TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advance. Pour copies will be sent to one address for TWELVE dar, if payment is made in advance. mittances are to be made, and all lette

to the pecuniary concerns of the pa Facetisements of a square and over inserted three Addressments of a square and over the event and a square, \$1.50 for a ten cents per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for a ten cents per line; Yearly and half yearly advertisements

F The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Per The Agence Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies a ris. Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies a rised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. sthatised to receive members constitute the Financial To following gentlemen constitute the Financial To following per personal to the Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee WEXDELL PRILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND QUINC Committee, but are not responsible for any debt part, viz .- WENDELL PRILLIPS, EDMUND QUIN, part Jackson, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



tions swept by the board, and Martial Power Takes THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the classes in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printers.

atroyed, to the comion of States, bardened with aisvery, to a foreign power. It is a war power. It may it is a war power. It may be as we power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of insurrection, Congruentian power to may you the war, and surer canner re out, accounts or or may always or wan; and thy the laws of war, as threaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

the inhabitants thereof."

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

VOL. XXXV. NO. 21.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1790.

The Biberator.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Phonographically reported-by Jas. M. W. YERRINGON.

BUSINESS MEETINGS. Tuesday Apternoon, May 9. The Society assembled in the vestry of Dr. Chee

Church, but the attendance was so large that it ver Church, but the attendance was so large that it vis deemed advisable to hold the sessions in the church itself, and the meeting was accordingly called order by Mr. Quincy, one of the Vice-Preborder by Mr. Quincer, one of the vice-presidents.

AREN M. POWELL, of Brooklyn, and JAS. M. W.

TERRITOR, of Boston, were elected Assistant Secre-

Wx I Bownitch, Esq., of Boston, Treasurer seered the following report of the financial condition of

June Account of the American Anti-Slavery Society, from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865.

	DR							
t t count	-				-		4,351	72
By Standard account,							4.542	54
By Docation account,							128	47
By Publication account,						-	102	63
By faterest account, By balance from old acco	ount,			-	<i>ii</i>)	6	4,839	16
98.0						\$	3,964	52
	CR							10
To Standard account,			•	40		\$	0,709	
Is Agency account,						-	933	79
To Publication account,	020		21				107	€7
To Publication account,					+		-1-	_
						\$	11.751	05
Salance to new account,		•					2,213	47
						\$	13,964	52

report was accepted.

OLIVER JOHNSON then moved the appointment o a Committee to prepare a roll of the members of the Society, which motion, after some discussion, was car Society, which motion, after some discount of the Com-ind, and the following gentlemen appointed the Com-nine: Oliver Johnson, E. D. Draper, Aaron M. Pwell, Rev. J. T. Sargent, S. May, Jr., and Edward Davis. The question was raised as to what o situted membership, and the President stated that all contributed to its funds, either directly or through its uxiliaries, were entitled to membership.

On motion of Mr. Garrison, a Committee of five

vis appointed by the chair to prepare business for the Cogrention, as follows: Messrs. Garrison, Phillips,

Forter, Thompson, and Bowditch.

Mr. Poster moved the appointment of a Committee of five to nominate the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Garrison opposed the motion, on the grou the time had arrived for the dissolution of the weight, and that being the case, of course, the election of efficers would be superfluous. In the course of his marks Mr. Garrison read the following preamb and resolutions, as expressing his convictions in the mount, said stated that, at the proper time, he proweed to offer them for the consideration of the mee

try Society was rendered necessary by the universal complicity of the nation in the guilt of the slave system—Church and State, Government and People Constitution and Union, all being wickedly subservices to the will of a Heaven-defying slave oligan

the second of th

the me emancipation of the minotos like the emancipation of the minotos like and through Divine retribution poured out withtwinture, and the treasonable attempt of the South
disameher the Usion and overtorn all free institutions—it is decreed by the nation that all fetters shall
be rocke, every bondman set free; and
Wherea, it is not for Abolitionists to affect excluwintens, or to seek isolation from the great mass of the
rople, when the reasons which compelled them to
the nucle position no longer exist; therefore,
Resolved, That, uniting our thanksgivings to God
with those of the emancipated millions at the South
for the wonders he has wrought, and rejoicing with
by asspeakable that "the year of jubilee is come,"
what further anti-slavery agitation is uncalled for,
we close the operations and the existence of this Sodiety with the present anniversary.
Resolved, That a Committee of — be appointed
to liquidate whatever debts the Society may owe;
and that the Committee shall appropriate whatever
shalors of fingls may be in their hands in such manare as they shall deem best promotive of the rights and
interests of the colored population.

Mr. Putllirs expressed the hope that the motion

Mr. PHILLIPS expressed the hope that the motion pass. He thought the question in regard to the disbandment of the Society could not be decided until the close of the sions to-morrow; and if it was decided to continu organization, the members of the Society might be obliged to remain in the city another day to

Mr. GARRISON said the Society ought not to stulti fy itself by any superfluous action. It was well un-derstood by the members of the Society, that the conviction was clear in the minds of the great body those to whom they had entrusted its management fo no many years, that the time had come when, as a matter of good sense and propriety, the Society should be dissolved, and they had made up their minds to act longer in an associated capacity. The question ought to be met at the outset, and settled He did not see any force in the objection of Mr. Phil-, that there would be no time to choose officers after his question had been determined, because the Society oold rote to take the question at any time, and leave imple room for the transaction of any business neede to be done, if they should decide not to disbe

Mr. PRILLIPS hoped the question would be me spon its merits, and not upon the auxiliary question of the appointment of a Committee. If Mr. Garrier row would be kind enough to hand his resolutions to the Business Committee, he thought he could say that they should be instantly reported to the Society thus bringing the matter distinctly and decisively be

Mr. Jourson moved to amend the motion, so that it should read, that a Committee be appointed to nomi-hate officers to serve the Society in case it shall vote ent, and in that form the motion was carried. ir announced the Committee as follows en S. Foster, Edward M. Davis, Rev. John T. Sergent, Robt. Purvis, and Elizabeth C. Stanton

On motion of Rosr. Puzvis, the Business Commit tee was increased by the addition of the name of Thos Garrett and Henry C. Wright.

GARRISON, from the Business Committee, reported the resolutions previously read by himself, and also one by Mr. Phillips, for the consideration of the meeting, without any committal on their part. Mr. Phillips's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That since the Constitutional Amend Resolved. That since the Constitutional Amendament abolishing slavery is not yet ratified, and consequently the system of slavery stands in the eye of the law untouched; and, whereas, there are still thousands of slaves legally held within the United States; therefore, this Society calls upon its members for fresh and uniting diligence in finishing the work to which they originally pledged themselves, and putting the liberty of the negro beyond peril.

EDWARD M. DAVIS moved the adoption of Mr. Phil-Messrs. FOSTER and REMOND expressed the hop

that Mr. Garrison's resolution, inasmuch as it present ed the issue whether the Society should disband or continue its organization fairly and plain the resolution taken up for consideration. and plainly, would be

WM. H. BURR, of New York, moved to amend Mr. Davis's motion by substituting, in place of the words
"Mr. Phillips's resolution," the words "Mr. Garri son's resolution." The amendment was adopted, an

GEO. T. DOWNING proposed to amend the resolution by inserting the phrase, (from the Declaration of Sentiments,) " and to secure to the colored population of the United States all the rights and privileges which belong to them as men and as Americans," but finding that the passage could not well be introduced, he subsequently withdrew his motion.

SAMUEL KEESE, of Keeseville-It seems to me that the fact that we are doing so much for the relief of the | for discusrecemen, and the fact that work, render it necessary to disband this Society, and then the members will be at seems to me. liberty to take hold of that work, and join with the who are engaged in the effort to secure to the colore people their rights as American citizens. The reason ciety, is not because ou then, for disbanding this So we retain this organization, these other associations that the colored man from voting, but to abolish, to that injustice whis we retain this organization, these other associations that the colored man from voting, but to abolish the colored man from voting, but to abolish the colored man from voting that the colored man from voting the colored man from voting that the colored man from voting the colored man f that have been formed, and are springing up, will look upon this as a rival Society, and as somewhat in the

C. L. REMOND-I differ very materially from the friend who has just taken his seat. If I understand the Declaration of Sentiments and the Constitution, the object of this Society includes the very point to which our friend Mr. Keese refers, for the emancipa tion of the slave and the elevation of the free people of color were the original objects of the American of color were the original objects of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The work now being done in every part of our country for the enslaved and the nominally free, comes strictly and logically within the purposes of this Society. Now, I am not among the number who would retain

ment any one of the members or officers of ciety against his or her wish; for I hold that the pale is of no service to our cause at this critical repent, and it strikes me they have men or the woman who remains reluctantly within its ent, and it strikes me they have but little to do but k to be excused. I cannot understand the necessity for disbanding the Society, especially since it is doubt ful in my own mind whether a new Society could be got into full play before some valuable hours, days, and

Now, while I am upon the platform, allow me to re mark, once for all, that if I understand its spirit, it is, that individual judgment shall remain inviolate upon it; and if I shall differ in my remarks from my friend Mr. Garrison, or any other member of the Society, I protest against the imputation, that the colore the differs from his old and tried friends become an ingrate. Sir, if there is one word which I hate next to slavery, it is ingratitude; still, I hold that, as colored men or as white men, we may differ from these old friends without being liable to that charge.

Now, sir, how does the case stand in this country It is assumed (and I do not know that I object to the ssumption, only when things are brought to a very int, as they are sometimes here) that our white the black man's case : that they have so often put their souls in his stead, that it can defer to some and reverence others—and I hope no man can prove himself more grateful than I feel to-man can prove himself more grateful than I feel to-man can prove himself more grateful than I feel to-man felands. The state of the state o wards our friends-I do assume here that it is utterly impossible for any of our white friends, however much they may have tried, fully to understand the black man's case in this nation. I think I could name one or two men, perhaps a dozen here, who get very near to it, but not exactly "on the square," so to say. Our friend Mr. Garrison told us to-day, that anti-slavery being the order of things, there is no further no cessity for anti-slavery work. Why, sir, if my frien should go out upon the highways and byways here, and put the very question which he has assumed as on, he would find himself so utterly foregone conch overwhelmed with opposition that he would hardly understand himself... I deny, from beginning to end, understand nimeet. A coording to this platform, character izes any State in this country. I deny, without fear of successful contradiction, that the anti-slavery which takes its color from this platform has a majority in the nation at the present time. Put the question nakedly to the American people to-day, whether they are prepared for the entire and full recognition of th nan's equality in this country, and you would be vote down ten to one. This being true, I cannot sit here and hear these assertions and assumptions without

give this as an isolated case, I I gave the conductor my ticket, as the other passengers did. When the others gave up their tickets, he handed them checks. He gave me no check, and I saked him if he did not intend to the conductor my ticket, and I saked him if he did not intend to the conductor my ticket, and I saked him if he did not intend to the conductor my ticket, and I saked him if he did not intend to the conductor my ticket, and I saked him if he did not intend to the conductor my ticket, and I saked him if he did not intend to the conductor my ticket, as the conductor my ticket, as the other passengers did. When the others are to whatever is to be closed one in putting down prejudice, and giving the colored man his polarity in the colored man his give this as an isolated case,) I gave the conductor my I was going to a meeting of our friends in Salem last week, to consult in reference to the question of free suffrage, and schools for the black man, and during my walk from my home to the Lyceum Hall, I heard the expressions, "D—d nigger on the stomach," "d—d nigger on the brain," etc., etc. Such expressions were

never more rife in our country than at the present moment. And yet we are to understand that anti-ela-very is the order of the day! Sir, it is not true. But I will not occupy the time further, except to

say, that standing as we do at this moment between on in the South, and this hatred of the colored man in the North, I hope nothing will be done within this Society that shall look like a betray. of our movement. I know how much our friends have been tried, how much they have sacrificed; and I do not blame those who are growing old, like myself, for their desire to retire. Still, sir, this retirement may be done in a way that shall cause great harm to our cause, and great harm to the colored people throughout the country. I hope, therefore, that this Society may be continued, and if its present officers desire to re-

tire, we will endeavor to succeed them with others.

H. C. WRIGHT—Chairman, it seems to me that the discussion before us may be reduced to a small compass. It is not the question of the effects of slavery but of slavery itself, that is before us. It is not th question whether the colored man shall have the right to the ballot; it is not the question of hatred to negro; it is simply the question of chattel slavery. Is chattel slavery in the United States dead—sufficiently so to justify the disbandment of this Society-or is i not? This Society never had had an existence the existence of chatel slavery. We did not for this Society, mainly nor prominently, to secure to the colored man his right to vote. The denial of that right is the result of that slavery which we undertook to overthrow. All these incidental things came in as arguments why we should exist as an Anti-Slavery rguments why we should exist as an interest society; but slavery being dead—legally dead— Mr. Phillips—Will Mr. Wright prove that?

Mr. WRIGHT—That is the question, I want to state, or discussion; let us free it from all these things. Is freedmen, and the fact that the whole people are con-

eems to me.

As to this talk about retiring from this movement, i omes with ill grace from anybody, in my judgmen Has anybody thought of retiring from the movemen in his opinion, anything was to be done to se labor is done, but because this kind of labor, designed cure the object of this Society ? The Society was vents the colored man from voting, but to abolish cha

Mr. REMOND-Will Mr. Wright answer me a que tion? Is not the elevation of the free people of cole set forth as one of the objects of the Society in i Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution 3

Mr. Wright—I will answer it by asking anothe
Would the Society have existed at all, had there bee no chattel slavery ! I answer, no ; Mr. Re answer, no. The Society never would have been brought into existence if there had been no chattel

Mr. REMOND-We should have had nothing to t it. But, inasmuch as slavery did exist, and we ned an Anti-Slavery Society, I simply ask if the elevation of the free people of color was not an obje of the Society at the outset !

Mr. WRIGHT—I repeat; the refusal of the right of the colored man to vote is not slavery, in the sense which we formed this Society to oppose. Harred of the negro because he has a black skin is not slavery in the sense we have talked about it for thirty years It is simply and solely the question of chattel slavery that we want to settle; and the question before us, relation to our movement, is simply this: do we need an Anti-Slavery Society, when there is no slavery in

Mr. PHILLIPS-Do you mean to say there is no sla

ery in the country ?
Mr. WRIGHT-I am not arguing that question, but it is the question that must come before the meeting, and be discussed. I don't want the question dodged; that is what I mean. Let us meet it fairly. Is or it not slavery abolished in this country ! If it is, we do not mant the Society any longer. If it is not abolished, then we want the Society. [Mr. PHILLIPS—Hear Now let us settle that question.

Mr. GARRISON-[Referring to a remark made by Mr. Remond]—I do not ask the Society to permit to retire. That is language I do not understand rm. I shall retire when I think proper, and I shall think proper to do so at the end of this annive

sary.

I think I am competent to interpret the language o not be otherwise. To a great extent, this is true; not be otherwise. To a great extent, this is true; but in many particulars it is not true. Now, while I be Declaration of Sentiments, if any man living be.

I was the author of it; and, unless I have grown de-Society meant in using that language. This Society is "The American Anti-Slavery Society." That was the object. The thought never entered my mind then, nor has it at any time since, that when slavery had re ceived its death-wound, there would be any dispo or occasion to continue the Anti-Slavery Society a . But, of course, in looking over country, we saw the free colored people more or less laboring under disabilities, and suffering from injustice, and we declared that, incidentally, we did not nean to overlook them, but should vindicate their rights, and endeavor to get justice done to them The point is here. We organized expressly for the on of slavery; we called our Society an Ant The other work was incident slavery is abolished in this country abolished constitutionally; abolished by a decree this nation, never, never to be reversed (appla and, therefore, that it is ludicrous for us, a mere ha full of people, with little means, with no agents in the field, no longer separate, and swallowed up in the great ocean of popular feeling against slavery, to ass that we are of special importance, and that we ough not to dissolve our asso ciation, under such circum stances, lest the nation should go to ruin! I will not staining my protest against them.

While coming through in the cars last evening, (I be guilty of any such absurdity. But is this to retire from the field of labor in regard

gave me no check, and I maked min it no did not in-tend to. He turned round, and gave me to under-atand that my black face was check enough. Again: I was going to a meeting of our friends in Salem last give himself up to idleness, or to abate his testimot

make His children. We, however, are not distinctive on this question of elevating the colored people. If we were, then there might be an argument, not for perpetuating the American Asit. Starry Society, with no slavery to abolish, but for organizing a special movement, whereby we should seek the moral and political elevation of the emperioristic. But we are no longer. elevation of the emancipated. But we are no I say, peculiar in this respect; we have the million with us. I hold the speech of my friend, Mr. Remond to be a caricature of this nation, in its present attitude and a perversion of the views and feelings of the who are about to retire from this Society. We mingle now, thank God I with the great mass of our fellow-citizens. I have only to go before any loyal audience that may be gathered for the discussion of this quesert that it is the right of the colored mar to vote, to have the verdict given there, as it was given here to-day, strongly in favor of the measure. The newspaper press of the country—the loyal press—is almost universally, I think, friendly to the measure; at any rate, we, a handful of Abolitionists, are not the special champions of that movement. Let us mingl with the mass, then, and endeavor to work with th mass, and not affect isolation or singularity, nor assume to say, "Stand by, we are holler than you, when we are no better. I maintain, therefore, the what was put into the Declaration of Sentiments, in reference to the elevation of the free people of color, was incidental to the grand object—the abolition of slavery. Slavery being abolished, the change that has that work is a change that will cooperate with us and speedily give the colored man all his rights. (Loud applause.

AARON M. POWELL-I have attended, for the last ten years, the anniversary meetings of this Society, and always with peculiar interest. I attend this one culiar-differing, in several respects from any which has preceded it. First, I rejoice is my soul that, in the progress of the arduous strugg in which we have been engaged, we are no longer per-plexed with the issues of past years; that the question which perplexes my own mind, as I know it does that of others, is not one in which we differ, I infer, in me tive, but one which, from the peculiar condition of na nal affairs, occasions a difference of opinion, honor able and honest on each side, as to the means of activity under the changed condition of affairs. I look abroad, and I see slavery, not, in my own conviction, literally and actually dead; I do see it, acconviction, literally and actually dead, I do see it as cording to all proper and sensible legal constructions, dead. I believe that if the statesmen of this country are the true men that the hour demands, it will be pro ed as their verdict that slavery, from the mom war began, ceased in this country. But I remembe that that declaration has not yet in form been uttered It is a fact which I am bound, in a candid and dispas sionate survey of the field, to recognize. I look abroad, however, and see the slave system shattered, and crumbling to pieces with a rapidity which is in deed most gratifying. It was my privilege and pleas-ure, a few days ago, to look into the faces of many thousands of men and women, created in the image o God, and as truly, in their appearance and spirit, men and women, as the members of this Society here as-sembled; and to see them in their joy and than ksgiv ing appreciating, in a most noble spirit, the free has come to them, in this transition hour in the nation's experience. I saw, with my friend Garrison two thousand, I suppose, of the number, just arrived from plantations, and they greeted their friend and liberator in a manner which I wish all of you could have witnessed. (Applause.) I wish some artis-with the moral insight to appreciate the significance of ne artist the event, might have been there to have given us that picture as a fit and proper historic contribution to cture gallery of the nation. But I remembered, while I was there, that these people came from plan tations still organized on the basis of the old despotism made, if possible, still more infernal and diabolical in the reign of terror and of cruelty in this transition hour. It was enough to stir one's soul to its inner most to listen to the statements of these people as to the condition of things they had just left behind. We are not, then, relieved from the burden of labor which has heretofore borne upon our shoulders. I am glad that there are many here to share it; and I was regiced at the spirit manifested by the representatives of the Federal government in the case of these negro coming within the Federal lines. I was glad to see the evide nce of heartfelt sympathy and interest in their men manifested. But I which will be attributed to the American Anti-Slavery ejety in history will be, that it acted as the prompter

Now, I am rejoiced to reme that the war is substantially at an end, but I believe that, with its ending, peculiar responsibilities are thrown upon the shoulders of the citizen. We are at this hour just where our fathers stood when they b gan to organize this national government. I think that we, as Abolitionists, should be heart and soul and hand in earnest in this work. I think we are compe-tent still to advise. I believe there never was an hour when our friends were watched as they are this very day; and therefore, while I have peculiar pleas ure in the thought that we have reached this stage in our movement, I have an anxiety which is inexpre ible, that we make no mistake, either individually or collectively. I believe there is still felt, in the bearts of many men and women who constitute a working element in this Society, a longing for advice and counsel and earnest labor; and there would be a feeling of bereavement, I know, in my own case, and I believe it would be shared by others, at the loss of the intimate association with men and women who think and feel substantially as I do in regard to the present condition of affairs. I do not assume that, as a necessity, the American Anti-Slavery Society, in form and name, must continue; I do not believe there is a moral principle necessarily involved in this question; but I do believe and feel, from my inner ost depths, that as a people-not necessarily to be we have still a line of labo

thoroughly independent attitude of an individual or an organization. I cannot with my own convictions look to any organization, as yet, where I should feel look to any organization, as yet, where I should be myself entirely at home, and free to do the kind of work which I believe still needs to be done. If I be came part and parcel of the prevailing political party, I do not need to rehearse to you, who have been educated in that view of things, wherein, by virtue of my membership in that party, I may, at a critical hour, either be forced to do violence to my convictions, o ettner be forced to do violence to my convictions, or to put my convictions under my feet, that my party may be benefitted for the time being. I think the last year has furnished its illustration, which I will not dwell upon, to show the disadvantage of political as

sociations, viewed in the light which I name. Now, Mr. Chairman, I think we have still a duty to perform in regard to the completion of the work of abolishing slavery itself; but our main duty is in con-nection with the condition of the freed people of the nation, and of the whites of the nation, North -still to act as educators and prompters, in the ciples of the whites, in the past, have disqualified them at the critical moment to meet the insid ces of the enemy, now disarmed upon the battle has always beaten us, and with whom we cope at dis advantage if the acute and conscientious brain of the Abolitionists, as individuals or as an organized body, giving individuals greater power, shall be withdrawn.

I recognize the clause of the Constitution of American Anti-Slavery Society which relates to the elevation of the colored people; I believe it has a binding force; but I do not think it was the main question, it of course was not, in the organization of th Society; it was incidentally connected with the main question. If slavery had been technically abolished I should say there would be no force in the argume for the continuation of the Society, as an anti-slavery oody, that slavery had not been formally abolished Let me suggest, then, that I think we need to con tinue the work, that we need to continue organize

But there is another thought which perplexes m own mind, and which I know weighs upon the Abelitionists who are listening to me. We are here up litionists who are listening to me. der peculiar circumstances. We have known esc other, respected each other, loved each other. we not, with our differing views, learn respect each other while we differ? I state this as practical part of the present situation. The American Anti Slavery Society is nearly out of funds. The question of the continuance of the Standard is me of the subjects to come before us. Mr. Garrison with a conviction which is firm and unalterable. I doubt not, with a view which I am bou if I do not fully agree with it, believes that his labor in connection with this Society is over. The Chairman of this meeting holds the same belief. Now, if the Society be divided by a strict party vote on question, you can easily divine, from the debate which has already transpired, the result. There will vided societies. I raise, then, for your serious consideration, the question, may not this Society agree to sense of duty to labor, properly and wisely come to ground of human rights, as affecting the nation it ther particulars, and inaugurate a movement which shall be spontaneous, hearty and harmonious, becaus voluntary, and greatly useful in this period of the na tion's crisis? I think I see the way open and cleafor such action. I do not wish, for one, that the action of this day or to-morrow shall give rise to any imputation of motives whichever side may prove nu merically the strongest. While I am free to say that liffer in opinion from my friend Mr. Garrison, I do not believe for an instant that he is other than he has ever been, and as I heard him pledge himself in the most noble and timely words to the thousands of freed second assembled in Charleston, their true and steadbe dispassionate, clear-sighted, seeking only the tri-umph of truth and justice, and I believe God and our own sense of responsibility will keep us from making

twenty-five years of labor, aff ax conscience of the people at large, in hours ments of peculiar danger.

Society to discuss this question and to decide it, either one way or the other, without any personal bitter ness. I will not believe that, in regard to any indi-vidual much less marked and peculiar than our beloved leader, it can be necessary to say that there may be a practical difference of opinion on this ques without the slightest thought in any man's terests and the safety of the colored face. I conside that self-respect should lead us to ignore the possibili-ty of any such misconstruction of each other's mothing of the kind, in any of the discussions which have previously attended on this question. To me perfectly simple question, dividing itself into arts. One is, as Abolitionists, is there anything two parts. One is, as Abolitionists, is there anything for us to do? And the second is, granting that there is something for us to do, is there any peculiar faciliyears? Have we got anything to do, and are we be ter able to do it as members of this Society ! It seems to me these points include the whole que Now, what brought us together?

WENDELL PHILLIPS-I am perfectly confident that

system of slavery in the Constitution-the tial existence of slavery on the plantation. Certainly, that brought us together. No matter that in our Dec-laration of Sertiments and in our Constitution, having been attracted by that great evil, we ext our pledge to something more, as my friend Mr. Downing has reminded us. But let us consider the exclusive and peculiar—we have still a line of labor and duty which no other association, as yet, is adequate to carry out. ("Hear, hear.")

Now, there is a single point which I want to suggest in connection with the general remarks of my triend, Mr. Garrison, I have felt always and I feel still, that there is a value which can scarcely be estive look at 1 We looked at the Constitution of the

United States. We said, "Here are provisions which make a system of chattel slavery legal under this government." That was the law that brought us to-gether. Is it ended 5. Is there snybody in this house who undertakes to say that he can go into the office of any distinguished counsellor in this city, or in any other city of the country, and ask him. "Sir, is slavery, beyond dispute, illegal in the United States of America, at this moment?" and that he will say,
"Yes, sir"? Go to what counsellor you please, and
ask him, "How stands the Constitution of the United States to-day !- does it sanction slavery ? will say, "It does, sir." Suppose I should say to a lawyer, "Can you tell me what fact will notify me that the legal existence of slavery is unmistakably ended?" he would say, "Yes, I can. Whenever the Secretary of State at Washington, by the advice of the Administration, or with the consent of Congress, or by permission of the Supreme Court, shall nation declaring that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery hereby and hereafter forms a part of the Constitution of these States, then slavery is at an end." Have you heard of any such proclamation? Of course not. When it will come, nobody knows. It may not come until next May; it may come next October. Some men count States way, some another. On Mr. Sumner's theory, twenty or twenty-one States will be sufficient, and we make up that number by counting in Arkansas, Lou-isiana, and other States, which the legislative branches of the government have not yet recognized as States. Of course, therefore, they cannot be counted. We have not, therefore, covered even Mr. Sumner's theory. I agree with Mr. Sumner's theory as a law ver . I think it is sound constitutional doctrine. But it were covered, it would not matter. Gerrit Smith thought there was no slavery in the country year ago, but we did not dissolve. Lysander proved it beyond question, to his own satisfaction, but we did not dissolve. A great many men agree with Mr. Garrison that that Amendment is law, but with Mr. Garrison that that Amendm how shall we know it? We shall know it when the appropriate departments of the governmen act that seals it. The Secretary of State ized by the law of Congress, taking such counsel as he sees fit, to issue a proclamation and state when, in adopted. Up to the present time, no such proclama-tion has been issued. The government of the United States, therefore, at present, does not acknowledge the existence of the Constitutional Amendment, and slavery is yet, so far as the Constitution is con a legal element of it.

That is one-half the question. We came together to abolish the system of slavery. That system was a legal matter; it existed in the parchment; it was laid up in the statute-book. Well, it lies there still. In the eye of the law, we have not touched it. My be-loved friend, Mr. Garrison, used a word which suggested to me an old story. He said slavery has received its death-wound. Ah! Gen. Heath said, in the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitu-tion in Massachusetts, in 1789, "Gentlemen, if slavery is not dead, it has received its death-wound"; but it is not dead yet.

Powell says, what everybody knows, that all around the Guif there are black men by hundreds of thousands laboring to-day under the lash, and in the same bonds, untouched, that they did in the year 1860. Our sword has not reached them ; Sherman has not reached them. Neither proclamations nor laws have reached them. We shall reach them. send our sceptre down to the Gulf, but we have no sent it. It has not lifted the yoke from their shoulders. Many a man's brother will die and be buried, and never know freedom; a thousand will die before this news, in its actual significance, reaches them This is substantial slavery. Go into Kentucky, and you will find substantial slavery—so strong that it kee thousands of black men in their chains, and holds Legislature against your Constitutional Amendment; the virus of the system and the exhibition of the sys tem both. Why, I have a letter from one of the highest officers and most active and devoted Abolitionists of Delaware, and he says to me, "For Heaven's sake, don't disband! If, you haven't anything else to do, send all your force into this little State the you will give us an anti-slavery Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment" (applause). Shall I come up here as an Abolitionist, and say that my work is done, when a man from that slave State holds his hand over the border, and says, "Come and permit me to labor to put my State on the side of the Constitutional Amendment, or sweep away one single relic of the disfranchisement or oppression of the black race in this State"? My work done? Why, here is testimony that it is not practically and sub-stantially done. Hundreds of thousands of slaves at nt know not liberty, and thousands never will. It is no time for us to disband.

Do you want to look at the exhibitions of the dis-ase? My friend, Mr. Garrison, and others, say in reply to Mr. Remond, "These incidents are not what we referred to." No, of course we did not. I know a disease will last in its exhibitions long after the cit-adel is carried. But when the citadel is not carried, when legally and substantially it remains, it is germane to look at the exhibition. Down at Richa mane to fook at the exhibition. Down at alcamona, within a month, they wanted that Augean stable of crime and fitth, the Libby Prison, cleansed. Whom dld they send to make it fit for Christian men to enter? The white rebels of Richmond ! Oh, no ; the black troops (cries of "Shame")—the men who had fought for us, and bathed the flag in their own blood on many a battle-field! Oh, if there is anything a Northloves at the bottom of his heart, it is a rebelgood, true, strong, stalwart, unconverted rebel! (Sensation.) So, when our authorities these very (Sensation.) So, when our authorities—these very men in whose good purposes, in whose intention and determination the Anti-Slavery Society is to leave the just finished question—when they had peculiarly disagreeable and horrible work to do, the white men of Richmond, who had stood by and seen that prison grow into its state of hell, were delicately considered, and the colored troops were selected to do it! (Cries of "Shame!"). And when these same "delicate" repeis could not bear the sight of a black face under the Union flag, we removed all our colored troops from Richmond, and sent them down to Petorsburg! Mr. Garrison-Where is the evidence of that

Mr. Prittaire—It is evidenced in all the reports that come to us from Richmond. Weitrel sent away all the black troops, [1] and he himself was sent down, very properly, by the Secretary of War. Why, out of that very prison a white soldier looked, and said to a that very prison a winte solute, the work of which woman passing by. "Mother, give me one single taste of bread, for I am starving," and she handed him a loaf; and as it passed from her hand to his, the nim a toat; and as it passed on the guard shot her down! (Sepsation.) And yet those guards, and the men who stood behind them, are sed plously cared for by the government; their feeling eindices, their antipathies nurtur rece if for anything! I do not trust such a govern-inent; I do not believe in it—that is, in the sense of leaving our question to it. We have got very near the end. We shall put the seal on the bond. That will be something. If then you choose to say, "The law is all right, we will leave to politicians the sub inw is all right, a white not very anxiously say no.
But my conviction would be that, even when the
scal was put to the bond, we ought not to dissolve until society itself is so arranged as to gnarantee

(Appladse))

That is the work before us. Now, can we do it any better as the American Anti-Slavery Society time the any other capacity? My friends say, "We do not mean to give up work." In very suspected them of it. I never supposed they intended to give up work. No doubt they mean to work. My friend, Mr. Powell, No doubt they mean to work. My friend, Mr. Powell, we see Section to oblige them. suggests that we break up the Society to oblige them and then come together on a new basis. Ah! I can not, for the slave's sake, if the majority are with me consent to give up the prestige of the name of the American Anti-Slavery Society, (2) earned by thirty years of labor. (Applause.) When President Lin-coln said to a citizen of Connecticut, who was coun-selling and almost rebuking him-supon the subject of "How dare you rebuke me, (3) when Wm Lloyd Garrison applauds me ? "-what was the significance of that name with which he allenced his conscientious rebuker? Why, it was, that that name rep scientious reducer! Why, it was, that that under the resented thirty years of untiring, disinterested and courageous devotion to justice and honor. Now, the American Anti-Slavery Society has that same value, earned by thirty years of devoted labor. It means something that has stood through flery trials. It has earned a reputation for good sense, for far-eighted statesmanship, for a clear insight, for standing by the statesmansup, for a ciear insignt, for atanding by the right, and knowing how to stand by it. That reputation which it has earned belongs to us. The majority, as long as they hold together in a fair and Christian spirit, have a right to it, and for the slave's sake, I m it, if it belongs to me. (Applause.) I will no pull down my flag until the United States pulls down hers. (Applause.) We ran up this flag of the Ameri-ran Anti-Slavery Society against the constitutional flag of slavery. When Wm. H. Seward pulls his flag of slavery. When Wm. H. Seward pull-down, I will pull down mine—not until then. plause.) Mine floats as long as his does. While there is a slave to free on any plantation of the States, this side of the Gulf of Mexico, this Society has work to do, and I am for keeping it together. (Renewed ap

ow, you will ask, "What will we do ?" This w will do: we will continue the publication of the Ant Slavery Standard. If we cannot afford it once a week we will publish it once in two weeks; if we canno afford it once in two weeks, we can publish it once a month; (4) and we will say to the American ople-weekly, fortnightly or monthly-" The judgment of the men who have given their noon of days to the study of this question, and who have proved the sincerity of their views by a life devoted to it, is that there should be no peaks and no reconstruction that does not put land under the foot of the negro, and a ballot in his hand. (Loud applause.) Well, what does Washington say? We are told that the Cabinet meetings which have been held recently have exhi ited the largest disposition to adopt this view, and that t says to his friends, "I must have the expression of public opinion to sustain the Adminis-tration in such a step." Who shall give it to him! It is to be done by Senator Sumner assembling a Conion of his friends in Massachusetts, and Dickintermination of the people be manifested through the channel of these and similar Conventions in other States. And are we nothing? Mr. Garrison says it is almost self-conceited for us to stand isolated, that it is assuming to ourselves a great deal. I have stood isolated so long that I am quite accustomed to it. (Laugh-ter and applause.) I know where I stand, and I know that, small as have been our numbers, we have bee looked to in the whole settlement of this question a men who studied and understood it, and sacrificed to I do not know how much our influence has been by side with each other, with the persistency and de votion of thirty years, increases our influence a hundred-fold. I want to continue in just that position. I want all that past for my back-ground. I want all that

(1) This is not the first, nor the second third time that Mr. Phillips has been so unfortunate as to make unjust and unfounded allegations against ominent individuals, hastily assuming them to be its on the statement of aconymous letter-writers. The following letter from General Weitzel, which apears in the Cincinnati Gazette, effectually dispos of Mr. P's charge against him :

"HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORFS, ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, VA., May 5.

"Editors of the Cincinati Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio is wholly untrue that I removed a guard of colo ldiers from Mrs. R. E. Lee's residence in Rici I. This lie was circulated by some misinforme

mona.

Another equally false report was circulated by another correspondent, viz.: That I would not let my colored troops march through Richmind. My colored troops were marched by me through the heart of Richming through the martine through the far it retus of Peters-

mood, and twice throughshe main streets of Petersburg.

The rebel women, who are alone and defenceless, as far as my experience goes, are perfectly satisfied with my colored troops, and I have a dozen colored soldlers at the vicinity of my camp.

The only remark I ever heard about the colored soldlers was from the more sensible rebel ladies, who said that their people had made a great mistake in not arming their negroes before we did.

Please publish this as conspicuously as you did the falsehood. Cincinnati is my home, or you would not have seen this. I remained allent as long as the lie was published only in the Eastern papers.

Respectfully, G. WEITZEL, Major General United States Volunteers."

(2) When the Society had no "prestige," but was hotly opposed by both Church and State, it was then a power and a necessity. Now that it has a " prestige, it proves what a revolution has taken place in Church e on the slavery question, and that it is n longer distinctive or essential as an anti-slavery instru

(8) We cannot credit this statement, as here t for Mr. Lincoln never indulged in such a style of ad-dress. What he may have said, whether soberly or jocularly, respecting our approval of his general bein, and when all the powers of darkness were com-bined against him, we do not know; but Mr. Phillips is quite too much inclined to put words into the mouths of public men, by a free rendering of their language, which they would not sanction.

(4) So I the "prestige" of the Society is sudden-ly reduced to this:—"If we cannot afford the Stand-ard once a week, we will publish it once in two weeks, or once a month "! Pulsant organization! What is this but an admission that, through the mighty revo-lction which has taken place to public sentiment, the Society has consummated its distinctive work?

name to conjure with. What do these gentlemen offer me instead? Why, they offer me, most of them, a me instead? Why, they offer me, most of them, a Freedman's Association. Well, I sat down and read Freedman's Association, Well, I sat down and read its circular, and it said, "Gentlemen! Christians! give us funds! We want to clevate the degraded negro." I said, "Enough! If that is the only goal you have resched, if that is the average of your estimate of the black race, after four years of such sublime exhibition of Christianity and patience and heroism; somehow or other, I don't belong to you, or you don't belong to me." (Applause.) Well, who do I find standing on their platform as speakers! Men who have not touched the Carrisonian enterprise for twenty five years with a forth fore and the christian of the carrisonian enterprise for twenty five years with a forth fore and the christian of the carrisonian enterprise for twenty five time within a quarter of a century, would have been seen on this platform—(Mr. Gannson—So much the better)—men who, within three months, have told me in their own pative. Stite, that they dared not claim in their own pative Sinte, that they dared not claim suffrage for the negro, and that all they dared to claim he rights, and who disputes that he is a bondman was the school hopse. I said to them, "Go on; it is 'Touch they're, and it opens—is the entirely free! Unan honorable zealin you. It is all Baltimore will tolerate, for aught I know. God speed you! What lift-freeman? Give to him exemption from the auction the you can do, do it? But do you suppose I added, they seem to thim the mariage institution, and some recompense for his daily toil, and stop there—is and, "Put Baltimore, helf-gagged, on my Boston unand, "Put Baltimore, helf-gagged, and "Put Baltimore, helf half-gagged, on my Bo indeed. (Applause.) gagged lips!" No, indeed. (Applause.) I said, "Thirty years have I worked, this I may say, in the community in which I live, whatever my conscience dictates; and if you have not worked your way up to

may feel very uncomfortable, and may think us very door feet, says to its mother, "Mother, you are very much in my way." (Laughter.) Why, it is just possible way consider them in our way, if they were likely man who to-day represents the vanguard. men's Associations are doing a good work, and a wo that is needed; but not the work of an Abolitionist of the American Anti-Slavery Society to-day; and there fore you have not supplied me a substitute for this ty in any that I see around me. Legally and substantially, our work is not done; and by every as-sociation of history, by every natural result of past labors, we are a hundred-fold better able to do it, organized as the American Anti-Slavery Society, with its old banner, than we are either as individuals, or as

gether too narrowly. I do not know what Mr. Garri-son meant when he wrote the Declaration of Sentiments, and the Constitution of the American Anti Slavery Society-

Mr. GARRISON-I do.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Of course he does; and his con struction is sufficient for his guidance, but not for mine and not for yours. The clerks who wrote the Con stitution of the United States are one thing; the peo ple who accepted it are another. Now, we accepted the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery So ciety; we all came under it, and labored under it. It harmonious, indivisible idea; it is the safety beyond peril and the equality without a doubt of the colored race in this country. (Applause and cries of "Hear, hear.") If Garrisonlants means anything, it means that; and in all prior time, we have claimed it. In the day of mobs and perils, that was the meaning of all our efforts: The negro an equal with th white man-the word white banished from our Con stitution; I will not say (although we have generally added that) and from our society. Well, we stand toadded that) and from our society. Well, we stand to-day not only with technical and substantial slavery. but we stand with the black race on the heights of Canaan, it is true, but by no means in it. Prejudice yet a Pariah. Now, friends, my abolitionism, when I pledged my faith to that Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the American Anti Slavery So ciety, was, "Absolute equality before the law; absolute civil equality" (loud applause); and I never shall leave the negro until, so far as God gives me the power, I achieve it.

Mr. GARRISON-Who proposes to do so !

Mr. PHILLIPS-With this Society, so mighty weapon for that purpose, justified by its Constitution in continuing, pledged, as I think, by its thirty years disband. I want every doubter to remember that the flag of slavery floats over the Constitution. Mr. Seward has not opened his lips to proclaim the adop-tion of the Anti-Slavery Amendment; Chief Justice Chase does not authorize it; Congress does not authorize it; and in Delaware, Kentucky, and along the Gulf, hundreds of thousands of slaves are in still unsettled. Now, while there is one legal slave in If the black man gets his right to the ballot at a the Union, the American Anti-Slavery Society has no then he must get it from the General government, right to dissolve. (Applause.) While there is one single act to be done to make certain the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, this Society has no

right to dissolve. -{Renewed applause.}
The Society then adjourned, to meet on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 10. The Society met again at the hour of adjournment, Edmund Quincy, Esq., in the Chair. The resolution offered by Mr. Garrison in reference to the dissolution of the Society was read by one of the Secretaries, and

conducted with ability, would be greatly missed by its subscribers. Do you propose to haul down your Sta ard? The Herald lives. Is there no work for you do? Mr. Greeley is in tears through fear that Jefferson Davis will be hung. I hope you will try to solace him. (Laughter.) Is the Liberator to be given up? Why, the Courier still lives. Who will take care of Lunt 1 And, not to forget my own procession, will look after Adams and Blagden, and men of that Society. I feel, as Mr. Phillips succinctly and bly stated it yesterday, that the Anti-Slavery S bly stated it yesterday, that the Anti-Slavery S think much yet remains to be done in that direction

But it is said—". Slavery is deed—why war against the dead?" We were told yesterday, I think by the President of this Society, that the Constitutional Amendment was passed. Well, the government does not think so, or it would, through the proper channel, announce the fact. President Lincoln did not think so. He was very anxious that Louisiana should b admitted as a State, in order that it might act upon the Amendment. He was afraid the egg would be smash ed before the bird was fairly out. I think if we could ask the slaves of the Gulf States if they regarded them selves as free, they would point to the fetters still upon their limbs. I expect the Amendment will pass. The hand is uplifted that shall, in form, at least, give the death-blow to slavery; but let us wait until the hand nd. Let us wait until the thun derbolt has smitten the monster to the earth; and I think it would be well then to have a jubilant anniver-sary round the grave of the evil that has oppressed us

I am not entirely certain that the work of this Society is accomplished. I had thought that the Amend-ment would take the four millions of slaves at the South from the market; that it would serure them the this strugger, potentially but the remarks of Frederick police in these results; but the remarks of Frederick police in these results; but the remarks of Frederick police in these results; but the solution stating that whenever the had permitted myself to cherish. He pointed out what privileges and rights might be wreated from the black man by unfriendly legislation. I do not know solved de facto, or providing for another meeting, when he might be compelled, notwithstanding the adop-

mere subsistence. I do not know but the South might refuse to establish a tribunal which would legalize within its borders the institution of marriage among the blacks. I do not know but that the black man might, on the ground of some pretended crime, be night, on the ground of some pretended crime, be thrown into the market, and that Charleston might call upon Boston to return the old auction-block. The remarks of this man, who ought to understand the perils of his own race better far than I, or any white man, can understand them, greatly shook my faith in the results which I had believed would follow from this Amendment. I think, at the best, it can give to him but a small portion of his rights, and I hold that a man is a slave just to the extent he is robbed of his rights. (Applause.) Bind him hand and foot, seal his lips, close his vision, shut out from his soul the harmonies of heaven, if you can, and we should be all agreed that he was indeed a slave. Rob him of all his rights, and we should be all agreed that he was indeed a slave. Rob him of all his rights, and who all doubtes that he is a bond min? chains upon his limbs, and the bolt is driven into th is the man at large with the chain still upon wall? I think not. Have you satisfied his desires Have you restored him to liberty! No: Until you melt the chains from his limbs, wrench the bolt from the rock, and bring him into the open day, and leave him in the full enjoyment of his God given rights, yo

ized to inaugurate the work of emancipa but to carry it on, and to complete it. I do to go out upon the sea, and bring in the men floating in peril of their lives there, and place them so ne may take them all back into the very depths of the sea. In a speech which Mr. Phillips made a year or of citizenship; it was not to leave him low ore of the dark, heaving sea of oppresion. As he expressed it, it was not to leave him it shoal water, where Webster was wont to shoot snipes but it was to carry him to Plymouth Rock, and leave him there. (Loud applause.) It was to take him to Bunker Hill and Fancul Hall, and leave him there. It was to take him to the ballot-box, and the jury-box. and the school-house, and the open church, and him there. It was not to let him yo until it found fo have always supposed that you were to accomplish this full work before you were to disband; and if I have been right in this supposition, I think I may

the rebels of Louisiana are uniting with the pro-sla ery Union men (if you can understand that term,) for the purpose of getting possession of the State government; and I ask you how long a period of tim will in your judgment clapse, if this plan shall be carried into execution, as I greatly fear it will, before suffrage ? . They will not receive it until the Missi sippi runs up hill. We learn from Richmond that the leading rebels of that capital are in great numbers taking the oath of allegiance. They are hungry for The owner of the Tredega the amnesty oath. works has taken it, and, for aught I know, the men bers of the rebel Senate and House of Representa-tives of that State have taken it. Doubtless they all will, and the people will take it; and the New York Tribune of this morning declares that this oath wil prepare nine hundred and ninety-nine Virginians ou Now, give the State government of Virginia into t hands of these nine hundred and ninety-nine sub dued, crushed, but not regenerated or repentant re-els, the control of the Old Dominion, and when wil that black man who informed the detectives and th oldiers of the Republic where the assassin of our la nented Chief Magistrate had found refuge, get hi right to go to the ballot-box? give to the black man the right of suffrage? Not until the James river dries up, and Wise, and Letch-er, and Gov. Smith have found the way to heaven. If the black man gets his right to the the settlement of this difficulty, and I believe it to b upon the government to compass this work.

On motion of Mr. Bowditch, speeches were limited to ten minutes, except with permission of the mee

SAMUEL MAY, Jr .- I wish to say a very few on the resolution before the meeting. Putting all per sonal consideration aside, I wish to state how this question looks to my mind. I have given, with as much sincerity and disinterestedness, I believe, as I Rev. Mr. Spaulding, of Salem, Mass.—I hope this to this Society, and the holy cause it has advocated.

Society will not disband. The meetings it has held in town and country, through a long series of years, have done a great deal to enlighten and inspire the general mind. Its organ in this city which the country with any one to say of it with the country which the general mind.

The moment its work is done, I wish it might dis solve, as it could then, gloriously, honorably, and, think, with the approval of all good men, and of God While I essentially agree with the spirit of Mr. Gar complished, there is yet one consideration which pro Lunt? And, not to forget my own profession, who vents my giving a vote at this time to dissolve the will look after Adams and Blagden, and men of that Society. I feel, as Mr. Phillips succinctly and forciod work in bringing the clergy to their duty, and I ought not to haul down its flag one moment before slavery hands its flee down. I do not say United States haul its flag down. I believe the United States flag now testifies for freedom wherever it is raised; but until the flag of slavery is struck in such a way that the whole world shall see it beyond all mistake, beyond all doubt, and until we have en-grafted on the Constitution the principle that slavery is abolished and forever prohibited in the land, I want this Society to remain affoat.

Now, my idea and wish were, that our President should have remained in that office, as he has done for some twenty years past; and I know, if he had een willing to remain, no rival could have dislodged him from that place. No person looking at the out any partizan fee come here and ask Mr. Garrison to leave that place that another might be just there. I never have had any doubt of that; and I am fully confirmed in it by the fact that the Nominating Committee, as I am informed, intend to nominate him, although it is known to be Mr. Garrison's purpose to vacate the office at It is a hand e tribute to him. T kno that if he had been willing to stand where he is a lit-tle longer, (as it seems to me he should, but he is a South from the market; that it would server them the much better judge than I am,) there he would have stood, and the Society would have gone on as in recompense for their labor; and in trying to gather up in my thought what we should sorely gain out of magnanimous, generous, faithful principles which this struggle; I have permitted myself greatly to re-

as our friend Phillips tells us. I say that work has been done; I say the Society has been just as faithful to all these other objects as to the great work for the abolition of slavery. Everywhere the battle has Bowditch tion of slavery. Everywhere the fought, for the elevation of the maining law, the separate schools, the a from railroad cars and other vehicles—one best oppressive and unjust distinctions have fore the might and power which, I say bely managed from this Society, and those acting these of the other of these of the other other of the other other of the Take the en beine the man the Society, and those numeric god, emanated from the Society, and those numeric connection with it. We have been true to these great principles, and every colored man, and woman knows it, and they testify, thankfully to the work we have accomplished. We have done that work. And now that alayery is virtually abolished, now that the Constitutional Amendment in within six, eight or tentified, and the work for the overthrow of slavery is so near at an end, I say, in risw of my interest in these great questions, (and I go most heartily, as I have never had any other thought, for making the colored man a free and equal citizen, with ongs to any lished out of this Society than in-it other society, and, my word for it, that leaven will leaven the entire mass, and its power will be multi plied a thousand fold. Who that went to the Coope Institute last evening but must have felt mortified a the representation made here yesterday of the Sociezenship, the ballot. Then came our eloquent friend Douglass, who had doubted, at first, whether he was that he had not formed a true idea of its value and tent. Then came speaker after speaker, and finally Mr. Garrison, who made a very able and eloquent speech. I want to refer to a few remarks of my friend Douglass in his eloquent speech. He said he was afraid that Society would outlive its usefulness; he doubted whether we needed such a Society. He said,
"Let us alone; we, the colored people, don't want
assistance; we don't want help; let us alone; if you see us going to school, let us go; if you see us going to the ballot-box, let us alone; we don't want old clothes; we will take care of our schools, we will take care of our churches, if you will only allow us our rights." I think that was his exact argument. Now, Mr. Douglass was afraid that Society would outlive its Mr. Douglass was afraid that Society nse-fulness, yet he is not willing that this Society, whi has lived two and thirty years, should contemplate dis bandment in the course of the year to come, because there is this great measure of political enfranchise

ment and other measures to be accomplished. WILLIAM L. BOWDITCH-Mr. President, there ar I would like to utter. We were organized as an An-ti-Slavery Society. The abolition of slavery was the idea with which we started. It is true we also said, We are to oppose all prejudice of color, and to use our efforts for the elevation and advancement of the e people of color." But I take it, we put these ob jects in our Constitution, not because th e were our main objects, but because we intended to attack then as the bulwarks of slavery. Prejudice of color grev out of slavery, supported slavery, and therefore we contended against it. In just the same way we attacked the Church. We did not attack the Church as Church, but simply because, as a brotherh thieves, it was the bulwark of slavery. We did not attack the Union as the Union, because we have always been in favor of a Union down to the Guif, we attacked the Union because it was a Union the corner-stone of which was slavery.

We, then, organized for the purpose of abolishing

slavery; we were and are Abolitionists; and when our duty is performed, we are to dissolve. We are bound to keep our flag flying until slavery is abolished; until slavery is not merely dead, but buried. want to make a sure thing of it. (A pplause.) Now, cluded from testifying in the courts of law; and if the slavery actually exists in the Gulf States. Constitution; but it actually existed after the adoption of that Constitution, and it required a decision of next day, the Legislatures may pass a law that isted. It does not seem to me that our duty in the from his body, and may be hanged and quartered, and premises is determined by this consideration, that sla-very actually exists in the Southern States at this says, that slavery does in fact exist in the Southe also, with Mr. Garrison, in thinking that slavery is at this moment legally and constitution tionally dead. I would not give two straws for any egal support that at present exists for the institution The loyal States have carried on this and collected taxes throughout the Union-Sonthern States as well as in the Northern States; and supported and managed armies and navies; al our internal government has been carried on by the loyal States; all the external affairs of the govern We are not bound, it seems to me, to wait for the se see fit to do it, it is their own fault. We do not suf-white is cn the statute-book of Massachusetts, see it to do h, it is their own all right. The Senate Massachusetts is a slave State. While a black man have acted on this principle. They have changed can be turned out of a can in Massachusetts, Massachusetts, integrated, and will surely die. I believe that slavery twenty three or twenty four years ago. I never for has been constitutionally abolished, and I have acted on that belief. I was born again (laughter) about twenty-three years ago, through the influence of my friend, Wendell Phillips. He gave me a very sufficient security and I regional my complaints. cient scourging, and I resigned my commission as a cane where I came from, they would not allow five tive slaves to escape, and intended to do the same again. But I have taken the oath to support the Constitution, and I have taken it honestly, and mean to abide by it. I do not feel under the slightest moral, legal or equitable obligation to support the institution of slavery at this present moment. I agree fully with of slavery at this present moment. I agree fully with Mr. Garrison in this respect. But that does not settle the question. It seems to me that we may be lieve that slavery is constitutionally abolished, and dividual belief. But no department of the government has as yet declared that slavery is constitution ally abolished—neither Congress, nor the Secretary of State, nor the Supreme Court. Under these circumstances, it seems to me that it is our duty to remain together until the thing is made sure. We have, as mbers of the Society, duties to third persons, and are bound to remain together until the government, through its appropriate organs, admits the fact that slavery is unconstitutional. Mr. Phillips said, and I believe he made the only argument that seemed might take the opinion of the lawyers of this city, and they would all unite in the opinion that the Con stitutional Amendment had not been adopted. Well. suppose they would ! I don't suppose that one in fi ty of them would have given the opinion that the President had the right to issue his Emancipation Proclamation. I don't suppose one in fifty of them would have decided that slavery was abolished in Massachusetts by the adoption of the Constitution, yet it was; and we all believe the Emancipation

black man look for support, my friends, if the American Anti-Slavery Society falls him ? [" Hear, hear."] that that would be their opinion. I meant to say From whence shall we expect a certain sound from the

abolished slavery wherever it opera

Now, in regard to the point of the work to be done, that no lawyer would consider the Amendment scalnot mean to fall back upon the corrupt or timid here of the profession, any more than my friend

Bownitch.

Mr. Bownitch—I have always, through my life, when acting for other parties, when there were two methods, one probably sure, the other absolutely certain, taken the latter. Now, I am quite sure that slavery is constitutionally and legally dead, but there is one way in which I can be perfectly sure that it is; and that is, by waiting until the government, through its appropriate channel, has declared that fact. I think it is our duty to wait until that announcement its appropriate channel, has seen that announcement think it is our duty to wait until that announcement

custion, and my friend, Mr. May, referred to me as being opposed to the disbandment of this Society stany time during the present year. Having been thus retime during the present year. Having ferred to, I wish to put myself proper ting. Impat the first work the American Anti-Slavery

Society asked me to do, after employing me as an agent nore than twenty years ago, was to accompany Stephen S. Foster and Abby Kelley (now Mrs. Fo ter) into the State of Rhode Island, to wage a most Constitution, dious word "white" in it. That was regarde Dorr Constitution, and secured the adoption of a Con significant in which the word "white" did not appear was; it was a good anti-slavery work. North, and went to Massachusetts, I found that the American Anti-Slavery So. began at home. They looked over their statute-book and whenever they found the word "white," there they recognized slavery, and they made war upon it. The anti-slavery ladies made themselves of no reputs tion by going about with petitions, asking the Legis-lature to blot out that hated word "white" from the marriage law. That was good anti-slavery twenty years ago; I do not see why it is not good anti-slavery work now. It was a part of anti-slavery

I do not wish to appear spirit, or as an impugner of the motives of those wh e has come for this Society to dis band. I am conscious of no suspicion of the pur and excellence of the motives that animate the Pro dent of this Society, and other gentlemen who are in favor of its disbandment. I take this ground; wheth-er this Constitutional Amendment is law or not, whether it has been ratified by a sufficient nun States to make it law or not, I hold that the work of Abolitionists is not done. Even if every State in the Union had ratified that Amendment, black man is confronted in the legislation of the South by the word "white," our work as Abolitionists, as I conceive it, is not done. I took the ground, last night, that the South, by unfriendly legislation, cou nake our liberty, under that provision, a delusion, a ockery, and a snare, and I hold that ground now What advantage is a provision like this Amendmen to the black man, if the Legislature of any State can morrow declare that no black man's testimony shall nit any violence he pleases; if he happens to do whipt of justice [" Hear, hear "]. that those people down there have bee honest all at once that they will not pass laws denying the courts of law. done it. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have de Here, in the midst of institutions that have gone forth Legislature of every Southern State to-morrow pass a Mr. President, that in our State (Mass.) law, declaring that no negro shall testify in any courts stitution. Such laws exist now at the South. e Court to declare that slavery did not ex-during those few years, it had never ex-even, against a white man, shall have that arm severed ted. Such laws now exist at the South, and they might exist under this provision of the Constitution that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary

Then another point. I have thought, for the last fifteen years, that we had an anti-slavery Constitution -a Constitution intended "to secure the blessings of iberty to ourselves and our posterity." But we have had slavery all along. We had a Constitution that declared that the citizens of old Massachusetts should down to South Carolina, and point to that provisio in the Constitution, and they would kick him out of

lina higher than Constitutional provisions. Slavery is not abolished until the black man has the hallot. While the Legislatures of the South retain the black and white, slavery still lives there. [Applause.] setts is a slave State. While a slave can be taken from old Massachusetts, Massachusetts is a slave State." That is what I heard Edmund Quincy say tionists is not finished. Notwithstanding the provision in the Constitution of the United States, that the right to keep and bear arms shall not be abridged. the black man has never had the right either to keep or bear arms; and the Legislatures of the States will still have the power to for bid it, under this Amendment. They can carry on a system of unfriendly leg-islation, and will they not do it? Have they not got the prejudice there to do it with? Think you, that because they are for the moment in the talons and beak of our glorious eagle, instead of the slave being there, as formerly; that they are converted? I hear rmerly; that they are converted? of the loyalty at Wilmington, the loyalty at South Carolina -what is it worth ? Mr. MAY-Not a straw.

Mr. Douglass-Not a straw. I thank my friend for admitting it. They are loyal while they see 200,000 sable soldiers, with glistening bayonets, walk ing in their midst. [Applause.] But let the civil power of the States be restored, and the old prejudices and hostility to the negro will revive. Aye, the very fact that the negro has been used to defeat this rebel-lion and strike down the standards of the Confederacy will be a stimulus to all their hatred, to all their malice, and lead them to legislate with greater stringen towards this class than ever before. [Applause.] The American people are bound—bound by their sense of onor (I hope by their sense of honor, at least, by a just sense of honor), to extend the franchise to the negro; and I was going to say, that the Abolitionists of the American Anti-Slavery Society were bound to "stand still, and see the salvation of God," until that work is done. [Applause.] Where shall the

trumpet of freedom, when the old pioneer, when the Society that has survived mobs, and marrydom, and the combined efforts of priest-craft and attacents the combined suppress it, shall all at once subside, on the mere is ation that the Constitution has been an that neither slavery nor involuntary he slaveholders of Richmond say to the ed to arminers of Richmond say to those who ed to arming the negro, on the ground that it make him a freeman ! Why, they said, "The ment is absurd. We may make these negree for us; but while we retain the political power totals, they have the political power to the property of the prop lons." That was the argument; and they They might have employed They might have employed the negro to fight them, and while they retained in their hands the pre-er to exclude him from political rights, they could have reduced him to a condition similar. nave reduced nim to a condition similar to tarry.

They would not call it slavery, but some other and.

Slavery has been fruitful in giving likel same, it shows the peculiar institute. Stavery has been called "the peculiar institute and the "impediment" as it w can system, as it is alled by the General Conference of the Metho called by the General Conference of the Methods Episcopal Church. It has been called by a Post so, and it will call itself by yo ame; and you and I and all of us had believe nd see what new form this old monste and see what new form this old monster will turne in what new skin this old snake will come forth sen

[Loud applause.] THE CHAIRMAN Pam told that a very ember THE CHAIRMAN—I am now man a very coloning entheman, well known to every person in this nation is present. I am also told that he has a messaged good news that he may communicate. I refer to the Hon. HENRY WILSON, Senator Hon. HERRY WILSON, SCHAUGE of MEMORIAL II he is here, and will have the kindson to address the audience, I am sure he will receive a nost beatty wel-Hon. HENRY WILSON-Mr. President Ladies as

Gentlemen: I came here to-day, as I have been accommodate whenever I had the opportunity, for the lat tomed to whenever a nau the opportunity, for the last twenty-nine years, to listen to the volces from the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society. ame not here, sir, to speak, but to listen. I unde came not nere, san, to spraa, out to instea. I under stand that the question before the Society is on in dissolution or continuance, and upon that, sir, I but not a word to say; it would not be proper for me not a word to say; it would not be proper for me he do so. You have asked me, it, to say a few well. I can only say that I believe slavery, which she ciety was organized to extinguish, is to-day is in grave, and there is for it no resurrection. [Great-power of the control of plause.] There is not power enough snywhere is America to breathe vitality into that dead iestitation But I do believe, sir, that the dark spirit of slaver lives in the hearts of the rebels. They are subled but they are not converted. The heel of the nation upon the institution of American Slavery, and is apporters are defeated, conquered to-day; but their lon of slavery, their disposition to make the condition of the black men of this country miserable, still lives, and it is the duly of all men in the American Anti-Shren ociety, and out of the American Anti-Slavery Socie ty, to see to it that all the power of this nation is used in every legitimate and proper way, to protect the freedmen of the South. Sir, I am in favor of all kg. islation that shall place the black man of the country exactly and precisely where I stand to-day [treme-dous applause]; that shall give to him the right to go where he pleases in any and every part of the inent; that shall secure to him the fruits of hisown labor; that shall, in a word, give him the same liber ty, the same rights, that we all possess, in every spect. [Applause.] And, sir, I am in favor of min the power of this nation to make the Constitution of the United States what it declares itself to be-a Constitution for the protection of the people of the mantry and their posterity forever. Now, sir, I believe we carry out this idea, we subjugation for years with the bayonet, or we must put the ballot into the hands of the colored men of the South. [Applause.] It must be the bayonet of the black man to protect the rights of the black man of the South, or the ballot in the hands of the black men to protect their rights. And, sir, peace, law, order, progress, humanity, Christianity, plead the ballot, as not for the bayonet. [Applause.]

Now, sir, I have no faith at all in what is called

Unionism in the rebel States. I was at Charleston

and Savannah, the other day, and I saw one solitary Union man, who admitted himself to be such. I have no faith in their love of the Union, no faith in the love of the triumph of the Emancipation Production, or of the Constitutional Amendment. They are simply defeated; they have been beaten in the field. They are about this city to-day, purchasing good and admitting that they have been defeated and ab-dued. Therefore, it is of vital importance, I say that all of us, on whatever theatre we may to it that the freedmen of the country are protecte in all their rights; and that we should see to it, too that we, all of us, may speak as freely and think is freely in South Carolifia, in Georgia, aye tself, as in Massachusetts or New York. (Applicate The work of anti-slavery men, of lovers of libers equal, impartial, universal, is not ended in our contry. In regard to particular societies and moles of action, people may decide as they please; but ou duty is as clear as the track of the noon day san is the heavens to-day, and that duty is, with vigilary with unwavering fidelity, to see to it that the met with unwavering idelity, to see to it that the size we have emancipated shall not be crushed by the dat-apirit of slavery, by unfriendly legislation in any pe-tion of the country. (Loud applause.) I have re-ceived a letter to-day from an eminent and distinguished military man in Kentucky. He says that slavey surrendered in Kentucky on the 23d of April. The have enlisted in that State, under the law giving free to the black man who will enlist in the service of the United States, about 25,000 men. Under the making their wives and children free, slaver is perishing in Kentucky. This officer says he has for en to wives and children more than 500 free papers a day. The Governor has called the Legislaur h gether on the 15th, and I have no doubt they w getner on the 10th, and I have no doubt they will adopt the Constitutional Amendment. This Amos ment I regard to-day as an achieved fact. Na power in the country can baffle or defeat it. It will be slowed; slavery will perish in name. Let us see in the the third before the same of the slaver in the state of the same of the state of the same of the state of the same of the sam that the thing itself perishes forever. Sir, I wer. For nearly thirty en accustomed to attend your meeting been accustomed to attend your meetings.
been able to agree with some of the views held y
your Society, but in their love of freedom, is their
devotion to the slave, in their willingness at all times
to fight the battle of the besines. and on all occasions to fight the battle of the bendant, and the state of the bendant and the state of the bendant, I know that I have warmly sympathized, and have endeavored, in spublic and private life, to act 30 to condeavored, in spublic and private life, to act 30 to life remains to me, either public or print, land that by my voice, my vote, whatever indenced ingresses, shall be used to make our country—his for rious, free country of ours—this spent despectally for that feeling. And in the future, during that rious, free country of ours—this great demorth & public of ours—to-day the most powerful nation under the sun—to make it so that the lovers of over the globe; as they turn their eyes hitheren to and commend our example. (Loud sp ROBERT PURVIS-Mr. Chairman, the word shirt

I desire to utter has already been speke by the spekers this morning; and the reasons which have been given why this Society should not be dissiply are my reasons. I do not desire and shall not are my reasons. been given why this Society should not be un-been given why this Society should not attent are my reasons. I do not desire and shall not attent to reiterate what has been said. The trusting of dence of the colored people in this Society—and which dence of the colored people in this Society—and which sir, has never been betrayed—will not permit of a sir, has never been betrayed—will not permit of a air, has never been betrayed—will not perdissolution at this particular juncture. I have rise
simply to say, that I trust in God that my very her
may cease to beat when its pulsations fall tobring vibthem stirring emotions of grafitade, and a luning
ever-enduring sense of my obligations to yes, si,
(turning to Mr. Garrison:) and to ask of you, so you
for you, the patronal of you. To remain at your post mid of you, to entreat of you, to remain at your pest unit slavery goes down so effectually that about it reds
have no question or doubt. (Prolonged applicate, isi
cries of "Amen!")

(To be concluded next week.)

poston, friday, May 26, 1865.

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

The Annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention to be held in Boston, at the MELODEON, on redestary, May 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Questions of great importance and interest, in relagious to the final Abolition of Slavery in the United to the final Abolition of Slavery in the United will doubtless come before the Convention. said. sill douodess could be below the Convention. prited to attend. of the Managers of the Massachusetts

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

E. F. WALLCUT, Secretaries.

NS FROM THE WORLD OF MATTER AND THE Essons FROM THE World Parker. Selected west of unpublished Sermons, by Ruíus bm notes of unpublished Sermons, by Charles Windows. Boston: Published by Charles Windows.

1865."-Large 12mo., pp. 430. This elegant book seems to have been a labor o This elegant book seems to have been a labor of see on the part of both Editor and Publisher. It is relicion that Mr. Leighton took phonographic opens of all Mr. Parker's sermons in the Melodeon of Medic Hall, precisely as they were delivered; our greering the many beautiful extemporaneous marger which the preacher's own mind, or some extension that sources at the moment of Authority. major which the preachers own mind, or some ex-ral incident, suggested at the moment of delivery see reports, therefore, are fuller and richer that the manuscript sermons. The selections have are the manuscript sermons. And selections have been such with fine taste and judgment, and include per made with fine taste and judgment, and include garages from the sermons of ten years, from 1849 to 300. They thus embrace a wide range of topics, the volume is well suited, either for addition st the total of the state of th or athor's previously published works, or to give, to prior unacquainted with these, a good general had Mr. Parker's Theology, Religion and Morality. that Mr. Parkers

This book, too, is rich in beauties of thought and appression. The Editor well remarks of the Author and the control of the most striking peculiarities of his at "One of the most striking peculiarities of his victing was his happy faculty of presenting probing was not nappy incuracy or presenting the lebest themes, however abstruse or complex in their gare, in such a manner as to render them attractive sands, gathered from all walks and condithe thousands, gathered from all walks and condi-ties of life, who so eagerly listened to him, and algoing them to every range of comprehension. The article datribute of Mr. Parker's preaching, so sedfal to the success of a Minister of the Gospel, yet serily found in the pulpit, may be understood to see extent by the reader of this volume. Its death, even upon the loftiest subjects, are not only builds, inspiring, elevating, but attractive; draw or those who are neither scholars nor thinkers to the sest contemplation of divine things, and to an inarest contemplation of divine things, and this regret appreciation of them. The reading of this act cannot but sharpen the public interest in those vote which Mr. Parker's literary executor still hold

anserre

Rr Leighton dedicates this work, most appropriate-tion Hannsh Elizabeth Stevenson, "for many years the much valued friend of Theodore Parker, and coseker with him in letters and in all the humanities. The form of the book is worthy of its substance beautifully and very accurately printed, on clean bigod sized type, and its tinted paper has a liberal mali office, No. 22 Bromfield Street.—c. K. W.

a local ATTAINED. Being a Story of Two Straight Souls, and How they Won their Happi-tens and Lost it Not. By Mrs. ELIZA W. FARN-SEE. New York: C. M. Plumb & Co., 274 Canal Smet. 518 pp., 12mo. Price \$2.

Less than six months have passed since Mrs. Enthum well known throughout the nation as a phi-isothropist and an author, closed her career, just in the prime of a useful life. Her publishers present us bework named above the only complete manu empt she left, and the only work of fiction she ever

The scenes and incidents of this facinating st andy every page of which, we are persuaded, is also from her own real experiences—are connected with the early years of California. The leading denoters embody the author's exalted ideal of true ens ind romanhood, and the work is full of senti-ARK N vell as incident, as instructive as it is enter zang It will be sought by the many to wh schen, bnown. To others it may be said that Mrs ate was acknowledged by the best authorities Generater of great power, as well as a woman of

The inna ATTERNED was her only work of fiction is embodies in vivid characters the author's exalted state. The work is published in an elegant volume, sof a sold at \$2.

Messing Lectures. Twenty Discourses delivered before the Friends of Progress in the City of New York, in the Winter and Spring of 1863. By Anthe Jackson Davis, author of several volumes or the Harmonial Philosophy. New York: C. M. Plamb & Co., Publishers, 274 Canal Street. 1865.

We give the contents of this interesting and instrucre volume, in order to show the nature of the topics frends of progress, justice and love :-

1 Defeats and Victories. 2 The World's True Redeemer. 3. The End of the World. 4. The New Ersp. 5. The Shortest Road to the Kingdom of letren. 6. The Reign of Anti-Christ. Spirit and its Circumstances. 8. Eternal Value of Pur Purposes. 9. Wars of the Blood, Brain and Spirit. 10. Truths, Male and Female. 11. False and True Education. 12. The Equalities and Inequalites of Human Nature. 13. Social Centres in the Sunner-Land. 14. Poverty and Riches. 15. The d Life. 16 Expensiveness of Error in Recon. 17. Winter-Land and Summer-Land. 18 Language and Life in Summer-Land. 19. Material Work for Spiritual Workers. 20. Ultimates in the

STREAM PREACHED IN BOSTON, ON THE DEATH OF ARRAHAN LINCOLN, TOGETHER WITH THE FUNERAL SERVICES AT WASHINGTON.

The contents of this volume are :- First, th theral Services in the East Room of the Executive Massion at Washington. Every word spoken over the rmains of Mr. Lincoln are recorded in this volum at, in itself, is of sufficient interest and value to ir her every American and true lover of his country to ive and preserve the volume, as a memorial of time, and to hand down to his children. Then co the Sermons, by our principal Clergymen, which are simply the thoughts of the people when the sad news ru received. Intelligence came Saturday morning at the P. that the President had been murdered. were delivered the next day; and their value t hought and feeling of the people at the time the dread

The idea, that the book will be of greater value b the idea, that the book will be of greater and actions who come after us than to ourselves, has been done who come after us than to ourselves, has been done in the best manner; and will do justice to our time when we shall be called "those old-hallow the great to get the Great the time of the Great the time ned people who lived in the time of the Great

J. E. Tilton & Co., publishers, Boston.

PERSON ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Miss

This is an eloquent and glowing tribute to the bemory of the martyred President, delivered on Sun sy, April 16, at Cooper Institute, New York, before three thousand persons. It was delive by special invitation from several influential citi the American News Company, Nassau Street.

The Author A PROTEST

LEICESTER, Mass., May 12, 1865. I am constrained to take this method of laying be fore the members of the American Anti-Slavery So-ciety a subject which I had no opportunity to presen at the late annual meeting, on account of its who unexpected adjournment. I had remained in atte ance upon the Wednesday's business meeting from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. without intermission, and 10 o'clock A. M. to b P. M. without intermission, and then left, it being the general understanding (as I in-ferred from repeated, statements to that effect.) that there would be an adjournment to the next morning as 10 o'clock. Not long after leaving, I was informed ting, that the by one who had just come from the meeting, Society had adjourned sine die. I am, theref der the necessity of addressing the Executive Com

ers of the Society in this manuer. According to the Treasurer's report, there is remaining in his hands a balance of over two thousand two hundred dollars. Of this amount, the sum of at least two thousand dollars was raised at the Subscription Anniversary in Boston in January last, being con tributed, perhaps not wholly but nearly so, by the pported and approved the management of the and of the Standard as then and for many years existing, and who approved the Standard's pri ciple of giving a discriminating and honest support t the anti-slavery policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administra-tion. I know this to be the fact in regard to a large proportion of the subscriptions made on that occasion; and I believe it to be so with very nearly all the re mainder, because the issue with the Standard had then been fully taken, the purpose of Mr. Phillips and his friends to withhold their support from it had been dis-tinctly announced, and it was understood that it dewos, to carry forward that Subscription Anniversary. The management of the Society and the Standard having now gone into the hands of those who, either during the whole of Mr. Lincola's Administration or for the last two years of it at least, did all in their pow er to disparage it before the public, to destroy confidence in it, and to supersede it by another, (even at the imminent risk of bringing back the reign of slanot, in justice or with honor, take or use the money coming from the said Subscription Anniversary. It is pretty generally known that the present Executive Committee of the Society (or the great majority of them) contributed nothing to that fund, and gave no tenance or help to the meeting which raised it. Will they take that money, and use it to make the Standard essentially different from the purpose had in view by its donors—a purpose for which, they know, it would never have been given ! I trust not. If the Standard's course is not to be changed, why the last year's denunciation of it and war upon it? If it is to be changed, will they take this money for the pur-

pose ? Having myself been largely instrumental in obtain-ing the fund in question, (which I may say without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism,) I feel that it is my right and my duty to protest sgainst such diversion of it from its original design, and to claim its restoration to those who were originally made th trustees of it. And this I do claim in this public and distinct manner. Legal forms may justify the present Committee in detaining it, but every higher consideration peremptorily forbids.

I ask and claim that the fund in question, or so much I ask and claim that the third in discount of it as may fairly be considered as derived from the late Subscription Anniversary, may be paid into the hands of those who constituted the late Executive hands of those who constituted the late Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to be appropriated by them as they shall judge best in aid of the Anti-Slavery cause; willingly excepting from this claim any subscription whose doner profess. its use by the present Committee.

—The above was written four d

lessen my desire to make this protest. Intimately knowing Mr. Pillsbury's devotion and eminent services to the Anti-Slavery cause in years past, and having for a considerable term of years been a hearty fellow-laborer with him in the cause, I have still seen judgment in regard to its promotion, such a prevailing tone of despair in regard to its success, such a purpose to deery as only specious and hypocritical the progressive steps of the people and government to-wards Liberty and Justice, that I can look with on pleasure on his appointment. And when I remembers on his appointment. ber that he was a promoter of the Cleveland Political Convention, a member and officer of it, and a supporter of its nominations as long as they could kept before the people-and believing as I do that the success of the Anti-Slavery cause was greatly per-illed by that movement, and some of its essential principles compromised—I feel that one who could commit such an extraordinary mistake (to call it by no harder name) at that most critical hour of the Anti-Slavery contest is by no means the right editor

all) the real constituency and membership of the So-ciety, and whose decisions on several points I believe would be quite different from those given at the late annual meeting. I especially think they would not have refused a vote of thanks and approval to the past editors of the Standard, for their many years of laborious and conscientious service-so u refused at the late meeting. My protest is also before the Executive Committee of the Society.

I remain, respectfully, yours, SAMUEL, MAY, JR.

A NOTE FROM MARY GREW.

, and its gratitude to the gentlemen who have, for a long period of years, been its Editors. The emi-nent ability with which the paper has been conducted has won for it a wide and honorable reputation, among oth the friends and opponents of our cause; and the fully estimated. The best years of the life of its Reanti-slavery labor, with untiring zeal and unswerving purpose, through the dark and the bright periods of ability, all over the country. The utter extirnation our warfare. Doubtless, the glorious triumphs of ou cause, in which we are now rejoicing, are sufficient

pense for all his self-sacrificing labor. the ratification of the Constitutional Amendmen ensure the utter extinction of American sla very. In common with many of my fellow-laborer I have dissented from the course sometimes pursue by the Standard, during the last two years; but is on, I believe, with the members of the Americommon, I believe, with the can Society generally, I bear my testimony most hear-tily to the ability, the fidelity to the slave, the gener-ous devotion to Truth and the Right, with which the Editors of our organ have performed their onerous

I trust that the bour is not far distant when th question, upon which we were divided in opinion at our recent Annual Meeting, will be no longer a ques-tion; but that the legal and constitutional extinction of slavery will be a fact "known and read of all men," and we shall, with united voices, dissolve our Anti and we shall, with united voices, dissolve our Auto-Slavery Societies, and sing our Jubilee Hymn. Un-til that hour, let us all, who have, for thirty years stood side by side and heart to heart, breasting the battle and the storm, continue to work for the cause of Human Freedom, in such manner as our consciences

and opportunities may direct; and, while differing in judgment, strive to preserve the unity of the spirit,

NEW OCCASIONS TEACH NEW DUTIES.

It is now said that the volunteer troops of the that the military force still to be kept on foot will con sist only of the regular army. Four corps, report says, are considered sufficient for present purposes, and of these, two are to be of white and two of colored men. The remainder will return to their homes, or make ader will return to their he

new ones, beat their swords into ploughsbares, and know war, it is fervently to be hoped, no more. They will return to their homes or make new ones. Why should not the latter latternative be deemed prerable by tens of thousands of discharged soldi Our people are a roving, an adventurous ing people. Those who wandered for I health, or commercial speculation, have in past to been accustomed to go South. But men whose port depended on the application of their own strength to agricultural or mechanical labor were debarred from the experiment of Southern life by the blight that has hitherto rested on it, and were obliged to move West

ward or stay at home Now, things are changed. Slavery is rapidly be coming extinct, and we feel morally certain that free institutions are to be the heritage of the whole South If the right measures are taken in this period of transi-tion, men who love right, and justice, and religion, and progress, will now be able to live even in South Carolina, even in the Gulf States, even in New Orleans, in peace and prosperity.

Formerly, as a general rule, the going of a good man to settle in the South was the loss of one more good man to the country and the world. Those who touched not only its pitch, but its cotton, its sugar, its rice, its business of any sort, were defiled. The trail of the serpent was over them all. The Slave Power demanded obeisance and allegiance of all who came within its territory. Now, this Upas is so nearly destroyed, and events seem to be going in so fair a train to complete the destruction, that if due precaution be observed, and proper remedial means applied, we may reasonably expect a progressive improvement there. Not only each generation, but each year, (due precaution being observed,) may be expected to show

a gratifying movement in the right direction.

The most important of these precautions, the most indispensable of these remedial measures, is the settlement of Northern men as landholders in the South It is to be hoped that a very large number of the soldiers, both white and black, will make their homes on the bounty lands to be allowed them in the Sout ern States. Such a movement as this, in combination with the acquisition of land by the most able and en-terprising of those negroes who are not soldiers, will make an excellent opening for the removal thither of those Northern people, both white and black, who pre-fer the Southern climate, or are tempted to a trial of agricultural labor by the very low price of land there. The hope of our country rests on the establishment o these classes in the South, on small or only moderate ly large pieces of land. Thus only can a beginning of life truly democratic be made there. Thus only can the "poor whites" of the South be taught i ners and customs better than those which the faller dynasty of slaveholders forced upon them. Thus only can a majority of certainly loyal voters be secured keep up some distinction between white and black men in regard to rights and privileges. Some Northern people to whom such removal would be otherwise desirable may be deterred from it by the

The above was written four days since. To-day
I learn that Parker Pillsbury is selected to act as the
future Editor of the Standard. That fact does not ntinuance of the sort of cultivation heret plied to it may be very true, while yet it may be val uable under those better methods which Northern in dustry and intelligence would bring to it. Farmers who understand their business will supply to the soi the elements that have been drawn from it, and make that land fertile which the wasteful and shiftless

and ability in (or out of) the colored regiments to the posts of commissioned officers.

Some persons, both white and black, thought that this should have been done from the beginning. To them it was plausibly replied that, the whole military business being absolutely new to the negro, it was proper that he should take it by regular stages, and learn the less difficult and responsible parts before undertaking the higher:-that the lesson of military obedience should come (not only appropriately but needfully) before the function of military command:-Anti-Sistery of the Standard now. I certainly say this in no personal unkindness to Mr. Pillsbury. I say what is the truth, and truth which ought not to be forgotten.

My protest and appeal are, therefore, before the subscribers to the Standard, whom I regard as (after aubscribers to the Standard, whom I regard as (after likely, other things being equal, to do best in the positive of military officer.

These statements, I say, had plausibility and some reason in them at the beginning of the experiment of negro soldiership. Now circumstances are changed, and we ought to change with them. The black regiments have proved themselves equal to the white ones in military merit, not only in general, but in the very points where doubt had been felt in regard to They have stood the test of obedience, and individuals among them have been earnestly recom-mended, by their white officers, for advance to official positions among themselves. Why should not these recommendations now take effect, and a system of MR. EDITOR: I very much regret that the American Anti-Slavery Society closed the sessions of its
latice seems to require it. The reasonable expectations of these brave and faithful soldiers, who have the value of its organ, the National Anti-Slavery Stand-And social and political expediency present a very strong claim in the same direction, in view of the new features in Southern society which the public welfare

If anything is plain in regard to our future, it is tha distinctions based upon color or race should dist from our society. Let the positions of black p lor or race should disappea of slavery, whenever that shall have been completed, will go far to prepare for and facilitate this change, but yet more help in regard to it will be needed In common with many members of the Society, I the Southern white people. All classes of them have deeply regret the determination, amounced in the Standard, of the Editors to resign their posts before ed to look upon the negro as ar inferior, that line upon line and precept upon must be given them to compel their recogn must be given them to compel their recognition of him as a man. It will help this process not a little if, while it is going on, more or fewer of the colored peo-ple are placed by the Government in positions of au-thority. If the "poor whites" of the South now see individual negroes made superior to themselve on, and see the incumbents of thos n station and fur lees acting creditably to themselves and usefully to the abolition of that foolish prejudice, the spawn of slavery, and a recognition of human beings as having equally the same rights, the same possibilities, the same destiny. Why should not the Government, alike in the District of Columbia and in every State, ome colored persons in respectable off as, both military and civil? If suitable persons are chosen for this promotion, the effect would be, it many ways, most highly advantageous; and the Ad ration would then have done its part to counter act the shameful pandering to prejudice against color which was shown in so many ways by the Presidents preceding Lincoln.-c. K. W.

"What shall we do with the Negro!" has quite given way for the moment to "What shall we do with the Trainor!" But there is less diversity of opinion on this question than on that. There is still less diversity of conjecture as to its solution. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred will tell you Jeff. Davis sould to be hung; nine hundred out of a thousand that he will be. Thelieve in the duty, and is the probability of its performance. It is no longer a case of catching a hare before you cook him. The miserable procurer of assassination, hunted from his throne of skulls to the woods and swamps, shunning instead of facing the miserable Nemesis, is tracked and overtaken in the garb of a woman, showing "a great peard under her muffler." The Cyclopie of the rebellion is on his way to that capital which he last quitted as a perjurer, which he besieged as a pretender, and which was the Mecca of his ambition. He enters Washington not as a conquerer, nor as a liberator, but as a fugitive and in a conqueror, nor as a liberator, but as a fugitire and in chains. For four years he has appealed for justifica-tion to Christendom; as M. Rogeard says of Napole-on, c'est le licteur qui repondru—it is the headsman

who will answer him.

If the dictum of Aeschlines be true, that the character of a State is determined by that of the men it crowns, we may also assert: by the character of the en it hangs. If it has not discasded capital punish pent, if its penal code still acknowledges the right of ociety to attach the forfeiture of life to certain crimes, then when these crimes occur, it has but one recourse in order to be true to itself. There may be limits to ach an obligation—the extent of the crime and the nultitude of criminals. We find it so to-day. Yet even here the burden of guilt rests not on m out on dozens or scores,-nay, one might affirm, on ecured. The chief of them is in our hands-the nost active brain, the most skilful hand, the most un launted soul of the conspiracy. Had he fled the country, he might well have been "let alone." But e is prisoner to the Republic, and logically and actu esponsible for the gigantic enormities of the war fare which he inaugurated, directed with infernal ability. In him are emb d, directed and maintained with infernal ability. In him are embodied the sacri-lege of Bull Run, the mutilations of Shiloh, the mas-sacre of Fort Pillow, the indescribable, unmatched horrors of the rebel prisons, the riots of this metror lis, the firing of our hotels, the plot to introduce he the pestilence, and the murder of the rightful occu pant of the Presidential chair. The catalogue is imperfect: it is an outline only—it suggests, but does not portray. There is no name for Davis's offence, nor is there any adequate punishment. Yet the most cruel would be less monstrous than none at all. The greatest that can be permitted is the least that will satisfy: it is death. Not vengeance—the object is too pitiful, the cause too vast; not retaliationmus; not chastisement, really—it would be superflu ous. But vindication of law, and an example for the ages. Clemency, if you please, to all the rest. diers of the Union at Andersonville saw their feet ro off from exposure and neglect in the open air. Rob ert E. Lee knew of it, and did not interpose or protest But pardon him. One man must not, cannot be for-The fate of Jefferson Davis decides the stam given. The fate of Jefferson Davis decides the star ins, the courage, the consistency of our democracy

This seems to me not only clear as an argum but the common sense of the people at large. That it has not been so ever since the outbreak of the war, I am well aware, in spite of the favorite allusion to a "sour apple trée." Perhaps after Davis's flight from and amid the caving in of the Confederacy the knowledge that he had escaped to a foreign land would have given general relief to minds which rathet dreaded the issue betwixt treason and loyalty at the entry's har. Since the 14th of April, the change as been unmistakable and awful. It may be said, almost without a metaphor, that Abraham Lincoln sign ed the death-warrant of his antagonist; and he, th nildest, most forgiving of men, will virtually draw the ope which terminates a blasphemous career. Thus

"God's just wrath shall be wreaked on a giant liar." Yet ought we to be scrupulous as to the other victim of outraged law. Having hanged a single culprit for treason, there is, of course, no excuse for preserving Davis; but, if the crime of the former be petty, we assume an obligation to punish similarly a host of ntermediate offenders up to the arch traitor himself. It would be hard and unequal to send a "Son of Lib-erty" to the gallows, and extend amnesty to Henry A. Wise or Alexander H. Stephens. We must early reoncile ourselves to the impossibility and the impolicy f meting out their dues to all who are justly liable. If life is to be taken, let it be done mercif he lowest and most ignorant, and inflexibly destroy ing the leaders. Banishment, perpetual exile, the deprivation of citizenship, will aid us in securing tranquillity and safety for the nation without immoderat ecutions. Let us accept it as a Providential guid-ice that the pseudo-President has not slipt through our fingers, and not so much pronounce his doom as administer it.

The desire for peace and the restoration of the civil code is commendable enough in itself, but the haste with which it is assumed in some quarters that peace is already upon us seems to me as indecent as it is ed and contrary to fact. The end of active hostilities and the beginning of peace are not coinci-dent, and the removal of martial law rests with the Executive who proclaimed it. He may fairly be open to advice but the bullying tone of the New York press is surely censurable. Military occupation of the South for a considerable time is a settled policy of the Administration, based upon a necessity which is patent to all eyes. The War Department will suggested gradually into its original (and proper) state of impulsance. We should be jealous not of its powers, nor them, but of the motives which control it as heretofore : nor are we precluded from exclaiming against its injustice. So long as we are satisfied that the military machinery is run in the interest of civil order and ultimate civil supremacy, have little to fear. In truth, the speedest return to civil ways is through military channels. The immense appliances of Government are thus brought to st promptly and with the most permanent ef fect. We see this in the repair of the very devasta tions of war. Railroads and bridges are rebuilt almos as rapidly as they were destroyed; harbors are clear ed, lights and buoys replaced, as rapidly; and Secre tary Stanton announced to us yesterday the renewal of complete telegraphic communication with New Or-leans, save an easily-bridged interval of twenty-four hours. The thousand years which the poet required to form a State have been dispensed with by us. Al-ready the defunct Commonwealth of Virginia has been galvanized into life, and, with the support of the Go rnment, will mount to prosperity on eagle wings. old the military authority of the utmost conseq in reconstruction, if only for economy in time. How else can a republican form and substance of govern-ment be guarantied to the subjugated States! If you joint to the instrumentality of immigration, I answer hat the way must be opened and kept open at first by he hand which is next of kin to the hill; withou which the confiscation act may be wretchedly abou This reminds me that confiscation has advan

stage since I last wrote. The Freedman's Burea has begun to be organized by the appointment of Maj Gen. O. O. Howard to its head, to the gratifica-tion of all who know him, and care for the objects of his future charge. He is particularly fortunate in hav ng traversed the South so extensively, and witnesse ing traversed the South so extensively, and witnessed in person its actual condition; and he brings to his work a character unsurpassed in our armice—without fear and without reproach. This morning he issues his first order as Cluid of the Bureau, and requests the assistance not only of his military subordinates,

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXXIV.

New York, May 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberutor:

"What shall we do with the Negro 1" has quite

cate that he still labors in the alongli of black colonization, let him diamies despondency. There is no
danger in the effect idea. There was, while President Lincoln held it, because opportunity for experiment existed, and the people were ready to tolerate
the trial of Arache. That lesson and others undeceived all minds, Mr. Lincoln's included. Hereafter there
will be no appropriation of public moneys to deport the
labor which, cannot be spared from the Southern country. The most convincing proof to the contrary lies
in this very Freedman's Bureau, within the organization of a Department notoriously disposed to plant the
black man so deep where he now is that no ploughshare of unfriendly legislation can root him up. We
are now proceeding against the last stronghold of aristocracy and slavery—the land. It is the injunction of
history: Divide and govern. history : Divide and govern.

DEATH OF REV. DAVID THURSTON. ces the decease of Rev. David Thurston Littlefied, Me. in the 87th year of his age. Father Thurston, as he was familiarly called, was the oldest minister in the State. He was a pioneer in the Anti-Slavery cause, and with Samuel Fessenden, (father of the Senator,) and others, took part in the first Anti-Slavery organization in New En was one of the signers of the Anti-Slavery Declaration of Sentiments in 1833, at Philadelphia, and was the first one to put his name, to that important historic document (Maine being the first State in the order of rrangement). He also assisted in the formation of th American Anti-Slavery Society, and for several years was one of its officers. He serenely and unflinching was one of its officers. He serenely and unfinchingly en-countered much obloquy and persecution for his aboli-tion, and bore faithful and persistent testimony against "the sum of all villanies," in a deeply religious spirit and the itenderest sympathy for suffering humanity. He was for several years president of the American Missionary Association. Entering the ministry in 1896, in the 28th year of his age, he was first settled over the Congregational church in Winthrop. He continued in this pastorate for over 45 years, resistance ontinued in this pastorate for over 45 years, resigning about 1851 or 2. He then removed to Prospect, where he preached about six years, at the end of which time he was settled over the Congregational church in Littlefield, where he continued till the time of his de ease.

SENATOR SUMNER. Senator Sumner has written s etter to a Committee of Colored Men in North Caro lina, who asked him whether they should take part in the reorganization of that State, in which he tells them that it is their right and their duty. "I see," he says, "little chance of peace or tranquillity in any rebel State unless the rights of all are recognized, without distinction of color. On this foundation we must build." Subsequently the Senator says: "As you do ne the honor to ask me the proper stand for you to make, I have no hesitation in replying that you must insist on all the rights and privileges of a citizen They belong to you-they are yours-and whoever undertakes to rob you of them is a usurper and an im

LECTURE BY REV. CALVIN FAIRBANK. Rev. Calvin Fairbank, who was imprisoned for many years in Kentucky, gave a narrative of his experience and sufferings, in Tremont Temple, Sunday evening. Mr Fairbank was sentenced to fifteen years' imprison-ment in the Kentucky State Prison in 1850, for aiding slave woman to escape. was put to the most severe tasks, and punished with lashes on the bare back for any failure to complete the allotted task. He was perdoned within the last two years. The lecturer was introduced by Wendell Phillips. Miss Tileston, to whose self-denying labors Mr. Fairbank was principally indebted for his release, become his wife, was present o and who has since the stage Sunday evening.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for June, 1865, is re-

ceived. The following is the table of contents:

A Letter about England; by John Weiss. A Prose
Henriade; by Gail Hamilton. Harpocrates; by Bayard Taylor. Dely's Cow; by Rose Terry. Needle and Garden; VI. Going to Sleep; by Elizabeth A. C. Akers. Dr. Johns; V.; by Ik Marvel. The Great Laker; by Samuel C. Clarke. To Carolina Coronado. Regnard; by F. Sheldon. John Brown's Raid : How I got into it, and How I got out of it; by John G. Rosengarten. Schumann's Quintette in Flat Major; by Anne M. Brewster. Richard Cobden; by M. D. Conway. Modern Improvements and Our National Debt; by E. B. Bigelow. The Chimney Corner; VI.; by Mrs. H. B. Stowe. The Jaguar Hunt; by sparing J. T. Trowbridge. Late Scenes in Richmond; by C. C. Coffin; ("Carleton.") Down! by H. H. Brownell. The Place of Abraham Lincoln in History; by George Bancroft. Ticknor & Fields, publishers.

> HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for June, contains the follow ing papers:—1. Washoe Revisited, (second number, with illustrations. 2. From Teheran to Samarcand 3. The Sun-Dial. 4. Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men VII. The Change of Base Effected—Illustrated.
>
> 5. Dirge for the Fallen. 6. Dobb's Dinner at Delmonico's—Illustrated. 7. Andrew Kent's Temptation. 8. The Americans on their Travels. 9. Con-trast. 10. Recollections of Grant, with a portrait. 11. Armadale, by Wilkie Collins. 12. The Univerelty of Oxford. 13. In Memoriam W. S. 14. Our Mutual Friend, by Charles Dickens—Illustrated. 15. Monthly Record of Current Events. 16. Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer.

For sale by A. Williams & Co., ICC Washington

SPEAKER BULLOCK'S CLOSING ADDRESS to the embers of the Massachusetts House of Repr tives was one of the finest efforts of his oratory. following paragraph is a sample :-

"Gentlemen, I will not detain you with much allu-sion, however fitting it might be, to national events. They have been decisive and sublime since our sos-sion began. The victories of our armies have come to us like throughing battalions. The confederacy of us like thronging battalions. The confederacy of treason has at last failen before the stout hearts and atrong arms of our patriotic soldiers, and the ARCHITEALTON, captured under circumstances which deprive even treason of its dignity, is already under their guard on his way to the capital. And when I think how coulty has been the sacrifice in which he nink how costly has been the sacrifice in which he as involved this government and this people, when look around and behold myriads of families in ourning for those whom he has slain, when my eyes all upon the drapery which atill darkens these walls memorial of that just and pure magistrate whose is was snatched away by a hand whichfus spirit rred, when I reflect that Justra is the odly secur, of a government in the whole universe of God, for yeelf and for you I demand that the President shall rard to Jefferson Davis that punishment which, hile sitting by his side in the Senate Chamber, he omised him." fall upon

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has been captured near Seima. Gov. Brown of Georgia has been placed in the Old Capital Prison at Washington. The Rebel Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has arrived in ent on Capitol Hill. The Rebe Gen. Early, it is said, died recently at Lynchburg Previous accounts had left him there suffering from eumatism in the stomac

- New Orleans advices report that Gen. Be ed the President of the City Rail pany to allow the blacks to ride in the cars of the com ny. Heretofore the company has set apart cars for e use of the negroes, but the General has now order

The capture of Jeff. Davis created a universa ling of satisfaction throughout California. The A. H. Stephens, Clay and Reagan are now all safely incarcerated at Fortress Monroe,

TO THE READERS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY

STANDARD.

My.labors as Resident Editor of this Journal end with the present number. Liner occupied this post for twelve years—from 1853 to 1869 as the associate of Mr. Stonary Howatho GAY, and from 1858 to the present time alone. My duties, though exceedingly arduous, have been very pleasant, for my heart has been in them as well as my head and my hands, and I have had sympathy, encouragement and support from men and women with whom to be associated in sollorious a cattie was at once a privilege and an honor. I came to this editorial chair under the black shadow cast over the whole land by the Englity Slave law of 1850, and when the Demon of Slavery was entironed in Church and State; and I leave it now when that Demon is under, the feet of the American people, and with the municof broken fetters and the jublies shouts of millions of ransomed alaves ringing in my ear. The great object for which II have tolled, and prayed from dewy youth to more than manhood's prime, is attained, and I mappy!

and for which I have tomogether that have to the property of the manhood's prime, is attained, and youth to more than manhood's prime, is attained, and I am happy!

Beaders of the STANDARD ! I bid you, one and all, an affectionate farewell... For twelve years I have labored to make this paper worthy of your esteem and of the cause it was set to defend. That I have made many mistakes its probable,—nay, certain; but believe me, they were mistakes of the head, not of the heart. To the multitude of friends, known and unknown, in different pairts of the country, who have so often cheered me with tokens of kind appreciation and sympathy, I return heartfelt thanks. If there is one who bears in his heart the memory of a single unkind word uttered by me in these columns, I crawe his forgiveness, as, "with malice toward none, and charity giveness, as, "with malice toward none, and charity giveness, as, "with malice toward normality for all," I lay down my pen. Farewell 1, "OLIVER JOHNSON.

. My friends may address me, for the present,

THE ARREST OF JEFF. DAVIS. THE ARREST OF JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, May 21. The Herita's correspondence gives the particulars of the street of Jeff. Davis, fully confirming the official accounts already published. When the guard went to the tent, they were met by Mrs. Davis an dishabille, with "Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the 'privacy of ladies before they have time to dress." "All right, madam," said the Conporal, "we will wait until you have on your dress." "Fresently there appeared at the tent door an ostensibly old lady with a bucket on her arm; escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister. "Please let my old, mother go to the spring for some water to wash in," said Mrs. Jeff., in a pleading tone. "It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabee, and discovered a pair of No. 18 calf skins—"and whiskers too," said the Sergeant, as he pulled the hood from her face, and lot Jeff. Davis stood before them 1. A pistol was immediately placed at his ear, and he was placed in durance vile.

lurance vile.

Only about \$8000 in specie was found with the party, hough several boxes were not searched. They were rought along, however, and will be delivered to the touthorities at Washington. There were found on the person of Postmaster General Reagan papers showing that a large amount of specie had been shipped for though several brought along, authorities at

person of Postmaster General Reagan papers showing that a large amount of specie had been shipped for London, which will also, be delivered to the authorities by Col. Pritchard.

The latter, with the prisoners, immediately started for Macon. The party were all sullen, and Davis remarked to Pritchard that had they, not been taken by surprise, they would not have surrendered without a fight. 'While on the road, they received a copy of the President's proclamation, offering \$100,000 reward for Davis. Davis read it, and trembled, and pressed his hands to his side, and with a groan he dropped the paper. His wife picked it up and read it aloud, when the entire party burst into tears.

The cavalcade arrived at Macon on the 18th, and soon after took a special train for Alanta, and thence for Augusta.

for Augusta:

A. H. Stephens and Wheeler were esptured by a detachment of Gen. Upton's division, and Clay and his lady surrendered to Gen. Wilson at Macon.

lady surrendered to Gen. Wilson at MARON.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 10. Jeff. Davis with family, staff officers, &c., arrived here to-day from Hilton Head, S. C., in the steamer Wm. H. Clyde, convoyed by the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, Commodore Finley. Col. Pritchard of the Michigan cavalry, who made the capture, with a strong body of men accompanied the party, and he immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions in regard to the disposal of his cluster.

THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF ROGRESSIVE FRIENDS will be held at Longwood, near Hamorton,) Chester Co., Pa., commencing at 11 of-lock, A. M., on Firth day, (Thursday), the 8th of Sixth nonth, (June,) 1865, and continuing, probably, three days.

OLIVER JOHNSON, ANNIE M. STAMBACH, BENJAMIN C. BACON, MARY ANN FULTON, SUSANNA P. CHAMBERS. ALPRED H. LOVE, nu Triron, LUCRETIA NATLOR. J. WILLIAM COX, WILLIAM LLOYD ANNA E. DICKINSON, Among those whose presence is confidently anticipated to George Thompson of England. William Lloyd Garrimpson of England, William Lloyd Garri-

n, and Aaron M. Powell. FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

Meeting of Friends of Human Progress will be held at the usual place near Waterloo, on Friday, Saturday and be usual place near Waterloo, on Friday, Danday, 2d, 3d and 4th days of June next.

CHARLES D. B. MILLS, FREERRICK DOUGLASS, AARON M. POWELL, GILES B. STERRINS, GRO. W. TAYLOR, and other gifted speakers from shroad, will be present to par-

other gifted speakers from abroad, will ticipate, and lend interest to the occasion Communications for the meeting should be addressed to

PHEBE B. DEAN, Waterloo, N. Y. NOTICE.—The American and Foreign

co Society will hold its annual meeting on next Monday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Mcionson. Wax DELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will preside. The Annual Report will be presented by Rev. Mr. TRASK, and a dozen short and pithy speeches will be made.

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May 19, 3t

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you are slet all over. 'It may burst out in plumples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it, may merely, keep you listless, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayra's Sansaramilla purges out these impurities, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. 'Hence it mpidity cures is, variety of complaints which are caused by inspurity of the blood, such as Serotias, or, King's Svil, Tamors, Uleers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Eryspicials, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Sealt Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Seat Fyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Tregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility; also, Syphilis, or Vesoreal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Avra's Sansaramilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleases the blood and carts these disorders.

saramita, and see for yoursell the surprising activity with which it cleanes the blood and deres these disorders.

During late years, the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarasparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frands upon the sick; for they not only contain latin the property of the pr

-Bodon Christian R. ;

Boetry.

MARAH AMONG THE VIOLETS.

BY KATY CARLISLE. First-born and darlings of the spring,

In purple beauty drest, How low ye nestle, lovingly, On your sweet mother's breast "Gainst the rich mosses of her vest How soft your foreheads lie! How sweet, beside the woodland streams,

Is your low lullaby ! "Oh, darlings, since I saw you last, What changes have been n What trembling lips have pressed That held life's sweetest wine!

el . Life's sweetest wine !' I prophesiedthat cup would b Though passing sweet to other lips,
Most bitter sweet to me!

"Yet far beyond my best deserts, O Father, dost Thou bless ; The friends afar, the well beloved, Have life and hope and peace.

"So, Father, be the brows I love
With softest roses crowned,
And I will praise Thee for the thorns With which mine own are bound. "If one rose-petal kiss them soft

For every thorn I wear,
Be my thorns countless. Joy too keen
Shall be the pain I bear! So give them roses for my thorns,

And all my life shall be A low, subdued, but fervent strain Of love and praise to Thee ! "Yet since I loved the violets first, hat buds of hope have blown !

What dear cloud-castles that I built, To real things have grown ! The friendly touch of hands that broke A million chains; the word From fips whose music-woven words

All souls' great deeps have stirred-"Father in heaven, what asked I more?— Would I not cross the main,— Tread Afric's sands with feet unshed, Such blessed boon to gain?

"And those great souls, who to my heart Their nobleness did tead

Up to whose far and starry heights
My spirit may not reach— " See they not, where their clear eyes watched The feeble dawn afar,

The feeble dawn alar, The morning sun of freedom rise From dark-red waves of war? " And, Oh ! for Truth's dear sake alone,

The loyal sacrifice; And, where the clank of chains was heard, The songs of praise that rise !

"Rebuke my murmuting, violets mild, Gently, in Pity's name; I am a child that wildly weeps To grasp th' ethereal flame. "Say to me softly : " God is good,

And Earth is fair and sweet ; Turn thou thy gazing from the stars, : The flowers are at thy feet.'

"Yet Earth is sad—Oh, poor crushed hearts, That, suffering, live and live; Oh, dark brows lifted pleadingly— And I have naught to give ! "Oh, tear-dimmed eyes, to whom the light

Of freedom comes too late ; thers, weeping loved ones lost, By Slavery separate !

"And I—Oh, restless selfishness!—
And why should I complain
Because some tears fall in the dark, Because some dreams are vain?

" Bloom on, ye violets, fresh and fair, Fair, brave dead brows above ; And bend to touch with fragrant lips The sighing waves I love.

"Yet know I, loved of long ago,

Sweet blossoms, purple-drest, Tis deep below you, not above, The heart may find its rest!" on, May, 1865.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS IN THE CAPITOL.

Gase, and pass, on ! Ye who but reshereby shared his fond greeting ; Solemnly gather at this, the last meeting ; Look once again on the care-furrowed brow, Stamped by the seal of eternity now!

Life is not there ! Think not to catch the old echoes of cheer, List not the step ye shall nevermore hear, Seek not the smile from those lips chill and wan; All of him earthly is faded and gone!

All is not dead ! Still in your midst the best lingers to-day
Of the loved and departed, untouched by decay:
The virtues he cherished yet live, and will last
When the scenes of the Present are lost in the Past.

Undaunted he fell ! Unusumed no set! :

Not in the winter of age bending low,
Wasted and wern in the Summer's warm glow;
Strong in his manhood, Hope gilding his sky,
In the pathway of Duty he sank down to die.

Chant the sad dirge—
Ere he goes forth to his earthly rest,
Sing round his cofin the sougs of the blest; Like flowers breathing incense to him in the skies. Pause now and weep-

Nobly he totled for us—gave of his might.

Ye may search for his like as long years circle round
But a loftler spirit will never be found. Bear him away ! A fatherly ruler is laid on the bier :

Weep for our President lost to our sight;

Slowly, for thought groweth weary and drear; Sadly, with measured funereal tread, Soldiers and citisens, on with the dead! Christian, farewell ! As ready for death as true in thy life, No danger appalled in fratrioide strife; With tears we commit the dear form to The dust to the earth, the spirit to God.

CHRISTIAN, farewell !

SONNET. THE MOURNING NATION.

As if in troubled visions, on my bed, As if in troubles ...

I may a nation to the sepulchre

Come mourning; and shore rose a solemn stir,

As of a household, with their heavy trend,

...

to its last home, their Head! As of a household, with their heavy trend,
Bearing away, to its last home, their Head!
Even with such rites a nation did inter
That form resigned to earth, and lost to her!
And in the concourse such wide grief I read,
As if the waves of coess, flocking near,
Had all bewalled some lost one on the bler!

"What woe is this ?" said I, "such rites to cran" An universal voice the answer gave : "We bury thus a common friend, mos nd, most dear,

ow him, thus weeping, to the grave ! -Boston Christian Reg

Selections.

EDMUND QUINCY, ESQ. ON THE DISSOLU TION OF THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

The New York Independent, of last week, contains, aracy letter from Edmund Quincy, Esq., (who has for a raily score of years been the corresponding editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, writing nearly all its able "leaders,") in the course of which he gives his views as to the expediency of dissolving the American Anti-Slavery Society at the present time, as follows:

Slavery Society at the present time, as follows:—

I voted'in favor of, Mr. Garrison'a resolution for the dissolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society, simply because I regarded it as the bare statement of an already accomplished fact. Slavery being practically abolished, wanting nothing of technical abolition but certain formalities, as sure to be performed as the world is to endure, it seemed to me that Anti-Slavery was, ipso facto, practically abolished too. That it was not merely an anomaly, a solecism, an absurdity, but an impossibility to maintain an Anti-Slavery Society after Slavery was killed. There are some things beyond the power of majorities, and this is one of them. Not unanimity, not the concert of all mankind, not even (with perfect reverence be it said) Almighty Power itself could make such a contradiction in terms and in fact practicable or possible. If the worthy ladies and gentlemen who voted the resolution down fancy remaining together, and calling themselves an Anti-Slavery Society when there is no Slavery to oppose, they can do so, of course. simply because I regarded it as the bare statement of an already accomplished fact. Slaviny being practically abolished, wanting to binding of the content of the state of the

up to Chief Justice Taney's death, there was always dauger that that immortal act might be set aside by the Supreme Court, and some kind of compromise patched up by which Slavery should have some reprieve, at least. In such case, the leadership would revert at once to the Abolitionists, and it behooved them to be ready to step to the front again. The appointment of Chief Justice Chase, speedily followed by the passage of the Amendment and the certainty of its ratification, relieved them of this duty, and eave them the right, or, as it appears to me, imed by the passage of the Amendment and the certainty of its ratification, relieved them of this duty, and gave them the right, or, as it appears to me, imposed the necessity upon them of disbanding. The Abolitionists were like magicians who had raised spirits too strong for them to control. The events which they had evoked were mighty beyond, the power of their spells. The staff of accomplishment passed into other hands. Though it was their duty still to do wisely what their hands found to do, it was, but little that they could do in the presence of the great forces at work for them. The present situation is only, in its remote origin and first springs, their work. Had their operations been entirely suspended for the last three years, and had not a voice been uplifted of all their platform speakers, it must have been just what it is. The sagacious and statesmanlike mind of Mr. Garrison recognized the necessities and proprieties of the case. He refused to be hindered by the machinery he had himself invented, when it had done its work. The Society he had formed had been a sharp threehing instrument in his hands until the harvest was segured. To go on threshing the straw after the grain was out would be a task productive only of dust and noise, and one suited neither to the dignity of his character, nor to his eminently practical good sense. Anxious souls, distressed lest he intends abandoning the colored race, freedmen and freemen, to their fate, may be at ease. Neither he nor any who acted with him distressed lest he intends acandoning the colored race, freedmen and freemen, to their fate, may be at ease. Neither he nor any who acted with him have any such nefarious design. But the sphere of that labor is entirely distinct from that of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and far transcend-

American Anti Slavery Society, and far transcending its limitations.

As to the poor dear Standard, of which I have been the unworthy Corresponding Editor and Correspondent for one and twenty years, I hold the same reason applicable to the organ as to the Society for which it spoke. An Anti-Slavery journal, with no Stavery to fight, seems rather to belong to superfluities and luxuries than the necessaries of life; and so my excellent coadjutor, Oliver Johnson, and myself took ourselves out of the way. We had tried to carry our dish as even as we could, and we think we did it pretty well, considering the jogyly state of the times. Mr. Phillips thinks it has been a "blind" and "bitter" partisan of the Administration, and therefore "a fraud and disgrace upon the Society." Quite as true and competent judges as he, of other leanings, think it has been unduly severe, and even unjust toward the Administration. I rather think we have observed the exact judicial impartiality that was our duty. I apprehend the crying sin of the Standard is its treatment of the Fremont-Fizzle. It did treat that absurd abortion with ridicule and contempt. There is no doubt of that. And we must take the consequences, even should they take must take the consequences, even should they take mans the time of discretion when it shall be retorded to them, and not fit it is restored to any, it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any, it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any, it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any, it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any, it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any it is restored to them, and that, if it is restored to any it is restored t must take the consequences, even should they take the terrible form of a vote of censure. But was it our fault? Editors are but men, after all. Our censors should blame the Creator, who saw fit to make Man a risible animal. It all came of that.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S VISIT TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the New York Independent of the 11th inst. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gives a very interesting and graphic narrative of his recent trip to South Carolina, from which we take the following extracts:—

graphic narrative of his recent trip to South Catolina, from which we take the following extracts:

One of the most affecting incidents of my visit occurred on the Saturday night preceding this service. I was notified that a delegation of colored persons wished to call on me, and pay their respects to me. I was more than pleased. Nine came. They were plain, ordinary-looking women, with one or two exceptions; and all of them were very African. One of them that was to be the spokesman, was to make me, I understood, a little speech. What manner of speech it was to be, I had no idea. She was a thoroughly black woman, and was modest; and yet she had, withal, acertain sweet and graceful way with her. She had a little bunch of flowers, which she presented to me. And then, instead of making a speech, she merely said that they came to express to me their thanks for my interest in their people, and to pray God that I might be preserved and blessed, and that I might go to heaven. She repeated this over and over, in various forms. I was not tired of hearing it; but that was her little message. And when she had said what she had to say, I utsered some words of reply; and then I shook hands with cach of them—for I honored them from the depths of my heart.

Four of those woman had been lashed on their

back for her humanity and kindness towards these suffering men. And now, since Charleston had been occupied by our forces, and they have been set free, some two hundred colored persons, they told me, had joined together in a relief association, and had, although their poverty was such that they were obliged to work all day to obtain the means of livelihood for themselves and their families, worked through many hours of night, that they might collect a little raiment or a little means with which to clothe those of their own color that were going to school. In other words, they put forth every effort to do such works of mercy and charity as God in his providence placed before them. They filled up their lives with good deeds that came, as it were, from their very blood and bones. And that is what I call true Christian benevolence. Here were these people so poor that they lived with their check upon the very check of poverty; and they gave their hours of sleep to earn a little pittanes, by which to relieve some of the wants that existed around them. They were martyr womes.

On the Sabaht had was after the sermon, I saw some

showed bimself by the rail. And they lay about in bowls-full, and baskets-full, and heaps in the corners so abundant that we knew not how to dispose of them. They were all they had to bring by which to express their gratitude toward those that they supposed had befriended them. No, not all; one poor, decrept old woman came with a straw basket containing about two quarts of ground-nuts, which she wished to give us. A young woman came with some dainty little cakes that had been carefully prepared tin some kitchen. There were various little delicacies brought for us, that we might eat them, and remember the givers. I shall not forget the cheers and acclamations of that dwhen the boat moved off, I felt that we had left behind many of the Lord's elect, and that it were better for a man that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that the were drowned in the depth of the sea, than that he should lay one finger of harm on these little ones of Christ.

The schools in Charleston are very flourishing; and although all the houses are not yet opened and occupied, under the zeal of Mr. Redpath, the superintendent of the schools there, they are being opened with scholars. And it is a peculiar feature of the school in Charleston, that they are common. There is no color there. There are the people, and no distinction is made by the military authorities between black and white.

I went, while in Beaufort, at the request of the impartial.

I went, while in Beaufort, at the request of the superintendent of the select of the plantitions in the

mpartial. I went, while in Beaufort, at the request of the Secretary of War, to look at the plantations in the neighborhood, where were settled the "refugees," as they are called—the negro population. Before Sherman's march, there were about sixteen thousand seignoornood, where were settled the "retugees," shery are called—the negro population. Before Sherman's march, there were about sixteen thousand in this district, which reaches from Georgetown to the Floridas. I rode with Gen. Saxton, and spent a forenoon of exceeding great interest, in traversing Lady's and St. Helena islands. On St. Helena islands we saw, in various expositions, the allotment system, by which forty acres of land are apportioned to a family, with a few tools and a small house. There are already ninety thousand colored people in the district, thirty thousand of whom have an abundance to eat, and an abundance of clothing, and confortable houses. And they are independent. They seemed to be industrious, and I was told that there was universal contentment among them. All that is needed is to have the Government guarantee the ownership of the land to them. It is feared that, from political reasons, there may be an attempt to restore these plantations to the old owners, upon their taking the oath of allegiance. It is my hope and prayer that, among the first things that President Johnson will do, will be to take his iron pen and strike out, with utter annihilation, so much of the proclamation of amnesty as contemplates restoration of property to those who take the oath of allegiance. [Great applause.] I am not in favor of vindictive or cruel punishment; I stand to every word that I have spoken hitherto; but I hold that the educated, original ruling classes in rebellion should be made to smart and tingle to the utternost with condign punishment; secondly, disfranchisement; thirdly, confiscation. [Renewed applause.] I would not shed blood; but no man that, with his eyes open, went into this rebellion should go unpunished; and if I were President of these United States, no such mas hould ever again have the power to shape a law or elect a magistrate, or should stand otherwise than as a branded and disgraced traitor.

a mark should be put upon them, and no traitor's title should ever overlay the title of these colored men. [Applause.]

I believe that our Government should take warning from all that this country has suffered. We, for fatal expediency's sake, have staved off the day of justice from year to year, and this red war has been our punishment. And now, if, from any eagerness for peace, from any desire to compromise or conciliate, we tamper with the element of rank injustice, God will curse us again. And by the sword, by the blood of thousands of slaughtered victims, and by the fire that has laid waste so many towns and villages, I adjure every living man, whatever else hedoes, to insist upon it that absolute justice shall take the place of trading expediency. [Applause.]

Although I was not permitted to extend my inspection, as I anticipated doing, to Savannah and on the coast of Florida, yet what I saw satisfied me that this land system was the true system. Make farmers of these freedmen, and you will make citizens of them. There is one that bought a large tract lat as also whe the farmers that he are the formula of the state was the farmers that he are the state of the state was the farmers that he are already among them men of enterprise. There is one that bought a large tract

larmers of these freedmen, and you will make citizens of them. There are already among them men of enterprise. There is one that bought a large tract at ax sale, who, the first year, not only paid the whole price of the land, but had five thousand dollars surplus. Now he is worth, twenty thousand dollars; and he bids fair to be, in a few years, worth a hundred thousand, as I was informed by Gen. Saxton.

Saxton.

I have no word to speak to-night on the subject of

nave no word to speak to-night on the subject or reconstruction, because it is a subject so wide, and on that involves so many elements that if I spoke on it at all, I should want to make it the sole topic of a single discourse.

In regard to the future of South Carolina, I am satisfied that, so far as Charleston is concerned, other men must belp rebuild it. New blood, new ideas, and new policies, educational, religious, and industrial, must take the place of the effect and outworn barbarousness of the olden time. The upper districts and geometrical words of reply and then a shoot hand with each of them—for I honored them from the depths of my heart.

Four of those women had been lashed on their bare backs, for being detected, in the night, stealing to our poor prisoners in Charleston, and carrying to them food, and bandages, and medicines. One of them had received seventy-five lashes on her bare lashed to them food, and bandages, and medicines. One of them had received seventy-five lashes on her bare

read the dispatch. It was not grief, it was sickness that I felt.

In one half-liour we had wheeled upon our keel, and were plowing our way back to Hilton Head, whither we had telegraphed to have steam raised upon the Suwo Nada, that we might leave immediately for the North. We could see no more sights. We had no more heart for pleasure. The heavens seemed dark. Nothing was left, for the hour, but God, and his immutable providence, and his decrees. I keaned on them, and was strengthened. But, oh, the sadness of that company, and our nights and our days' voyaging back! We knew nothing but this that the President had been assassinated. All the rest was reserved for our coming into the harbor. We hoped to have returned with great cheer, and to have come up this noblest bay of the world to see it lined with tokens of joy and beauty; but, instead of that, on a dreary morning, drenched, chilled, and seasick, we came creeping up the bay under a cloudy sky, fit symbol of our nation's loss, and betook ourselves to our several homes.

LETTER FROM MRS. L. M. OHILD.

WAYLAND, Mass., May 6th, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND TILTON—Again the miracle of spring returns. Nothing but its familiar recurrence could prevent every one of us from regarding it as a miraculous manifestation of the Invisible Power. could prevent every one of us from regarding to see a miraculous manifestation of the Invisible Power. In view of its marvellous transformations, no wonder that human imagination early conceived of haggard old crones changed by the touch of a magic wand into beautiful young princesses. Already the delicate green enamel of the meadows conceals the decayed stubble of last year's growth. Through the bright air floats a snow-storm of cherry blossoms. They cover the ground with beauty; but the breeze, as it wasts them, seems to sing, in sighing tones,

"Fair pledges of a fruitful tree, Why do ye fall so fast?"

They cover the ground with beauty; but the breeze, as it wasts them, seems to sing, in sighing tones, "Fair pledges of a fruitful tree, "Why do ye fall so sast?"

To thoughtful minds there is also a minor cadence in the song of spring. For always memory mingles her plaintive refrain with the bright warblings of hope, continually reminding us that all this rejuvenated loveliness will soon pass away, even as the generations of mon glide through the sunshine of their brief day, and vanish into night. But hope, with her sky-lark voice, again takes up the strain, and sings, that the night is day elsewhere, and that winter is only stemmer sleeping.

This spring we look on the renovation of nature with sadder eyes than usual. Thoughts inspired by them, as the streets of our cities have been hung with crape. The suddenness with which a good and great man has been cut off by the hand of violence impresses the mind too deeply to be rapidly succeeded by exhibitating ideas. Often a vision passes through my mind of the shocking manner in which we have lost the friend and father of the people, who were wont to express their trust in him by homely phrases of affectionate samiliarity, such as "honest Abe," good old Abe," and "Father Abraham." Conservatives complained much of his want of dignity; but to me there was always a charm in his unsophisticated way of talking with the people when they called upon him for a speech. His "little stories," so much ridiculed by the malignant and the fastidious, were usually full of homely wit and practical good sense. There was decidedly a smack of Franklin in them; and they were pleasant scintillations amid the lowering clouds of war. More solemn occasions inspired blim with grander utterance. What a generous and tender spirit of toleration and forbearance toward political opponents was exhibited in his reply to those who serenaded him when his reflection had become certain! How heart-touching was the eloquence of his speech at Gettysburg! And, best of all that last lanagural address, so g

up slavery without pecuniary recompense, while at the same time they would have silenced, by their own act, the sympathy of Democrats at home and aristocrats abroad. Observing these things, I felt more and more that it was not the least of the remarkable manifestations of Providence in our favor that the people, knowing so little of the man, except his established character for honesty and good sense, should have selected him at such an eventful crisis. It is not easy to think of another man who possessed such a combination of qualities as would enable him to hold steadily in leash so many refractory forces, and to guide them at last to the desired result. Where was another man to be found who could have so united the North as to insure the continuance of the Republican policy for another four years? Assuredly, Abraham Lincoln, notwithstanding deficiencies which sorely tried the patience of radicals, was a great gift from Providence at such a crisis. History will inscribe his name on her cleanest tablet, and already the more generous of his enemics have fallen into the ranks of mourners. With regard to the violent manner of his death, have you noticed that it was singularly hinted at by an astrological prediction, months before it happened? A modern believer in astrology, who signs himself Thomas Lister, calculated the horoscope of Abraham Lincoln, and published it in a newspaper, Sept. 29, 1864. It was therein stated that the President was born under Jupiter, a planet whose influence usually made men fortunate in their undertakings. It predicted that he would be reëlected in November, because, astrologically speaking, "His raling planet will then be transiting over his ascendant in his own house," He goes on to say:

a crisis. History will inscribe his name on her clearnest ablet, and already the more generous of his enemics have fallen into the ranks of mourners. With regard to the violent manner of his death, have you noticed that it was singularly hinted aby an astrological prediction, months before it happened? A modern believer in astrology, who significantly have you noticed that it was singularly hinted aby an astrological prediction, months before it happened? A modern believer in astrology, who significantly have you have had been a stronged by himself Thomas Lister, calculated the horoscope of Abraham Lincoln, and published it in a newspaper, Sept. 29, 1864. It was therein stated that the President was born under Jupiter, a planet whoe influence usually made men fortunate in their undertakings. It predicted that he would be reided accorded in November, because, astrologically speaking, "His railing planet will then be transiting over his accordant in his own house." He goes on to say.

"The transit of the evil planet Mars, in opposition with his ascendant, planly shows that the struggle will continue till April, 1865, when the foes of the Union will be compelled to lay down their arms. In December, 1884, and in January, 1865, some deep base plot will be got up against the President, shown by the transit of Mars; and the aspect of that planet shows danger by pistol-shot, or some informal machine. During these months, more than ordinary caution and watchfulness will be highly believe in fays and talismans," when they read this prediction, will half believe in strong the personal danger of the President, but believe forbearance in this case to be a wirtoe."

People of poetic temperaments, who "delighted believe in fays and talismans," when they read this prediction, will half believe in strong the presonal danger of the President but believe forbearance in this case to be a wirtoe. People of poetic temperaments, who "delighted believe in fays and talismans," when they read this prediction, will half believe in a fay

cunning and secretion have withhold it, has been swallowed up in this rebellion. All the orphans funds, all the widows funds, all the school funds, all the funds set apart for various elecemesynary purposes, were exchanged for Confederate bonds; and these bonds are not to-day worth the paper that they are printed on. Widows funds and orphans' funds went to found cannon, to make more widows and more orphans. And South Carsilina is eaten up by poverty, and God has branded her. She stands gaunt and hideous in poverty and suffering, a memorial and a warning.

We had returned to Beaufort, and were on the eve of going upon shore to enjoy a social interview, before setting out for Savannah, when a telegram came to Senator Wilson from Gen. Gillmore. As the boy that brought it passed me, I jocosely asked him some question; about it. Presently Senator Wilson came out of, his cabin, much agitated, and said, "Good God I the President is killed!" and read the dispatch. It was not grief, it was sickness that I felt.

The one half-hour we had wheeled upon our keel, and were plowing our way back to Hilton Heast whither we had telegraphed to have steam raised upon the Suwo Nada, that we might leave immediately for the North. We could see no more sights. We had no more heart for pleasure. The beavens seemed data. We had no more heart for pleasure. The beavens seemed data.

upon him without thinking of Milton sine...

"Satan boving low his gray dissimulation," etc.

I wonder whether the admirers of gentlemanly Jeff.
will find anything to eulogize in his performance of
prompter in the tragedy of assassination. How
grandly the character of honest, kind-hearted Abraham looms up in comparison! Never was there
such a triumph of homely sincerity and unpretending good sense over polished falsehood and boastful
pride.

ham looms up in comparison! Never was there sinch a triumph of homely sincerity and unpretending good sense over polished falschood and boastful pride.

You will, perhaps, think it strange when I tell you that the news of Gen. Sherman's negotiations excited me more than the President's death. I have always feared that he had pro-slavery proclivities, and I have noticed in him a tendency to pass over the boundary between military and eivil power. I never heard but one echo to my secret misgivings, and that was from a small paper called the Broken Fetter, published during the Fair, at Chicago, in the beginning of March. It propounded this significant question: "The South is calling for a military Dictator. Could not Gen. Sherman be induced to accept the office?" But, nowithstanding this surprised by the negotiations entered into with Gen. Johnston. The Richmond correspondent of the London Times had, six or eight weeks before, predicted that Gen. Sherman was going to be the most conspicuous figure on this continent; that he would assume an importance uo one dreamed of; or words to that effect. While the plot to assassinate the whole government of the United States was being matured at Richmond, Jeff. Davis entered into negotiations with Sherman, as if be considered kim the head of the government. The terms he proposed secured recognition of the rebel State governments, and, instead of disarming them, left them in a condition to re-organize their military power; and the victorious leader of our armics, whe might have obtained surrender upon almost any terms, agreed to Jeff. Davis's propositions when he knew of the assassination of President Lincoln! It is dangerous to trust to circumstantial evidence; but in this case it is too formidable to be otherwise than painful, in view of the great services heretofore rendered to the country by Gen. Sherman.

But even this stunning blow did not overcome my faith that God does not intend to annihilate this nation. I still believe that, through fierce trials, He is molding us

cloquent utterances on that subject remind me of the old Roman Marius, in his best days. That he is Southern born is a fortunate circumstance; and the fact that he was a "poor white" will help to give him influence with that much injurned class. He probably could not have been elected President by votes of the people, yet, from all appearances, he is exactly the man for the hour. How wonderfully has Providence guided us, from the beginning of this terrible struggle up to the present time!

As for the stylish aristocrats, who robbed the poor of their earnings, and sold their children to build themsolves palaces, I hope they will quit the country, never to return. Their habits and opinions are more in harmony with the despotisms of Europe Perhapa Louis Napoleon will invest them with the Legion of Honor, or Maximilian will make Dukes of them. If so, their descendants cannot say, as Sir Walter Scott facetiously did: "My ancestors have no worse blots on their escutcheon than Border Theft, and High Treason; and these, I trust, are gentlemanly crimes." The slow murder of prisoners by starvation and the slaughter of disarmed prisoners are fouler blots, which no imagination can convert into "gentlemanly crimes." If we can have the country well-cleansed of these haughty oligarchs, I trust something of the old respect for labor will return, and that, by Seconning truly a republic, we shall learn to have faith in the capacity of the people for self-government. ple for self-government.

Yours truly,
L. MARIA CHILD.

THE QUESTION OF TO-DAY.

John G. Whittier writes in the Villager (Ames-bury, Mass.) his views of the present danger of our country and duty of her loyal people, from which we quote as follows:

we quote as follows:

"In spite of all revelations of the utterly barbarous character of slavery, and its direful effect upon
all connected with it, we were on the very point of
trusting to its most criminal defenders the task of reestablishing the State governments of the South,
leaving the real Union men, white as well as black,
at the mercy of those who have made hatred a religion and murder a sacrament. The nation needed
one more terrible lesson. It has it in the murder of
its beloved Chief Magistrate and the attempted asassistation of its honored prime minister, the two
men of all others prepared to go farthest to smooth
'the way of defeated rebellion back to allegiance.

spined, insulted and abused on account of their one, large. I do not wonder at the infancian with painfully shared it. But let us see to it that with painfully shared it. But let us see to it that with a tone of the mighty loss. In wreaking recognition will not restore Abrahum Licona at these miserable men, we must see to it that wis memory of the dead. We do well to be supplied, and if need be, let our wrath was mindere from the let us yet they do not degrade ourselves, and do dishoner to them and, if need be, let our wrath was mindere from the let us with the memory of the dead. We do well to be supplied, and, if need be, let our wrath was mindere from the let us with the paint of the seed of the seed and, if need be, let our wrath was mindere from the let us with the paint of the seed of the seed and, if need be, let our wrath was seed in the let us with the paint in seed be, let our wrath was let us let us with the paint in seed to let us

REMARKABLE DECLARATION. Four years as President Lincoln, when present at the rising of the national flag at Independence Hall, Pulabe-phia, uttered these words:

phia, uttered these words:

"I have often inquired of myself what great priciple or idea it was that kept this confederacy a long together. It was something in the Declarion of Independence giving liberty, not only to the people of this country, but hope to the world for all-bure time. It was that which gave prionic that, a due time, the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have a equal chance.

"Now, my friends, rat this country be saved upon that basis. If text, I will consider myzelf the happiest man is the world if can I help to save it. But if this control cannot be saved by giving up that principle—I we about to say, I had rather be assassimated upon the spot than to surrender it."

STRANGE STORY OF MR. LINCOLN. The years ago, the gentleman I spoke of told us a sery of Mr. Lincoln, which I have not thought of size, until now. When Mr. Lincoln received the set of his first election, he came home to tell Mr. Lincoln about it. She was up stairs in the bedros; and after telling the news, in walking about the room, his eye fell upon the bureau glass. Immediately the threw himself down upon the lounge, and tell mr. Lincoln he thought he must be lift, for he was second reflection of his face iff the glass which he could not account for. It was perfect, but rep point "Oh," said Mrs. Lincoln, "that means that it will be re-elected—but I don't like its looking pake, she added: "that looks as if you would not she through your second term." Mr. Lincoln binest told this to the friend I mentioned, and this gestleman told it to us in our parlor, soon after he is Bull Run battle. It made quite an impression as the time—but one forgets such things. We it not singular?—Corr. of a Country Gealeman.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. ROBERT E. LEE. To the Elber of the Bloston Transcript: It is proposed (prevising the plan meets with favorable suggestation to select to Gen. Robert E. Leè a grand recéption in Nev Int. by the returned Union prisoners, to show their high appreciation of his magnanimity. He will be recited by a Committee of General Officers eleiced from a number of those, who have been the recipies a Southern hospitality and chivarious treatment during the war. After being welcomed by these predicts the war. After being welcomed by these predicts a procession will be formed to escent him trough the principal attreets. The rebel moniciant [cut at 1] the first the selection of the

the war. After being welcomed by three most his a procession will be formed to escort lay will be a principal streets. The rebel mostican (now all lines of the column, playing little to see the column, playing little being the followed by rebel prisoners on parcie liand will be followed by rebel prisoners on parcie liands will be and bearing a banner with the motto, "For land will be motto," For land will be motto, "Actions speak louder than words. Southern with the motto, "For most liands with sard, which will be motto, "I have a seen of the motto," Actions speak louder than words. Southern with sard louder with a porcine couchant, motto, "her modile fredram, learner with and Booth, motto," "her modile fredram, louder with a porcine couchant, mots," is prisoner's friend." Prisoner's from Andersonville, Macon, Carriage of the motto, motto—"The pen is mightier than the perial blockade "The pen is mightier than the perial of Semmes, and a lion rampant. Prisoner's friend." Is a carriage—banner with parties of Semmes, and a lion rampant. Prisoner's figure is a carriage—banner with with the playing, "Carry me back to Old Virginny," let "The show will give the public a general what might be done if a sufficient find can be rised what might be done if a sufficient fand can be rised what might be done if a sufficient fand can be rised to perisoners of war, will contribute largely, I be prisoners of war, will contribute largely, I be the estate at Washington, and present it to Gen the state at Washington, and present it of the manner of th

All contributions may be sent to
Mesars. H. U. Millity and
C. Operental
Marked Via Nassa, N. F.

DESTRUCTION OF SALISBURY PRISON. Gen. Su-many unfortunate Union prisoners pined their in away. A few United States prisoners were isse akeletons of their former selves. Almost all die died on their way to Knoxville. They preferred a died under the stars and stripes than be left in the issue some hospitals at Salisbury.

of what breed are the rebel rams! Major