, capture the stores, or what is more probate, to seize the pontoons across the Appomattox a foint of Rocks, dash across, attack our forces between a Appomattox and the James in the rear, thus in the little the second of the little and the second of the little and the little the second of the little and the little the second of the little and the little the second of the little and little the second of the little and little the second of the little the second of the little little the little li

At last advices, our forces had not only tri umphantly entered Goldsboro', but a column from Sherman's army, after overpowering the only body of the enemy that atood in the way, had taken pos-assion of Smithfield, which is twenty-two miles from Goldsboro' and twenty-six from Releigh. The latter place, therefore, bids fair to be outflanked by one of the various movements which Sherman, with a mas-ter's band, appears to be pushing forward, as has been his wont throughout his march thus far.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25. Gen. Sheridan with his entire cavalry force, has reached Gen. Grant' army in safety. One hundred and five captured rebe officers came down on the mail boat to-day.

officers came down on the mail poat to-day.

ET During the retrest of the rebels after one of their repulses, last Friday, before Kinaton, a singular incident occurred. A white flag was displayed by some of their troops, and our mon, readily guessing the meaning of the signal, called out to the rebels to "come in." The invitation met with a speedy response, and one hundred and forty of the disgusted chivatry came into our lines, and surrendered them selves as deserters.

selves as deserters.

27 An expedition has captured Sergeant Shadbourne, of Wade Hampton's cavairy, one of the most noted guerrillas of the South, who has killed an robbed handreds of our men. He made a desperat resistance, and offered his two captors three thousand dollars each to be released. His capture is considered of more account than all the rest that was done. Expeditions have been repeatedly sent out for the sole purpose of taking him, but in vain.

THE SLAUGHTER IN REBEL PRISONS. The New York Herald's Army of the James corresponden learns from a robel officer it is estimated that darks York Hendd's Army of the James correspondent learns from a rebel officer it is "stimated that, during the past two years, 64,000 Union soldiers have died in rebel prisons: of these 3000 were buried at Andersonville, 12,000 at Danville, and 10,000 at Richmond!!

A letter from Texas says the 2000 negroes captured at Berwick's Bay were mostly taken to Houston, and sold at auction by Col. Syderer, he knowing they had been legally emancipated by the United States, and only liable to be treated as prisoners of war.

The famous Seminole Chief Oscools was buried in Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. A press correspondent, who recently visited the place, writes: "Inside of Fort Moultrie is Oscools' grave, a plain slab of marble with an iron-rail fence. Everything round it had been knocked to pieces by our shells, but not one had touched it, or even clipped the flowers around his grave. The inscription on it was this: "To the memory of Oscoola, Indian Chiefrain, died in Fort Moultrie, 1888."

Fort moutine, 1000.

The rebel General W. H. C. Whiting, who died at Governor's Island, New York harbor, a few days since, was about 40 years of age, and was considered, next to Beauregard, the ablest engineer in the rebel service. He was a Mississippian by birth.

Execution of "Sur Monday." The notorious guerilla murderer, Sue Monday, alias Jerome Clark, was hanged at Louisville, Ky., on Friday afternoon. Like the Chesapeake and Lake Erie pirates and murderers, he claimed to have a commission from Jeff. Davis, and protested against his sentence. But the impudent plea did not save him.

ARMING OF SLAVES BY THE REBELS BEOUX. Richmond papers show that the effort to raise negro regiments was going on in earnest. An official order has been issued, and a rendezvous for their reception established. All received are mustered for the year. Lee has written a letter urging on the work, aying that he is santous to witness their first experience in fighting for the rebel cause.

agning for the recei cause.

The district of Georgetown, S. C., now occupled by Admiral Dahlgren, is the richest rice-growing section of the Union, and must have been of great importance to the rebels. It was also one of the heavies slave districts, only 2894 of its people having beer whites in 1860, while 17,258 were slaves.

The expenditures to be provided for by the financial committee of the Massachusetts Legislature 23,500,000 for State aid; 31,000,000 for the militia 31,000,000 for interest and premium on gold; 376,000 for a sinking fund, &c.

There are about 5,000 colored tro-around Savannah. The city is very quiet.

First AP PORT AU PRINGS. An arrival from Port au Prince brings details of the great conflagration at that place. It appears that on the 26th of February, at the close of the carnival, the scenery in the theate took fire, destroying the building, and the flames communicated to the adjoining houses, spreading from involving a loss amounting to from forty to fifty mil-lion Haytien dollars. The most business part of the city is destroyed.

The Nashville and Louisville papers are filled with accounts of the recent freshets in the Tennesseo and tributary streams. Nashville was at one time nearly surrounded by water and 200 houses rendered untenable.

untenable.

The concluding lecture of the Lyceum course was delivered by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, on Monday evening last, in the Congregational Church. It was in the same church that Mr. Garrison was first permitted to raise his voice in behalf of the slave—after being denied a bearing in his native town of Newbury portand it must have swakened emotions of gratitude in the heart of this early champion of the rights of man, that after thirty-five years of persistent and devoted labor, he could stand up and review the history of the anti-slavery enterprise, and announce the work as accomplished.—Amedury Villager.

Ex. Co. A verse.

plished.—Amesbury Villager.

Ex-Gov. Airen, one of the largest alaveholders in the South, remained in Charlesion after the evacuation by the rebel forces. He was a member of Congress when Banks was elected Speaker, and the latter's competitor for the chair, but acted honorably and nobly on the occasion, and promptly conducted his successful rival to his seat. A letter from Charleston in the Washington Republican says, ex-Gov. Aiken has reported the names of all his alaves, seven hundred and fifty in number, to the Commandant of the post, and given each family a farm on one of the most tertile and productive islands on the coast, and placed them on it; and all are well sarted in life.

22 Mrs. J. D. Wood, the actrees, who was lately badly burned at the Buffalo Thestre, while trying to save a little girl from destruction, died last Saturday.

22 At the beginning of the winter, sixty-saven negro soldiers were confined at Danville. At the close of four months, only seven were living to be exchanged.

EF WM. LLOYD GARRISON will address the citiens of Millord, (Mass.) is all of the Breedmin's Cathe, a Sunday evening next, at half-past 7 o'cloth;

DIED-In Randolph, Vt., March 2, at the resid of his grandfather, Enoch Hebard, Em., ANTHUR H. FLITT, son of J. M. and Lavinia H. Flint, aged 15 years

First, son of J. M. and Lavinia H. Flint, aged 15 years and 16 months, of San Pratite, Wis.

His rare integrity of character, combined with a high order of intellectual endowments, gave promise of a His of great medianess. His grandfuther (Mr. Hebard) has been a patron of the Liberater ever since its establishment, and a firm and combitent friend of universal freedom; a downing his profession by a life to well ordered that his children, with gladness, and understandingly, shared his close with the contraction of the children. children, with gladness, and understandingly, she views, giving means, labor and influence to the su their belief in the dark days of unpopularity scription; and this grandson inherited in large a sense of fruth and justice, which made him a joy to his friends—blasted thus early by his untimes

## THE TRIBUNE FOR 1865.

PROSPECTUS. THE military and naval snoceses 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
was so wickedly precipitated by her assailants, and that
Slavery, her relentiess foe, is to encounter the fate of Haentile of force in intervanting and of Watern officially declares that its Treasury Rotes can be exchanged for corn at the rate of twenty-five only for one, while its bonds command only six courts for one dollar—but awaits the blow which shalf soon strike the sword from its parried-dal hand, and remit its master spirits to the justice, or it may be to the element, of a savely wronged and justily incomed, but forbearing and magnanimous people. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon is come will use the Stars and Strimes faith weekplanesed. to open will see the Stars and Stripes float a from every battlement in the Republic; and law of Liberty for ALL immovably imbedded

titution of our Union.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, founded in 1841, will enter upon its twenty-fourth year with quickengd and enlarged means of merithess. Its principles a restatement; its aims are the diffusion of Intelli and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Hum When this truth shall have been generally recognis established as the basis of our institutions

ity.

THE TRIBUNE has for the last year been published with but small profit to its proprietors, when compared with the enormous labor and outlay devoted to its publication, 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 As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be patonized by any who may desire it we have so ronized by any who may desire it, we have somewhat ad-vanced for the ensuing year the prices of our Semi-Weekly 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 buy THE TRIBUNE for so little of their own pronots or labor as they can by the following

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Drain on New 1075, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of "This Thinung," being safer, "are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where durafts can-not be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail; but in case of loss, This, Tunsurs 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 electure. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

### LIGHT GYMNASTICS.

MRS. L. M. PATTERSON'S class in Light Gymnastic: meets every Wednerday evening, at half-past 7 o' clock, at No. 3 Tremont Rev., Room 30. As health agenook, at No. 3 Tremont Row, Hoom av. as es, these exercises are invaluable. Mrs. I to of Dr. Lewis's Normal Institute.

March 31.

Farm for Sale Frankin, Mass.

CONTAINING thirty-five acres of tillage and pasture, including eight acres of wood-land. Also, house, barn, and carriage-house, all in excellent order, built ones fortieren years ago, with all the modern importances, range, bath, &c. Also, apple, pear and peach trees, grapes, currants, etc. Further information can be obtained as the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 221 Washington Street Boston. t.C

#### CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you are sek all over. It may burst out in plumples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listifest, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Army San-Ananila-harges out these impurities, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly curse a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Seroulas, or King & Stil, Tamors, Ulcert, Sores, Eroptions, Pimples, Blotches, Bells, St. Anthony's Firs, Ross or Erystylesia, Tester or Salt Rheum, Satt, Head, Bingworm, Cancer or Cancerons Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Refeation, Hrugularity, Empression, Whites, Starillty; also, Syphilis or Vanceal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart, Diseases, Try Army San-Arafallias, and see for yourself he surprising activity with which it cleaness the blood and cares these disorders.

ders.

During late years, the public have been misted by large bottles, presenting to give quart of Retract of Sumpartilla for one dollar. How of others have been strands upon the sick; for they not only contain little, if any flarengarilla, but often no curative properties whater Hessee, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the trious extracted Sarasparilla which flood the market, and it is name itself has become synonymous with imposition of chest.

Stiff and This companying if Sarasparilla N and others. bits of the ne curalive properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarapartiis which floot the market, smill the name threat has become syncaprosed with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "decreappells," and intend to sarally success the name from the name threat has been been supported to the still we call this compound "decreappells," and intend to sarally success the same from the name threat the same threat the same threat the same threat the same from the product of the same from the product of the same from t

JOHN S. ROCE, ESQ.,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 6 TREMORT STREET, BOSTON.

THE PRESIDENTS HEALTH.

THE ETERNAL GOODNESS, BY JOHN G. WHI

O friends, with whom my feet have tred The quiet alsies of prayer, Glad witness to your seal for God And love of men I bear.

I trace your lines of argument; Your logic, linked and strong Your logic, linked and strong, weigh as one who dreads disse And fears a doubt as wrong.

But still my human hands are weak To hold your iron creeds; Against the words ye bid me speak, My heart within me pleads.

Who fathoms the Eternal Thought?

Who talks of scheme and plan?

The Lord is God! He needeth not The poor device of man. I walk with bare, hushed feet the ground

Ye tread with boldness shed; I dare not fix with mete and bound The love and power of God. Ye praise His justice; even such His pitying love I deem; Ye seek a king; I fain would touch The robe that hath no seam.

To see the carse which overbr A world of pain and loss ; And prayer upon the cross.

More than your schoolmen teach, within Myself, slast I know:
Too dark ye cannot paint the sin,
Too small the merit show.

I how my forehead to the dust, I vell mine eyes for shame, And argo, in trembling self-distrast, A prayer without a claim.

I see the wrong that round me lies, I feel the guilt within;
I hear, with groan and travall-cries,
The world confess its sin;

Yet, in the maddening maze of things, And tessed by storm and feed, To one fixed stake my spirit ellegs : I know that God is good !

Not mine to look when chernb And seraphs may not see, But nothing can be good in Him Which will is in me.

The wrong that pains my soul below, I dare not throne above : I know not of His hate—I know His goodness and His love ! I dimly guess from blessings known

Of greater out of And, with the chaste ater out of sight. ed Psalmist, own His judgments too are right. I leng for household voices gene,

For vanished smiles I long; But God hath led my dear ones on, . And He can de no wrong. I know not what the future hath Of marvel or surprise, seured alone that life and death

His merey underlies. And if my heart and flesh are weak To bear an untried pain,
The bruised reed He will not breek;
But strengthen and sectain.

No offering of my own I have, Nor works my faith to pro I can but give the gifts He gave, And plead His love for love.

And so beside the Silent Sea I wait the nuffled out;

No harm from Him can come to me
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift. Their frended palms in air ; I only know I cannot drift nd His love and care.

O brothers! if my faith is vain,

If hopes like these betray, Fray for me that my feet may gain The sure and safer way !

And Thou, O Lord ! by whom are seen

TO THE EARNEST THINKERS. If the nist of falter, gray,
Cloud the breaking of the day,
For whose coming all the waiting millions pray—
If hingstrings dell and rust
The first brightness of their trust—
Let the earnest thinkers open up the way.

Show each brave, impatient soul How the waves of failure roll How the waves of failure roll Back from brows that sternly front the waiting goal How the single-handed right, In its God-anointed might,

Dares to meet and conquer Evil's legioned whole.

Show them how a brief defeat How it fires the brain, the soul, with newer heat; Fallure's lowest depths we sound, Then, with terrible rebound, Up the heights of triumph go our conquering feet Show them how the Truth is strong

when it battles with the Wron though the coward quail before the How the soldier of the Right Dares the fierce, unequal fight, caping fearless into Treason's arr rmed throng !

est thinkers of the day ! In is your to clear the way,

While our coldiers fight, our women work and pray,
Bend your stirring words abroad

For the Right-bot Truth-for God!

With the prophet's flery spirit sent your say!

> ODE. God of our holy cause, Triumphant in thy laws For may we be; Laws which our fathers scaled Thy priceless gift to shield, Ne'er to the foe to yield

> Le! from thy throne on high, Hear now the Nation's cry, Trusting in Thee: Wide o'er our crimsoned land Stretch forth thy powerful bat Lead all by thy command, God of the free!

Send now the Star of Peace
To illume our night;
Roll back Rebellion's ware,
Grast freedom to the slave;
Home, friends and country as
God of our might!
Advecate, Friend, and King,
Thy raling sceptre bring,
"And in thy sight" Let all usurpers own That "Thou art God alone,"

# The Tiberator.

The Laws of the Commonwealth - Shall they be

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., BEFORE
The Legislative Con

FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

[Phonographically reported by Jas. M. W. YERRI

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—The question you have to consider at this time grows out of the question of Temperance—the interference with the sale—th public sale—of intexicating drinks. It is not a new this Commonwealth, is not a century old; and, on the other side of the water, if you analyze strictly the legislation of the old countries, the attempt to limit and prohibit, to a certain extent, in the cause of public protection, the free use and sale of intoxi-cating liquor, is many centuries old. The new point cating liquor, is many centuries old. The new point in the discussion is, that any man should assume that a government treepasses on the rights of individuals when it attempts, at last, to legislate on this subject. I think I may safely say, that there is no statute-book in the world, no matter how old its first page is, no statute-book since the discovery of sicohol,— which has not in it a law in regard to this subject and, if you go behind the Christian era, and into the legislation of the older countries, the same attemp is visible, I think, there. We are not, therefore, try ing to gain or clutch any new ground; we are onl examining the method by which an old and constan

Again, some men say the 1 temperance cause is a very narrow, petty, sentimental enterprise, fit for half-witted men, weak-minded women, theorists, but ut-terly repudiated by the manly and practical intellect and common sense of the public. On the contrary, to my mind, the Temperance cause is one of the weightiest, broadest, most momentous, that a citizen under democratic institutions, can contemplateunder democratic institutions, can contemplate—es-pecially under democratic institutions here, and lead-ing a race like ours. Every race, every blood, every climate, has its own special temptation. The tropics have one, the colder climates have another. Some races are distinguished from others by peculiar temp tation and weakness. Our climate, our blood, is pe culiarly open to the necessity of material stimulu something that shall wake up and hurry the current of the blood. The old idea of heaven, to the father of our race, was a drunken revel, overflowing mead and every intoxicating means. The race craves nat urally, and still more incidentally,—from the fast life from the incessant activity, from the hurried and encited nature which modern life gives us,—these stin ulants, from some special need of the . Again, science, in That is our temptation. Again, science, in moder times, has elaborated the processes of manufacturin intoxicating liquor to such a cheap and lavish exten that a man with one hour's work may be drunk a day with one half-day's toll may spread his drunkennes over a week. And yet, with this blood, and with sci ence holding out this temptation, and wages holdin out these means, and the heavy working of republi can institutions resting on the basis of the peop themselves, with no breakwater of bayonet or of de potism—the sense, virtue, purpose of the masses the pedestal upon which the great, heavy machine of government must be believed. ernment must be built—with these yawning gulfs or each side our national progress, there are men who set their faces against the Temperance agitation, and bid us beware of taking up too much time with the and petty interest which we assume to chan A drunken people were never the safe of the power of self-government. Hurric on, the mere victims of demagogues, uncontrollable passion their temptation and their guide, who can safe by trust his future, and the institutions secured by such ly trust his future, and the institutions secured by such toil and such blood, to a race making or groping its way smid such evils and such weakness? every man who desires the security of democrat stitutions is to see to it, first of all, that every possible means be exhausted to secure, so far as he man means can, a sober people. To my mind, tha
is the significance of the Temperance enterprise
I know its other phases, alluded to by my friënd
[Rev. A. A. Miner] who has just stood here—the do mestic desolation, the individual ruin, the spiritu , the pecuniary loss, the family destruction r all that; and, to the right mind, there lies the real strength of the Temperance agitation. But if any man is of too low a level, too sordid a logic, to appreciate or acknowledge that argument; at least cit-izenship and patriotism, at least selfishness, may be for one moment, to reflect, when the very ground around him rests secure only so long as the statute book is upborne, and the rights of life and property secured, by a sober people.

The question which we meet to discuss to night is one of this nature,—whether this great principle is to have a fair trial? Mark me! That is my text: have a lair trial! Mark me! That is my text:
whether this great principle is to have, in the Commonwealth of Massochusetts, a fair trial? That is all we
ask. Boston is a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The law that prevails in Boston is made
in yonder State House, and recorded in the statute
book of the Commonwealth. The question to be asked, in regard to such law, is, whether the public opinon of the Commonwealth of Massochusetts demandion of the Commonwealth of Massochusetts demandion of the Commonwealth of Massachuse it? If that opinion does, then Boston has one duty, and but one,—to obey it! Is there anything undemo-cratic in that? Is there any breach of municipal or individual liberty in that? Has Boston seceded from Berkshire? I contend that Boston is a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and bound to obey its law. Now, the Commonwealth of Massachusett after thirty years of discussion, after the most exate, after statistics piled mountain and failed, has decided that what is called the Maine Liquor Law shall be the law of the Commonwealth. That is not sentiment,—that is a fact. If you doubt it, go to the Secretary of State's office, and get a certified copy. That is an indisputable fact, that the Com fied copy. That is an indisputable fact, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has deliberately chosen that method of carrying out her temperance purpose. Does any man say it is not a good method! My friend, that is not admissible. We have floated beyond that level of argument. The liquor dealers say it is not a good method. You are out of order! Sit down! You do not belong to this stage of discussion! Mark you! We have funded thirty years of labor in that statute which the Governor has signed, and the Secretary of State has scaled. When it was first enacted, the liquor dealers of the State didn't like it. They went to the Legislature, but the Legislature stood unmoved. Having failed there, they went to the Supreme Court, after thorough investigation, said, "It is law!" How far, then, have the temperance people travelled! Let us stop, and take an inventory. We have got a law on the statute-book. We have got a reiterated decision of the Legislature, that that is their sober, second purpose. We have got a further, the decision of the Supreme Court that it is constitutional. So far we have got. Now, what comes next? The various elements that go to make up the State are to obey it, are they not! Here is our claim: if you do not like it, go back into the arena, and agitate against it. Get up your tractes, your circulars, your lectures. monwealth of Massachusetts has deliberately chose after thorough investigation, said. "It is law "
How far, then, have the temperance people travelled?
Let us stop, and take an inventory. We have got a
law on the attatute-book. We have got a
law on the attatute-book. We have got a
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law on the statute-book. But the special state of the supereme Court that it is constitutional. So far
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elements that go to make up the State are to obey it,
are they not! Here is our claim: if you do not like
it, go back into the arena, and agitate against it. Get
tup your tracts, your circulars, your lectures, your
public conventions, and assall the Gibraliar of the
Legislature; and when you have carried it, we will
sit down, and put our hands on our lips. There is
where we demand that the fiquor interest we will
sit down, and put our hands on our lips. There is
where we demand that the fiquor interest we will
sit down, and put our hands on our lips. There is
where we demand that the fiquor interest shall meet
us,—in the convention, in the lecture-room, any,
where,—to sgitate sgainst the law. We are ready
to meet them. We went through thirty years of
such agitation. We tried license, we tried the fiteen gallon law,—every method,—and we failed. Let
use turn saide to any one word here. The Chief of
Police said, in 1863, that he thought it would be a

let work in the execute a law what is so Executions. How is it to be done? We have got a Court; we
have got a Legislature; what we want is so Executions. How is it to be done? We have got a Court; we
have got a Legislature; what we want is so Executions. How is it to be done? We have got a Court; we
have got a Legislature; what we want is so Execu-

good thing to have a license system. Well, our argument is, "Gentlemen, we tried it for two hundred years, and it failed. Do let us try this fifty years. Is that an unfair demand?"

From the method in which gentlemen address us, one would suppose that there never war a State that tried licensing; that it was a new thought, just atrack out from some happy intellect, elevated by a glass of champagne (laughter and applause); whereas, license is as old as Plymouth Rock. The Commonwealth began with it, and they camp up to the year 1865; and every philanthiropist, every lover of his country and his city, was spale and aginest at the gigantic strides which this vice was making,—at the tremendous yawning gulf in which all public virtue seemed about to be availowed up. Pulpit, forum, legislature, counting, house,—every walk of life, public and private, was rotten to the very core. Now, therefore, what we have gained is a law reiterated. We have got the Court and the Legislature on our aide. What further do we ask? Well, in the various counties of the State, more or less direct and honest effort has been made to carry on the law. We do not stop to say how honest one how direct; that is not our business to-night. Our business is with the fact, that in this city no effort has ever been made to carry it out. And in saying that I am not throwing any particular blame on any tadi. ever been made to carry it out. And in saying that, I am not throwing any particular blame on any indi-vidual officer. The Mayor and the Aldermen are as young omer. It is anyou an an experient and subordi-nates are not open to exception. It is not the machine, but it is the creator of the machine, with whom we quarrel. It is not the Police nor the Mayor, but it is the elements that make both. The reasons why no effort has been made are plain enough on the very sur face of affairs. They were alluded to by my frien [Rev. Mr. Miner] just now. Nineteen hundred an fifty-one places in this city where, illegally, liquor is sold, in open defiance of the law; eight or ten mil-lions of dollars on this peninsula invested in the manafacture and sale of liquor; two or three million do lars' worth sold and consumed annually in the city it self. Every man familiar with the machinery of den ocratic institutions knows, that two thousand mer with ten millions of dollars behind them, commanding from three to seven thousand votes, as they readil may, can hold the balance in any election, and make it beyond question that no candidate can even be ven tured by either party, who is not pledged, publicly or privately, not to execute this law of the State. Ever man knows that that power, thus massed up, can con trol the municipal government of the city of Boston But we are not now finding fault with that state o things. We only say, that in consequence of that, or something else, the city of Boston says to us, by the voice of her Attorneys, her Addermen, her Mayor "We cannot execute your law." We take her at het word. Year after year she comes to the Legislature and says, "We cannot execute your law." Wel there are two paths open. One path is, Repeal the law; the other path is, Try somebody else to execute it. Suppose the engineer of the Fitchburg road should report to the directors, "I can't, run your engine beyond Groton." Two courses would be open for the directors. One would be to take up the ralls west of Groton; the other, to get a new engineer. Which do you suppose they would adopt! (Applause.) The city of Boston says to the Commonwealth,—a Commonwealth that, after thirty years of discussion, after two hundred years of patient experiment, announce two hundred years of patient experiment, announce a new plan, a plan successful to a marvellous exten elsewhere,—the city of Boston says, "We cannot ex cente your law." We take her at her word, and we proceed to do—what? Why, to go back to the armory of democratic weapons, to find whether Democracy has any other means of carrying out a law.

Now, mark you! what is a city? It is a body of ir habitants, selected from the rest of the State, which assembles together and goes to the Legislature, and says, "Grant us a city government." Why do they want it? They say: "We have large masses of criminal inhabitants, large massed-up quantities of wealth
—we need a more stringent machinery than a country
town." The State says, "Yes, take that city charter, and with it take certain conditions and privileger and rights peculiar to a city." Now, the tendency of the last hundred years has been to what you may call no government; that is, toward making the government light as possible; filing down all its powers, re stricting all its old despotic qualities. That is the ten-dency of our day. You see it everywhere. We give to wards, to towns, and small districts, unlimited con trol of their own affairs. In the well-educated, sparse ly-populated, comparatively poor districts of Massa-chusetts, it succeeds. Education and virtue supply the place of force and compulsion. We have tried the same policy with the city We have given to it the exclusive execution of the State laws. It was not so forty years ago. The city was then a town in the county of Suffolk. The State sent its own sheriff and its own deputy sheriffs, appointed by itself, not by vote, to execute its laws. You know the city has two codes,—its own by-laws and also the laws of the State. Its own by-laws were always executed by itself. Hal a century ago, the State laws were executed by State officials. We have gradually tended toward giving to the city the whole control of the State laws, also; and to-day,—a fact, probably, of which not one in ten in laws which, half a century ago, would have largely been in the hands of the sheriff and his deputies, ap

Now, like all other grants, the State may res this. The reason why she should resume it is, cause the city goes to the State House, year by year cause the city goes to the State House, year by year, and says: "We cannot execute your laws." If you incorporate a company to build a railroad, after the assigned time if the road is not finished, the State resumes the franchise; so of a bridge, a factory, or snything; after the lapse of the assigned time, if unfinished, the State resumes the franchise. The State granted to the city of Bo ston the right to execute her laws, they are not executed. ws: they are not executed, and the city proclaims by the lips of her own officers, that she have funded thirty years of work in that statute, and m of the community this, that at least, the who caum of the community this, that, at least, the plan shall have a trial—as I said at the beginning, a trial and nothing more—ask that some other means be substituted. Suppose this plan is tried twenty years, and fails; we will give it up. Suppose you try it, and it does not work even the miracles that we hope; we book; and now, certainly, we may rightfully claim that the State shall provide the machinery to try it be fore it is taken off of that statute-book. Is there any thing hard, anything unfair, anything undemocratic in that claim 1

But the city says, "You cannot execute a law which has not public opinion behind it." Granted, I have no wish to execute a law which has not public opinion behind it. I have no wish to execute a law

int, let me say one thing. If the Metropolitan

One other point. Xon must not expect that this aw will convert the whole Commonwealth in a molaw will convert the whole Commonwealth in a moment. Look at the history of all law. The time was, six or eight centuries ago, when it was a dis was, eix or eight centuries ago, when it was a dis-puted point whether a man owned a separate lot of land. That was settled by public opinion. Then re-mained a second question; whether, owning it at his death, he could bequisit it. Public opinion nibbled at that question for a hundred years, and then settled it. Doublies, when the first statute book to that ex-tent was curolled among the parchments, many men relucted; but it gradually settled down from the food that the blood from the blood less the beauter. into the blood from the blood into the bones for into the blood, from the blood into the bones, from the bones into the character of the Saxou race; and, to-day, every crop of Angle-Saxon blood acknowledges the sacredness of property derived from a hundred ancestors. Law, once placed on the statute-book, ed-ucates the moral sense of the community. Many a man has no higher level than the statute-book. What is legal he respects. If he trespasses against it, he feels himself a sinner. What is illegal he shrinks book, is to be the most powerful moral aussion that was ever employed to the conviction of the universal conscience of the Commonwealth. Leave it there a century, let it rest on the public opinion of the Com-monwealth, and a man will walk these streets as plause.) Ty-day, you regard that statement as fan cism; but you forget, that the masses of mankind may get their ethics, in the first instance, from the statute-book, and only secondly from the Bible; so that, it book, and only secondly from the Bible; so that, it you will only let this statute stand, we shall have, no rely public opinion, but public virtue, to san But you say to me, it is a single statute. It is not this single statute alone. The liquor desiers of the city of Boston permit (that is the proper word) the ex-cution of the State laws only so far as they not inter-

fere with their interest. Take the Sunday law. If there be anything anchored in the very superstition, as well as in the religious principles of Massachusetts, it is the sacredness of the seventh day; and yet that law, two centuries old,—perhaps the most largely supported by public opinion of anything this side the law of mur--is not executed on this peninsula, and neve will be, when it comes in conflict with the interests o or-dealers of the streets. You talk to m There is no statute capable of execution which come athwart the selfishness of the liquor trade of the city. Gambling is illegal; the brothel is illegal. They could neither of them be sustained without that sub-stratum and corner-stone, the 1,950 open places for the sale of intoxicating drinks; and do you suppose that either of those laws, held superstitiously, conven-tionally, religiously sacred as they are in the heart of every Massachusetts man, is executed, or can be exe cuted to-day, when the liquor dealers of this city to certain extent cover these places with the shelter of their common interest? No; I am not standing here to-night to plead merely that the Maine Liquor Lav cannot be executed; I am saying that ten millions o dollars, standing behind what are in fact the crimina classes of the city (and I use the word "criminal" is its broad, legal sense—everything which evades the laws—by-laws, State laws, all laws,)—I say ten mil lions of dollars, two thousand places for the sale of drink, standing behind the criminal classes, sustain ing them, massing them together by the attraction o a common interest, always have, always will, always must, control the municipal government of the penin-sular. If you want any law executed faithfully, ef-ficiently, it must be done by the old democratic authority-the sovereignty of the State. Why doe the city ask for peculiar privileges for her police? You meet a policeman in the street, and he has powers over you a hundred fold greater than the constable of a country town. Why does the city want it? Be cause she acknowledges that the government wages are unequal war with the criminal classes. Remember that in ten years, forty-five men out of every hundre on this peninsula are arrested for crime. Forty-five

men out of every hundred—nearly one-half of the population of the peninsula—in ten years pass through the station-house or jail. Now go with me

er in the countr man of you knows that the m follows her son into this city with man of you know that the moting prayers follows her son into this city with trembling prayers not knowing whether the virtue she has carefully watched and nurtured will stand the temptation of

weath, he source of unity and acceptance weath, he source of the stop the otherwise immedicable wound.

Now, what do we claim 1 We have got the Legislature by argument, the Court by enactments. We are ready to meet our opponents any time to reverse the verdict; but, until it is reversed, we claim police officer and jury to carry out the law. If that machinery succeeds, well. If it does not succeed, something more shall be devised; all the while holding ourselves open to be answered, to be disputed, to be gainsaid, before that great tribunsi, the public. I wish I could impress on every man's mind, to-night, this one thing. The temperance body sak nothing of the biquor dealer, nothing of the city, nothing of the State, which it has not already granted in essence. We are not on trial; we have gained the battle: we only sak to resp the fruits. If anybody disputes on so, if anybody says the Maine Liquor Law is not good, that a license system would be better, we are willing to go with him into the argument; but that is argument. We demand now, that, having got the statute, we have a trial. I challenge the press of the city, the journals of the liquor dealers, to answer that statute, we have a trial. I challenge the press of the city, the journals of the liquor dealers, to answer that claim—a trial of the statute we have richly earfied.

Some say that this law cannot be executed. No law is perfectly executed. Our julls and houses of correction are the evidence that no law is thoroughly executed. But what we claim is, that, with hir materials, this law may be as well executed as any law as young as it. Evidence is ready at hand that, in the large cities in Maine, where there was as much wealth in proportion to numbers as here, four-fifths of

the large cities in Maine, where there was as much wealth in projection to numbers as here, four-fifths of the drinking was killed by the execution of the Maine Liquor Law; and I challenge the history of all legislation to show that any other law, one year old on the statute-book, was ever able to kill four-fifths of the axil a scalar which is the evil against which it was directed. I claim as the evit against which it was directed. I claim as much, if not more, for the Maine Liquor Law, as any law has ever achieved. When theroughly executed, it killed four-fifths of the sin which it attacked. You know well that the stranger in the streets of New York, if he is disposed to indulge in the vices that are hidden, must seek out coursel and assistance in order to enable bimself to indulge. The man who order to enable bimself to indulge. The man who has any purpose stands firm against the temputation; but many a man, who has no purpose, is unable to sin from lack of opportunity. But when you open every differenth door in the streets, it must be a Hercules who is able to stand against that temptation. Shut up these tempting entrances, and seven out of ten who enter the city for the purpose of getting a livelihood are saved from temptation. Hide it from the investigation of the law, compel it to retreat into privace college and a man must seek it, seek it with advice, seek it with assistance, before he can fall through that sieve of deficient opportunity into shameful in-dulgence. There will be only a tenth or a fifth who still contrive the way to pass. Every man acquaint-ed with the history of the city indulgence, in this and similar crimes, knows well this principle. Hide the sale of liquors, and we save our sons and brothers. Execute this law, and the streets of Boston, if not entirely clean, are yet as as as a country town. The mother can trust her boy, the wife her husband, the brother his brother, in these streets of the capital, for education, for trade, for pleasure, without following him with a pang. I contend that no man needs argument, no man needs evidence, on such a sub-ject as this; and no man has lived forty years who has not seen his pathway of life marked by the graves of some that he loved most, from whose promise he angured most, whose career was to be the brightes who have fallen at his side, victims to this sin. should not dare to uncover one single roof in this city, no matter how guarded by wealth, education, or the parrowest family circle, one vacant seat, which this gigantic tempter had emptied. I have only such tale to tell as every one of your hearts bears witness to. Lawyer, merchant, divine—no matter where you take your tell as every one of your hearts bears witness to. to. Lawyer, merchant, divine—no matter where you take your testimony; every man's heart is full, eve s great social evil. For myself, I go back to the who started with me, and some of the most loved who have been victims to this great social evil. I am no septimentalist. The keen arrows of dreadful experience, which every year makes mo it as a great national security; but I argue it as great individual duty resting upon every man who judges his own past, or who has any pity for his

# GERRIT SMITH ON LOCAL AGGRANDIZE

Mr. Smith has recently addressed a letter to Mr. Greeley, rebuking the spirit of state pride and local vanity and ambition. These feelings overtopped that of patriotism in the South, and seduced he people to rebellion. Perhaps, says Mr. Smith, the people to rebellion and seduced her people to rebellion. Perhaps, says Mr. Smith, the people to rebellion and local transfer of the second seduced it at the South same weakness is no less at the North. Slaving and the love of rule produced it at the E so the greed of gain can produce it at the I He instances the selfishness of New Jersey posing transit duties, and that of New Jersey to Berkshire; less than two men out of a hundred are subject to the same imprisonment in that country. Do you suppose that a country like this can rule itself with the same facility and carnestness that Berkshire does! Of course not. The criminal classes, handed together, rich, massed up, are too strong for democratic institutions. I avow my belief, derived from the experience of San Francisco, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, that it will be found, in the next hundred years, that great cities cannot be ruled by municipal governments based on democratic foundations. The votes of the streets cannot execute the laws. You may be astorished, indignant, incredulous; but the history of all great cities proves it. San Francisco flung herself out of a government into the hands of private citizens to save herself from anarchy. Baltimore did the same. New Orleans did the same. New York, wise by experience, saved herself from the same lot by going to Albany, and invoking the shallow of the withstands the appeal. For she thinks she can make money by withstanding in the restrict of the history of the same lot by going to Albany, and invoking the shallow of the withstands the appeal. For she thinks she can make money by withstanding in the restrict of the same in the same lot by going to Albany, and invoking the shallow of the withstands the appeal. For she thinks she can make money by withstanding in the restrict of the productions of the West. "By all that is patriotic and the same lot by going to Albany, and invoking the shallow of the withstands the appeal. For she thinks she can make money by withstanding in the carretic part of the withstands the appeal. For she thinks she can make money by withstanding in the carretic part of the withstanding in the carretic part of the withstands the appeal. For she thinks she can make money by withstanding in the carretic part of the withstands the appeal. For she thinks she can make money by withstanding in the carretic part of the with the positi

cour or a government into the name or private citarens to save herself from anarchy. Baltimore did to same. New Orleans did the same. New York, wise by experience, saved herself from .the same lot by going to Albany, and invoking the shelter of the State. London, the capital of the civilized world, in the time of Sir Robert Peel, found herself unable to deal with the criminal classes of the city, and she invoked the aid of Parliament and the whole realm to govern her territory. Boaton has grown, with the crystal, that the same result is reached here. Why, ladice and gentlemen, we relieve every year they added and gentlemen, we relieve every year they cert of 50,000 persons on this peninsula—40,000 of them, according to the testimony of Benevolent Societies and the Overseers of the Poor, reduced to claim our assistance by the habits of intoxication of the head of the family. Forty thousand persons and the state has the state of New York declines to grant it. The drinking salcons of the city. And to us, who pay the farkation, those drinking salcons say, "You shall not execute that plan which the wisdom of the State has devised to prevent the evil," Every year, 25,000 persons are arrested for crime; place-tenths caused by drankenness; increasing every year. Yor spent \$700,000 on this peninsula the last twelve months to educate 25,000 children—to lift them to morals, interest of the plan which the wisdom of the State has devised to prevent the evil," Every year, 25,000 persons are arrested for crime; place-tenths caused by drankenness; increasing every year. Yor spent \$700,000 on this peninsula the last twelve months to educate 25,000 children—to lift them to morals, interest of the proposition of the same of the State has devised to prevent the evil," Every year, 25,000 persons are arrested for crime; place-tenths caused by drankenness; increasing every year. Yor spent \$700,000 on this peninsula the last twelve months to educate 25,000 children—to lift them to morals, interest to the plan to the proposition and th

We believe it was quite pos stronger man for Presiden a stronger man for President; yet that don as a stronger man for President; yet that don as conflict with the fact that his death or persons disability now would be a family—tery ground that the president which that bereavement would open; it is the which that bereavement would open; it is think few Americans, even though distryl, make the confront its realization.

But, if the President is to outline the term which he has just entered, a radical retraction must be promptly effected.

We can woun.

Avement woun.

As even though distonate or control of the control o But, if the President is to outlive the ten as make the behas just entered, a radical retreaches must be promptly effected in the centered cases on his time and energies. He has been carnelle, the ten and the grave by his four year is a White House than he could have been by ten must be the toward the grave by his four year is a White House than he could have been by ten make him in 1860 and have met him in 1861, and have observed his air of fatigue, exhaustion and have end him since last December, can him have observed his air on a sure no good physican the other has seen him since last December, can him what might and should have been expected.

For human strength is finite, and on soil endure the constant tension of his faculties upwas the control of the constant tension of his faculties upwas one Fresident Lincoln, without a nore of len subbreak-down. Go when you will took White Hamit on President Lincoln, without a nore of len subbreak-down. Go when you will took White Hamit (on President Lincoln, without a nore of len subbreak-down. Go when you will took White Hamit (on President Lincoln, without a nore of len subbreak-down. Go when you will took White Hamit (on President Lincoln, without a nore of len subbreak-down. Go when you will took White Hamit (on President Lincoln, without a nore of len subbreak-down. Go when you will took White Hamit (on President Lincoln, without a nore of len subbreak-down. Go when you will took with the white him to the constitution of the purpose, and who this is very hard that the President faculty in the will be freight to the purpose, and who this is the constitution when he has green a near of his time and energies to advance what le night the purpose, and who this is the purpose, and who this is the purpose, and who this is the purpose and the purpose and the purpose and the pur

takenly, considers that Presidents fortunes, sot a flecting that even a five minuter interries with a sorn place our Chief Magistrate beyond the year soon place our Chief Magistrate beyond the xop the President would confer for even the minute with every one who might fany that he had commain above ground for even a mouth longer.

It being simply impossible that the President it, we urge that decided steps should grant an audience to ever one who sich taken in the premises. If his fife is indeed wat saving, those steps cannot be taken a moment to soon. The post-office at Wamprille or the time with the fife of the President happens a premature to be of even greater consequence to the people of that respected to be of even greater consequence to the constring general; and this cannot be preserved fire is no ecive deputations and listen to conficting staisments touching rival aspirants to said post-office in spectorship. If we be determined that Mr. Liscoln's life is of greater consequence to the country in general; and this cannot be preserved fire is neceive deputations, and listen to conficting staisments touching rival aspirants to said post-office inspectorship. If we be determined that Mr. Liscoln's life is of greater consequence to the country in the same of papers that go up to the President day, demanding his consideration and action. Applies times of papers that go up to the President day, demanding his consideration and action. Applies at a consequence of the unless hands interest and other convicted traitors; extraces against the aforesaid; solicitations for soffice and for military promotion; resonants and sellers of goods to Rebels; protests spinst this act of alleged spoliation or tyranny by some military commandant; replications to such present size for the release of smugglers, blocknderwant and powers are all absorbed by personal bress at he must at the last moment sign right and that he made not have a such a such a fact of alleged spoliation or tyranny by some military commandant; replications

We trust the timely hint and admonition con-

ined in the foregoing article will be duly beeded.

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# THE COUNTRY'S LESSON.

Andrew Johnson, the Vice President elect, as the day of his induction into office, stood up in the United States Senate, in presence of representives of foreign governments and the leading statemen of the country, in a state of indoubted insuscation. Whether this was an occasional condition or a confirmed habit, neither he nor his friends have thought fit to erlighten us. The fact itself is enough of the present of the makes every American citizen hang his bed is shame. The first feeling excited is that of it makes every American citizen hang his hed is abame. The first feeling excited is that of it is such exhibitions, and we poor torth our indignative to the control of t

than the later itself. In Washington, and its sate considered a very heinous offence for bornhise members to get drunk. Unless the capital is defaused, even those who call themselves like in the social glass until the flushed cheek, specifiq et and unloosed tongue tell the story of cares, if, then these things are true, is it any wonder that could reason the sense show itself on the 4th of March at noodry! As drew Johnson, staggering in the Senste and reside white making his speech, is only a mirror, in white making his speech, is only a mirror, in white a very large class of men, both public and write work of these facts, it will be of little still let off a few explosive words of indignative. In view of these facts, it will be of little still let off a few explosive words of indignative. In leaves the evil untouched. We strike at the so only when the social habits and enstomage charge. All of our citics educate men to be drunked fore they go to Washington. We elect then Lethouge, then, must begin at home. Everywhen the evil of intemperance is on the increase of the evil of intemperance is on the increase of such startling facts as these, which from the late such startling facts as these, which from the late such startling facts as these, which from the late become known, do not convince us, then we will be five, though one rise from the dead.

Ever this nation can be rescued, we need a riske change in our social customs. Men let fair. The war has made drinking very common. Values and was has made drinking very common. Values and the part of the part