for copies will be sent to one address for TWELVE FAll remittances are to be made, and all erns of the paper are to be post PAID), to the General Agent

ements of a square and over inse or line; less than a square, \$1.50 for early and half yearly indvertisements The Agents of the American, Massa.

Obio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are sed to receive subscriptions for The Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Fin to the particular to the property of the property of the particular of the particula JACKSON, and WILLIAM E. GARRISON, JR.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that milllary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY ANONG THE REST; and that, under that take of things, so far from the State true that the States where staying a take have the undisting management of the subject, not only the Passeners or management of the subject, not only the Passinger of THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER, OF THE STREY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-OIPATION OF THE SLAVES. F. . From the instant that the staveholding States become the treater of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Commans extend to interference with the Institution of elevity, IX STEEN WAY IN WHICH IT CAN IN CHIMPMENT WITER, from a claim of indemnity for theyes taken or detions ewopt by the board, and WARTIAL POWE

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 22.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1791.

The Liberator.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Precographically reported by Jas. M. W. YERRISTON. [CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

SAULH MAY, Jr.—I do not mean to take up any nor time with a speech, but simply to offer a reso-lation, as an amendment to that of Mr. Garrison, or is the acceptance of the Business Committee, or to free the sacepsince of the free stands around me, who agree with me in the sentiment of the resolution, desire that it offered for the action of the Society :-

Resolved, That, in view of the adoption by Cor Resired, That, in view of the adoption by Con-pus of the Amendment to the Constitution, forever polithing six v in the United States; of the ratifi-nism stready of nearly the necessary number of Saca, and of the moral certainty of soon obtaining a sufficient remainder; the Society recognizes the sar approach of the period when it may and should deader its fragnization; and its officers are hereby miderized and instructed, whenever the Constitution-il Asit-Savery Amendment is fully adopted, and aste the law of the clark this Society dis-sired, in view of the accomplishment of the end, to videl it was pledged.

Ouver Jourson seconded the resolution as a sub

STERREN S. FOSTER-Mr. President, Ladies an The death-bed is always an interesting and solemn occasion. It is doubly so when the indi-tional about to take his departure is not only a warm propal friend, but has completed but half his days, and his departure will be a heavy public calamity. Sach, it seems to me, are our circumstances on this ectsion. We are considering whether this & def cill live, or whether its existence shall be termi -not by any act of an overruling Providence ht by our own direct, intentional agency. I feel that it is the most solemn occasion on which I ever stood him an anti-slavery audience; for on the decision of the question, it seems to me, hinges, to a very greaterent, the future of our country.

What is the question before us, sir ? It is whether

rate cod passour de-locations in our unst leed sen; light

ago, adol-

through the saw the sa

this American Anti-Slavery Society, that has fough tamest battle for the last thirty-odd years, and, as re think, a successful one, bringing about, as w cated, in a very great degree, the present hopeful and promising condition of our country, shall now note from the stage, and give up the work entirely his other hands, or whether it shall go on and continue to wage this war with slavery until the last fettr shall be broken, and its object shall be completel of perfectly achieved. Sir, if we disband to-day, t community, not only on this continent, but on the vil demand the reason why we have terminated the tristence of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and e shall be obliged to give that reason. reson? What reason are we prepared to assign , that the work which we organized to ac fish has been done, completely-that there is thing more for us to do, and, therefore, we should faband; the other satisfactory reason is, that though the work remains incomplete, the machinery of this equalization is not the hest possible with which to ac complish the work, and, therefore, we should disband the organization, and create another to take its place. ire we prepared to give either of these reasons nd to substantistic it? Is our work done? Mr. Claiman, what did we organize to do? Our Constitution and Declaration of Sentiments, answer that sestion; and by consulting these, we find that the ect was two fold-first, the abolition of slavery secondly, the elevation of the colored people to are equality with the whites, and to the full enjoyment o their social, civil and political rights and privileges That was our work, and that second part of our, work we introduced into a separate and distinct article of our Constitution. Shall I read it to you?

Agr. 3. This Society shall simits elevate the chater and condition of the people of color, by encountries and a condition of the people of color, by encourtier and condition of the people of color, by encourtier intellectual, moral and religious improveand by removing public prejudice, that thus
may, according to their intellectual and, moral
h, share an equality with the whites of civil and
constructions of the province of the color of the color
way, counternace the oppressed in windicating
rights by resorting to play sical force."

as af Scatiments, they say: "Somiting this Declaration to the candid examination of the people of this country and of the friends of liberty throughout the world, we hereby affix our spaures to it; pledging ourselves that, under the ridance and by the help of Almighty God, we will sail that in us lies, consistently with this Declaration of our principles, to overthrow the most excernisques of the same of the space of the space of the space of the same of the space of the same of th Thingre which belong to them as men and as Amerans—come what may to our persons, our interests, or
an apitation—whether we live to witness the trisup of Liberty, Justice and Humarity, or perish
and and y as martyrs in this great, benevolent and holy
anse."

Now, Mr. Chairman, is that work door. I. Are the chard people in this country to-day in the "full enfiguent of all their rights and privileges, equally with the whites "! Answer me, ye who can! Is there as white "! Answer me, ye who can! Is there is a biter periodice existing throughout the whole country to-day, that puts its heel upon the negro, and break him into the very dust! And have you not at the head of the Government, to day, a man, who has pallely declared that he would sink the whole Africian are ten thousand fathoms deep to save this Union? Mr. Max—No.

Mr. Foster-You have, unless the press belies the

hvidest.

Mr. MAY—What paper has this news?

Mr. MAY—What paper has this news?

Mr. FORTER—I don't care what paper has it.

Mr. MAY—I wish to say, that that sustement bayare see made public, I took a great deal of pains to
sectuals, by writing to Washington, whether that was
ad; and from the best information I can get, coming
too Dr. Wm. Ether of Pennavivains, through the Dr. Wm. Elder, of Pennsylvania, through th nning, President Johnson said so d that kind about four years ago, and was then con-blered as going considerably in advance, because he

said he was ready to give the colored people entire

OLIVER JOHNSON-I will also state, that the Wash ington correspondent of the Standard, to whom I wrote on the subject, told me he had consulted the intimate friends of President Johnson, who pronounced; it a slander, (applause)—declaring that he had never, at any time, uttered any such language.

Mr. FOSTER-I would suggest to our friends that their testimony is not admissible on this occasion.

Mr. Jourson-It is as good as that of any anony-

I would suggest to our friends, that if they desire to know the truth in this matter, the proper party to be applied to is the person making the charge, not per-sons who know nothing about it. Why does not our friend, Mr. May, call on the Commonwealth to say or not? That is the way to get a Commonwealth has belied the Presi dent, let it be arraigned as a false witness. I hold that to be a crime next to the crime committed by

Mr. PHILLIPS-Mr. President the corresponder from whose letter that statement is taken is one of the best and most reliable men in the country—Mr. Win G. Snethen. The letter was written for the purpose of bearing eulogistic testimony to President Johnson with no intention to disparage him. The correspon dent was merely stating the readiness of the Presi dent to give the sufffrage to the negro, if necessary His testimony is as good as that of any other individual in the United States until it is disproved. A ger tleman who stands here says he has, within two years heard the President make exactly the same remark

in Philadelphia. There is nothing at all singular in it. The same sort of remark was uttered by Presi it. The same sort of remark was uttered by President Lincoln himself, but he had not the merit of add ing, as President Johnson did, when somebody cried out in the crowd, "Free them, Governor, and let them vote," "I would do that, willingly." Presi dent Johnson was so far ahead; and when Mr. Sne then mentioned the circumstance he mention praise, not to disparage the President; and knowing him as I do, personally, as a reliable man, and friendly to President Johnson, I certainly shall not allow on this platform, that the negative testimony of men who say they never heard the language is to weigh against his, who says he did.

Mr. Jourson-I really desire to know the truth of this matter. When did President Johnson make that speech? Does Mr. Snethen mean to be understood that that speech was made two years ago, or since

Mr. PHILLIPS-This statement which Mr. Foste has quoted I presume he takes from a recent speed of mine in regard to the death of President Lincols I then said, in honor of the present President, the subject of negro suffrage was contained in a letter of this correspondent; and I read an follows:

"The Vice President was holding forth very el quently in front of Admiral Lee's dwelling, just tront, of the War Office in Washington. He axid was willing to send every negro in the country. Africa to save the Union, Nay, he was willing to c Africa to save the Union, Nay, he was willing to c ready to do that too! (four appliance,) should the Governor, with intense energy, whereat he got three times three for the noble sentiment. A witnessed this secree, and was pleased to hear our. Vice. President take this high ground; for up to this point must the nation quickly advance; or there will be no peace, no rest, no property; no blessing, for our suffering and distracted country."

I did not state. Mr. Snethen does not state in his where he uttered it-in front of the War Departmen point Mr. Pillsbury handed Mr. Phillips the first part of the letter referred to, and after reading it, Mr. P. said |- Yes, putting the whole letter together, I think he does. [Mr. P. read the letter, by which it appears that the speech was made immediately after the fall of Richmond.] Is that speech to the credit of the President ! Have you many public men who have as an old member of this Society, of remaining. In said as much? I did not e tered. I wanted a word from him, and I got it. He its members, I only claim that they shall go out fi said he v as willing to give the black man the suffrage I contend there is nothing in the paragraph which shows any such malignity towards the President as to detract from the weight of the testimony. Until some one comes upon this platform and says, "There was eting, and no such speech. I am co tent to affirm it," and no man has a right, with the initials of that correspondent's name at the end of the letter, to affirm that it is a lie.

Mr. Fosten-I would ask this audience, can to point out the difference, if they can, between the spirit of this speech and the spirit of the Dred Scott lecision. What was that decision? It was, that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." What is this speech ! Mr. Johnson says he would sink the whole negro race ten thousand fathoms deep—for what? To save a government for the white man. Now, does he recognize in the negro any rights which he is "bound to respect"! For egis of the Constitution over his head, and has what does this Union mean but a government for the federal government, been powerless to prowhites I can put no other interpretation on it. him! Have not even your own white men of the And this is the spirit of the manifestations we see all North been utterly unable to claim their constitutions over the country to-day.

A VOICE-Perhaps he would sink the whole rebel

Mr. Postan Of course he would. He would sa-crifice the rights of millions of men to save the gov-Mr. Douglass-Will you allow me suggest, that

the President only meant that he preferred the white race and the Union to the black race, etc. It was only a rhetorical flourish.

better of him. But, Mr. Chairman, while we have public sentiment that will iclerate such expression, it cems to me that it is no time for this Society to disband. What did we organize to do! Why, if I understand it, it was simply and solely to write the law of justice on the American heart. We discarded the dea of forcible emancipation, such as we have to-day We have precluded ourselves, by our Constitution, from taking any part in such emancipation. We declared that we would never countenance the slaves in resorting to physical violence to defend their rights. But we have none other than an emancipation effected by physical violence to defend their rights. by physical violence to-day. The Southern States have not voluntarily relinquished their grasp on the slave. It is a forced emancipation, and the momen the force is withdrawn, the crime will be repeate It seems to me that the only hope for the negro is it imprinting the law of justice upon the American heart. That is the only work which, as a Society, we have to do. When that is done, we may disba not till then. When that is done, there will be no on account of color, no hooting after black mer they walk arm in arm with white men through your streets—all these things will disappear, and we shall not know that there are any colored people in the community; the idea will not present itself to any man that there is any difference of color. When that ens to me, it will be proper for us Now comes the question, is ours the best kind of

reanization to accomplish this work? Sir, if we

ive, as we claim, achieved so glorious a victor

kind of machinery, can we not hope speedily

amplish the little work that remains to be done by th machinery? It seems to me that this old and rather than to embark in something new and untries If we disband to-day, what kind of an organization will you give us as a substitute? One essentially the same, or one organized on different principles? ought to be remembered by every Abolitionist tha ur organization is peculiar. There is nothing like it r probably in the world. What is its peculiarity? It has a free platform, and it is the only free platform in the country. Your Freedmen's Aid Associations have not free platforms. This is the only platform in the country where freedom of speech is tolerated and allowed, where all men meet as quals, where every man is a man, and nob more. Tell me of your Freedmen's Aid Associations Well, I go there, and what am I? You go there, an You have no right of speech what are you? No matter what thoughts are burning in your boson you cannot give them utterance. They have restricted the counsels-the working men are no eading men-your ministers, your lawyers, you ed men, your politician trol everything. What were you told here yesterda in regard to the meeting of the newly-formed Freed-men's Association? Why, that in addition to the speakers, Judge Such a one would be on the platform —therefore you should go to the meeting, and contrib efore you should believe in the Societ who is on the platform-whether it is a Major, Squire, a Deacon, a Doctor, or who it is-we ask yo distinguished characters are to sit upon the platform a meeting of this Society is a dem freedom to our countrymen, and ask them to follo any of our friends are sick of a free platform, if they want an organization controlled by individual men of distinguished position in the community, let them go Sir, I shall not go with them. I claim the privileg ice the time when I namuch as no one can carry anything away by its dissolution, as there are no e ne and leave us with the machinery that can be of no possible use to them. If they cannot work with us, let them withdraw, and go to work outside. If they cannot work with us, we will give them the hand of

cooperation in other organizations, and bid them God speed in whatever channel they may choose to work. We simply ask them not to embarrass us.

Sir, I am sorry to have any of our old and tried friends leave us. It grieves me to my very heart that he who has stood first and foremost in this fight should retire before the battle is ended, before the last fetter is broken. Now, the proposition is made, by others, to disband when the Constitutional Ameriaent is adopted. Sir, will that secure the liberty of the negro? The Constitution has always guaranteed
the freedom of the black man at the North, but has
he been protected? On the contrary, has not man after man been sold into Southern slavery, with the egis of the Constitution over his head, and has not North been utterly unable to claim their constitutional protection in the South, and secure it? And shall we give up four millions of slaves into the hands of their cnemies, with no protection but simply a parehment Constitution! You can at best but make the Constitution, as many of us believe it has always been thoroughly and radically anti-slavery. I don't care a straw about the Amendment to the Constitution. It was as anil slavery as you could make it before you touched it. Every right which it guarantees to you or me, or to the tallest white man on this continent, it

race and the Union to the black race, see. I It was only a rhetorical flourish.

Mr. Fostra—Well, Mr. Chairman, I hope there was more rhetoric than principle in it; for I do think the sentiment, If It is to be interpreted literally, horrible beyond conception; I am not willing to think we have a man with that spirit at the head of the government. I had thought better of him, and still thisk

ANNA DICKINSON-Mr. Chairman, I recognize the fact, that as there are some books that need no pre-face, so there are some speeches that need no intro-duction. Mine is not one of these. Since I have been sitting here. Ilstening to this discussion this morning, I have almost wished that I had added to may life thirty years, and that I could say of those thirty years that they had been devoted to this cause as you, sir, and others here can say—that I might have the right to say what is on my lips to utter. speak it but by your courtesy by the courtesy men and women who differ from me in their belief. this point-of men and women who have done their duty through all these years of time. I can only say that if the years had been mine, I think they would have been so devoted.

I say thus much to plead my right, or, rather, to beg the privilege of saying this : that I hope, as an American woman who has given five years of earnest and constant labor to this cause, whose high boast it is that her first speech, so to be called, was made on the Garrisonian abolition platform, that this Society, on whose platform she stood then, on whose she stands now, will never be dissolved un to stand up and demand the rights of any ing in this country. (Lond applause.) If I under stand correctly, this Society was formed not stand correctly, this Society was formed, not simply om to the black man, not simply to strike off the chains and manucles of the slave, but as great public educator, to teach the nation justice and the rights of man. Has this nation so learned? Has as one can see a General, the second in command of our great armies of the Union, and, so-called, of freedom, standing up deliberately in his lot and placending up deliberately in his lot and placefacing a beaten traitor's army-yielding to it-fling ing aside the game of four years of battle and b nder foot all for which this war has been waged virtually recognizing every traitor gover ment in every Southern State—admitting that slaves may be once more established—and so long as there such a state of public sentiment in this country as long as there is a public sentiment that will recognize man as a good officer, a worthy citizen, a gallant soldier so long as such a state of affairs as this ex ists, the work of the American Anti-Slavery Society as an educator, has not been accomplished. (Ap

The argument has been urged here that this Soci ety can now stand aside; that this new organization, known as the Freedmen's Association, will take its place. In reply to that, I repeat, in the first place the work of the American Anti-Slavery Society has not been accomplished; the last slave does not stand morning) in striking the banner of Abolition until the banner of Slavery is trailed in the dust. But beyond this, if this assertion that these Freedmen's Ass ety can disband, be true, can its members go inte these other associations, one after another, and do there, cooperating with these new work willing, as eager, to do justice to the black man as you so who have worked with you for thirty year beyond that, it has been asserted here that these men represented by the presiding officer of the meetin last night, could do your work, and that you stoo ready to cooperate with them. Sir, three months ago, I stood facing an audience in the city of Balti an audience composed of Union men—the chest and firmest and truest, they told me, they Yet among them not a black fac had in that city. was to be seen! In the Maryland Institute, devoted to free speech, in the Maryland Institute, in which every Union speech, so called, has been made, not a black man could stand to plead his cause : nav. not a black man could sit to listen to my pleading. In ad-dition to this, when, facing this audience of Union men-this audience, composing the Freedmen's Asso-ciation, and the like-this audience among whom were leading officers of the free State of Maryland-when, facing this audience, I said, simply, "I will when, facing this audience, I said, simply, "I will not plead this question on the broad and everlasting ground and rock of justice; I will ask you to save yourselves, to save our country, to save prevent rebellion and treason extending triumphantly in the future, to put the ballot in the hands that have er like kindred drops int held the bayonet, fighting for your homes "there are a divided house, and it is useless to deny the was not a single response among those thousands of fact.

people present. And in addition, these men, gathering about me afterwards, said I had gone altogether by Nothing. When did it present its last Annual too far; I had said altogether too much; they were not ready for that state of affairs yet. Sir, men who so speak are not fit to have trusted in their hands, without check, without any voice to call them up the Society 1 Nove. The last Subscription Anniversigher, the fate of these four million and a half of people. (Applause.) Nay more; a gentleman said to me that night, standing in the anter-room of that last, (as the conversation was a public one, with a dozant troubled on that score, but rather filled with joy, en or more standing round, I can repeat the assertion.) without check, without any voice to call them up shigher, the fate of these four million and a half of ing this matter in the hands of such men, remember to have truth on our sile." These men desire to nave truth on their side, because truth is popular, because truth is union and victory. You, sir, and those about truth is union and victory. You, sir, and those about truth. In the name of these four million and a half rights, it is in vain for us to say that, by keeping to

the same, they are not to be trusted." There is not, sir, a Union man in the South, save those who have been prescribed, hunted, torn of dogs-living the slaves—there is not a Union man in the South sav these, with the conviction that the Union means ab solute equality and justice.

upon your time already. I have spoken some words, perhaps, that may sound as if in censure. If so, I say that no one more than I honors ever may take, ho one more than I recognizes he work is as a mite to their mountain; and yet I will say to them—aye, to the father of this So the noblest and grandest man, almost, that or any other country has produced. (Loud applause to Mr. Garrison, who sa recognized the world over as his friend. (Great applause.) Sir, I ask that this Society, as it has stood for thirty years in the past, high above all parties and sects, so to stand in the future. And you, sir, (again turning to Mr. Garrison,) I ask you, sir, as the pames of all the politicians of your time shall have been swept aside—as the name that Humanity will been swept aside—as the name that Humanity will stand up and call blessed—as the name that the freed man will mention in his prayers forever, and hand down to his children's children—I ask you, sir, to hold this standard, until God takes it out of your hands tinued applause.)

Mr. Garrison-If this were a struggle about fun damental principles, it would be a grave occasion to me, and I should regard this discussion as of very considerable importance. But as there is really nothing of principle at all involved in it—as it is only a que tion of usefulness, only a matter of opinion whet this Society has essentially consummated its missi as originally designed-I feel perfectly indifferent to the manner in which it shall be decided. Nothin is more clear in my own mind, nothing has ever bee more clear, than that this is the fitting time to die solve our organization, and to mingle with the mi lions of our fellow-countrymen in one common effor

I cannot help noticing here a singular fact, tha while the great body of the Executive Co ose to whom you have entrusted the managemen of this Society for so many years-are entirely co vinced that this is the proper time to dissolve, whave those who are not members of this Society, wh have suddenly become greatly interested in the proservation of the Society, and disposed to come in an

Mr. FOSTER-They have not appeared this more

Mr. GARRISON-I do not know how many have a peared this morning, pro or con, as I have been absen part of the time. But I say that Mr. Foster has no en a friend of the American Anti-Slavery Society say, further, that Mr. Phillips has not been friendly to the Standard for a year or two past, as conducted by its present editors with the approval of the Execu-

tive Committee of the American Anti-Stavery So-ciety. Yet the Standard is the only instrument we have left to us; and that instrument he has desired to strike down, rather than have it used as it, has been ince this rebellion broke out. I do not think I over tate the matter.

Mr. PHILLIPS-I think you do

Mr. PHILLIPS-I have thought that the manage ment of the Standard should be changed. For the of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as express by the resolutions of its Conventions. I would have changed its editorship; I would not have destroyed it.

Mr. GARRISON-I mean simply to say, that on the spirit with the Executive Committee and with the Standard and it is therefore, a p that the old state of things, when we mingled togeth-

cy t Nothing. When did it present its last Annual Report to the public to In 1861 to What agents does it send forth 1 None What donations ar treasury? None. What means have we to con that, (as the conversation was a public one, with a dozen or more standing round, I can repeat the assertion,) learn or more standing round, I can repeat the assertion, and it is very well for you, a Northerner, a woman, and a Garrisonian Abolitionist, to come into this hall and a Garrisonian Abolitionist, to come into this hall and face this audience, and make such appeals; we can not do it; I cannot do it; I am not ready to do it, and these people are not ready to let it. That min, air, was the pressiding officer of the meeting last night at Coper Institute. And when you think of trust the control of the control ple who have voted on this question, and the State as wiser lips than mine have said, "It is one thing to that have registered their verdict for the aboli wish to be on the side of truth; another thing to wish tion of slavery and the amendment of the Constitu as wiser lips than mine have said, "It is one tung to wish to be on the side of truth; another thing to wish to be on the side of truth; another thing to wish to have truth on our side." These men desire to have too, have changed the position of this nation from the have truth on our side." These men desire to have truth on our side. These men desire to have truth on our side. These men desires to have truth on our side. These men desires to light, and from the rule of have truth on our side.

of blacks, in the name of humanity, in the name of truth, I sak you to keep your tanner floating from the topmost peak and other wall, and let those people come to it, not strike your colors said go down to fight with them on the plain beneath! Themsendons appluse.) For, as George Caming, I believe it was, well said in the British Parliament, when the propoapplause.) For, as George Canning, I believe it was, well said in the British Parliament, when the propo-sition was under discussion to put this matter of legwell said in the British Parliament, when the propo-sition was under discussion to put this matter of leg-islation for the freed blacks in the hands of the old supporters of slavery, "while human nature remains viction, therefore, is, that as the abolition of slavery

is substantially effected, we had better dissolve this Society, and if there be need of an organization to carry forward the effort to secure the elective franchise for those who have it not organize such an association on that basis. Nobelly will object to it, and that will be doing a specific and legitimate work. But the American Anti-Slavery Society is not a Society to be kept in existence, it seems to me, after slaver has been abolished beyond all reasonable doubt.

True, the technical objection is urged that slavery still legally exists. Well; let us see how much of sin and What of slavery in the District of Columbia?

That, surely, does not legally exist. What of the Fugitive Slave Law ? That does not exist. Any slave. on where he pleases, and the United States governent will not molest him or make him afraid. More than three million slaves were legally set free by it. What of slavery in Maryland ? It does not exist. In Tennessee ! It does not exist. In Missou-ri! It does not exist. In Louisiana! It does not exist. In Arkansas ? It does not exist. In Kentucky Delaware against the overwhelming, irresistible and irreversible decree of this government and people that slavery shall die the death everywhere? What of the Constitutional Amendment? Twenty-one States have already adopted it. There is not another State to vote mon it that will not adopt it whether it has State in of the reconstructed States must come in on the basis of abolitionism, and will vote for the Amendment. Practically, therefore, absolutely, to all intents and purposes, slavery is dead in this country; and to object to the dissolution of this Society, on merely technical grounds, in view of such facts, is; it seems to ne, not worthy of ourselves as sensible men and

When the American Anti-Slavery Society was or ganized, and until four years ago, the religio of our country were against us, and against t they are now for us, and for the slave, and for the exwas then against us; it is now for us. THE PEOPLE were then against us; they are now for us. Then we held up our little torch, because it was thick darkness throughout the land; but now that the heavens are all ing our little torch burning, as of old! (Loud ar and lifts up-though it is as irresistible as Niagara in its opward course—we are earnestly and path conjured not to dissolve an association which the means to send an agent into the field, and which has made no Annual Report since 1861 !

My friend, Mr. Phillips, as it seems to me, has for gotten how he viewed the rebellion at the outset. Le me refer to a few passages in his speeches. And I will begin with a speech delivered by him when we were under the old "covenant with death." In as delivered at Music Hall, Boston, April 21, then exultingly said-" For the first time is hen exultingly saidthen exultingly said--- For the first time in my anti-slavery life, I speak under the Stars and Stripes." Yet, did they not symbolize, at that time, "a covenant with

Mr. PHILLIPS-They did.

Mr. Garrison-Yet our friend gloried in speaking under the flay at that time !

Mr. PRILLIPS-I did.

Mr. Garrison-But with what consistency or pro pricty, according to his present mode of reasoning? Further—"I welcome the tread of Massachusetts mon marshalled for was!" What! To maintain "a ove-nant with death and an agreement with hell!" Again nner, and counts it the gledge of his redemp-So do I to day—in 1865. (Applause.) "It may have meant what you thought, or what I did. To-day "—in 1861—"it represents Sovereignty and Justice." Yet, though we have gone leagues shead of 1861, in the way of securing justice and freedom for those in bondage, the tone of our friend Mr. Phillips is now anything but jubilant. I do not understand his logic or his philosophy.

Again: "The war is not aggressive, but in self-de-

fence, and Washington has become the Thermoptes of Liberty and Justice. And yet, alayer, was in Washington at that time; human beings were then Washington at that time; human beings were then bought and sold in the capital; the Fugilite Slave Law was then everywhere enforced, But Mr. Phillips at that time looked to the inevitable results of the war, and he clearly, saw what it meant—freedom for all in bonds ! Again—" Massachusetts blood has consecrated the pavement of Baltimore, and those stones are now too acreed to be tredden by alayes." Haw prophelic Maryland is free! "When Massachusetts goes down to that Carolina fort to put the Stan and Stripes again over its blackened walls, she will sweep from its neighborhood every institution which hazards their ever borhood every institution which hazards their ever bowing again to the palmetto. That prophecy, too, has been fulfilled. neut of the Constitution, and a season the light of the language. This war means one of two things

Emancipation or Disusion. Qut of the smoke of the conflict there comes that—nothing else." No doubt then—what roots for doubt now ! We have got Emancipation, and hence there is to be no Disusion. But cipation, and hence there is to be no Disunion. But mark this language: "My interest in this war, simply and seclusively us on Abelitionist, is about as much gono as yours in a movel, where the here has won the lady, and the marriage has been icomfortably celebrated in the last shapter." And this in 1881 I Nay, more a "I last chapter." And this in 1861! Nay, more: "I know the danger of political prophecy; but, for all that, I venture to offer my opinion, that on this continent the system of domestic dangery his received its death-blow." (Applause.) Xetnot a single chain had then been touched. Not we have millions rejoicing in their freedom, and the Constitution of our country unquestionably amended so as forever to ensure freedom for all on the American soil. What special need, then, of this Society as an anti-slavery instrumentality! Have we not consummated our

orte a Be

N. P.

ped." (Laughter.) It was in 1861, also, that he said:
"Today the question is, by the voice of the South,
Shall Washington or Montgonery own the costinent? And the North says, "From the Gulf to the
Pole, the stars and stripes shall atone to four millions
of negroes whom we have forgotten for seventy years,
and, before you break the Union, we will see that jueties is done to the slave." All of you may not mean
it now. Our fathers did not think in 1775 of the Declaration of Independence. The Long Parliament never
thought of the excisoid of Charles the First, when they
entered spon the struggle; but, having begun, they
made thorough work. It is an attribute of the Yantee blood—slow to fight, and fight once: It was a
holy war, that for independence: this is a holder and the
said—that for LIBREY."...." There is, only, one
thing those cannon-shot in the harbor of Charleston
settled—that there never can be a compromise."

I could read a great many more such passages, all

I could read a great many more such passages, ffirming that this war would effect universal eman pation, and that from the Atlantic to the Pacific human belag would be left to pine in bundage. Hence I rejoice to believe that the American Anti-Slavery Society is no longer needed to agitate for the aboli tion of slavery, and that whereas it was once vitally important that our testimony should be heard, be-cause all others were dumb; now, all over the land, voices are heard as loud, as strong, as yehement, as eloquent, in favor of universal freedom, as have ever een heard on this anti-slavery platform.

My friends, let us not any longer affect superiority

when we are not superior (hear, hear)-let us not a when we are not superior (near, near)—to show a some to be better than other people, when we are not any better.—(Applause, and cries of hear, hear). When they are retterating all that we say, and disposed to do all that we wish to have done, what more can we sak to And yef I know the desire to keep to gether, because of past memories and labors, is a very natural one. But let us challenge and command the respect of the nation, and of the friends of freedom throughout the world, by a wise and sensible conclu-Of course, we are not to cease laboring in re gard to whatever remains to be done; but let us work with the millions, and not exclusively as the Ameri can Anti-Slavery Society. As co-workers are everywhere found, as our voices are everywhere listened to with approbation and our sentiments cordially ento with approbation and our sentiments cordially endorsed, let us not continue to be isolated. My friend Mr. Phillips, says he has been used to isolation, and be thinks he can endure it some time longer. M answer is, that when one stands alone with God fo truth, for liberty, for righteousness, he may glory in his isolation; but when the principle which kep him isolated has at last conquered, then to glory it isolation seems to me no evidence of courage or fidel

Friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, this is no "death-bed scene." to me! There are some is our ranks who seem to grow discouraged and morbid in proportion as light abounds and wictory crowns efforts (applause); and it seems as if the hour of triumph of universal justice is the hour for them to feel the saddest and most melancholy ! We have had something said about a funeral here to-day. funeral because Abolitionism sweeps the nation! Nay, thanks be to God who giveth us, the victory, it is a day of jubilee, and not a day to talk about funerals or death-beds! It is a resurrection from the dead, rather; it is an ascension and beatifi-cation! Slayery is in its grave, and there is no pow-er in this nation that can ever bring it back. But if the beavens should disappear, and the earth be're moved out of its place—if slavery should, by a mira-acle, come back—what then? We shall then have millions of supporters to rally with us for a fresh

I thank you, beloved friends, who have for so many years done me the honor to make me the President of the American Anti-Slavery Society. I never should have accepted that post if it had been a popul lar one. I took it because it was unpopular; b we, as a body, were everywhere denounced, pros outlawed. To-day, it is popular to be President of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Hence, my con-nection with it terminates here and now, both as a member and as its presiding officer. I bid you an affectionate adieu.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER-Mr. Chairm grave charge has been brought against me by the President of this Society, to which I feel I have a right to reply. It is known to you all that I have a stood before the country as the professed friend of the American Anti-Slavery Society; that I have been pracept in my attendance at its meeting, and taken process in my attenuance are in secting, and taken part in the operations; and yet the President tells you that through all these years, I have been the deadly enemy of the Society, seeking its destruction. I have the right to demand the retraction of this charge, of to custain it, and I do.

A great deal of importance is attached to the Co stitutional Amendment. Do you know how that came to be brought about? One year ago last au-tumn, our earnest and devoted friend, Susan B. Anthony, who, with our other friend, Elizabeth C. Stan ton, had been laboring for some time in this city in order to secure the passage of such an amendment by Congress, finding her funds fail, went to the cit of Boston, and met the Executive Committee of th American Anti-Slavery Society. After staying in Boston two or three days, I think, she came Boston two or three days, I think, she came to me, with her hands hanging down, and her heart utterly discouraged. She said she could get no word of sympathy or cooperation in Boston, and was going back to New York to close her office and give up in despair. I felt very said, revolved the matter over in my mind, and finally said to her, the next day, "Susan, I see one ray of light. By the sacrifice of my own personal feelings, I think I can render you some assist ance to go on with your work, and have resolved to make the sacrifice." Immediately I feft my business which was then pressing-started for Boston, wen to the house of our President, William Lloyd Garri son, and in the most earnest manner in my power b I then went to other members of the Executive Com mittee, and asked their cooperation, and pledged my self to use my utmost influence with the Hove Trust Committee, of which I was a member, to s Trust Committee, or which I was a memory of the cure the appropriation of \$3,000 to the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to be expended by a Committee of that Society in cooperation with a Com-mittee of the Hovey Trust Committee, for the purmittee of the riovey Trust Committee, for the purpose of securing this great Amendment to the Constitute. And I was happily successful in that undertaking. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips accepted the projection, and the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society at last accepted it; although, Mr. Chairman, one member of that Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society at last accepted it; although, Mr. Chairman, one member of that Committee of the American Society of the State o tee, who had always been a trusted friend of this S. ciety, said in that Committee, in my hearing, that she throw that money into the sea before ab would use it to send out agents to secure this Amend-ment of the Constitution; and another member said be would somer use the money to procure colored re-cruits. There is a specimen of my hostility to this

the funds of the Society. The contributions I have refused were not of my own money, but money en-trusted to me by my beloved friend, Charles F. Hovey, to be expended in my best judgment; and my judg ment was, that it should be expended in this great work of securing the Constitutional Amendment Mr. Garrison any I have not contributed of my own funds; and he gives you the reason. He tells you the Society has been dead for the last four years, and if have chosen to give my shouly to a living move ment, and not to the administrators of a dead Society

Mr. Garrison says I have refused contributions

WENDELL PHILLIPS-My friend, Mr. Garrison, ob served that this is no question of principle, it is mero-ty a question of means. Gertainly that is true. But, in 1833, the question of establishing the American thit-Slavery Society was not a question of principle,

an Abolitionist, and work efficiently, without the principle of association. When he and his double score of coadjutors, in the city of Philadelphia, formed this Society, any man had a right to easy to them then, as he says to us to-day, "This is no question of principle, gentlemen, it is only a question of principle, gentlemen, it is only a question of means." That fact, therefore, does not place us of its work; so long as any number of slaves remain, there is many different level from that which we have always there is work. But what does Delaware say to This them then, as he may the solution of principle, gentlemen, it is easy tion of principle, gentlemen, it is easy place us on means." That fact, therefore, does not place us on means. It is means to a means.

tion of principle, gentlemen, it is only a question of meens." That fact, therefore, does not piace us on any different level from that which we have always occupied. A Society is merely a means.

In the remarks I made yesterday, I said the first department of this question is, "Is there anything more to da? and the second department is, Is this Society an efficient add in doing that work!" I answer both these questions in the affirmative. There is something to do, and this organization gives us additional means of doing it. Of course, I agree most cordially with all my friend says about the amount that has been done. No man doubts that, He cannot paint the sky so bright that I will not rejoic at every line of his pencil. Tagree to all that. It was cruel, in him to inflict my speeches on you again; (laughter;) and yet, I have not a word of those speeches betake back. (Apphassa.) I said the best thing I could at the moment. I tried to lift the public sentlment higher and higher whenever I me to my fellow-citizens. Now, my complaint against the Standard is, that for two years it has not done this work. My friend says all the loyal papers talk as well as the Standard. They have done so for two yeard, and that is my complaint. As the organ, of the Executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint. As the organ, of the Executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint. As the organ, of the Executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint. As the organ, of the Executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint. As the organ, of the Executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint to the contract of the executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint to the contract of the executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint to the contract of the executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint to the contract of the executive Committee. I originally instructed that is my complaint to the c and that is my complaint. As the organ of ttee I originally instructed that ciple as would lift the community; I never instruc it to stand on the level of the Republican party. Now, my charge against the Standard, which is no tinge of personal bitterness whatever, is, that when inity were ready for the general idea o emancipation by the War Power, the Standard was but it indicated nothing more. I went about and tried to bayonet the President into the Proclamation of to bayonet the Presi Emancipation. After a while the Standard advoca it. When I had gotten it. I instantly changed my base, and demanded of the people an Amendm the Constitution. The St It was some time before it took ground in favor of the Amendment of the Constitution. Well, when the Amendment was granted, I instantly changed my base again. Having clutched from the nation the parchment, I wanted a guarantee behind it-suffrage and the crippling of State Rights. (Applause.) Now, I claim that the duty of the Standard was, all this while, to have kept in the van of the nati to advocate only what four men out of five or sever en out of ten were ready for. That is the duty American Anti-Slavery Society.

Now, one word in regard to the matter of efficiency to which Mr. Garrison alluded. He says that since 1861, we have had "a name to live, without any life." My respected friend has been here year after year to at etings in this church—they did not seem very dead ! For the last three years, we have held meet ings in Massachusetts and auspices of this Society, and they never seemed dead I appeal to any man of this audience, accustomed to go to this outside world to which my friend refers, Suppose he should go to a merchant converted withi cupture ne snoun go to a merchant converted within these two years, and say—"Sir, here is this plan for the freedmen, this for the refugees, that for agitation, that for a journal "—and suppose that merchant could look up in his face and say, "Sir, what do you want my thousand dollars for! The Anti-Slavery Soulets has dissolved and come home announcing Society has dissolved and gone home, announcing that the work is done. If that is the fact, I have no money to give. If that flag were flying, if Mr. Garri nd the other gentlemen who have studied this on for thirty years, and have given their lives to it, said there was something more to be done, you should have my money; but if this work is done, if there is no more negro and white man, why need I go that this Society ought not disband while anything remains to be done? Every practical man knows that when this Society announces to the public that the work is done, it will make a difference in the pecuniary contributions of the newly-converted of 88 or 50 pe cent. If this Society never had an agent again, if it never made a speech or held a meeting, it has a valubeyond statement in the very fact that the just con verted man sees the pressure and personal influence tanding behind it, recognizes by the fact of its very work. These men are willing, anxious to put the contributions into a channel where disinterested phil and prudent men allow that there is something that he claims, that we have no reports, no agents, no ney, and I will place on your platform disinterest ed witnesses to testify, that in the cities of Philadel-phia, Boston and New York, their hands would be held up in filling the treasuries of auxiliary associations by the fact of our existence, and that they would be materially crippled by the announcement through the New York press that this Society considered the cause of the Negro race on this continent finished. I say, ers in this Anti-Slavery work, that this is the practical use of this organization, even were it what

Mr. Garrison represents. Mr. Garrison tells von Kentucky is all right-prac tically free—laughs at any troubles. I will read you a

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 28, 1865.

"If slavery could only get — mark you not 'slavery has got — 'is death-blow in this State, it seems to me that the end of it 'might be taken for granted. But just let Wm. Lloyd Garrison atep out here, if he wants to see slavery in full blast."

Mr. GARRISON-But in 1861, the death blow was to slavery everywhere, as our friend testified

this: that in 1861, when not a fetter had been touched anywhere, it was declared that the death-blow to are rent asunder, my friend regards the future as full of peril! (Applause.)

Mr. PHILLIPS-Let me read on :that Wendell Phillips still insists on keeping up the ciety." [This letter was not addressed to me, but stances have come to my knowledge of rebels beating their slaves in this city, for expressing sentiments of grief at the death of the President, and the military authorities, so far as I know, have taken no means f

e city of Louisville, black men in chains are r expressing grief at the assassinati vhipped President Lincoln, and no arm of authority is stretch

"I solemnly declare that these statements of Mr. Philips are not true. The Steadard did not wait for "the general community to get, ready," but, from the instant that the war broke out, with earnest and constant iteration, urged Emaicipation by the War Power. T dety Mr. Philips to prove that he was one day, one hour, or one second in advance, of the Steadard in urging the President to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation, or in advocating the Constitutional Amendment. If I had heard these charges when they were uttered in the meeting, I should have denied them on the spot. I meet them now, the instant they have come under my eye, and declare them to be without a shadow of foundation.

I am amazed and confounded that Mr. Phillips has brought these charges against the Stendard, not less so

I am amazed and confounded that Mr. Phillips has brought these charges, against the Stendard, not less so than I should have been if he had accused it of supporting the rebuilton. If they are true, why have they been shopt back to this latis-clay I. If the Standard was thus false to the cause in 1861, 25 and 25, why was it that Mr. Phillips, notitive privately not publicly, ever called it to account? F Duringthan whole period, he was to intimate and friendly issues, with the Editors, and, so far as I am concerned, I aver that he never gave the glightest hint of dissatisfaction. He was a member of the Excentive Committee, which had full control of the Excentive Commitment. He was present at the Ahnual Medings of 1863, 183, and 64, why did he not the present his firstings of 1863, 183, and 64, why did he not the present his facility. of men, without office, with no power, except that which the anti-slavery body behind them gave to

skirts of the question in a slave State still asks us to keep together and hold up his hands? What right have we to dissolve?

It is entirely accidental that I should be able to present to you these two letters, from the very States r ferred to by my friend. They beg us for their sak ot to disband They do not think us so very small not to diseanc. They do not tinhe us so very sim-we are enlarged in their vision. At any rate, we are banner, a principle, a symbol, a something the enheartens their courage and strengthens the hands. Why pull it down? It is not a question the formation, it is a question of the continuance of Society. Why should it not be continued?

Why sho I might go round the board, giving the same nies. In the very St editor, sitting in our chair, announces, that there is no work to do. I find printed the opinion of no less a man than George Bancroft. He has studied history some advantage, and instead of saying, as my the editor does, "slavery is gone, there is no mor She is marshaling her hosts for the I ask you. Abolitionists, with such testimony, wheth er it even hangs in doubt that slavery is dead or not But did we pledge ourselves in that C we would perhaps abolish slavery ? that we would en else, I have proven at least that it is question. The jury have not rendered their verdic paints the picture so bright, that he forgets that, in re gard to the law of the question, we are yet all loose. I wait to know that, practically, the reached the waves of the Gulf of Mexico, and there was not a slave actually in the hands of a master of the negro, and that the Amendment is in the C stitution then I will allow that the dissolution of this Society is an open question. Now, I object to my friend Mr. May's proposed amendment, for this rea son. I want to meet this question squarely, as my friend Mr. Garrison presents it. If you are in favor of his resolution, say so-my conscience is discharged. But if you are not in favor of it, say so, and leave u the Society. When six, eight, or twelve months hence, the Secretary of State announces that the the Executive Committee looking over the co noticing and appreciating that the parchment ratific tion is a fact, will know whether the time for dissolu with that question, just as other Executive (tees have been. It it is necessary, we will call you together, (if I happen to be on the Committee,) and submit it to the Abolitionists of the country. But do not tie our hands to it. Time enough for of dissolution when the enemy has sent in his notice of surrender. He has not sent it in yet. I would not really, in my heart, have this Society dissolve until South Carolina is whipped into decency an Christianity. That is a long time ahead. That is my and it may be that, far this side of that, when the law is all right, and the black man stands without a fetter it will be your conviction that the Society should dissolve. I do not know-but I assert, that to-day the law is just as much against you as it was on th 4th of Dec., 1833, and every lawyer will tell you so it covers, to say the least, a half a million of slaves to day, whom our armies have not yet reached to free No time, therefore, to dissolve. We keep together because we want the country to understand that then is work to be done. We keep together to do it. The easury is not empty. You can carry on the Standard ith the money now in the hands for four months. Poverty will not compel us to d solve. There is no argument in it. (Applause.) W stand here to-day with reputation and funds and voice and the treasury has funds, and it is possible to kee that flag which means thirty five years of experien to speak. My friend says it is presumption, it is sell ceit. I do not read it so. There is a false humi Mr. Phillips—Can I not grow wiser? [Applause.]

Mr. Garrison—The growing wiser consists in given life and intellect to this question, does not stand like that in 1861, when not a fetter had been touch—like the lordliest statesmen of this county who have been converted to it within the last two or three years derstand this subject better than you do. aw professor at college used to say, "Gentlemen, it is not conceit for me, who have studied law for sixteen bours out of the twenty-four for twenty years, to a I know law better than you do." I hold that it either presumption nor self-conceit for a body of for twenty-five years have given to the ansel you on a question of this magnitude, when the great issue of its settlement is in debate." be great said to the pudiate the idea of conceit or presumption. We do not stand fused and melted into the general public.

Our friend, Miss Dickinson, said truthfully—and she referred to the same honest, disinterested, intelliger and patriotic individual that I did in my resterday speech [Judge Bond, of Md.]—that, honor

serves to be for his labors in the State of Maryland

claims to day. Now, it is out of that kind of materia

one in debate; and the vast majority of gentleme

there and with the transition is it is a set timental impossibility. Nobody can venture before this community to stand upon it." We stood alone

myself and a friend whom I have in my eye; a couple

before his community, and claim what thi

that these new Societies are, very properly, con ed. But we are not to go down and put oursely their chains. The Senator of Massachusetts stor

there said with their own lips

with greater grief than in listening to the concernment of the immovable purpose of Mr. Ga son to decline the honor which was so lovingly a unanimously accorded to him by the vote of this & son to dealy; that unanimously accorded to him by the vote of this & control of the channel open, to swell the flood the State shall floot into a such harbor.

All first an office president, I believe in him. I have been an interest and the control of private the string the control of the contro er, and hold my hands up!" (Applause.) He knows that his Administration has none too great strength and that if we can give him an iota, he cannot to lose it. But I will not prolong my remarks. I hold here another letter, from Syracuse, in this State, alon ed by Charles D. B. Mills, an efficient and defriend for twenty years-too long to be read at this hour-in which he repeats, with the same earnest ness of expression, the hope that this Society not dissolve, but will go on until, in his view, work to which we pledged ourselves is accomplished

MARY GREW-I rise so say, that if the Sc ready now to have this question taken, I am ready to have it taken ; but if the discussion is to proceed, I Mr. Gangison moved that the question be taken on

ofution offered by Mr. May as a substitute fo his own, and the question having been put, the substi tue was declared lost. On motion of Mr. Garrison, It was voted that the

question on his resolution be taken by Yeas and OLIVER JOHNSON, from the Committee on the Roll d a list of members, and it was accepted, with

the understanding that further names might be subse quently added. MR. GARRISON then read his resolution, and the roll was called, with the following result: Yeas, 48; Navs. 118. So the resolution was rejected. The an

ment of the report was received with loud and

long applause. Mr. GARRISON then offered the following resolu

tions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in the removal, by death, since
the last anniversary of this Society, of Thomas
Whitmon, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the
Anti-Slavery Declaration of Sentiments in 1833, the
cause of the bondman has lost as upright, faithful,
true-hearted and unfattering a supporter as ever gave
to it his hand, his heart, and his benefaction; and
this Society one of its earliest, most beloved, and most
appreciated members; and we shall ever cherish in our
memories his rare worth and sterling integrity.

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Samuel Asron,
of New Jersey and of the Hon Nathaniel B. Borden.

Kesolved, That in the death of Kev. Samuel Aaron, of New Jersey, and of the Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden, of Massachusetts, the anti-slavery cause has also lost two of its long-tried and devoted friends—the former having been among its most eloquent, intrepid and powerful advocates, and the latting distinguished for his generous hospitality and noble uprightness of char-

The following resolution, submitted by Oliver Johnon, was also unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are hereby tendered to Mr. Sigiamund Lasar, organist, and to each member of the Choir, whose appropriate and excellent musical performances contributed so much to the interest and impressiveness of the Anniversary meeting on Tuesday morning.

Geonge Thompson-I would venture to bring to the notice of the meeting two deaths which have reccurred on the other side of the water, of men special reference to this country, and for their inces ant labors, by their voices and their presses, to the pation and Union on these shores, deserve some trib ute at your hands at this time. It will be a satisfaction friends in England to know that their virtue ply move, that you record the expression of your deep egret at the death, during the last year, of Samue mencement, of the London Star newspaper, and o Washington Wilks, Eso., its principal editor: I myare others pr cause of this country and of human rights had never more disinterested and seldom more gifted friends.

Mr. Thompson's motion passed unanimously. ported the following list of officers for the ensuing

President-William Lloyd Garrison.

Vice Presidents-Gerrit Smith, New York ; George B. Cheever, D.D., New York; James Mott, Pennsyl- elected by the Society, responsible to it, and to no one vania; Mary Grew, Pennsylvania; John G. Whittler, else. The editors of the Standard were appointed by vania; Mary Grew, Pennsylvania; John G. Whittier, Massachusetts; Benjamin Snow, Jr., Massachusetts; Peter Libbey, Maine; Nathaniel. White, New Hampshire; Elizabeth B. Chase, Rhode Island; Abby Smith Connecticut; Lucy Stone, New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Marius R. Robins Michigan; Caroline L. Morgan, Wisconsin; Alonzo J. Grover, Illinois; Rev. Caleb Green, Minnesota; Lot Holmes, Iowa; George W. Benson, Kansas; Dr J. N. Hawks, South Carolina; N. C. Dennett, Flor

-William I. Bowditch. Corresponding Secretary-Charles K. Whipple. Recording Secretary-Aaron M. Powell.

Executive Committee—Wendell Phillips, Bourne Spooner, John T. Sargent, Richard P. Hallowell, Sarah J. Nowell, Caroline R. Patnam, George L. Stearns, Abby K. Foster, E. D. Hudson, Edward M. Davis, Robert Purvis, C. L. Reason.

The announcement of Mr. Garrison's name as ident was received with tumultuous applause, and Mr. Poster stated that the nomination was unanimous on the part of the Committee

The report of the Committee was accepted.

patriotic and devoted as he has been, he knows that he is not at liberty, as a wise and prudent man, to stand Mr. Gannison-I really do not understand this. I ecept it in the spirit of kindness in which it has man ifestly been tendered, but I do not understand why it clusive in my own mind, why I sons, which are all-con not any longer act with the Society. I do not deen their cname. The last time I met him on this slavery question was in, the city of Washington, in consultation with some twenty or thirty members of the House and Senate, and this very question of suffrage was the it a matter that requires any consideration. I must of course, decline to serve as President of the Society, after having taken the ground that I do, that it would be better for the Society to dissolve. But I am very much obliged to you for this expression of your conflence and regard.

dence and regard.
The declination of Mr. Garrison was accepted, and
on motion of Stephen S. Foster, Wendell Phillips was
elected President, and took the Chair amid great ap

Mr. Phillips—I can only say, ladies and gentle men, that grateful as I am for this mark of your kind regard, I have never passed from one moment to them. But to-day assemble those same men, in the

nously, the entire assembly rising.

Mr. GARRISON-I desire to express feelings of my heart in view of this fresh testimony from this Society. I can only say, that though I shall not be with you as a member of the Society any longer, I shall be with you in the spirit which seeks to re more every fetter, and to give full and complete justice to all who are oppressed in our country. You have chosen, by a decided majority, to continue the Society. I beg of you not to make it a mere formality, as it has of late. I hope, if you are in earnest, that you will unquestionably, if you are in earnest; and I trust that you may be able to do a great deal of good, beond anything that I can now see or anticipate. I hall work with you, I shall work with the nation, with the people, with the millions, with the government (applause) in the effort to secure full justice to God's blessing rest upon you! (Loud applause.)

SAMUEL MAY, Jr .- I wish now to offer a resolution in connection with the one just passed in relation to our retiring President:

our retiring President:

Resolved, That this Society regards it as a duty, as it is its pleasure, to acknowledge the eminent ability and moral fidelity with which its organ, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, has been conducted from the first, and at every period of its existence for the term of twenty-fire full years; especially does the Society at this time contemplate with satisfaction and approval the wise forecast, the just discrimination, the islatiful criticism, the generous appreciation of every advance in favor of freedom made by the American government and people, which have characterized the paper during the eventual and perilous four years of the war; and, in taking leave of its retiring Editors, the Society tenders to them the assurance of its sincerest respect and hearty gratitude.

Mr. Forens moved the reference of the resolution

Mr. Foster moved the reference of the resolution the Executive Committee Mr. Mar-I object to that reference. I do not see

Committee any more than the one in regard to Mr. Garrison. It is essentially a question for the Society as a Society, to pronounce upon. The members of the Society, who may be supposed to be, all of them, readers of the Standard, and its supporters to the ex tent of their ability, (they ought to be, certainly,) know what its character has been for twenty-five years past, and during the period of the war. The strong support afforded to the Standard by its subscribers and all the knowledge I have of their sentiments, and of the sentiments of the members of this Society, lead me to believe that the most cordial endorsement and approbation will be given to the Standard and to its magement in regard to the interests of the anti slavery cause, during the very trying time of the past four years. Of course, there are none at this late day who will differ in regard to the conduct of the Stand-ard under the administration of Nathaniel P. Rogers, of Mr. and Mrs. Child, of Mr. Gay, and others, who have been in its editorial chair. I do, for one, so ly believe that it is the duty of this Society, and that much as it was to acknowledge the fidelity of the ser vices of our late President. They have faithfully represented the views of Abolitionists, according to heir best light, and according to their own u ing of the purposes and instructions of this Society have endeavored to understand them, and have en deavored to carry them out to the best of their ability Are there any here who say "No" to that? If so here is the opportunity. I wish to record my vote as thanking these gentlemen and their colleagues for the grous and able services they have ren hope, therefore, the resolutions will not be referred to the Executive Committee. It is emphatically a quesion for the Society to decide.

Mr. FORTER-It will be apparent to the audience the Executive Committee, and within the last six onthe, I think, they have appealed to the Executive Committee as the body to whom they are responsible. They have not resigned their offices to this Society: ve do not know but they have decided to go on, voted to continue. I prefer to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee, who, n they resign, will pay them such a tribute of ret and gratitude, in behalf of the Abolitionists the country, as in their judgment they are entitled to. If this resolution were a mere vote of thanks to these gentlemen, I could most heartily give it support, but, with Mr. Phillips and Mr. Pillsbur lissent from the course of the Standard. I was in fa vor of the Cleveland Convention, which declared a ear ago that there was not a slave on the America soil ; and I gave it my hearty support. The Se opposed it, and fought the only man who stood before he country as a Radical Abolitionist, and took Presi dent Lincoln, who lived and died the Presiden slaveholding nation. Now, while I differ from the editors of the Standard entirely in regard to the proriety of their course. I have the utme he fidelity of those gentle The case is one for argument, not for consure. MARIUS ROBINSON-I wish, with Mr. May, to give

expression to a feeling in regard to the editors of the standard, that shall be in harmony with that express ed for the retiring President. I hope that, in some will come spontaneously from this meeting, as the pre-

The question was then taken on the motion to refer olution to the Executive Committee, and it was arried by a vote of 24 to 23.

Mr. PILLSBURY offered the following series of reso 1. Resolved, That the thanks of the Society, and of

the whole country, are eminently due to Hon. Ch Summer for his untiring energy and perseveran preventing the readmission of Louisiana into Union, under a Constitution which excludes from frage and citizenship all her colored population, w loyalty is above all suspicion, and whose peerless

saved that State, and indeed the whole Ministry Valley, from becoming the prey of accession and he 12. Resolved, That of all the work committed to hands, we will count none more important than the accution of the nation before the next evision of the greas, into the idea that color or race is no tet of ness for citizenship; and that no denorcy is putner, or can attand the ordeal of the nineteeshe turry, which is not based on justice and the cher consent of all the governed.

3. Resolved, That the objects of this Society, a nounced in its Constitution and Declaration of someths, are "The entire aboltion of slarey; is the first someths, are "The entire aboltion of slarey; is the first someths, are "The entire aboltion of premoss of one 2. Resolved, That of all the work co

ments, are "The entire abolition of slarps in the States"; and the electation of a larps in the possess the qualifications such are demanded the enjoyment of the same privileges, and the excessine prevoyatives as others"; and while we welcome and will heartily cooperate with erauxillary in this vast field of action and effor whatever name, we can never lay down our tructive apostelatip untill all those high purposes the state of t

illy accomplished.

4. Resolved, That the terrible mistake of our Retultionary fathers, in permitting slavery in course, and the government, would be more than problech Reconstruction which should proceeds from real a Isconstruction which should proscribe citizenship a large proportion of the poper sevolted States, on account of their con race, while their loyalty is above all question manhood and bravery have been either and if the ravges ent war are only a just penalty for the should be an out to be a superior with the ravges of war are only a just penalty for the should be an out a hundred years go, there could be any permanent peace or lasting nationality a visitation, which should be founded installed. stice and cruelty

The question was taken on the first resolution was adopted unanimously

Dr. Snodgrass moved to amend the second reson Tr. SNODGRADE BUTTER to sureru une second resis-tion by adding as follows: "And that Congress be urged to recommend the adoption of a Constitutional Amendment' forbidding any State to make my disinctions among persons born on her wil, of ermanently resident there, in relation to civil rights, account of race, color, or descent"

Dr. Snodgrass-It has been said here to-day that Judge Bond, whom I respect very highly, denimself frankly against the idea of giving the suffrag to the colored people of Maryland. The Lieutenat Governor of Maryland has not made up his mind on he subject. He thinks the time has not yet con-Now, what pertains to my adopted State, Maryland, pertains also to many other States in the South; and I want to say to you, that if I wanted to describe the spirit of slaveholding caste, from which I came-for and the misfortune to be born a slaveho just paraphrase the song of that glorious man, John Brown, who did a glorious work in my native State, irginia, in this wise:

"The body of slavery lies mouldering in the ground,
Its soul goes marching on."

You have got a harder fight before you than you have ever had, and, for the first time, I am tempted to ask if you will not allow me to subscribe to your Contitution, and vote. I have been tempted to join you now more than ever, because I think you are going into a harder fight than you have ever had before. I speak as a Southern-raised man, who had the misterme for a time to be a slaveholder, by inheritance and all of whose kindred in Virginia and Kentucky are slaveholders-who is in commun tho knows the spirit of slavery, and who knows, then fore, from his observation and experience, and from conversation with his friends, that the fight is far for of you, perhaps, have ever dreamed. That is the state of the case, and therefore I wish you to strike direct blow by a resolution of that kind, and to my language of demand, "We demand that there shall be such a clause introduced into the Constitution a will make it hereafter impossible that there shall b my State regulation or arrangement denying the right of the ballot to any of God's children."

At this point the discussion on the resolutions via suspended, to take up the question of "material aid," and a Committee on Finance was appointed, as to lows: Wm. A. Hovey, Caroline A. Putnam, Maria S. Page and Abby Kelley Foster.

Mrs. FOSTER-I hope there will be a generous con ribution, not merely of money, to pay the expense of the present meeting, but of means to carry on th of the present meeting, out of the present of the Society. I suppose all of us who operations of the Society. I suppose all of us who have not thought it expedient to dissolve the Society who consideration, that at this time are influenced by the cons as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we sh always on the watch-tower, and that now any perect may jeopard the interests of the slave, and of course of the country and the world, for get o come. Knowing something of the views and seni-nents of the Executive Committee that has recessly peen elected, I am confident that they will leave to single stone unturned, that they will leave no mes intried, to educate the public mind up to the po that shall not only secure the proper legal guarater of the black man's rights, but shall support those guarantees by a public sentiment that shall make the effective. In order to do this, we are all of us vell aware that the public sentiment must receive a der and radical regeneration; and in order that they may be effected, mass meetings and conventions must be held, publications must be circulated, and all the ran ous agencies for influencing the publicamind put in requisition; and in order that that may be door, re must have large contributions. I feel, as an Abditionist, that I have no time, no means, and no right to do anything except to drive forward the mais que tion. The whole community is gready to engage it the work of aiding the freedmen. There are hundreds of dollars in charity to the freedmen, who ye would put forth every effort to prevent his having the elective franchise. It is therefore for those of us who feel that by giving the franchise to the black man, ve destroy the necessity for any charity beyond the immediate present, to use our entire energies, in that di-

I hope, therefore, that every Abolitionist will con secrate himself, or herself, anew to this special work remembering that outsiders, those who will not cose up to our platform, who will not come up bestse they do not see, in many instances, that the right of is the safe way—do not see that to give rights it is avoid the necessity for charity—will do the work for the freedomen. I trust, therefore, that our piedos, instead of being what they have been heretofore, vil be doubled, trebled and quadrupled, and that, in or lacking the means to carry on a vigorous visits we shall have a superabundance of means, so that shall be able to prosecute any measure that may he proposed, with vigor. I hope that, through these its, we shall see the public sentiment, in six mo raised to such a point that the freedman's right vil Mr. IRISH, of Pittsburg-I desire to say that I had e secured.

the pleasure of attending a meeting this mornin which Judge Bond presided, composed of dek from Boston, New York, Baltimore and Pits where resolutions were unanimously adopted sprot-ing the immediate extension of the rights of cities ship, including the right to the bollot, to the colors people of the South—as due to them for their past services to the country, and as the only safe and sar method of reconstruction. (Applause.) Mr. May-I heard the same thing last night, and

estified to the same effect here on the platform; t seemed to fall on a good many unbelieving cars.

The PRESIDENT-I am exceedingly glad to her the statement, and I will venture to make upon intext this single remark—that it is only another is stance of the value of this organization and delike efforts. I had the will be a stance of the value of this organization and delike the standard of the standard organization and delike the standard organization and delike the standard organization and delike the standard organization and standard organization are standard organization and standard organization are standard organizat efforts. I had the pleasure of sitting, not more entorts. I had the pleasure of sitting, not more than five months ago, in the company of Judge Bool all some eleven or twelve of the active and partiest young emancipationists of Baltimore, when it was the unannous opinion of the whole body; that it was an impracticable, these the unanimous opinion of the wnote con-an impracticable thing for any man in Merjardt start, at that moment, the idea of suffrage; that win ever might, but, their private opinions upon the ger tion, they were not at liberty to express any opinion. Upon it. I think the fact that the impediment has

in their lips, so that they are willing add to espouse an effort in that direction, is solely use men more favorably placed than themselves kept up the agitation, outside of Maryland, ich has at last opened their lips.

May-I think as much of the past his May—I think as much or the past history of merican Anti-Slavery Society as any one can; a sny man come upon this platform, and say yithing that this Society has done within the months has influenced the minds of those at mey can the transfer of the country of the sent and it is not, in my judgment, for this Soci-pather up to itself the credit of the advance nat has been made.

ed. on the second secon

onal dis-

that fared frage of the fared fr

ns was al ald," as fol-laria S

us conpeases
on the
us who
Society in
a hould
ay negand of rations
of rentions
of rent

The consideration of Mr. Pillsbury's resolution was

specing with any remarks, and it is altogether see for me to do so now. But it seems to me something should be said that has not yet been ad and that I fear I shall not be able to say under se unfavorable cirumstances. I agreed with my a most humiliating confession to make, and ht that-although he said this was no time for a st; I trust, however; it has only slept, and that toara voice has been uttered that will be effective, say

yor years ago, and that anti-slavery efforts were that sharery was dead; that Gen. Scott was in the place of precedent friend, Mr. May, as General Agent, of the American army was the American Anti-Slaver of the American Anti-Slaver of the American army was the A That Anti-Slavery Society prosecuted through four dreary and desolating years pless through the property was yet able to compete with the mighti-nt armies that were ever gathered in the field of before those three months had expired, we had thalf a million of men for three years; and ased to millions, and nearly half of them slep the deep that knows no waking. Last month, we are staked early on Monday morning to cele-ter stake we deemed to be the triumph of the North-en hous, and the vanquishing of every foe. Richrelatermed gushing out; and the nation went into

lass the subject, and the press of the country had pres in its adhesion to his doctrine. I remember that on the Fast day in Massachusetts, I was invited ter the Fast Day discourse in that church. (Aphange.) Occupying his pulpit, I thought I would assume the prerogative of the minister. So I selected test from the Hebrew prophets; and the word tre liese, (for I intended to speak of the continued policies and compassion of God to this nation,)

East could I have done more for my vineyard that ite not done to it ? Wherefore, when I looked datitahould bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild meet!" And in the course of my remarks, I revery daily newspaper of New York must tell the audience that their joy was that their rejoicing must be turned. I was sure ere ready to construct the government on basis of white suffrage-and that, also, disloyal-Pricting the bravery and loyally that God had made the alration of the country. I went to my lecture, a laid, with a heavy heart. I told the audience we I said, "You have called me 'blue,' 'blue sed has visited us in judgment, and in the last hour, and do to his vineyard, we still forget justice and bignent—none calling for justice, and none in the primarel pleading the cause of the poor." It was sal meeting, and well it might be. It was contintal meeting, and well it might be. It was contined said a late hour at night, and a sadder audience
lever addressed; and a sadder heart, in the midst
did that week of joy. I trust could not be found,
ias vas mine. But twenty-four hours after that
enting, God did appear in his most mysterious provinner, and showed that there was at least one thing
fore that he could do for his vineyard that he had
at done in it. The solemn drapery that darkens this
huse to-day answers the question, "What more
mid! have done for my vineyard that I have not
fore in it!" And thus we ended that week of joy.
Thought of the two lines of Byron, in his eulory on hought of the two lines of Byron, in his eulogy on longarte, when he spoke of his greatness and his

"Who would climb the solar height, To set in such a starless night?"

In Mr. Chairman, it was indeed a sad week. Our mpy was not sain; for while we exalted over his at rumphed in, as we thought, his dire exhapt, behold the quivering monster gathered up talky benilty, behold the quivering monster gathered up taility enough to awing around his envenomed hall, and sing our holde Chief Magistrate to death before me very cychalls! I felt then there was work for me ho, and I have felt during this meeting there was welve to be done; and I thought if our good old packeting was to be sacrificed here, it was well that we lat the drapery of death hanging around; but it was not me that such a deed would far better become last the translation that such a deed would far better become last the translation that such a deed would far better become last the translation that such a deed would far better become last the translation work work is anot done; at least, any at least, and the contract of the property of the strength of the such as the contract of the property of the such as Int's theatre than the Church of the Puritans. No, it. Chairman, our work is not done; at least, my rait is not done; no will my work be done until he blacket man, has at least all the rights which I typid rainor. I cannot prove that I "love my neights a sayself" until he stands by my side; and I have any noble friend, Senator Wilson, for standing interest here. Senator wilson, for standing interest have a my before it as the purpose of his life to have, whether in public lor in private, for the

shall all know it, for it will be as if Death and Hell their dangerous navigation. (Applause.)

grass to amend Mr. Pillsbury resolution, and the amendment carried; in which form the resolution

Rev. Mr. TREVELLIN, Agent of the West want to say, in regard to the matter under discussion, that your work is not done. When I heard, at my home, that you were going to disband the Society, I have only to say, that you have great reason to be thankful that the people have come up to your stand-coint. If they will only give the negro the ballot, I tions. Give the blacks the ballot, and let the natio take its heel off their necks, and they will take care of themselves. That, I think, is the true doctrine.

The fourth and last resolution in Mr. Pillsbury's

briefly in deprecation of the idea, that this was a new He maintained that it was a continu

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, held April 13th, 1855, the fol-lowing resolutions were unanimously adopted; and the President and Corresponding Secretary were di-rected to present them to the American Anti-Slavery

ind white men equally.

GULIELMA M. JONES, Sec. On motion, it was voted that the communication b

entered upon the records of the meeting.
On motion of Mr. Pillsbury, the Society then adjourned, sine die-having been in continuous sessio

The Piberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865.

THE NEW YORK ANNIVERSARY.

of the recent anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, as made by that skilful phonographic reporter, J. M. W. YERRINTON, Esq. Having occupied so large a portion of the last three

ers to make it appear that the dissolution of the So Indeed, what need is there of its further existence so long as Mr. Phillips is in the field, able to command to "bayonet," and to conquer? This is his humble

claim for himself:—

"As the organ of the Executive Committee, I originally instructed the Standard to announce such truth and illustrate such principle as would lift the comminity; I never instructed it to stand on the level of the Republican party... I went about, and tried to bayonet the President into the Proclamation of Emancipation. When I had gotten it, I instantly changed my base; and demanded of the people an Amendment of the Constitution. When the Amendment was granted, I instantly changed my base again. Having clutched from the nation the parchment, I wanted a guarantee behind it—suffrage and the crippling of State Rights "—&c., &c.

to any emergency. It is only for him to "change his base" ad libitum, and the government follows obse- fallen the country, public opinion had not until

fully and justly recognizing the eminent service ren-dered to the Anti-Slavery cause for so many years by the retiring editors of the Standard, (Messrs. Quincy and Johnson,) was "sent to Coventry" by the dubious majority of one, shows the animus of this newborn zeal for the continuance of the Society. The

born real for the continuance of the Society. The question, we are sure, was not intelligently understood by the meeting. Had it been, we believe the resolution would have been adopted with great unanimity. Any impeachment of the fairness and throughtys. Any impeachment of the fairness and throughtys. Any impeachment of the fairness and throughtess of the course of the Standard will be scouted by all but partisan or source minds. It, has nobly represented the Anti-Slavery movement, "without concealment and without compromise," and has never been more faithful, discriminating and erect than since the rebellion bears and without

as a nyself "until he stands by my side; and I lion broke out."

Into the proper that you have been a standing the back, and asserting it as the purpose of his life of the Resident Editor, Mr. Johnson, to the readers of the Resident Editor, Mr. Johnson, to the readers of the theorement of that noble and glorious result. And lid Jog, my friends, when alavery is abolished, we

EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.

The Annual Meeting of the Emancipation League was held on MonJay atternoon, [29th ult.) at the Tre-mont Temple. In the absence of the President, Hon-Samuel E. Sewall, the chair was taken by Major Geo.

After the appointment of Committees on the Nom-nation of Officers and on Resolutions, the meeting was addressed by Hon. William D. Kelley of Phila-

After referring to the fact that his State, Pennsyl

States, Judge Kelley spoke of the large proportion population in the South, and of the prep principle of true Democracy, and every doctrine he Declaration of Independence. Massachusetts and require of them the enactment of just and

then presented and accepted, and the following off

President, Hon. Samuel E. Sewall; Vics Presidents, Samuel G. Howe, Thomas Russell, Edward Atkinson, George L. Stearns; Treasurer, Francis W. Bird; Seretary, Charles W. Slack; Executive Committee, John H. Stephenson, James M. W. Yerrinton, Robert K. Potter, John S. Rogers, William S. Robinson, Elizar Wright, Samson R. Urbino, William L. Burt, David Thayer, Andrew M. McPhail, Jr.

The Committee on Resolutions then made their re

port, as follows:—
Resolved, That we most fervently thank God and congratulate the country, that what has been called the "legal status" of slavery no longer exists within the rebel States, and that rebels have no political rights which loyal men are bound to respect.
Resolved, That this auspicious fact in our nation's history binds us by every sentiment of gratitude, honor and duty, to persevere in demanding for the liberated victims of slavery all the attributes of American citizenship.
Whereas, The same united people who unanimously approved the Declaration of American Independence, in 1716, and vindicated it by the peril of their lives without distinction of race or color, eleven years afterwards adopted a national constitution without recanting one word of the former instrument, much less any political truth which it declared self-evident; therefore,

ny politica train herefore, Resolved, 1. That States in exercising their constitutional right to determine within their limits the qualifications requisite for the electors of State and United States officers are virtually prohibited from listranchising any citizens of the United States on account of race or color, and hence loyal colored meniave the same constitutional right to the elective franchisms to the state of the contractions to the same constitutional right to the elective franchisms to the same constitutional right to the elective franchisms to the same constitutional right to the elective franchisms to the same constitutional right to the elective franchisms to the same constitutional right to the elective franchisms to the same constitutional right to the elective franchisms to the same constitutional right to the elective franchisms and the same constitutional right to the election of the same constitution of the same constit

quiously! Surely, the American Anti-Slavery Society is not a vital necessity!

Of Mr. Foster and Mr. Pillsbury we will only remark, that their friendship for and interest in the Solar that their friendship for and interest in the Solar that their friendship for and interest in the Solar that their friendship for and interest in the Solar that their friendship for and interest in the Solar that their friendship for and interest in the Solar that their friendship for and interest in the Solar that their friendship for and interest in the Solar than the States under the General Government will ciety have been manifested in such a peculiar manner probably last a long time, and that in this act we are as to recall to mind the pregnant Spanish maxim—to reap all that this great war has earned for the peculiar manner probably last a long time, and that in this act we are as to recall to mind the pregnant Spanish maxim—to reap all that this great war has earned for the peculiar manner probably last a long time, and that in this act we are as to recall to mind the pregnant spanish maxim—to reap all that this great war has earned for the peculiar manner probably last a long time, and that in this act we are

"Save me from my friends, and I will take care of my cuemles."

Mr. Douglass shows a very sudden and most remarkable change in his estimate of the character and importance of the Society. So, at least, his special friends in England will think!

Rev. Mr. Spaulding and Rev. Mr. Trevellin have never before participated in the proceedings of the Society.

The manner in which Mr. May's resolution, grate-that and instity recognizing the worse chemy. Slavery, and its turn but by reconstruction on the plan of giving justice, that is, the ballot, to the negro. He wanted the people that is, the ballot, to the negro. He wanted the people that is, the ballot, to the negro. ple to say this plainly to the next Congress.

> (1) This is another instance of haste and recklessness in making false accusations on the part of certain individuals—as witness the following statement by the Boston Evening Voice :- | ED. LIB.

Boston Evening Voice:—[ED. LIB.

THE COLORED TROOPS, AND THE REVIEW. A story was printed in some of the papers that the brave colored troops were debarred from participation in the late milliary review, much, of course, to their disappointment, and to the indiguation of those who have watched their brilliant career of soldierly exploits. It suppears that there was no ground for the report, as the colored division of the Ninth Corps, which marched through Washington under Burnade last spring, was transferred to the Army of the James soon after the Petersburg mine disaster, and there have been no negro troops in the Army of the Potomac for nearly a year. The black pioneers of Sherman's army marched shoulder to houlder, in the review, with their white comrades, under the same flag. Our great Generals are more just than to refuse due honor to any soldier, white or black, who has battled nobly for the cause of the Union.

When Congress shall reassemble, let it understand that the people require of it that reconstruction shall proceed on a black basis as well as a white one. Let the

mand of President Johnson that he concluded in advance against negro suffrage.

the last speaker. He em-

General Wilson was the last speaker. He em-hatically declared that he would vote for the re-adwhich drew hearty cheers from the audience.

A vote was then taken upon the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourn-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERMON IN PETERBORO, May 21, 1865. The Nation

eal, in view of the fact that the majority of the cler nothing more, in addition to her duty to all and white, her large landed estates."

In all the discourses of this remarkable man and re-narkable writer, there is much to disagree with (as bove) and much to agree with.

ief leaders of the rebellion seems to have been the exciting cause of this discourse. A cry for blood is always horrible, always demoralizing. The work of punishment, in any shape, the doing of harm to those who have done harm, is one that the wise and good will not be eager to undertake. And yet there is such a work as retributive justice to be done in this vorld, and the doing of some part of it is a duty bepart of the important function of preventing further

varning against the repetition of the enormous crime hundreds, at least, of the leading rebels should

be hoped that they will have the opportunity of begin sing, under government inspection and superintend-ince, to earn their own living: Long enough, and too ong, have they sustained their disgraceful existence by robbery and imposture.-c. K. W.

LOVERS AND THINKERS: A Novel. By Hewes Gordon. New York: Carleton, Publisher, 413 Broadway. 1865."-pp. 287. This novel seems written from a sense of duty and

with a serious purpose, and it gives useful lessons in regard to life, love and thought, theological and other. In many books of this sort the thought is poorer than Is richer; and indeed so positively good as to have excited the ire of that portion of the press which calls itself "religious." Describing the thoughts, doubts, faith, love, aspirations and activities of "Earnest Acton," in the ten years through which we have just passed, it touches, and gives heathful suggestions upon, some of the deepest problems of our time, and of all time. Perhaps confirmed bigots had better take the advice of their favorite newspapers, and not read it.—c. K. W.

THE SECESSIONISTS CATTIED THE COUNTIES IN VIRGINIA, where an election was held; last week, for members of the Legislature. This is ample indication that the white population of that State are not yet fit to be again received back into the Union. They have not been sufficiently liumbled to perceive that the national authorities, sustained by the people of the North, will never consent that the reorganization of the different State Governments of the South shall be effected by men who have done their utnost to blot the United States from the roll of nations. The loyal people of the South, white and black, can alone be safely intrusted with the duty of restoring the insurgent sections to their proper relation to the Union. There is much discussion, at present, about investing the colored man with the right of suffrage in the se-ceded States. It will not, however, require many exhibitions of the unsubdued temper of the rebels, to convince those who mean to crush the rebellion forever that the loyalty of the dark-skinned Southern population must inevitably be called into requisition to save the country.—Transcript.

population must inevitably be called into requisition to save the country.—Transcript.

The Frendship is the transport of the large of the staveholders in North and South Carolina, state that, the negroes in those States are being driven away from their, old homes by their former masters, who refuse to hire them as free laborers. The consequence is, the blacks are in a pitiable condition. The feeling of the staveholders against the negroes is much intensified by the remembrance of the fact that the success of our arms in those States was promoted by the loy-fall of the blacks.

they are tuitivating, abandoned by disloyal former owners. The Herold's dispatch says the government is in possession of information that Sanders and Thompson that Sanders and Thompson that Sanders and Thompson the trail of the plot to spread the yellow fever and introduce it into the White House.

The Commercial's dispatch says, the government is in possession of information that Sanders and Thompson the trail of the plot to spread the yellow fever and introduce it into the White House. The Commercial's Washington dispatch says the trial of yelf. Davis, before the Circuit Court, will also the place of the staveholders against the negroes is much intensified by the remembrance of the fact that the success of our arms in those States was promoted by the loy-formation from Richmond, announcing the arrest of Geu. R. E. Lee.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL PAPER.

AMNESTY TO REBELS.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States on nerica, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863 d on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with s object of suppressing the existing rebellion, to in

The following classes of persons are excepted from

The following classes of persons are excepted from this proclamation:

First—All who are, or all who shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, or foreign agents of the Confederate government;

SECOND—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion;

THIRD—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or licutenant in the navy;

FOUNTM—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion;

FIFTH—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to exade duty in resisting the rebellion;

SIXTH—All who have engaged in any way in treatment them when they have the prisoners of way per-

called Confederate States, for the purpose or assuming or rebellion;

Ekkykktil—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States;

Twelfit Trovinces from the United States;

Twelfit Trovinces from the United States;

the control of the control of the control of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, militation of the control of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, militation of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, militation of the civil of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, militation of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, militation of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, militation of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, militation of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, militation of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil civil confinement or custody, or under bonds or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil confinement or custody, or under bonds or civil confinement or custody or under bonds.

istees. The Secretary of State will establish rules and reg-lations for administering and recording asld anmesty ath, so as to ensure its benefit to the people and uard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be

affixed.

Jone at the city of Washington the twenty-ninth day
of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of
the United States, the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SURRENDER OF REBEL FORCES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.-1865.

To Major General Dir:

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated at New Orleans 25th inst., states that the arrangements for the surrender of the rebel forces in the trans-Missishply Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of the army and navy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The Momphis Bulletin bas a special dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 23d, which says: "Generals Price, Buckner, Brant and oline staff officers arrived here to-day as Commissioners from Kirby Smith, to negotiate with Gen. Canby for 'terms of surrender of the rebels, and Generals Canby and Herron had a consultation, the result of which is reported to be the surrender of all the rebels in the trans-Mississippi Department on the same terms as those accorded to Johnston and Lee."

RETURN OF TROOPS. Adjutant General Schouler received the following dispatch yesterday from Gov. Andrew, dated Washington, May 27: "Organizations entitled to discharge will be sect home as such for muster out, and discharge. Individuals will be transferred and temporarily attacked to other organizations when needful, so that all may arrive home as soldiers with arms, equipage and flage."

As previously stated, the troops whose term of service would expire before October I will soon be mustered out. The 54th, misstered May 13, 1863, 55th on June 22, 1863, both colored, have a year longer to serve. The 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th have about two serve. The 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th have about two years longer to serve. They have all been so greatly reduced by hard service during the last year, that it has been supposed they will be consolidated into one regiment.

New York, May 29. Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, has issued an order to prohibit the dispossessing of freedmen of the land they are cultivating, abandoned by disloyal former

COLORED EXPERTALMENT. A most pleasant and teresting entertainment was given at the Temple

THE YELLOW FEVER CONSPIRATOR

Fernelius calls disease an affection of the body saints they now cure by Ayer's Pills, should no lored.—[Keokuk, (Iowa) Journal.]

PLEDGES,

\$200,00 John Sealy, 5,00 I. S. Tompkins, 50,00 I. S. Schultz, 25,00 Mrs. M. C. Sever 25,00 Mrs. M. C. Seve 20,00 I. C. Ferguson, 5,00 Geo. W. Hunt, 5,00 I. T. White, 1,00 Miss Anna Dicki 25,00 Geo. L. Stearns, 5,00 John Williams,

otal of Piedges May 12th, 717 00 tal, otal money received " 164 41 Total, \$881 41 Additional pledges-sent by Mrs. A. K. Foster. Savilian Haley, New York (in addition to first pledge, see propt of Finance Committee), 20 00 finance Committee), 20 00 finand J. Nowell, Cambridgeport, Mass. 20 00 files Mary F. Richmond, pd. her pledge, 5 00 files G. E. Watson, 100

THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS will be held at Longwood (near Hamorton,) Chester Co., Pa., commencing at 11 c ock. A. M., on Fifth day, (Thursday,) the 8th of Sixt onth, (June,) 1865, and continuing, probably, three days

OLIVER JOHNSON,
ANNIE M. STAMBACH, RACHEL WILSON, EUSEBIUS BARNARD, BENJAMIN C. BACON, SUSANNA P. CHAMBERS, THEODORE TILTON, ANNIE F. KENT.

MARY ANN PULTON, ALFRED H. LOVE, LUCRETIA NATION, J. WILLIAM COX, JENNIE K. SMITH. WILLIAM LLOTD

re George Thompson of England, William Lloyd Garri FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.-The Year

ly Meeting of Friends of Human Progress will be held at the usual place near Waterloo, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 24, 3d and 4th days of June next. CHARLES D. B. MILLS, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, AAROL

M. POWELL, GILES B. STERRINS, GEO. W. TAYLOR, and other gifted speakers from abroad, will be present to par-cicipate, and lend interest to the occasion. Communications for the meeting should be address
PHESE B. DEAN, Waterloo, N. Y.

DIED-In Brooklyn, Ct., May 24, Mr. PHILIP SCAR-

Mr. Scarborough was one of the carlisst Abolitionists; ever true, 'clear-sighted, and deeply interested in the tri-umph of the Anti-Slavery came. As a citisen, he was much respected for his solid worth and exemplary life. His friendship we prized, and warmly reciprocated. So, one by one, with increasing rapidity, the primitive friends of the fettered bondmen are gathering to their final rest.

THEODORE PARKER'S

HIS MOST POPULAR WORK!

Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man." BY THEODORE PARKER. 1

ted from Notes of Unpublished Sermons, by Rurus Just published 420 pages, tinted paper and illustrated itle, with portrait—an ELEGANT OCTAVO VOLUME.

PRICE \$2 50. Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.c CHARLES W. SLACK,

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

A RE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been produced by anybody. Their effects have aboutdantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are aske and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their pinetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sleggish or disordered organs into their astural action, and import a healthy tone, with strength purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sleggish or disordered organs into their astural action, and import a healthy tone, with strength and considered organs into the distance of the considered organs into the satural action, and import a fortilistic formitable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the affire time, it offinished doses, the sinkst and best physic that can be employed for children. Being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cares have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many emilient elegymen and physicians have lent their names to carry to the pathits the reliability of our remedies, while exters have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Alumana, containing directions for the use and certificates of their tures, of the following complaints:—Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Droppy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Namesa, Indigestion, Morbid Imedion of the Bowels and pain arising theorems. Headache straing from foul stomach, Namesa, Indigestion, Morbid Imedion of the Bowels and Widneys which superstrains

at I had ning, at lelegates ittaburg, approv-citizen-colored seir past and sure

Boetry.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. POULLY ASSESSMENTED APRIL 14, 1865.

You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bler, You, who with mocking penell wont to trace, > Broad for the self-complacent British eneer, His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face, His gash, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling hair, His gash uncouth, his bearing ill at ease, His look of all we prise as debonair, Of power or will to shine, of art to please;

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh Judging each step as though the way were plain;

Beside this corpee, that bears for winding sheet.
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear snew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet, Say, sourril-jester, is there room for you?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer, To lame my pencil, and confute my pen-To make me own this hind of princes peer,

My shallow judgment I had learnt to rue.

Noting how to occasion's height he ruee,

How his quaint wit made home-truth seem more true How, fron-like, his temper grew by blows.

How humble yet how hopeful he could be : How in good fortune and in ill the same : Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he, Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few Ever had laid on head and heart and hand— As one who knows, where there's a task to do, Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace cor Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow, That God makes instruments to work his will,

If but that will we can arrive to know,

Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill. Bo he went forth to battle, on the side That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's, As in his peasant boyhood he had plied

His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting mights The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The tron-bark, that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid, that o'erbears the beatman's toil,
The prairie, hiding the maxed wanderer's tracks,

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear-Such were the deeds that helped his youth to train: Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destined work to do, Bo he grow up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it: four long-suffering years.
Ill-fake, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses change to cheers,

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise, And took both with the same unwavering mood Till, as he came on light, from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood,

A felon hand, between the goal and him, Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest, And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim, Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest ! The words of mercy were upon his life,

Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good-will to men. The Old World and the New, from sea to sea,

Utter one voice of sympathy and shame! Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high; Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came. A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before By the assarsin's hand, whereof men doubt

If more of horror or disgrace they bore;

But thy foul crime, like Cain's stands darkly out.

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife, Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven;
And with the martyr's crown crownest a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven.

THE HOUR OF NORTHERN VICTORY.

BY PANNY KEMBLES

Roll pot a drum, sound not a clarion-note Of haughty triumph to the silent sky; Hushed be the shout of joy in every throat

Not with Te Deums loud and high Hosannas, Greet we the awful victory we have won, But with our arms reversed and lowered We stand—our work is done!

Thy work is done, God, terrible and just, Who laidst upon our bands and hearts this task, And, kneeling with our foreheads in the dust, We venture Peace to ask.

Bleeding and orithing underneath our sword, Prostrate our brothren lie, Thy fallen foe, Struck down by Thee, through us, avenging Lord-By Thy dread hand laid low. For our own guilt have we been doomed to smite

These, our own kindred, Thy great laws detying; hese, our own fical and blood, who now unite In one thing only with us—bravely dying. Dying how bravely, yet how bitterly!

Not for the better side, but for the worse, Blindly and madly striving against Thee
For the bad cause where Thou hast set Thy curse. At whose defeat we may not raise our voice,

Save in the deep thanksgiving of our prayers "Lord! we have fought the fight!" But to Is ours no more than theirs. Call back Thy dreadful ministers of wrath

Who have led on our hosts to this great day; Let our feet halt now in the avenger's path, And bid our weapons stay. Upon our land, Freedom's inheritance, Turn Thou once more the splender of Thy face, Where nations serving Thee to ligh Give us again ous place!

Not one beefildering past prosperity, A.

Not all thy former ill-requited grace,
But this one boon—Oh! grant us still to be
The home of Hope to the whole human race!

Ayril 25, 1865.

London Speciator.

WELCOME AND TEARS. ON THE RETURN OF THE ARMY OF PREEDOM.

. BY G. W. LIGHT. Living heroes! wreathed with laure

Pride of valiant sires!

Kindled by your honewar

All the country fires!

Listen to the grateful beating Of the nation's heart; Where no words may sound the Joyful tenrs can start? and the welcome While the sun shall gild the morning,

Through advancing days,
Your renown, with ages heightening, Every land shall praise ! But the tread of noble victors

Marching from the field, Shouting for the great salvation Martyr blood has sealed,

Keenly minds us of the heroes, Offerings to the time, — Who with us are now rejoicing 'On the hills sublime?

Smiling, they the gloom would coalter, And our sorrows drawn, While they becken us to see them ... Wear the patriot's crown!

And our hearts, with music thrilling, Bless the Father's care; Still the tears will flow, unbid-Round the "vacant chair!

Ab I the minstrel knows the anguish Mingled with the joy;
While he sings his heart is bleeding
For his martyr boy! Mariyrs, rest! from stormy winter
Passed to glorious spring!

Men shall now your deeds u Through the ages sing! Proudly rest ! The world's great battle

Leaving fame to shine in story,
Brilliant as the sun! Peace in morning bloom returning,

Every region glows; Freedom's trumpet blows!

Selections.

TO THE READERS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, herewith published, that the proposition of Mr. Garrison, the President, to dissolve the Society, was voted down by a large majority, and that the Society is to go on under a new administration. While it is undoubtedly true that a majority of the members present were opposed to a dissolution of the Society at the present time, the list of those who voted on that side, if published, (as

administration. While it is undoubtedly troe that is majority of the members present were opposed to a dissolution of the Society at the present time, the list of those who voted on that side, if published, (As it ought to have been, together with the yeas,) would be found to embrace the names of not a few whose right to vote at all was more than questionable, and of several whose owners, if they had not been wanting in self-respect, would have, felt themselves pre-cluded from taking any part whatever, in the settlement of the question—persons, who have not for many years cooperated with the Society, but who have persistently opposed and traduced it and fits managers. Some, who had never been known as Abolitionists of our school, but only as politicians, and who, when the Society was breasting the wave of popular odium and reproach, never gave it the slightest support or countenance, seeing now, as they thought, an opportunity to make it an-agent for the promotion of party ends, took advantage of the liberal terms of membership to enrol their names and cast their votes. Of this, however, I do not complain, for I think it a righteous retribution upon the Society for the loose and unbusiness-like way in which it has conducted its proceedings.

Among those who voted against Mr. Garrison's proposition were some of his oldest and truest friends, who differed from him with heartfelt regret, but whose convictions of duty were as strong as his own. They clung to the Society with warm affection, as the symbol of past sacrifices and struggles in the cause of the slave; and while they had no doubt that slavery was virtually dead; and that the Constitutional Amendment would be completely ratified in a few months, they felt that the Society ought to keep together until that ratification should be officially proclaimed. Between this class and those who voted for dissolution there was a harmony of feeling, a mutual respect, for each other's opinions and motives, which nothing in the future is likely to disturb. The question w

erally perceive this, and were not a little surprised when the fact was made known to them.

Next came a farce such as is rarely enacted on any stage. Having so constituted the Executive Committee that he and those who agreed with him could have no voice in the management of the Society, they kendered to Mr. Garrison, in the face of his positive determination to retire from the office, a reflection to the Presidency! They knew, of course, that he would decline; that, to say nothing of his fixed determination to withdraw, he could not, with decent self-respect, consent to be the mere figure-head of a Society in whose management he was no longer to have a voice. On the part of the great majority, who did not understand the true state of the case, the rote to reflect him was a heartfelt tribute of honor and reverence, and Mr. Garrison heading the true that he was made for effect; and in the expectation that it would be declined, as the subsequent proceedings

clearly showed. It was a piece of stage-play that deceived no one who understood the real facts of the case. The resolution complimentary to Mr. Garrison, that immediately followed, was seconded by a man who has for years been opposed to the administration of the Society and unrinenally to the Samiaral, and in whose eyes the Liberator, a little more than a year ago, was so pernicious that he could do nothing to promote it scirculation, and was even doubtful if it were not a sin to countenance it so far as to pay the postage on it when it was sent to him as a gratuity!

The animus of the Society under the new administration may be inferred from the disposition it made of a resolution introduced by Rev. Samuel May, Jr., as follows:

Resolved, That this Society regards it as a duty, as

the war; and in taking leave of its retiring editors, the Society tenders to them the assurance of its sincerest respect and hearty graitude.

In order to prevent a discussion of this resolution, Stephen S. Foster promptly moved that it be referred to the Executive Committee—a motion tantamont, of course, to laying it upon the table, since that Committee; as newly constituted, does not approve of the manner in which the Standard has been conducted during the last year. The motion would have been fair enough if the motive for making it had been honestly avowed, or generally understood. The time was singularly unfavorable for intelligent action upon any subject. The session had been prolonged from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.; the vote on the question of dissolution had just been taken after an exciting debate; many of the members of the Society had gone out for food and fresh air, and the house was in a state of general inattention and confusion. The vote upon the motion was over that a count was called for, when 24 were declared to have voted in the affirmative and 23 in the negative. Some of those voting in the affirmative and mittee, and that the resolution would come up for discussion afterwards; others expressed surprise when told that the new Executive Committee were unfriendly to the Standard, as hitherto conducted, and said they should have voted against the motion had they understood its effect. Warm friends of the Standard failed to vote at all, not comprehending, in the confusion, what was going on. I am perfectly sure that the resolution, if it had been introduced under favorable circumstances and discussed upon its merits, would have been adopted by a large majority.

So far as the action of the Society upon this reso-

and saint they whom of the however, I was not they whom he was a going on. I am perfect which have contend in proceeding, a state of the box and calculations like way in which has a contend in proceeding, a state of the box and calculations like way in the house of the box and calculations like way in the house who have been adopted by a large state, but offered from the with he sartical report, but who made the process of the same of the process of the process of the same of th

Recoived, That while we do not criticise the wishes of the Administration, still, as "Abolitionists, we fee bound to declare that we see no evidence of its pur

OLIVER JOHNSON.

-Anti-Slavery Standard of May 20th.

REPORT ON HOURS OF LABOR.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

House of Representatives, April 18, 1865. The Joint Special Committee on the Apprentice System to whom was referred the Order of March, 8th, instructing the Committee to inquire as to the propriety of reducing the hours of Jabor, sub-mit the following

REPORT:

The subject of reducing the hours of labor is by no means a new one; nor is it confined solely to our own land. In England it was agitated for many years, both by capitalists and laborers; and as early as the year 1802, it became the subject of legislation, by an Act of Parliament for the "preservation of the health and morals" of those employed in cotton and other factories. In 1833 still further legislation was added by an Act, limiting the bours of labor to not more than twelve hours per day. It need scarcely be said that the subject was fully discussed, and that it was denounced as an innovation, alike dangerous to the wealth and government of the country. Notwithstanding the gloomy predictions expressed, the law was found to work admirably, preducing so marked an improvement both in the condition and character of the operatives, and the amount of the work accomplished, that a still further advance was taken in legislation. tives, and, the amount of the work accomplished, that a still further advance was taken in legislation, and in 1847, an Act of Parliament was passed, still further limiting the time of work to ten bours a

The phases, of parting the fooders of the organic on the house of the control of

servitude.

The Committee are constrained to say that, from a patient and careful consideration of the subject, they are satisfied that if we would avert national calamity, and decay, loss of industrial science and strength of execution, preserve the health, life and virtue of the people, secure to ourselves and transmit to our posterity the priceless blessings of liberty and self-government, we must awake to the importance of this subject; and if not in the spirit of philanthropy, at least for self-protection, do justice to it. o it.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,"
Where wealth accumulate, and men decay.

Where wealth secumulate, and men decay."

The subject is one of vast importance to the people of our Common wealth. Important in every aspect in which it may be viewed, it is paramoust, in our opinion, to any other subject which can claim the attention of thinking men; for upon its solution and settlement depend the best interests of the church, the state, and the individual man. The times in which we live clothe this subject with a new and peculiar significance; while our institutions—their purity, preservation and perpetuation—demand of us an immediate and just investigation and recognition of its claims upon us as legislators and as men. The first duty of the State is to protect itself; to guard the interest of society, by suppressing that which is evil and detrimental; and protecting and fostering whatever will conduce to its prosperity. The State is composed of men, and the interest, progress and advancement of man is the foundation upon which the State cast. It the foundation is firm and solid, the structure is strong and enduring. Hence the first duty of the State is to recognize this great principle of manhood. Laid upon that foundation; the State is enduring and immortal.

In view of the late moment at which the Com-In view of the late moment at which the Co

mittee was appointed, and want of time, but of Committee and legislature, to give this subjects attention, which it deserves, we would report the attention.

ve.
A. M. IDE.
MARTIN GRIPFIN,
JOEL MERRIAM, Ja.,
Of the So. GEARD SHOPE OF the State of the

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACRUSETTS. In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Say

RESOLVE.

Constitution of the consti

RESOLVE.

Resolved, That a commission, to consist of fee, is appointed by the Governor—without compension to collect information and statistics, in resolved, the condition and prospects of the dustrial classes, with such other information at the dustrial classes, with such other information at the many deem proper; and report the result of set in vestigation to the next legislature for its action.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The following was in type before the anonesement of the appalling assassination of the Presidual

The physiological organization of the presidual most remarkable, he being unusually tarily, and possessing a prominent bony and osecons print. It ment, and not a very high despect of the rist. It ment, and not a very high despect of the rist. It ment, and not a very high despect of the rist. It ment, and not a very high despect of the rist. It ment, and not a very high despect of the rist. It will be the rist of the influence on his general tone of organization. One dustry and action. His temperament give his at highly and deliberation, and general uniformity of mental action; hence he is less subject of them that has that kind of mind which enables has to this before he acts, and to act with more with an one, with more vital and nervous power. It has that kind of mind which enables has to this before he acts, and to act with more informity that from the subject of the greatest men in the world, and yet his organization does not indicate so much brilliancy we read originality of mind, but he is very strongly developed in the social brain. He is extremely high from his ears to the top of his head, and be the term to originality of mind, but he is very strongly developed in the social brain. He is extremely high from his ears to the top of his bead, and both between the partiest bones, indicating and usual produce, forthought, justice, integrity, firmness, stalify all perseverance. He is largely developed in termition and benevolence, and the fortheed induces in unusual degree of perceptive power, talent use quire knowledge, and jushity to become sequined with men and things, to gather up facts, to runsher when the subject with the standard produced in the social and contains the subject with thi a decided - advantage; nence as snown as for his unusual perceptive intellect, pracical takes, and availability of mind, as well as ability to apply his knowledge in a practical common sense form. He has large order, which aids to give generally tem and method. He also has large methods which, combined with order, comparison, eventually and individuality, enables him to make many apportate an exceptive, and to turn jokes in a most leticase and witty remarks and to relate many apportate an exceptive manner. He has large busins a ture, which gives him power to perceive the character and motives of others, and enables him to adphiniself with propriety to those with whom he is owneeded. His contrivance is also rather large, which gives versatility to his manner, and enables his gives versatility to his manner, and enables him to study and the state of the transaction. He began me in a recovery of electronmer, without the common advantages of electronHe has worked up to be the most prominent man in
office in the United States, and under the most trifcircumstances he has been reelected to the same
circumstances he has been reelected to the same
position with a greater majority of votes than ke
received at his first election.

L. N. FOWLER. L. N. FOWLER

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has generating
223 Washington Street, to
No. 31 WINTER STEET.
Where she will attend to all disease of the list.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as the for many years made the hair her study, and is sure har none to excel her in producing a growth of his many reasons to excel her in producing any one side, belt made from the roots and herbs of does not support to the sure of the sure of

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTES,
No. 31 Winter Street, Bosics.

Farm for Sale Franklin, Mass, CONTAINING thirty-five acres of tillage and passed of the control of the control