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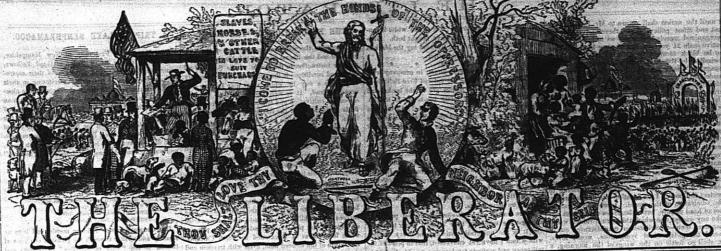
BERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn

gents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-io and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are receive subscriptions for The Languages. ving gentlemen constitute the Fina

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W. LLOYD'GARRISON, Editor.



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iberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

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

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

WHOLE NO. 1801.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 32.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

Selections.

ENOUNETRUCTION AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE. [From the Atlantic Monthly for August.]

of the rebel armies and the occu the received the lives of half a million of a, and a debt of nearly three thousand of dollars; but, according to theories of dish now springing anew to life, victory as us with impotence. The war, it seems, do for the purpose of forcing the sword out below hands, and forcing into them the ballan enormous wasto of treasure and blood, acquired the territory for which we fought; it is not ours, but belongs to the people we me engaged in fighting, in virtue of the tion we have been fighting for. The Federment is now, it appears, what Wigallarstyled it four years ago.—nothing but elorse concern at Washington"; the real sin the States it has subdued. We are expected to act like the savage, who, affing his Fetich for disappointing his prayers, on again and grorships it. Our Fetich lights, as perversely misunderstood. The would have been soon put down, had it rely an insurrectionary outbreak of masses without any political organization. Its post force came from its being a revolt of and conscription which place the persons apperty of all residing in political communication in defeat. We are required to te technicalities for facts; to consider the newhat it notoriously was not—a mere received and consequences of the consequences of the more what it notoriously was not—a mere received to the consequence of t ary to inquire whether the rebel communities bid by our military power are States, in the that word bears in the Federal Constitution.

Tags, we have not only no right to say that a shall enjoy in them the privilege of voting, right to prescribe any qualifications for noters.

night to prescribe any qualifications for noters. be American system, the process by which utions are made and governments instituted conventions of the people. The State constitution of the people several States; the Constitution of the several States; the Constitution of the States was made the supreme law of the yeaventions of the people of all the States are only method by which a State could be received the United States, would be the assent of me power which created the Federal Constitution. The conventions of the people of all atgs. The course adopted by the so-called ding. States was separate State action by an openal to the original authority from which governments and constitutions derived their governments and constitutions derived their

manner. It was completely not be severed to the properties of the control of the properties of the pro

been hunted down and arrested, claim the rights in the business be enjoyed before he turned roque.

But it is sometimes asserted that the small minority of citizens in the rebel States claiming to be, and to have been, loyal, constitute the States in the constitutional meaning of the term. Now without insisting on the fact that it is so plainly impossible to accurately distinguish these from the disloyal, that an oath, not required by State constitutions, has, in the recent attempt at reconstruction, been imposed by Federal authority on all voters alike, it is plain that no minority in a political society can claim exemption from political evils it had not power to prevent. Had we gone to war with Great Britain, the property of Cobden and Bright on the high seas would have been as liable to capture as that of Lindsay cr Laird. No loyal citizens at the South could have been more bitterly opposed to secession than some of our Northern Copperheads were to the war for the Union; and yet the persons of the Copperheads were as liable to conscription, and their property to taxation, as these of the society of the property in the property of the society of the property of the property of the society of the society of the property of the society of the property of the societies which were recognized by the Federal Constitution as States before the rebelling of the property held by the most disloyal. And now that the war is over, he and those who sympathized with him are not the State, which was extinguished by its own act when it rebe

GEN. GARFIELD ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We make the following additional extract from the able and eloquent oration of Gen. Garfield at Ravenna, on the 4th alt., wherein he urged with rresistible logic the right of the negro to vote;

Ravenna, on the 4th air., wherein he upen waiteresistible logic the right of the negro to vote:

Let us not commit ourselves to the absurd and senseless dogma, that the color of the skin shall be the basis of suffrage, the talisman of liberty. (Applause.) I admit that it is perilous to confer the franchise upon the ignorant and degraded; but, if an educational test cannot be established, let suffrage be extended to all of proper age, regardless of color. It may well be questioned whether the negro does not understand the nature of our institutions better than the equally ignorant foreigner. He was intelligent enough to understand from the beginning of this war that the destiny of his race was involved in it. He was intelligent enough to be true to that Union which his educated and traitorous master was endeavoring to destroy. He came to us in the hour of sorest need, and by his aid, under God, the Republic was saved. (Applause.) Shall we now be guilty of the unutterable meanness, not of thrusting him beyond the pale of its blessing, but of committing his destiny to the tender mercies of those pardoned rebels who have been so reluctantly compelled to take their feed.

Government can thus give the white inhabitants, or any portion of them, the right of suffrage, common any portion of them, the right of suffrage, common training to be, and minoring to be, and minoring to be, and minoring to be, will not do, at this stage, to say that the Federal test in the Government has no right to prescribe them; and president Johnson has just the same right to say a disloyal, President Johnson has just the same right to say that megroes shall be permitted to hold property—to of the whites, it does and must prescribe them; and President Johnson has just the same right to say that megroes shall vote as to say that pardoned them, and the same right to say that megroes shall vote as to say that pardoned them, and the same right to say that megroes shall vote as to say that pardoned as the same right to say that megroes shall vote as to say that pardoned as a stage of the qualifications of its electors applies only to logically the same right to say that pardoned the ruin and misery that await this race, to whom the qualifications of its electors applies only to logically the same right to say that pardoned the ruin and misery that await this race, to whom the validation of "States;" which notroiously have no legitimate of the same properties of the same properties of the same properties of the same properties of the same properties. The same properties of the same properties of the same properties of the same properties.

the number of voters in our own Congre trict.) who, under the restricted suffrage unjust and unequal distribution of power breed perpetual mischief. The evils of the borough system of England would be upon

DESTINY OF THE BLACKS.

The New York Herald says that Chief Justice

estined to be suc:
laveholding States:
"The whites are enervated, demoralized, and certain
to be eradicated. The blacks are vigorous, progressive
and bound to become the dominant people in less tha
a quarter of a century. A negro aristocracy wi
spring into full grown existence in all these States
are members to the Federal Congress, almo
hold the legislation of th

comprehension.

We shall not stop to discuss the desirableness or otherwise of this consummation, but look for a moment at its feasibility. We will take it for granted that when the ballot is given to the pegro in the South, it will not be withheld from the white man.

Who are the traitors in sentiment to our rument; those who are struggling to bring he administration to a recognition of, and o nee to the Constitution, or those who are or

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsourg Chronicle writes as follows in a recent letter:

I have talked with an intelligent colored woman who says "she was in the crowd at Secretary Stanton's door on the evening of the assassination—that she was in charge of several children; and to prevent their being hurt, placed them in the angle formed by the steps and wall of the bouse, so that she and they were almost behind Mr. Stanton while he stood on the steps speaking to the people; that a man in a heavy, dark cost, with his hat drawn over his face, edged his way in among the children, and kept moving his head from side to side as if trying to get a good look at Mr. Stanton, while he kept his right hand down at his side, and she thought he had a pistol in it. She became slarmed, and spoke aloud to a colored man near, asking him to come and stand between her and this man, for he had a pistol. The colored man came and took the position she desired, and the other moved off. The story was hard to believe, but her daughter stated that she came home that evening quite excited, saying "there was a 'spicious character in the crowd, and she thought he wanted to shoot Mr. Stanton, "I

which passed current under its name. such teachers made infidels by thousa But I have wandered away from the

age, and, and with he after a for a fine a fine

INTERVIEW WITH A PLANTER

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 17, 1865.

While the steamer was approaching fillton Head, I was sitting on deck engaged in conversation with a rebel officer who had been spending several months on Johnson's Island as a prisoner of war, and was now on his way to his Southern home. He was a fine, stalwart fellow, in the very bloom o manhood, of pleasant address, and an intelligent expression of countenance. The conversation was soon turned upon his personal situation and propects. I would not attach much value to what was aid, had I not heard the same semiments expressed soon turned upon pers. I would not attach much value to what was said, had I not heard the same sentiments expressed by a number of other Southern men, and had I not reasons to believe that they are indicative of the way of thinking of a large and influential class

of people.

He was glad to get home again, very glad. He had entered the army in 1861, and had not been home since. For many months he had not heard

word from his family.

planter before the war. My plantation is in Georgia, south of Savannah, not far from Darien. have 4000 acres of land and about ninety negroes I was well off I assure you. But what am I now My slaves are all gone; I am sure they aw Whether my house is still standing I do not know but I am sure every thing about my plantation gone to wreck and ruin." gone to wreck and ruin.
"Well, what are you going to do when you go

home?"
"Do? I don't know, sir, no more than the man
in the moon. May be some of my negroes, when
they hear that I have come home, will come back
to me. They were always faithful to me. I treat
ed them well; lost but one in four years by death
description fever."

of congestive fever."

"Well, then, if some of them come back to you you will make contracts with them, give them fair ages, and go to work again, will you not?"

He looked surprised. "How so? make contracts with them?

"Well," said 1, "you know slavery is abolished and if you want the negroes to work for you'at all you will have to make agreements with them, as with free laborers."

with free laborers."

"Yes," said be, "I have beard of this. I know that's the intention. But, now, really, do you think this is a settled thing? Now, niggers won's work when they are not obliged to. A free nigger is never good for any thing. I know the thing won't work. No Southern man expects it will. No use twing."

work. No Southern man expects it will. No use trying."

He grew quite animated. I endeavored to convince him, in as forcible language as I could convince him, in as forcible language as I could convince him, in as forcible language as I could convince him, in as forcible language as I could convince him, in as forcible language as I could convince him, in a settled thing, and that the Southern people would be obliged to try."

He still remained incredulous. "Yes, yes," said he, "I know that's the intention. But I tell you I know the nigger. I know him, sir. He isn't fit for freedom, sir. President Johnson is a Southern man, and he knows the nigger, too, sir. He knows him is well as I do, sir. He knows that the niggers must be made to work somehow. You can't make a contract with any of them. They do not know what a contract is. They won't keep a contract."

I remarked that the system which he deemed impossible was carried out at a great many places, and that where the military power of the government say to it that the contracts were fairly made, the system worked well.

"Yes," said he, "as long as the Federal troops will soon be withdrawn, won't they? And the people of the Southern States will manage their own affairs again, won't they?"

"May be, by and by," said I, meeting his anxious eye with a smile.

"Well, isn't that the policy of the administration? You see, then, the him won't work."

"May be, by and by," said I, meeting his anxious eye with a smile.
"Well, inn't that the policy of the administration? You see, then, the thing won't work."
I tried once more to convince him that he would have to make up his mind to treat the negro as a free laborer, and suggested that if he thought he could not, he ought to sell part of his land, and keep only as much as he could cultivate himself. The idea struck him as absolutely inadmissible.
"Sell my land?" said he. "What shall I do if I sell my plantation? I have not learned any thing with which I could make a living,"
"You might cultivate a small farm yourself, and

"You might cultivate a small farm yourself, and make a living in that way."
"Why, I can't work. I know how to manage a plantation with slaves on it. But I can't work; I

plantation with slaves on it. But I can't work; I never did a day's work in my life, sir."

"Then sell the whole of your land, and invest the money in some other profitable business. What is laud worth down your way?"

"Why, I don't know. Land won't sell where I am at home. I haven't got the remotest idea what land may be worth there. There never was an acre of land sold in that neighborhood, that I can "remember." He meditated awhile is slence. ""No," said he, at last, "I can't sell my plantation." We must make the nigger work some-how."

plantation. We must make the nigger work somehow."

I have now heard a good many Southern people
speak about this subject; some of them very emphatic in their protestations that they accept things
as they are, without any mental reservation,—
restoration of the Union, abandonment of the
right of secession, abolition of slavery and all,—
but whenever you question them about particuhars as to their future course, you will allways
find this to be the burden of the song. "The
"nigger is free, to be sure, but he will not work
"unless compelled to work; we must make him
"cort somehou" we understand the matter, and
"we will see about that as soon as the control of
"the political power in the States is restored to
"us." I believe every intelligent Southern man
must have come to the conclusion that slavery is
gone and cannot be restored, but he deplores
this fact most sincerely. If the negroes were not
so "demoralized" as to render every attempt to
restore the old form of slavery dangerous. I have
no doubt the attempt would be made. But the
"demoralization" of the colored race does not
remnit it. On the other hand, the introduction
of a bona fide system of free labor is a thing
wholly foreign to the Southerner's ideas. He
does not know what free labor is. The problem
he feels himself at present called upon to solve
is, how to impose as many duties upon, and grant
as few rights to, the negro as possible.

FIRST OF AUGUST OELEBRATION.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION

The colored citizens of New York city celebrated the first of August with great spirit, in a grove in Brooklyn. Prof. Day delivered a very interesting and eloquent address, the closing portion of which we give below:

Our future is in our own keeping. I do not loc Our tuture as in our own keeping. I do not loo for full justice to-day, nor to-incorrow, but the 'nex day, as sarely as that four years of war have passed and 200,000 black Minervas, fully 'armed,' have sprung from the 'brain, of the white Jupiter of thi land. My motto is, ask for justice—ask respectful ly—of those who have withheld it; but ask earness ly—of those who have withheld it; but ask earness by, and sleep on your arms. Trust in the people but trust far more in yourselves. This spirit unitedly exhibited, will win the day. Even Gov Perry (the loyal disloyal Provisional Governor or South Carolina) is but the chaff before the wind in a conflict of principles. Let him rave. Let him deprecate. Let him warm. The majority of the people of South Carolina are colored people—all ways loyal of course—and Provisional Governor Perry does not represent them. I look to the Americans who profess to believe in majority and the property of the people of South Carolina are colored people—all the people of South Carolina are colored people. Perry does not represent them. I look to the Americans who profess to believe in majorit ruling, to see that such an incubus shall be removed ruling, to see that such an incubus shall be removed Such an "experiment" as Governor Perry should not be continued long enough to make Democratic institutions a mockery. "That "experiment" will pass away, and the freedom not merely, but the enfranchisement of the colored people be secured it must come. No man or men can resist the decrease of God. "We read it on blood-red waves. We read it on battle-fields four years back. We read it on battle-fields four years back." we read it on biod-red waves. We read it on biod-red waves. We read it on bails a million lives given, cheerfully given, that liberty in this land might be more than wame. We read it in the history of the good man gone, Abraham Lincoln, who, in 1859, did not think it necessary to give the ballot to any colored man, but who, in 1860, was willing to give it to the colored soldier, and the intelligent colored citizen. I wear my Lincoln badge yet, I feel like wearing it until the nation shall return to Mr. Lincoln's lattest and safest policy. I see, therefore, the Sistes reorganized merely sufficiently so to include every native male 21 years of age of some kind, whether he be black as night or white as the icide that of the white is creating and one by black and white bands, yielding up to black men thus, effort after effort, a portion of Government made one by black and white bands, yielding up to black men thus, effort after effort, a portion of Government control. I see the schools thrown open for the black child as for the white. I see black and white priests ministering together at the altars of religion. I see black men elected to petty and then to higher offices in the State. I see priferment open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man, even to the President open to the black man to man is more. I see, therefore, internal peace unbroken for ages. I see a pure years the peace of the vecker members of it. I see power corrywhere stooring to protect the poor. I see a station clinging to justice, the admirator of the wealth I was a station clinging to justice, the admirator of the wealth I was a station clinging to justice, the admirator of the wealth I was a station clinging to justice, the admirator of the wealth I was a station clinging to justice, the admirator of the wealth I was a station clinging to justice, the admirator of the wealth I was a station clinging to justice, the admirator of the wealth I was a stat nal peace unbroken for ages. I see a pure government striving for the interest of the weaker members of it. I see power everywhere stooping to protect the poon. I see a nation clinging to justice, the admiration of the world. I see a civilization, not of head merely, but of heart—a civilization unlike any except one which this tyrant-ridden world has, ever seen—a civilization manufactured out of world thoughts, world sympathies, world loves. It shall go forth on the wings of the morning, a bright angel visiting the homesteads of all, and leaving over every relationship of life a blessed influence borrowed, as it were, from that law expounded by the good Bishop Hooker—the very least as feeling its care—the very greatest as not exempt from its power. Tyrannies shall stand abashed in its presence, and acknowledge its supreimacy. Liberty, a wanderer over our world for six thousand years, shall here fold up her wings and rest forever. Hence, if, in a word, the nation decrees that loyal majorities in States shall not rule, but obey an oligarchy, then take notice the national battle is only half fought, and must be waged until the true Democratic principle shall triumph. To that declaration we give our voices and voices, "our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

FREE SPEECH VS. A FREE PRESS.

sume business. In resuming publication, he be the disability which prevents his giving expre-to the fulness of his thoughts on public question. the disability which prevents his giving expression to the fulness of his thoughts on public questions.

Mr. Emerson Etheridge was arrested recently in Tennessee, by the military, for addresses to the people, in which he connselled his hearers to set the new Constitution of the State, and certain laws passed under it, at defiance. He has made his arrest the pretext for a scurrilous but powerful lotter, through the newspapers, to the President. His venom takes its edge from the concessions Mr. Johnson, as U. S. Sonstor, was willing to make to avoid a civil war, as contrasted with the attitude he assumed after the war was forced on the country.

These cases, and others like them, are made the basis of loud complaints by the late rebels and their Northern friends. They clamporusly repel these invasions of the freedom of discussion.

We submit that these criminations come with a bad grace from men who have stoudy denied, through a long course of years, the right of all persons to discuss the nature and bearings of the institution of slavery; and who have not only denied the right, but have valied the exercise thereof with the most terrible vengeance of mob law. For at least ten

slavery; and who have not only deniced the right, but have vasited the exercise thereof with the most terrible vengeance of mob law. For at least ten years prior to the war, neither Horace Greeley; nor Henry Ward Beecher, nor Wm. Lloyd Garrison, nor any one of hundreds of such like, would have been permitted to live six hours in any city of the States lately of the Confederacy. The Northern men and journals who are now incensed at the restrictions laid on discussion at the South, would have esteemed the hanging of either of the persons named, in Charleston or Richmond, as a commendable exhibition of chivalry. If the Federal armies were disbanded or removed from the South, not a month would elapse before the unconditional Union men resident there would be completely silenced, and most likely thousands of them assassinated. Certain it is, all discussion as to slavery would be forcibly stopped, the instruction of blacks would be abrogated, and their rights, acquired by military service, would be derided and trampled upon. Before Southern men set up as victims of the proscription of free speech and a free press, it would be well for them to set an example of at least tolerating free discussion in others.—Honesdale Republic.

The Wiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

BENEVOLENCE OF ENGLISH "FRIENDS.

We have had the pleasure of making the acqu tance of Joseph Simpson, Esq., an agreeable and in-telligent member of the Society of Friends in England, who has been deputed by the Central Committee of that Society for the relief of the emancipated slaves in the United States to visit this country, in order to investigate their actual condition, and the working of the various associations that have been organized here in their behalf. Although the Friends are a small body in England, we are equally surprised and gratified to find that they have already contrib-ted the munificent sum of more than sixty thousan dollars in aid of our freedmen, and are still making collections for the same beneficent object. It is impossible for charity to be more opportunely or mor wisely bestowed, and the benediction of Heaven wi be sure to attend it. Besides, such benevolent co-op-eration cannot fail to strengthen the bonds of interal amity, and promote the cause of peace uni versally.

Mr. Simpson arrived in this country in April last, and has made diligent use of his time in visiting va-rious localities of freedmen in Virginia and at the West, and has been much gratified by what I een and heard. Below we give some extracts from his interesting letters, which we find appended to a private Report of the Central Committee

as in law, to be respon these people, are not likely to deal very simily with those for the lightening of whose fetters they have fought so long and suffered so much. No mercy, no kindness, (much less any help.) will be afforded them in this, the most critical period of their history. It is, ids in the North, in England, and else where, that the freedman must look for inst the amount of help which is required to get him safely over this great turning-point in his history. And more than this he does not ask. It is the unanimous testimony of all with whom I have spoken, and of al who have mixed with the Southern negroes durin the last few years, that he neither asks nor desire arity. Just give him a hand out of the nisery in which his race has been steeped for genera lons—give him facilities for acquiring that knowledge which has not only not been given to him, but posi tively forbidden him—give him freedom and jus enough education to fit him to use it aright—and asks for no more. If you will refer to the reports of the teachers and inspectors at the various camps and the teachers and inspectors at the various camp schools, you will see how universal is this evid an independent feeling on the part of the blacks them-selves. "We can work—are willing to do so—but we don't like to live upon charity." Such is the feeling. and, from all I have yet seen of the action of the various committees in the North, (and I have sat with several during their executive deliberations,) they deall in their power to keep this up. The women are taught to sew; material is provided for them, and they are paid for their work just as our women were in the sewing schools in Lancashire. Many, if no most, of the able-bodied men were induced or com-pelled to culist; others remain at home, and, where pelled to enlist; others remain at home, and, where practicable, work for wages in the fields. The children are taken into the schools, and show a really wonder. Conspiracy Trial in a most attracted quickness in the acquisition of knowledge. The a way to put it within the reach of idea, by the way, of the intellect of the black man be will doubtless be a large one.

him equal chances, and the teachers say the black is certainly not behind his competitor.

Testerday I spent several bours, in company with Dr. Thomas, in visiting the colored Free Schools of this city. About 1000 names are on the books, and the average attendance lately has been 650 to 700. Good school-rooms have been provided; 12 teachers are regularly at work; and though operations were not commenced in these schools till the beginning of the present year, the general appearance, conduct, and attainments of the children strock me as being especially encouraging. They were clean, as orderly as the negree fundoving nature will allow him to be, and in attainments would not diagrace any English and in attainments would not diagrace any English school which I was ever at. Figures, mental calculation and grammar are their weak points; and some of us, I think, wou't be inclined to judge others very harshly on these points.

There was an evidence

amongst the scholars; they seemed eager to I and It is the universal testimony of every te with whom I have yet conversed, that in point telligence and aptitude for learning the black child is not one whit behind the white; but, if anything the quicker of the two. The teacher, who is upon as the best in this city, has been seven years teaching in Boston, (Mass.) and is now in these Free Schools. Her testimony was very clear: "I have taught this class the same lessons I taught is Boston to white children, and I can safely say that has been much more quickly here than there, and with much less labor to myself. In these schools, however, but few children of me recently emancipated are to be found. They are chiefly the sons and daughters of men who have long

In Richmond five Freedmen's Schools are already eing taught-chiefly by New England lady-teacher sent here by the Baptist Missionary Society. that little more than a month has clapse Union troops obtained possession of the ci Union troops obtained possession of the city, you will see that little time has been lost in getting the schools to work; and this would strike you more forcibly on

visiting the schools. A long transit bendund set the schools. Most of the scholars are but just free. Nearly all have long lived in the city; and though large nun bers of colored people who have just been liberate are flocking into this place from the vicinity, it is ex pected that most of them will return to their old o adjoining farms as hired servants, as soon as the novel ty of their new state of being (which, as yet, the sciousness that they will now be dependant solely upon themselves for their livelihood.

As might be expected, the children come to the learning. Their ignorance has, in fact, been compul sory. Remembering this, one is surprised to not how rapidly they advance, especially in all branche which can be taught orally. The teachers are sur prised at this—especially those who have only beer englomed to white children before. To the

must take their places, especially during the ho weather further south. At present there see but one teacher to 40 or 60 scholars, and some of then are much overworked."

A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW.

In another column may be found a statement of conversation with a Southern gentleman, written by a regular correspondent of the Daily Advertiser in the South, who is vouched for by its editor as eminently qualified to obtain adequate and trustworthy information in that region. It corroborates the testimon that is coming in from all quarters, showing how to naciously the slaveholders adhere to the ideas forme inder their slaveholding relation. They no longe leaders. They yield to the United States Govern ment, because there is no confederate Government They take any required oath, because that is the only way of living in quiet under the Government which hey have vainly tried to overthrow. Their old method of life is no longer available, and they mus much as possible out of the class they formerly pre tended to own. They still spell negro with two They still repeat, alike to others and to themsel the lies with which they have always been accust ed to justify slavery. If, as now seems probable they shall find it no longer possible to he "niggers"; they will demand work of them on the smallest possible wages; they facturing and commercial enterprise; and they will restrict, as far as may be, their progress in education "The planters, having row ceased, in reality as well and in the attainment of civil and p sible for the maintenance of erally. Are men like these to be entrusted with the legislative power in the reconstruction of -C. K. W.

> "HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE," for Au gust, is received. It is a good number to take with you to the sea-side, or for an afternoon under an apple tree about the homestead. It has an illustrated bit o colloquial poetry, "Blacksmith and Farmer" paper descriptive of western mining; "In the Witness Box," and the Pursuit of the guerilla Morgan, all fi lustrated, and the latter written by Abbott; Recollec-tions (and a portrait) of Sheridan; papers on "Ne-(and a portrait) or one of the Hugh Miller and Geology," "Unde at Charleston," and the "Influence of Climate on Na tional Character"; the continuation of "Armadale" and "Our Mutual Friend," with tales, sketches, poe try, and the editorial after part, always enterta d a perfect "magazine" of Itself.

Messrs. E. Tilton & Co. have in press Vo Second of their edition of the Conspiracy Trial, edited, with an Introduction, by Ben. Perley Poure. The e in giving this book to the ppreciate th curred or is likely to occur on this continent, and have brought it out in the most desirable form for librarie It is beautifully printed in clear, open type, on the white paper, and neatly bound; has a vignette of Jus-tice, blindfolded, with scales and sword. . We are glac tice, bl to learn that libraries are rec mand, there can scarcely be found a perfect copy, ever in the largest libraries. The publishers present the Conspiracy Trial in a most attractive manner, and in a way to put it within the reach of every one. Its sale

THE RENOVATION OF THE SOUTH.

Cognate to the obligation on the part of the government and the liberal mind of the North to secure popular instruction to the people of the South of all colors and conditions is the still more imperative duty to provide a way by which they may become passessed of land. It is well known that all the land opened to cultivation and adjacent to the lines of traffic is in the hands of the slavocracy, with fare exceptions. The poor white have for long years occupied the poorest lands, and in some parts the sandhills, eking out a miserable existence on a little corn, pork and whiskey. Now, the war has reined the old landed aristocracy, except in those instances where the foresight of the planter will lead him to use his influence over his former slaves to induce them to work for low wages, which will probably be the case quite generally on the back plantations; and its result will be that the negro will have no home of his own, un-Cognate to the obligation on the proment and the liberal mind of the 2 be that the negro will have no home of his own, un-less he retreats to the poorest land—perhaps the pine barrens or sand hills. In all cases where the avaries or anger of the planter shall induce him to procu-white laborers, as is threatened in North Carolin the future of the colored man, even with freedom as the right of suffrage in his possession, will be unen

Now, the first thing to be done by the power in au thority is to apply the Confiscation Act to the rebel land-owners with judicious severity all over the Slave States, and then under the Homestead Law set off to every family of blacks forty acres of land, on or near his old plantation. Not to beggar the class of former forty acres to remain to the old slaveholding family, so that they will be on a level with the blacks in the ownership of land. And where the confiscated and abandoned lands do not suffice, the unoccupied and unsold lands belonging to the government can be brought into requisition, and divided among the freed men and poor whites. This will secure two verortant and essential results : first, the co extirpation of the Southern aristocracy—the most un-congenial nuisance in the republic; and, secondly, the anchoring of the poorer people in permanen homes. Ownership of real estate by its citizens is the real safeguard for a government. condition is almost universal, as in the Northern States, a revolution to destroy the government which es the title is next t not have been dragooned into rebellion; and in those States where the custom prevailed to any great ex-tent, a vote for secession could not be obtained from the people. Witness Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

Having accomplished this extremely important ob-ject for the down-trodden blacks, let us look forward a few years, and remark the state of things that will gradually ensue. The blacks of Missouri, being few in number compared with the whites, will form, as class, and will gradually, for the sake of each other's sympathy, or for social reasons, sell out their farms and settle in the towns or cities. This will not add to their virtues, but will be apt to affect them as it does the whites. They will become more refined in manners, but poorer in substantial wealth, weaker in health, and less virtuous of life. Any laboring class of people, unless educated mechanics, grow more dependent and less self-reliant the longer they clins to great cities, not to say that they sooner fall in What lessons of bitterness do our financial convulsions reveal in cities among the labor ing poor! while the hardy laborers in the country away back in the forest, can rarely suffer for the ne cessaries of life, unless through intemperance. So we fear little good will come of the colored people flocking to large towns, and becoming menials. We wish to see them out of menial employments as soon as possible, that they may silence by their enterprise the slanderous lies of their enemies

What we fear for the colored people of Missour will be the case too much in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and North Carolina. In Kentucky or Tennessee, the whites are about four or five to but a few colored people, say a dozen or so. They will naturally gravitate to those regions where societ congenial to their feelings can be found; and conse quently, very many of the negroes will find them selves obliged to work as servants again, and under the same disabilities as we mentioned above. Eastern Virginia bas negroes enough in her fear no such effect, for there will be room enough and work enough and abundant society for them and their posterity for the present and immediate future, with out crowding into towns and cities. The graciou fact, that of an equal population of whites and blacks at Richmond, more than ten whites to one black drew government rations in the month of May, speaks volumes for the sagacity and industry of the blacks. The cheapness of vegetables in the market ther speaks the same language. The suburbs of Rich mond, we doubt not, are pretty generally occupied by the hardy blacks, with their "truck patches," and their skill at raising pigs, poultry and vegetables doubtless solves the whole question of difference in

So we conclude that where the colored race ca enjoy, not only personal freedom and civil rights, but social advantages that shall give them quiet and respectability with their compeers, we shall see the true development of the race. And in this light ands of South Carolina and Georgia, and the operations of the freedmen on the Mississippi river, be tween Vicksburg and New Orleans, as full of promise. We do not doubt their success; and in the beli country that skirts the Gulf of Mexico, for som two or three hundred miles inland, where the great bulk of the colored population now reside, we exvished for. We want to see the commerce of that region in the hands of the children of the men and very, and died in the house of bondage. We trus that the close of this century will see no represents tive of that dominant class of oligarchs who have abused humanity, insulted God, and cursed our cour try with the enormities of slavery and the horror of ivil war, owning one acre of soil, managing a single branch of business, or claiming a share in the commerce that then will bless that land and whiten th adjacent sea.

race that has redeemed it from the hands of nature and who own it by the divine right of labor; and th first step will be to secure a share in the soil. The whole State of Florida contains only about one white inhabitant to a square mile, and large areas of its land lie as neglected as when the Spaniard first laid his eyes upon it, three centuries ago. The rebellious whites, having no rights that black men are bound to respect, should be rooted out, as lords of the soil : for they have shown themselves unequal to the task of properly developing a lovely and fertile State, close by the tropics. Give it to the loyal black man. Put him in full possession of it, as a part of his inherity and bid him God-speed. We do not fear for his forty there. Fifty thousand square miles of fertile land, that aches for the hand of civilization, lie ready to be vexed into yielding up its treasures. Let the loyal blacks who wish to own it ask the government to set them down there with the requisite tools. How gloappliances of seaports, cities, towns, railways, schools and manufactories, owned and engineered by the brains of the descendants of those who died far out of alght of the promised land! Will not the philan-thropist turn his attention to this question!

Our last page will be found wholly occupi with the proceedings of the First of August cele dings of the First of August celebra

A TRIP TO LAKE MEMPHRAMAGOG.

The Newspaper Fraternity of New Hampshire, who belong to the Royal Order of Good Fellows, commiserating the trying situation of their metropolitan "brethren of the quill," sweltering in the reneating stanctums, with the thermometer in the nineties, last week sent them an invitation to join in an on to Lake Memphramagog, Vermont; and or excursion to Lace accuparangog, vermon; and on Thursday, a number of the representatives of the press of this city started for Newport, at this end of the lake, rin the Lowell Railroad and its connections. The day was one of the hottest of that feverish week, and warmly reminded one of Holmes's "Hot Senson,"

But our steed was of different mettle, and bore us eadily and swiftly through the pleasant environs of osten to the "City of Spindles," to Nashua and Manchester, and thence, along the beautiful valley of that "lowland river" whose praises Whittier ha meadows, to Concord. Here we met a large compa ny, the representatives of the press of the Old Gran fte State, with a few from Eastern Massachusetts, many of them accompanied by ladies,—for whose accommodation two spacious and well-appointed cars were in waiting. Among the party were Gov. Smyth and lady, (whose simple presence is a benediction.) Adjutant General Head, of New Hampshire, and Mayor Humphrey, of Concord, as invited guests oint we struck the Connecticut and Passumpsi-Rivers Railroad, and, following the course of these streams, through thriving villages and well-tilled

"Waved in the hot midsummer's n Its soft and yellow hair,"

ched, at seven o'clock in the evening, the village of Newport,—some 250 miles from our starting-point,—where the doors of the spacious Memphramaand the company were soon busily engaged in remov ing the incrustations consequent on the long and sul try ride. The lavation completed, full justice nt supper, and then most of the done to an encellent supper, and then most of the parts similed out in groups to the shore, to take their first view as the evening shadows rested on lake and wood and mountain, and just as the moon,

On the hushed inland sea looked down.

The view, at this moment, was one of surpassing loveliness. Owl's Head Mountain, the chief point of attraction about the lake, towered in myste grandour in the distance, while close at waters broke into ripples of silvery laughter beneath the rays of the moon, which revealed, on either hand, the dark foliage of the trees, in shadowy

Friday morning, the company (now numbering about seventy) gathered on the little steamer " Moun-tain Maid," Capt, Fogg, for an excursion on the lake. Light clouds somewhat obscured the sun, and a gentle breeze tempered what had otherwise been an exingly sultry day, and made enjoyment possible. Lake femphramagog, (the name is said to be a corruption of the Indian words signifying a large, beautiful ex panse of water) is about for average breadth of three miles, two thirds of its sur-face being within the dominions of the British Queen. We sailed, therefore, under the Cross of St. George as well as the Stars and Stripes. The main sources of the lake are the Clyde, Barton and Black rivers, and its waters find their way to the St. Lawren through the St. Francis river. As we have said, the mountain which bears the name of "Owl's Head," (why, "'twould puzzle a conjuror" to tell,) is the centre of interest, and the steamer stopped at its base, where there is a quiet and attractive hotel, nestling snugly in a lovely nook-

"With mountains round about en

but the pressure for time was too great to permit even the most zealous of the party to climb the mountain, which is 2700 feet high, and from the top of which, it is said, a delightful and very extensive view is ob-tained, including the White Mountain summits, Lake Champlain, the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Fra nd, on a clear day, even the glistening spires of Mon treal. The "Mountain Maid" made several landing on both sides the lake, affording excellent oppor-tunities for the enjoyment of its varied beauties: its old headlands,—the picturesque islands that gem its placid waters,—the pleasant villas and well cultiwith the verdure-clad hills on the western side, who the sombre hue of the evergreens was relieved by the lively green of the deciduous trees, while here and there a solitary maple flung out its banner of scarlet and gold, prophesying of the autumnal glory of the woods. Some of the party were disappointed in the character of the scenery, having looked forward to a forests primeval,"-to the sight of deer in their native wilds, and, perchance, to exciting advertures with bears, or other predatory roam nd a second Winnipesaukee. But it is praise enough for this northern lake to say that it m test for the palm of beauty with Winnipesauke

About noon, the steamer reached Magoz, the outle of the lake, where there is a water privilege of great value, equal in power to that at Manchester and Law-rence. Here, if before there had been any doubt as to the civilization of this region, the question was see at rest by the spectacle of a hoop skirt factory, (ti how fit !-of som region in the hands of the children of the men and women who have for six generations grouned in slavery, and died in the house of bondage. We trust antial lunch was provided for the or the boat; and, after an hour pleasantly spent in ram-bling over the village, the steamer's bell summoned hem once more to the boat, for the return. In the course of the afternoon, the inevitable speechook place, (Gov. Smyth very acceptably occupying and brief responses were made by several to toasts appropriate to the occasion. olutions of thanks were also passed to the office of the various railroads, and other gentlemen, whose kindness and voluntary good offices the party idebted for the pleasures of the day. An in teresting incident of the proceedings was the intro-duction of one of the oldest settlers to the company, who described two encounters with the veritable ea-serpent on the lake, with a dramatic power that Gough could hardly surpass, and a strength of faith and freedom of manner truly refreshing in this age of unbelief and rigid conventionalism.

The boat reached Newport again about seven o'clock, and the company disembarked, and hastened to relieve the well-filled tables of the Memphramagog House of their burden. The evening was spent in conversation, and (by the younger portion of the party) in dancing.

We ought to say a word of Newport and its neighporhood, and will say it here. T tlement of but four years' growth, yet it contains one or two hundred houses, and is evidently a busy and or two hundred houses, and is evidently a busy and thriving place. Limestone abounds, and quite a traf-fic is carried on in lime, which is burnt in kilns on the margin of the lake. Copper and lead are also found in the vicinity, and some portions of the country are said to be surferous, but the gold has not yet ade its appearance in sufficient quantity to stic adventure. These mineral resources wait but the capitalist, and the skilled laborer who comes at his bidding, for their development. The agricultural capabilities of the country are great, and when road is carried through to its ju Grand Trunk, a distance of some : his consummation, we are connuent, is in future, if there is any virtue in intelligen unflagging perseverance,) there cannot full great increase in the productions of this When completed, this road will make a co rail communication between New York and Qu almost on a straight line, and doubtle traffic between these two important hat direction.

On Saturday morning, the party bade is On Saturday morning, the party bady briefly the lake, and turned their faces homeval when at various points along the route; each said, cannot doubt, rejoicing in the strengthens of friendships, the formation of new ties of bridges. friendships, the lottestant memories to mile tal

oming time.

In closing this hurried account of a delpted an crossing the several railroads for to the officers of the several railroads for ine between Boston and the lake, to Hon. Henry Keyes and A. H. Perry La, 4.
President and Superintendent of the Con-Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, (who a party,) for their constant courtesy party,) for their constant courtesy and kindness; to to Capt. Fogg, and Messrs. Buck & Pinda; of to Capt. Foggs, and aleasts. Buck & Finds, of the Memphramagog House; and last, but not by means least, to our good friend, J. E. Peder, Ls., of Concord, by whom the arrangement for its true of Concord, by whom the arrangement for its true sion were made, and under whose inclines the they were carried out to so seconds a gratifying an issue.

LETTER FROM L. N. POWLER, THE EM. NENT PHRENOLOGIST. The publication of the following letter h en accidentally delayed since its rec

LONDON, (Eng.) April 21, 1861
MY OLD FRIEND, WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

MY OLD FRIEND, WM. LLOID GERHOT:
Having for the two past years load you peer.
Having for the two past years load you peer valuable medium through which have pized lose tant information about the affairs of my court, while travelling in England. I must tell yee that had raveiting in England, I must led you that I had souncement that it would be discontinued, the the announcement year, with mingled feelings of pin tel pleasure ;—pain, because the Liberator was a bounded world when at home, and has come to me one cean a pleasant messenger of glad tiding, solkis oo valuable a paper to be stopped to be 00 valuable a paper to be stopped-pleas the cause which started the paper, thirty year up. o longer exists for its continu

I congratulate you on the changes which have the place in the American people, because you have been so, much toward bringing about the desired mula. Rarely does a pioneer live long enough to set the frition of his labors, as you have done. You later to a martyr's fame by a martyr's labors, bearing oppose tion, imprisonment and calumny when the case was weak, and there was no credit in being an Abolious May your life be long spared to see the fruit of you earnest labors! I should rejoice to hear that you let lectured in Richmond, Charleston, Raleigh, Con-bin, and New Orleans. The thought has occurred in me, that instead of stopping the Liberator shapeher its name might be changed to "The Locale".

Those who are liberated will want a median through which they can tell their experience, gire their ries and make known their rejoicings as they become To-day we are rejoicing throughout Esginal.

say we—I mean those who have always defended a North, and there are many such throughout the em-try. For the last four years, in every come of ieures I have given, I have endeavored to sate fi policy of the North ; and though surround sionists, yet whenever I have spoken of the leaten of the Anti-Slavery movement, and showed the per trait of Garrison, I have "brought down the boar To-day, for the first time, the papers here have published the thrilling news that Lee, with his aray, in urrendered, and that there is a prospect of per-What rejoicings you must have had in every part the North! What a glorious event! How appropr ate that it should have occurred on the anniversity the day when war was declared! The Southern spa pathizers in England must feel quite "chopfalen and discouraged, especially the Confederate has holders, who will have to pocket their loss the ho way they can. What a change it will make in Amer ica and throughout the world !- for liberty, freedom republicanism, justice and human progres quered the worst forms of despot ness and irreligion. The freed bondman is to be st ucated, to have the same privileges as the white man at the ballot-box; the master has hereafter to do his own work, or to pay his workmen. The aristorney based in unrighteousness is brought low, the negr will be on a par with his master in privileges, and will be far superior to him in this fact, that be nothing to repent of in his degradation, while master will have to repent of the sins and errors

May God bless and sustain our President and his Cabinet, that they may properly guide the military powers of America; that they may have windom in cettling the great and complicated difficulties threat upon them, in making peace negotiations, in securing justice to all, and in showing a due regard of him

ty and sympathy where they really belong!

I rejoice that you were enabled to go to Fort Satter to help raise our noble flag on that renoved of ruin. It must have made you feel that God is on the side of the right, and that truth ultimately will press Yours with great respect, L. N. FOWLER,

formerly of 308 Broadway, N. T.

REPLY TO "D M."

"God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are. To D. M.: The above would have been an appropriate heading for your letter to Rev. John Ware, it the Liberator. I cannot see in it, or in the fact of you having disturbed a loyal congregation, of which yet were not a member, anything liberal. My object is addressing you is to refute your unjust, anchrista and pharisaical "flings" at Mr. Ware, and his con-

Mr. W.'s congregation knew, at the time the "called" him, that he would preach new ideas to the people of the South. The congregation, when took charge, was small, but by his manly corne and took charge, was small, but by his manly course and by his bold advocacy of anti-slaver; and other in-forms, in the pulpit and in private, he has draw around him a large congregation, and a great cried a around that alog could be a composed called a Northern people, educated in liberal ideas, but including many native Southerns, who are abolitional ad-

eformers from conviction.

Mr. Ware's "trimming" in Baltimore has co ed in his announcing from his pulpit his oppositor is the "curse of the country," and his intenior is preach such doctrines and reforms as he believed his duty to call the attention of his congregation is without countries. without consulting their feelings. His sermost have emboldened other ministers to take the same manif

I deem this defence of Mr. Ware due to him and his old friends of Massachusetts; and that you me not suppose I am one of the class for when you assert he has to "trim," allow me to say that I as native Marylander, son of a slaveholding secessionist, the control in Marylander. and a convert of Helper; and advocated, in Marjando, in 1860, the election of Abraham Licola.

also believe in universal suffrage. Of such material are Mr. Ware's congregation and friends m Copper and lead are also posed, and his friends can readily see that it is unnecessary, and would not be tole trines preached by him would be acceptable to be congregation of the "Church of the Disciples," and congregation of the "Church of the Discipled, his old friends may be proud of his course in Bahi nore, and the great auccess consequent therea. Roxbury, Mass., Aug. 3., 1865.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Esq. : at the second of the Dean Sir: - When I naw you in Boston a fer DEAR SIR :- When I saw you in Boston, a fer days ago, I gave you permission to advertise one me one of the possible speakers at the celebration of Emandpation in the West Indies, which you propose to held at Abington on the first of August. As the to held at Abington on the my health and voice are more sufficient to justify me in the attempt to speak in the open air; and, as the best substitute I can offer he open are an apper the substance of what might lead you on paper the substance of what might here been said in speech, had the "divinity that stapes our ends" made time and circumstance of

that complexion.

The suspicious event in the world's progress which The suspicious versus more for many, years, has, at lest, been overshadowed; and, at deast partially, elipsed by the great deliverance, which the attern nessities of war have wrought in these terrible, four cestites of war have wrought in these terrible four years, for black men, and for white men as well. The getting apotherm of one marryr President, "If harry is not wrong, then nothing is wrong," was affermed of a system which treats on the monstrous postule that there is, or may be, something in a man errything, indeed, that makes him a sentient, reason, producing creature, which does not belong to him—is not subject to his volition, nor to be used for, him-in or surject to the restriction nor 10 to great 10 in in seeds, but is the property of another, subserient to the interest or caprise of his owner. That system, so tereely described by John Wesley as "the all villanies," has been broken and pulverized sam of all vinamer of war which had been invoked, by the iron hammer of war which had been invoked, by its friends to rivet more strongly its fetters, and extend its weary chain, with the slave-coffle, across

ested its weary cuant, with the stare-come, across the continent and around the world. We sing peans to-day, abon, not merely for the Election of eight hundred thousand, but for four millions of slaves, as the immediato result of the dred convolvion through which we have just passed. The yawning gulf of " chaos and old night" opened The yawning gut of the sacrifice of untold thousands of the nation's most precious the desired. That fruitful parent of all our woes it dost. On us and our children is placed the responsibility of seeing that it never has a resurrection.

The Decuration of Public Law has gone forth

ver the stars and stripes of the American Unio fast on the broezes of heaven, "that all men are born for." It is affirmed with an emphasis like the sound of many waters, in contradistinction from the infamou pstulate with which slavery went forth to battle spinst the civilization of the age,—it is proclaimed that there is something in every man, constituting the interest, essential qualities of his human nature, which belongs to himself and which cannot be bought and sold in the market, or made to minister to the co and sold in the market, or made to minister to the cu pility and avarice of another.

The part of the great problem now lying unsolve

immediately before us is to determine what is that sanction which belongs to every man. Is it not a right to the best use of all the faculties God has given him!—the right to choose the form of government poler which he shall live! the right to home and to free thought, free speech, and free worship family—to tree thought, tree speech, and tree worship? The right, in fine, to everything essential to growth adhappiness which the Commonwealth can furnish? This is what we have claimed for the slave. So ours, in its last analysis and result, is a complete and uni-tered reform. Thus our work is but just begun. The Reformer can truly say, with Emerson, that "he is as calles Softer with no past at his back." With him nothing is completed while anything remains to be done. His work is that of criticism of the actual, and a perpetual demand for the realization of the ideal. But his is ever the attitude of hope, not of cepair. His appeal is for justice always and every-vhere. With the Hindoo of Eastern story, he says, "I cleave to Right as the sure ladder that leads up to man and to God." He acknowledges and accepts the good that is done; but he is on the alert to out the rocks and quicksands that still lie ald pathway of the man and the nation. He rejoices, with a joy that can find no verbal expression, in that as morning of freedom before which the night of surery is rapidly fading away; but he says, "To affere there are still some lurid streaks in the expanding sunlight which are ominous of future tempests and convulsions in the 'reconstructed' Union." this brings me to the string upon which I conceive we present hour-that is the question of equal, or no go suffrage.

present hour-line to any present hour line to an ever we owe the negro far more than we can ever now enjoy. When our py for the victory we now enjoy, When ou great war began, it was predicted that whichever par n seconded in securing the assistance of the negroe would surely conquer. The peculiar nature of the ed us to see and act upon this "military Greenity first. And so we have won. But I ven-fire to say that the valor and endurance of all the side soldiers we sent into the field, though perhaps tere exceeded in the history of the world, and coupled with the marvellous resources which the Gov trament has otherwise developed and brought inte play, would not have been sufficient, and the rebelieved have succeeded in their negarious work of briking the Union into fragments, if the armed hand of the negro had not been thrown into our scale. The element of weakness in the South was the slave. Das element Abraham Lincoln, of blessed memory. ted apon, and attached to the loyal cause; and

the haur of victory came, and the nation is saved.

For this we promised the negro his liberty. Shall ab are it in fact, or only in form? It is proposed to iare him, with this name alone, at the mercy of the vine population of the rebellious States, smarting notes their defeat, and exasperated to madness by the layerised substitution. knowledge that their overthrow has been accomplished by the aid which their former slaves gave to the na-tical cause,—it is proposed to leave these faithful aid indispensable auxiliaries in such bands, without buses, without land, without any law in whose teament and administration they have any voice, is raily bound hand and foot, with not even the poor Prection which the interest and lurking humanity of the former master pays thou

he former master gave them.

Against this be it ours to protest, as an act of injuscruel, of mear be called the crowning shame of the ages. No bit Now is the time to cry aloud on this subject.

It we cannot protect the emancipated blacks now, in
the fast fast of conscious triumph, when gratitude
a cut salvation is unchecked by the cupidity of perseal or real-variety. end or party interest, we shall never voluntaril h li can only be wrung from our heart's blood, or our children

aske no account of this plea of State Rights in of national justice to the negro. There are no othing left but so much territory belonging to the done, and sundry defeated rebels, without one na-bead or State right but to be tried and punished for this trimes. The machinery of those States can here be put in motion again except by the consent of the Government against which they rebelled. Never the given the state of the state of the state of the state of the tag against which they rebelled. a a clearer case. or the treatment of the blacks at the South apossible for the treatment of the blacks at the South.

The plac can never, be entered again. Of all the
people on the planet, we are just the ones who have
the matter in charge. In the name of good faith,
toman house and the arthur the transper for the race. mon honesty, and the public safety, let us see to that whoever is left "out in the cold" under the he order of things, it shall not be the only the The thing to the starry flag in its darkest hour. Through the beary flag in its darkest hour. Through the beary night of doubt, and almost of deepalr, that so otten shut down on the Union cause, those that sees were always the symbol of loyalty and that. The turses of all that is good will light upon any we have

we leave them in their hour of need to the ter

recreies of the "mean whites" of the South, and senser "copperheads" of the North.

Nobody should be forsaken or neglected who has

done anything to aid the Union in its mortal peril : but it is especially our mission as reformers—as aboli-tionists—to see that justice is done to those poor black men, who, though laboring under the terrible disabilities of relentless prejudice and grinding servi-

tude, by their sublime patience, courage and fidelity made it possible for the nation to live.

We flatter ourselves with the notion that the result of the conflict through which we have just passed is the triumph of democracy—of the people—over deapons and caste. This gives it not merely a national, but a human and world-wide significance. Thus our star becomes a cycany of hope and promise to our star becomes a cynosure of hope and promise to the struggling people everywhere. But let us have the struggling people everywhere. But let us have no more of that sham democracy which, with nig-gardly selfishness, confines itself to snarling at the aristocracy of birth, or wealth, or literature,—"I can as good as you," and at the same time despises the poor of other races and nations. Give us rather that gen uine life—that pure democracy—which goes down to the bottom of society, and, in the spirit of the Great Reformer whose light streams through the centuries from the cross of Calvary to the outcast and oppresses of all races of carvary to the outcast and oppressed of all races and climes, says, "You are a Good as I. You are a man and a brother. You are an helt to sublimer possibilities of activity and achievement than ever prophet dreamed or poet sang. Come up, my poor brother! Enter and take possession of your in-heritance." This is the true democracy. How much poor oronner. Enter and take possession of your in-heritance." This is the true denocracy. How much of it is to be embodied in the life of this nation? Enough to save it, and make it commensurate with the wants of the human race! The answer is with each and all. The problem is the "riddle of man." The duty of life is to aid in its solution.

Yours in that work, N, H. WHITING.

"THE SAFEGUARDS OF PERSONAL LIBERTY." "THE SAPEGUARDS OF PERSONAL LIBERTY."
This is the title of a manly and eloquent Address delivered by Hon. William D. Kelley, at Concert Hall, in Philadelphia, on the evening of June 22, and the first of a series of pamphlets on the important subject of suffrage, which our colored friends in that city are now publishing. A gratuitous distribution will be made to all who desire to read on the subject. Those, however, who wish to aid the cause, can do so by dohowever, who wish to aid the cause, can do so by do nations to the Publishing Committee, consisting of William Still, 107 N. Fifth street; J. C. White, Sr., Philadelphia Institute, Lombard street; and S. Morgan Smith, N. W. corner of Sixth and Walnut streets.

Among those who have been foremost and strongest in the advocacy of negro suffrage as a right not to be withheld, and a policy essential to the safety and pa-cification of the country, Judge Kelley desorves all praise. We believe him to be thoroughly in earnest, and do not doubt that he will be true to his pledge—
"For myself, as God is my judge, I will never consciously cast a vote in the American Congress that shall favor the admission of a representative from a reconstructed State under an oligarchic or aristo cratic constitution." In reply to the slang charge of having "nigger on the brain," Judge Kelley nobly replies as follows :-

replies as follows:—

"I think I hear some one say, 'Oh, you have nigger on the brain, and now you are beginning to plead for the nigger!" God forbid; that I should forget the existence of nearly five millions of human beings who know every sorrow that I know, and every joy that I may feel, and who look through the same narrow way to enduring happiness. Thank God! I do not forget their existence, and I do not fail to plead for them. But, my white brethren, allow me to assure you that it is you for whom I am pleading now, because you are more numerous than they. The colored people of America number about five millions; the white people over twenty-dive millions; and as five is worth more than one, I plead for the five, and embrace the sixth, and plead for him too. It is not the negro alone I; have 'on the brain;' It is him and the white man; it is amakind, and not any single race or class of men. (Applause.)"

We have received-in a neatly printed pam phlet—the Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held at Longwood, Chester County, Pa., in June last—in which it was our privilege to participate. We shall publish, in the next Liberator, the "Testimonies" adopted on the occasion. These were on the following subjects:

—1. Religion. 2. Slavery and the Rebeilion. 3 The Rights of Woman. 4. Memorials for Equal Suffrage. Rights of Woman. 4. Memorians for Aquat Gurrage.

5. The Assassination of President Lincoln. 6. Temperance. 7. Peace. 8. In Memoriam. 9. Temperance. 7. Appended is an interesting and instructive discourse by George Thompson, Esq.

DEATH OF HEZERIAH GRICE. We regret to learn by a letter from his son, that this very respectable, intelligent and enterprising colored American, who many years since emigrated to Hayti, and took an efficient part in industrial matters in that republic, died at Port-au-Prince on the 23d of May, after a brief ill ness. We became acquainted with him in Baltimore in 1829, and have ever since held him in high es timation. Physically and mentally, he was "ever inch a man," and won the respect of all who kne

giving an account of the Philomathean Society exhibition at Andover Seminary, July 21, says.—'A mong the speakers was Richard T. Greener of Boston, (col-ored,) who showed great depth of thought and much research in the manner in which he handled his sub ject-' The Teachings of History."

ious wretch, George N. Sanders, for whose arrest as an alleged participant in the assassination of Presi-dent Lincoln a large reward was offered by the Gov-ernment, was made at Montreal a few days since.— Two of the abductors were arrested.

After leaving Boston, General Grant went far east as Augusta, and from thence to Canada, all along the route receiving the most enthusiastic ovations. At Quebec he was welcomed in an unex pectedly han

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The Atlantic Monthly, for August, contains a forcibly written paper on "Recon-struction and Negro suffrage," the first half of which may be found on our first page.

A GOOD SIGN. A leading citizen of Virginia, in a recent letter, writes thus of Mr. Sumner's pamphlet, entitled, "Security and Reconciliation for the Fu

"I thank him for convincing me, very much against my will, that to allow immediate representation to the rebel States would be a cruel breach of the faith and, honor to the freedmen, and that we of the South must be just to these poor people, and submit to a geruine republican government before we deserve admission again into the American family."

John Stuart Mill, the eminent author, just lected to Parliament, is in favor of female suffrage But that did not alarm Englishmen into defeatin him. A good deal of personal freedom of opinion is conceded by an English constituency.

A call for a National Convention, to be co posed of three delegates from each Congressional Dis-trict in the country, to devise means for securing the voting privilege to the colored people, is being extensively signed and circulated in Norfolk, Portsmouth and other parts of Southeastern Virginia.

The Port Royal New South says the negro on St. Helena Island have armed them

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. Intelligence from Liverpool via Queenstown, 30th ult. reports that 700 miles had not transpired.

Breckinridge, the ex-rebel Secretary of War, has arrived at South

THE JEFF, DAVIS MEETING,

The New York Post publishes the following aworn tatement of Robert Brown, one of the attendant pon the Jeff. Davis meeting in that city the other " State of New York, City and Co. of New York, as.
Robert Brown, of said city and county of New Yorking duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

being duly sworn, deposeth and sails:

On Monday, the 31st of July, 1865, he attended a meeting in this city, having received an invitation in the following terms:

'You are invited to meet, with several gratlemen, at the offices 19 and 20, in the house No. 9 Broad st, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 4 F. M., to devise means for the fair and full defence of Jefferson Davis and his associates, so that whatever happens, justice may be done.

may be done. New York, July 26, 1865.

The meeting was held in the rooms designated, being those occupied by Carlos Butterfield. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Gideon J. Tocker, Surrogate of this county, Theodore Martin, Peter Y. Cutler, Clancy and Douglass, among others. One of them said that Mayor Gunther would attend if business did not detain him, and that he was entirely in union and sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

After some delay, it was remarked that it would be as well to invite their Southern friends ontside to

after which the doors were closed. There were now ten men present.

The object of the meeting was to raise fands to meet the expenditures to be incurred in the defence of Jeff. Javis. The following committee was appointed for that purpose: O. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of New York; Carlos Buterfield, Theodore Martine, Messra. Douglass and Clancy.

A general conversation followed, upon the signification of the trial of Jefferson Davis. It was, they all gareed, the most important trial in the world's history. Every lover of liberty in Europe and America had an interest in it. They were on trial. The celebrated trial of Warren Hastings would sink into insignificance compared with that of Jefferson Davis.

son Davis.

Mr. Cutier declared the Declaration of Independence to be the Magna Charta of, human liberty, and quotes it to prove that the Southern States had the right to secode.

six to prove that the Southern States had the right to secede.

Another person, one of the New Yorkers, remarked that the State of New York refused to enter the Federal Union, except the right was assured to her to withdraw if she thought proper. The proceedings and debates of the Convention were referred to in confirmation of this statement.

Another of the New Yorkers declared that even in Massachusetts every officer taking the oath of office swore that he owed allegiance to the State paramount to every other obligation of fealty.

Mr. Robert M. Livingston of Mobile remarked how few people nad ever read them, and found in several Constitutions of free States the expressed right to secede.

A running conversation followed this statement. in

crat Constitution to the details and experience.

A running conversation followed this statement, in which it was said that the effect of the trial of Davis would be a revolutionary sentiment everywhere in favor of the South. It would be proved on the trial that the secession cause was right, and entitled to the sympathies of the world. One of the countary (Mr. Cutler, if I remember rightly,) quoted a passage from Burke, to show that a State cannot be guilty of treason. on. Mr. Livingston, now wrought up to a high pitch

Cutier, if I remember rightly, quoted a passage from Burke, to show that a State cannot be guitly of, treason.

Mr. Livingston, now wrought up to a high-pitch of enthusiasm, made the declaration—'In twenty-five years, the man that now accuses the South of having committed treason will be looked upon as a mandman and a fool.' He repeated this declaration, saying that in fifty years the revolution in popular sentiment would be so great, that such a man would be looked upon as a mandman or a fool.

One of the New Yorkers denounced the execution of Mrs. Surratt as a cold, deliberate murder. Another declared that she was convicted upon forged testimony. A third (Martine) asserted that the court by which she was tried had no legal jurisdiction, and that the execution was a deliberate murder.

Mr. Livingston said that he had conversed with a number of Englishmen in regard to this brutal murder. They told him that it would send a chrill of horror throughout Europe, and the howl of indignation that will be sent back would so cower and terrify the American Government that it will be afraid to bring Mr. Davis to trial. He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison till he died, without bringing him to trial. The friends of Mr. Davis must keep such an agitation of the matter stirring, that the Government would be forced to put him on trial without further delay.

Mr. Cutler said that he had been of opinion that the Government would bring Davis to trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia. But it had been aspointed one of the Judges; and hence the Government would bring Davis to trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia. But it had been aspointed one of the Judges; and hence the Government would bring Davis to trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Livingston said that he had conversed with a great number of Western soldiers.

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Mr. Livingston said that he had

am not a sweating man.

As the meeting was about to break up, Mr. Livingston remarked:

'Gentlemen, you will want a great deal of money. I am on my way to England for the purpose of raising funds. This great work must go on. The Government must not be allowed to shirk the trial. I can promise you with confidence that I will turnish you with the requisite amount.

One of the New Yorkers replied to this that there would be no difficulty in raising the money in this city.

city.

A further opportunity for private conversation was

A further opportunity for private conversation was held, of which no account can be given.

The Southern men present were all of them open and arowed secessionists. The Northern men at the meeting were in the most perfect accord of sentiment and sympathy with them. There was not the slightest perceptible shade of difference between any of them. They were all ultra and unequivocal seces-

ROBERT BROWN. Subscribed and sworn before me this 4th day of August, 1865.

JOHN BUTCHER,

Notary Public, City and County of New York.

re hat Get

Mr. Robert Brown, who exposed the Jeff. Davis meeting in New York, is one of Superintendent Ken-nedy's detectives. Set to watch this conclave of trai-tors and sympathizers, he did his duty well, and the upshot is that their scheme is ruined, and the cause they espoused seriously damaged.

DAVIS AND HIS FRIENDS. The meeting of the New York adorers and admirers of Jefferson Davis proves to have been a genuine affair, after all, and if not huge in numbers, was sufficiently violent in spirit. The intornant of the New York Examp Pat, who of course was doubted and denounced by the friends of Davis, comes out in a full statement, giving full particulars, which we copy. The Jeff. Davis party is evidently on the increase in the North. He has some ardent supporters even here. "The attern statement," which we copy the statement of the stat

A New York contemporary says that the idea of the Mayor acting on a committee to raise funds to defend the traitor who dispatched his agents to burn that city is monetrons, and that it should as soon think of raising money to defend Judas lexariot.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

General John N. Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has addressed a letter to President Johnson, in answer to the charge that the Provest Marshals of his department were in the practice of lasting "free papers" to colored persons without regard to the legal right of those receiving them to freedom. It is a forcible paper, and contains many important facts. We give it below. The orders which herefers to we do not find in our exchanges which publish the letter:

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, Louisville, Kentucky, July 27, 1865.)
To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of United States:

United States:

Sir: I have already by telegram acknowledged your dispatch of yesterday, containing copy of a dispatch of Mr. Price, which states that Provost Marshals issue "tree papers" to negroes lediscriminates by I refer you to my dispatch, in which I say no "free papers" are issued by any officers of this department, which, though literally true, does not quite meet the facts as they are.

I forward you my General Orders Nos. 52 and 40. Under these orders many passes have been issued by Provost Marshals, &c., to negroes who hold them; and, I am told, in many cases they regard and act upon them as free papers.

pon them as free papers. HOUSANDS OF NEGROES ABANDONING THE STATE

THOUSANDS OF NEGROES ADANDONING THE STATE.

The reasons for issuing Order 32 will be found on the face of the order, but the reasons which influenced the Mayor and his friends to apply to me do not. Large numbers of negroes were then in Louisville, from the surrounding country, who had escaped from; or repudiated the authority of, their masters.

The Mayor and others, desired my approval of a plan they had arranged for the general enforcement of the laws against vagrancy, and the law which forbids slaves to go at large and hire themselves out as free persons. To have enforced these laws would have produced great misery and alarm amongst the blacks. To leave the negroes in the city would have alarmed the fears of the citizens, who were beforehand trught to think their presence would cause pestifence. They sought to make me responsible for either consequence.

quence.
To avoid both, I issued Order No. 82. Under i PAGE Alone.
EXPECTED EMANGIPATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

EXPECTED EMANOIPATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Before the 4th of July, an impression got abroad amongst the negroes, throughout the State that on that day they would all be made free. Inflamed by this belief thousands of them left their masters' houses, and came into our posts at different points in the State. Every nook and hiding-place at such places as Camp Nelson, Lexington, Frankfort; Bowling Green, Munfordville, &c., was filled with them. They were without work or means; and the greater the number and the more destinate they were, the more the people resisted employing them. I was compelled, from these causes, to issue General Order, No. 49, and the 'free papers' referred to in, the telegram of Mr. Price are merely the passes issued under that order. The 'CONSENTATIVES' MARE THE MEGROES EXPECT THE 'CONSERVATIVES' MAKE THE NEGROES EXPECTIVE FREEDOM.

I have been greatly embarrassed in respect to the I have been greatly embarrassed in respect to the colored people by the acts and declarations of politicians and presses in the anti-adoinistration interest. They have given the negroes extraordinary ideas of, the purposes of the Government, by announcing in their speeches and columns that it was the intention of the Government to free them all, furnish them with food and clothing, and put then upon an equality with the whites. Invariably a conservative gathering in a neighborhood is followed by a stampede of negroes. ONLY SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND SLAVES IN KENTUCKY

ONLY SIXTY-FOR THOUSAND SLAVES IN RESIDURY.

I think and respectfully submit that it is impossible, under the existing state of facts here, to enforce the laws of the State in reference to slaves and slavery.

At the beginning of the war, Kentucky had about two hundred and thirty thousand slaves.

Say . Our reports show number of negro enlist-28,818 ments, - 28,818
Estimated number of women and children freed by resolution of Congress of
March 3, 1865, 2 1-2 for each man - 72,045-100,86

120,137

Balance, ine-half this residue are presumed to have belonged to rebels, and are, therefore, free,

free, 64,568

From this small number ought still to be taken a percentage for the thousands who have escaped from the State. OPPRESSION OF FREE COLORED MEN.

For the sake of keeping the small number in sub-jection to masters, the whole race in the State are most cruelly oppressed and outraged under color of laws which render freedom to a negro in Kentucky

laws which render receions to a neglect in possible.

I have felt it my duty to give protection to this large free population as far as possible, but in doing so I have been, on occasions, compelled to do acts which, in effect, greatly impair the tenure of the small number of persons who are atill technically masters of slaves. Indeed, it must be admitted that many slaves have left the State under Orders number 32 and 49, which are enclosed, and every decision I make in favor of a negro seems to start a host of individual cases which comes within the same principle.

vor of a negro seems to start a host of individual cases which comes within the same principle.

THE STATUS OF NEGROES IN KENTUCKY.

In short, slavery has no actual existence in Kentucky, and if the constitutional amendment is defeated at the election, the whole active colored population will fly unless I employ the troops to prevent it, and you have not, and will not be likely to order that to be done.

To illustrate the effect of any fair rule upon the status of slavery in Kentucky, I will advert to the effect of one rule which I am compelled to recognize and observe.

By the laws of Kentucky—laws once, when all were slaves, just enough in their application—all negroes were presumed to be slaves. Now a large majority are certainly free. To presume slavery from color alone is contrary to justice; to presume freedom without regard to color, and give protection accordingly, is to end slavery. I am often called upon to afford protection where there is no proof at hand, and an compelled to presume one way or the other.

I submit these difficulties to meet some of the complaints which will probably reach you from the loyal people of Kentucky.

I have the honor to be,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,

Major General Commandia

EX-SENATOR FOOTE ON NEGRO SUF-

FRAGE.

FRAGE.

Ex-Senator Foote, of Tennessee, who is now reluctantly chewing "the cud of sweet and bitter fancy" in Canada, for want of permission to return to the United States, and who has inflicted a good many long epistles on the public, is out with a letter to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson of Tennessee. He discusses the state of the South in general, and the subject of negro suffrage in particular. He says slavery is clearly now at an end, and its revival impossible, shot he sooner, the South realizes this fact the better. But, more than this— "We must, in order to be free ourselves, agree nev

er hereafter to interfere with the freedom of others. We must amend our State Constitutions as soon as possible, and embody therein our consent that the four millions of bondsmen and bondswomen heretolore

yes high and embody therein our consent that the four millions of bondemen and bondswomen heretofore existing upon Southern soil shall be henceforth as free in all respects as those of the white race who jately dominated over them; no there words, we must formally recognize the state of things already existing, and bind ourselves to do nothing to disturb it in all future time. We must, in order to sissure our own return to liberty and happiness, not only recognize the colored denizens of the South as now free, but we colored denizens of the South as now free, but we must allow them the same means of preserving their freedom that we ourselves desire to possess. They must be freemen in fact as well as in name.

We must consent to their being invested with the elective franchise; and this must be done, too, no matter what cherished notions we may culertain in regard to the mental inferiority of those whom some of us have heretofore regarded as the doomed posterity of Ham. Nor can we now safely talk about carrying them through a course of special tutelage and probable too, such as I understand you to recommend, even make them our own equals before the law of the land. These are not at all matters for our regulation, but are to be attended to by those who hold in their hands exclusively the aword and the purse of the nation.

I tell you, my dear sir, and through you I wish to targe upon the whole mass of my fellow-countrymen of the South, that these things amust be done by us, else, our States will not be allowed to have senators and representatives in Congress, or even be permitted, without molestation, to administer their own municipal concerns. This, I say to you emplaitedly, is a settled matter; it is res judicula, and there is no suppeal for us in the case."

Mr. Foote concludes with a plee for equal rights to negrees, on the ground that it will one a fertification of the control of the factors.

Mr. Foote concludes with a plea for equal rights to negroes, on the ground that it will open a glorious era for the South

at all doubt the complete success of the new system of labor now being introduced in the South; nor do I agree with those who apprehend any great injury of any kind as likely to arise from the proposed extension of the elective franchies to both classes of our. Southern population allke.

I doubt not at all that with proper judgment, diligence and thrift, Southern plantations will be as prosperous under the new system of agricultural labor as they ever were under the old one; and I am decided, by of an opinion that there will be as little of fraud and unfairness in our elections becenter in the Southern States, and upon the whole as judicious and beneficial an exercise of the right of saffrage as there has ever herstofore been.

LETTER FROM ROBERT TYLER. The Richmond Republic contains the following sen-sible letter from Robert Tyler, whilom of Philadel-phia, and more recently Register of the so-called Con-federate Treasury:—

phia, and more recently Register of the so called Confederate Tressury:—

RICHMOND, VA., August 2, 1865.

To the Editors of the Republic:—Without assigning special reason. I take the liberty, respectfully but most exprectly to advise that no person who has held a commission in civil or military service of the late Confederate Government shall permit himself to be a candidate for the Legislature, either Federal or State, at the ensuing election.

It is true, as I believe, as a result of the recent struggle, that the entire people in Virginia have accepted the Union and Government of the United States in good faith. The institution of slavery has been extinguished. As matters now stand, I cannot perceive what possible danger to safety, or the peace of the country, could arise by allowing an absolute choice of representatives to the whole constituent body. But there are circumstances in the present state of general and national politics which make it imperatively necessary, in my opinion, that those eithers who were prominently identified with the cause of the Coulederacy should exercise a rigid political abstinence at this time.

Very respectfully.

Robert Teler.

Wiss Southern Advice. The Mobile Register, before the rebellion, was the leading paper in the Gulf States, outside of New Orleans, and was probably the most influential of all. Its then editor, Hon. John Forsyth, has returned to his post, and is now writing with his accustomed vigor in favor of reorganization on the Government basis. In a late editorial he says:

with his accustomed vigor in favor of reorganization on the Government basis. In a late editorial be says:

"In respect to the emancipation oath, we give the counsel to our readers upon which we have acted ourselves. Whether the Act of Emancipation has been legally and constitutionally completed or not, slavery is as dead as Julius Casar. No human power can resurrect it, and we candidly admit that if that power rested in our single hand, we would not, under present circumstances, exert it. And we can say this much without changing a single one of our life-long opinions on the beenfeence of the institution as the best form of organized labor, for mankind at large, and for the well-being of the slave in particular. But what are our opinions worth against the fixed and semi-civilized world? What do they avail when the aword has just declared against them? The inexorable fact is, that the institution of slavery is uprocted in the land, and if we had the power to restablish it, it would be through such a process of conflict and turmoil as would make the game not worth the candle. It is the part of good sense to accept facts, and the death of African slavery at the South is one of those unchangeable and unchallengeable facts we accept without a moment's heaitation. The deed is done; let us make the best of it, and shape our course upon it as a stern fait accomptil. Now, the deed, being virtually done and beyond recall, let it be constitution at once endorse the decree which the will of God, the edge of the sword and the voice of the nations of the earth seem to have united in promulgating."

COLORED SUFFRAGE. The convention of colored men which met last week at Alexandria, Va., in their appeal to the conscientious, sympathetic, and just judgment of the American people to be invested with the elective franchise, advance the following reasons why they should have authority to vote:—

"Because we can see no other safeguard for our

"Because we can see no other safeguard for our protection.

Because we are citizens of the country and natives of this State.

Because we are as well qualified to vote who shall be our rulers as many who do vote for that purpose, who have no interest in us, and know not our wants.

Because our representation, as heretofore felt in Congress, was not in accordance with our own whies, and therefore we feel that it is right and our privilege to vote for the man who shall so represent us.

Because we believe that the time has come when the colored people are to be felt as a power in this government, either for good or evil, and that there is no way so calculated to make him subservent for good as to make him a good and loyal citizen.

Because we believe it will be the means of restoring the balance of power, which shall harmonize the conflicting elements which are now so rife in the South.

Recense we believe that if the white men will

the conflicting elements which are now so rife in the South.

Because we believe that if the white men will look at the subject in its proper light, they will see the necessity of granting us this privilege, as they will find in us friends that will ever vote for men who shall be true to the State and loyal to the United States, and because nothing short of equality in law will ever secure to us the wants which every freeman needs and must enjoy, if he will be at peace at home and in the community in which he tives.

With these considerations, we do most respectfully and earnestly appeal, first to the citizens of Virginia that they give ear to our humble petition, that in the reconstruction of the laws of this State they do, in the prayers of this convention and before a just God, so harmonize their laws as there shall be no distinction before the law on account of color, and that

so increments their laws as there anali be no distinc-tion before the law on account of color, and that every man may expect justice before the tribunals of the State; and then shall righteousness go forth as brightness and truth, as a lamp that burneth."

A RETURND FUGITIVE SLAVE. The OUTRAGE ON A RETURND FUGITIVE SLAVE. The Tribine's Raleigh correspondent says a negro hamed Curry, who, some years since, made his escape from slavery, a few days since reappeared in his old neighborhood in search of his family, to take them to the North, when he was set upon by clitzens, and nearly killed. He related his treatment to General Amoa, who sent a equad of cavalry out, and had the assailants, brought to him. Governor Holden then notified Gen. Ames that he had appointed justices of the pence to attend to such cases, and he had no doubt justice would be done; but Gen. Ames retains his prisoners. In the meantime a charge of assault and battery has been brought against Curry, and he too has been arrested and imprisoned by Gov. Holden's orders.

Confessions of Dr. Mudd, O'Laughlin and Arnold. The New York, Times' Washington dispatch says Gen. Dodd, who had charge of the conspirators on the trip to the Dry Tortugas, reports that Dr. Mudd confesses that he knew Booth when he came to his house, but was afraid to tell of his being there, fearing that the life of himself and family would be endangered thereby. He also acknowledged that he was acquainted with Booth for some time, and was with Booth at the National Hotel on the evening referred to by Welchman; that he introduced Booth to John H. Surratti in the street, and then went to John H. Surratti in the street, and then went to Booth's room in the National, where Surratt and Booth had a private conversation. He said the Military Commission had done their duty in his case, and the sentence was just.

O'Laughlin acknowledged that the Court had done its duty; but insisted that he was now inside the desired the sentence was just.

its duty; but insisted that he was only implicated in the plot to capture the President. Arnold made a similar estament, saying that he believed, the assas-similar on the same of the president of the same similar on the same of the same of the same similar on the same of the same of the same similar on the same of the same of the same executing it. Spangler insitted that he had nothing whatever to do with the assassination. WHITE LABOR ON PLANTATIONS. We understand

white Labors on Plantations. We understand that on account of the demoralization of negro labor in many parts of the State, the white population have vigorously and industriously taken hold of the work themselves, and are producing some of the best crops now growing. The people are beginning to see, that under the new system of African labor, or want of system rather, no further dependence is to be put in that race, and they have resolved to do their work themselves.—New Orleans Picayane.

themselves.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Capt. Jackson, about 45 years of age, said to be a brother of Stonewall Jackson, fell overboard from the steamer Lundis, on her Jast trip from Mobile to New Orleans, and was drowned. He had been wounded three times while in the service, and at the time of his death was en route for Galreston. Capt. Jackson was formerly a merchant of Augusta, Oa.

How Inmigration is Encouraged. The settlers in America from Ireland and England have sent from America in the last sixteen years, £13,178,029—67, over four million dollars a year—10 their friends in Great Britain to help them over to America. The London Neer says very truly that this is the easi British Emigration Fund. No artificial system for promoting emigration could produce such a result as that.

era for the South :

"Our true friends and our future allies in the North are those who are now pleading in our behalf for justice, and for a kindly and pollite forbearance as to the past. If we fail not to be equal to the demands of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few shall in a few short of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short of the present of the present of the short of the present of th

MARRIED—In this city, July 10, by Rev. Wm. Thompon, Mr. Jenous Jewert of Rochester, N. T., Instru C. Whitentust, of Boston.

DE2107 THE NATION, MANUELLE

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF FOLITICS, LITERATURE,

Will be published July 6, 1868. Talk its A

Will be published July 6, 1866.

Its main objects will be—
First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, conomical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.

Second—The institutionals and diffusion of true democratio principles in scolety and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners are illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners.

seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The carnest and persistent consideration of the

Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the earliers at large, with a view to the control of all artificial distinctions between thom and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal change in the rece of life.

as far as education, and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life.

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are laΩ in ignorance and degradation.

Filh—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular calculation and the dangers which

they are left in ignorance and degradation.

Figh.—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any porion of our territory.

Sign The collection and diffusion of trustworthy in-

formation as to the condition and prospects of the South-ern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life. Seventh-Sound and impartial criticism of books and

rorks of art

works of art.

This NATION will not be the organ of any party, seet or body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices at violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred.

The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent, features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case, by writers possessing successing successing and includes of the contractions for it.

to have the take protessed in every sace by writers pos-sesting special qualifications for it.

It is intended in the interest of investors, as well as of the public generally, to have questions of irade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and

character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His setter will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possible to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured.

ble to draw its own inferences.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, W. Mari J. R. LOWELL, JOHN G. WHITTIER, SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hartford,)
Prof. Torner, (Harvard,) Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER,

Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Bond, (Baltimore,) Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,) Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,) Judge Dalt,
Prof. Dwigut, (Columbia College,)
Judge Wayland,
FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, C. J. STILLE,
HENRY T. TUCKERNAN, BAYARD TAYLOR,

C. A. BRISTED, C. A. BRISTAN, C. L. BRACE, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, SYDNEY GEORGE PISHER, RE TILTOR, GAIL HAMILTON, &c. &c.

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No. 130 Nassau st., New York.

WOOL.

THE undersigned, late in the employ of Mesers. HatLowatt. & Convux, having leased the lofts at No.
6 and 8 Channing Street, is prepared to do the Wool. Consurston and Brokerano business.

He takes this method of calling attention to his facilities for selling, his store being admirably located, and
his acquaintance with manufacturers large. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and consignors are assured that
all Wool sent to him will be carefully graded and fathall Wool sent to him will be carefully graded and fathfully handled. Liberal advances made when required.
Orders from manufacturers for the purchase of Fleece
or Fulled. Wools, either in the Beston, New York or Philadelphia markets, will receive immediate attention.
WILLIAM LIDYD GABBYON.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR. Gerences:
Mossrs. Hallowell, & Coburn, Boston.
Mossrs. Hallowell, Prescort & Co. New York.
Messrs. Davis, First & Bares, Philadelphia. Boston, July 14, 1865. Alargest saw it business and

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Sattsaparilla

Is a concentrated extract of the choice roots as combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidoto for diseases Saraparilla is reputed to curp. Such a remedy if surely wanted by those who suffer from Stramons complaints; and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this, large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swallings and Scree, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Puttales, Biotobes, Euptions, Sk. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erytipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scalt Head, Ringworm, &a.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sansapanilla, and the pa-tient is left in comparative health.

tient is left in comparative health.

France Diseases are caused by Scrofule in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract of Sanatakiria.

Do not diseard this invaluable meeting because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be have been imposed upon by something pretending to be have been imposed upon by something pretending to be have been imposed upon by something pretending to be have been imposed upon the sound of the sanatakiria. For minute particulars of the diseases is comparable. For minute particulars of the diseases is comparable. For minute particulars of the diseases is comparable. The minute particulars of the diseases is comparable to the disease in the disease is the disease in the disease is the disease in the disease in the disease in the disease in the disease is not all the disease in the d

who call for it.

ATER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Contiveness,
Jamidec, Dyropista, Indigestion, Dyemetry, Foul Stomach, Hesdachs, Piles, Rhemmation, Hearthurn arising from
Boordered Stomech, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flahlency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropay,
Wortin, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner PH.
They are segar-coated, so that, the most essellitre can
take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the
world for all the purposes of a family physic.

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August 17.

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CELEBRATION OF WEST INDIA EMANCI-PATION.

On the 1st of Angust, so usual, the Massachusetts
Anti-Slavery Society called together the friends of
freedom to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of West Iodian slaves in 1834, by the British
Government. They assembled in good numbers, both
from the Boston and Plymouth sides, and the weather for their purpose was all that could be desired.

Rev. SAMUEL MAY called the meeting to order and proposed the following list of officers for it and propo President ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, of Abington

Secretarice Jas. M. W. Yerrinton, Charles K. WHIPPLE.

-ROBERT F. WALLOUT, BRIGG ARNOLE, SAMUEL DYER, N. B. SPOONER, J. G. The vote being called for, these officers were

Mr. Spragur, President of the meeting, having taken the chair, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Tom LINSON, of Plymouth.

SPEECH OF REV. SAMUEL MAY.

The First of August has been a Saint's day with the Anti-Slavery people of America for full thirty cars past, being observed by them more uniformly years past, being years past, ocing observed and generally than in England itself. The time has and generally than in England itself. The time has and generally that it is observed to be a most auspidous vance. As commemorative of a most auspidous event in the history of freedom, an event fraugh lessons of the greatest importance and interest to us in America at this immediate juncture, it yet has in America at this immediate Juncture, 1798 has high claims upon us, and comes powerfully to our aid. Our people are not yet all anti-slavery, although the great majority of them are so, never to be flattered or driven into the recognition of slavery again. But, ally considered, many questions raised by the Anti-Slavery movement of thirty years past are not yet settled,—even the chief of them all, the Abolition and Prohibition of Slavery throughout the land for ever, by Constitutional Amendment, is not yet finally etermined, although morally sure.

In past years, we have been taught and encouraged

cesses of Emancipation in the British West india islands. For, notwithstanding the unfavorable and hostile influences under which that "experi-ment" was made, (for an experiment the world gene-rally regarded 17,) every candid mind has admitted , as a humane measure, as a social and econo cal reform, as a triumph of justice and right over cruelty, barbariam and crime, it has been a perfect suc-I shall not dwell upon the facts in cess. I shall not dwell upon the facts in detail which prove these results. Let all who desire to see the subject treated by a writer quite free from any Anti-Slavery bias, and giving the facts from personal and careful observation, consult the "Ordeal of Free La-bor in the British West Indies," by W. G. Sewell of New York; and he will find material for a satisfactory moral judgment of the case, as well as for the more "commercial" one which Mr. Sewell chiefly undertakes to give. The "experiment" has been successbe so by intelligent planter ful, and acknowledged to and candid witnesses in the islands themselves, me originally bitterly opposed to the measure. For near ly thirty years past the Mount in these facts and evi-have been wont to gather up these facts and present them in their meetings and pub-lications, though for a long, long period scarcely a press in the land, and very few pulpits, gave the

press in the land, and very few pulpits, gave the slightest aid to their diffusion.

To-day, we have little reason to go to the West India islands, or anywhere out of our own country, for an example of the happy and prosperous working of Emancipation. Our nation has tried for itself the of Emancipation. Our nation has tried in fain to experiment on a grander scale, and (I am fain to think) on a more just and comprehensive basis, than any other nation has done. And there are none so blinded, among patriotic and humane people, as to deny the immensely valuable results, in every direction, already accomplished by our Emancipation mean

res, incomplete as they yet are. We look to West India Emancipation with another

object to-day. It yet has its lessons to teach us. But whereas heretofore we have been taught and stimuated by its grand idea and its essential success,-t day we should take warning by its mistakes, and con any we should make warring or as a sequent partial failures. For we may well believe that Emancipation, when conducted by a monarchical government, would not be as likely to be placed on the broad basis of equal human rights, as when undertaker and organized in a. Republic, where its operation should be set in motion by the genius of a free and equal people, determined that there shall be no aris tocracies, no privileged orders, no master-class, bu tocracies, no privileged orders, no master-class, but everywhere, in accordance with the Declaration of July 4, 1776, entire equality of all before the law. Now there is precisely that difference between the British Emancipation of August 1, 1834, and the American Parameters. ican Emancipation of our day so gloric usly e results, daily becoming more en aging, are doubtless to grow brighter, until the full day of justice to all men in our land has come. Ever British Emancipation would not have been secure when it was, but for the existence of a powerful r ligious democracy, if I may call it so, in England which extested Emancipation from a reluctant govern ment and a settleth and obstinate aristocracy. Ever when granted, it was impaired first by the imof a heavy tax of eventy millions of pounds sterling as "compensation" to the planters, for a loss which really was no loss to any who accepted it in an intelli really was no loss to any who accepted it in an intelligent shd liberal spirit; it was fettered in most of the colonies by the wretched apprenticable system; and from first to last it has been hindered, and as far as possible thwarted, by artful contrivances on the part of the masters to retain their power in fact, even ough they might have lost it in form. All these things conspire to show that the slaveholder, even after emancipation has taken his slave from him, CAN NOT BE TRUSTED with the care and duty of educating and elevating his former dependants, and doing them justice. In the British West Indies, stipendiary mag istrates, appointed to oversee the workings of eman o often inclined to take the masters' vie questions arising, and under the "apprenticeship nd severe punishments continued to be the rule rather than the exception. No "Bureau of Free men" was established by the British government; men" was established by the British government; in corps of watchful officers at all considerable points protected the rights of the freed people; no company of teachers went forth from the old country to carry instruction, sympathy, and assurance of protection to the long degraded and defradded slaves. They wen the long degraded and derivative as a large were runn; a blessed gift, received by them with the most simple and touching gratitude to God, and used by them with prevailing good sense, good order, and self respect. But the amount of sincere help and encour agement to self-improvement which they have had a all. A few noble men, like the Rev. HENRY BLEBY of Barbadoes, who visited us some years ago, and spokto us one First of August beneath these very trees, stood faithfully by them, and by example and precep furnished the friendly counsel and help which might b furnished the friendly counsel and help which might or needed. But it was comparatively little that such could do against the combined power of a class long used to mastership, and determined to keep their old laborer dependent and subject. Accordingly, it has happened that in the thirty-one years since West India Eman cipation was decreed, the educational advancemen that in the thirty-one years since west india kman-cipation was decreed, the educational advancement of the freed people there has been but small, and their influence in civil and social matters scarcely ap-preciable. Emancipation found the colored popula-tion of Jamaics, and of the other British W. I. colo-

\$100,000. But for popular education, in a population of half a million, only \$20,000 per annum is voted. The result is, that "the great bulk of the black people of Jamaica are, as regards mental culture, in a statut little removed from that in which slavery left. too, shall we best pay back,—at least in part,—to the noble company of workers for freedom in the Old World, the debt we have owed them so long; and show to all mankind an Example, in full and honors ble success, of a Republic based on "these self-ort ire, in a state of Jamaica are, as regards mental culture, in a state-but little removed from that in which slavery left them thirty years ago; that only two blacks have ever-sat in the legislature of the colony; that, out of the hundreds of magistrates on the island, there are no more than four black men holding commissions of the peace; that among the ninety-odd ministers of ble success, of a Republic based on "these self-sri-cent truths, that all men are created equal, and en-dowed by their Creator with an IRALINAMLE RIGHT to Life, Liberty, and the Parents of Happiness." The Trimountain Glee Club, a quart the peace; that among the ninety-odd miniaters of the Established Church in the Island, there is only one black minister,—and he is said to be without as one black minister,—and he is said to be without an incumbency,—and in the civil service of the colony only a single negro, and he holding only the subordinate post of tide-waiter in the custom house." The same legislature which appropriates only \$20,000 yearly for all public schools, raises \$200,000 yearly by

rame legistature.

If for all public schools, rames to the church establishment,—s church taxation for the church-establishment,—s church establishment,—s church establishment, est

taxation for the church-establishment,—a church which only about one-fourth of the population belongs.

"The blacks are nearly all dissenters from the church of the Island," and contribute handsomely to the maintenance of their own churches and ministers.—

yet are taxed besides to support the church of the wealthy class! Such is the chivalry and magnanimi

ty and sense of honor of a class long used to slavery, and bent on maintaining its mastery over the laboring

class! Lef us beware!

It is even more instructive and more full of warning to note how the civil and electoral rights of the freed population of the West India islands have been

dealt with. "Shortly after emancipation took place

an election law was passed by the Jamaica legislature, giving the elective franchise to owners of freeholds of the annual value of six pounds sterling and upwards

(about \$30). Under that law a considerable number of the freed blacks became entitled to vote; but as the negro in numerous instances showed quite a disposi-tion to think and act for himself as a voter, or at any

rate to follow other leaders than the men of the o

great deal too liberal, and after various other attempts

year, in addition to any other taxes which a man ma

of seven dollars and a half, and upwards, are exempted from the tax on the elective franchise. So it happens that the voting tax falls exclusively on the poorer

class, and the wealthy and well-to-do are relieved from it entirely! A more barefaced and iniquitous

evasion of law and justice it would be difficult to

magine. The result of this legislation has been to

to 30,000 souls, whose voting lists show only 30 or 4

registered voters. The whole number of registered voters in the island is but two thousand; and that, remember, in a population of half a million."—(See

been commenced. At the first fidings of the double field of slavery on the shores of Chesspeake Bay and the Port Royal islands, teachers and friends made ready in New England, in the Middle and North-

western States, to go at once to the emancipated, and give them the welcoming hand to freedom. They

have gone all over the South and Southwest, and still

they go, instructing the children everywhere, and teaching to the adults invaluable lessons of self-re-

spect, independence, and industrious enterprise. The school-house is set up. The voices of school children

make sweet music in the ears of teachers, and o

parents scarce able yet to comprehend the good that

has come to them. Savings' banks are instituted;

and the people who came out of slavery two year

ago, ragged and penniless, have now in numerou

cases comfortable homes, and money laid up in these banks. The nation has called the freedmen into its

armies, and they have proved themselves brave, et

Scient, and excellent soldiers. The Government has

Court of the land will abundantly sustain, if it should ever be made a question. President Lincoln, in his

thoughtful, cautious, and statesmanlike way, for

which we can never too much honor his memory, laid the foundations of their liberty deep and strong. President Jonnson thoroughly understands the old

slaveholders of the South, knows them to be the ene

mies of the Republic, and has suffered in himself, ir

fish, oppressive, and cruel policy. He bravely with-stood and resisted them in his own State and in the

Senate of the United States,—before the war, and during the war. He is not the man to restore to their

hands the power they have so infamously abused, ar

war. True there are some discouraging app now, and an active imagination may conjure

and voluntarily, if they v

generous and hopeful spirit.

which had righteously been taken from them by the

ors, which we trust will never nave

There are individual cases of suffering and wrong
among the freedmen which excite the liveliest indig
among the freedmen which excite the liveliest indig

nation. But the weight of the facts and the eviden

is on the other side. President Johnson has give

the secoding States the opportunity to take, manfully and voluntarily, if they will, an honest position in

restored and free Union. If they will not, but shall

still evince a rebellious and oppressive purpose, doub not that he will "apply the brakes," before it is to

not that he will "apply the brakes, before it is too late. To suppose that he can or will be guilty of the treachery, which some few are ready to charge upon

such suspicions, or withdraw our support from those whose past course has carned a right to our confidence

Government must know the opinions, convictions and determinations of the people. There is danger

But I must close, and would say in closing that th

rest and uniform lesson we learn from West India

the rights and welfare of their former slaves. They are, at the best, biassed by self-interest and by old

wreak their own rebel spite and mortification on the

heads of their unoffending laborers. False to the cour

try, false to their own oaths, lost to every sense of manly obligation, such men are utterly unfit to hold

any trust or exercise any power; and it will be the extremest cruelty, as well as the basest desertion of

our best friends, if we suffer the freed people of the

words can represent too strongly the doors which our nation will deserve, and which God's inevitable judg-

ments will bring upon us, if we now desert and betray these humble yet faithful friends of our country inte the merciless hands of that country's worst enemies

May our hands forget their cumulng, and our tongo to the roof of our mouths, if we forget these

people in their need, who never forgot us nor our suf-

ering sons and brothers in our sore need! Let us re

fuse to build our national house by any wrong. Le

us not suffer venal and corrupt Northern demagogues

ombining with Southern rebels, to cheat us of th

glorious results of a true Republicanism, for which our people have paid so vast a price. Education 1

furnished freely by thousands of Northern hearts and hands, with the help and protection of the United

o be defended in all personal and social rights pro

to be defended in an personal and scalar legists per cisely as other citizens are,—this is the next necessity and equal to the other. Education and Citizenship for all, without distinction of color or of race,—and no

less for the nation's safety than for the freedman's-

States government.

necessity now, and that must continue to b

th to fall into their hands. It must not be so. No

cipation is that slaveholders cannot be trusted with

but the danger will best be averted by working

Nor yet let us give that confidence blindly.

monstrous. Let us not hastily yield t

his family, and has seen others suffer, from their

m citizens,—a decision which the Suprem

mmenced. At the first tidings of the down

island, numbering respectively a population

Very differently has our American

The Nation, No. 1.

give them the we

er popular representation in Jamaica a mockery a delusion. There are several parishes of that

All persons paying taxes to the amount

have to pay. But mark the unblushing mean

the happy expedient was hit upon of imposing a

cellent singers, connected with the Trimountain Ball Club, who had kindly given their services for this occasion, were then called upon by the President and sung the beautiful piece entitled—" There's music

Harry C. Wright then spoke on the Ballot.

The majority of the nation, he said, represented the people, and that majority could be ascertained only by the ballot. That was the sole pivot on which this Government turned. The ballot was the democratic symbol of sovereignty, and means absolute in the majority of the proposed of the pro opredue, uncontrolled, irresponsible portain and of man over man. Everything that was done by the Government of this nation was done by the over, and on the soul of the voter rested the responsibly.

This being the case, the ques the ballot. The right of suffrage was not a natura right at all. It was a mere conventional a stowed by the State, and only by the State. stored by the State. So and only by the State. So said every State Constitution, and so said the Federal Constitution. The question arose, Shall the white man, because he is white, be allowed to rote, and the black man, because he is black, be disfranchised. He believed that nothing could save the nation if persisted in disfranchising the black man because nis color. Should a man, because he was a man an pation. It was just as great a crime, in his op for a man to claim the right to vote because he was a man and not a woman, as it was for him to claim the right to vote because he was white and not black nt party, it was discovered that the law was a the right to vote b on the suffrage, besides retaining the property qualifi-cation for it. This tax is two dollars and a half a Every argument in favor of negro suffrage that couposibly be produced was of court force in favor be produced was of equal force in favor of woman to the ballot. Looking at the condition and destiny of this Repub the prediction, that unless the ballot was put into the hands of the intelligence and virtue of the country of whatever color or sex, the Republic was doomed t certain destruction.

Mr. Wright said be hoped the day would co when neither the drunkard nor the drunkard-make would be allowed to vote. Should a man in a beastly state of intoxication, he asked, be allowed to reel up to the polls, and decide by his ballot the destiny of the nation? He thought, also, that the man who would make merchandize of the ballot, and sell his vote for so much rum or so many dollars, or such s fat office, ought not to be allowed to vote. These questions must be looked at, and the country muspeak out on them, or we were lost.

The ballot was now needed to complete the work that the bullet had begun, and the question was, Shall we put the ballot into the hands of those who have wielded the bullet against the Govern and who have been conquered in their effort to destroy the nation, and refuse it to those who have saved the nation by the bullet? It might be hat for a time the people would refuse the bal-lot to the negro, out of deference to the prejudices of the traitors; but the day would come when they would be obliged to put the ballot into the negro's hand to save the nation from a deadlier war than tha

through which it had just passed.

The simple question to day was between Democ racy and Aristocracy. The recent war originated in an abuse of the ballot-the refusal of the minority to submit to the majority; and what was needed was, that everywhere throughout the land should be held up the fundamental democratic principle, the duty of he minority to submit to the rule of the majority The practical duty of the hour was to bring a powe o bear upon Congress that should influence refuse to admit a State into the Union on the princ ale of white sovereignty.

CHARLES L. REMOND said be agreed with Mr. Wright so far as the great question of the hour was concerned—the ballot; but he was frank to say, that concerned—the cauch; but he was trank to say, that he expected our country and our cause would be saved before every man and woman should be made virtuous or made temperate. He regretted the extreme ground taken by Mr. Wright, because it him that he (Mr. W.) defeated his own ob ject, and that his remarks, instead of creating en thusiasm in the audience, were calculated to depres by the suggestion that there was a work to be per formed which could not be accomplished in the life time of this generation.

The Glee Club then sang. " Wake, Nicodemus," to the great amusement of the audience, who testified their pleasure by hearty applause.

At the conclusion of the song, a recess was taken

AFTERNOON SESSION. After an hour spent in pi nicing, in participation in the various amusements o fered to the pleasure-seeker, and in social intercours the company again assembled at the stand, and speak

JOHN WETHERBEE, JR., Esq., of Boston, was the

first speaker. He commenced by referring to the prospect before us in regard to reconstruction, and alluded to the danger of attempting to settle matters upon any other basis than that of justice and righteousness. In order that our country should be happy and prosperous, he said, it was necessary that the negro should have all the rights of aman and a citizen. He thought it would be a burning shame to take the shackles off the negro, and say to him, "You are free!" and then leave him in the hands of those pe ple against whom he had fought, entirely disfranchi ed, and with no right to a voice in the Governmen The needle of the negro had invariably point ing the last four years, without any variation in his compass, to the Union and to Union men; and if to day it was customary, as it was at one tie for each citizen to utter the s mportant as bearing upon the affairs of the nation negro shall be, in every sense of the word, citizen !" beginning to feel it so; and that, too, outside of the special ranks of the abolitionists. Still, he felt it to be their duty to urge the nation forward in that di tion. He was one of those who did not believe th Wendell Phillips, when he went to Cleveland la year, made a mistake. He believed that Convention year, made a mistake. He believed that Convention did good, and that the Republican platform was lifted some degrees in consequence of that meeting; and to-day, the duty of anti-slavery people was to utter their voice, as educators, and it would have an effect. He believed there was something in the anti-slavery party, that was important as an organization. He believed the regarder of the knew it was impossible to the contraction of the contraction. lieved in organizations, for he knew it was impossible for individuals to do what people could do in an organized body; and he thanked God and took course that the Ad-Silvers Couley and the course of the course o i-Slavery Society did not dissolve I wanted that Society to exist, because that the An Spring. He wanted that So ige. It had prophesied truly; and when the i slavery party, body politic, uttered a sentiment, that sentiment be came a prophecy: the people felt that it would cou true. They felt just exactly as the poet expresses it. body politic, uttered a senti States government. Citizenship,—the right to partic-pate in making the laws under which they live, and "Tis the sunset of tife brings us mystical lore,
And coming events cart their shadows before."

Agitation would prevent all the trouble that was n

nies, in a state of gross ignorance; and the education of this mass of people, as we have been recently told on good authority, "has been all not totally neglected by the Legislature of Jamaica." That colony has been the prison \$200,000, and the prison system of the island is maintained at an annual cost of ly imbacd with the spirit of humanity and justice. So, In conclus

SPEECH OF REV. NATHANIEL COLVER. Rev. NATHARIEL COLVER, of Chicago, was the Rev. NATHANIEL COLVER, at Concession, on this occasion. When he looked back over the past twenty years, and saw what God had wrought, his heart swelled, and he was filled with gratinde. He remembered when it was very dark, and when it seemed as if the heavens were shut down all around; but there was light from the skies.

He desired to bring forward some of the lessons to

be learned from smanchatton in the West Indies. The government of Great Britain, was entitled to no credit for that emanchation; it came through the struggles of a few individuals, who labored in the cause of human rights. Clarkson and Wilberforce, and Wm. Knibb, and their collaborate. and Wm. Knibb, and their co-laborers, kept the light and Wm. Knibb, and their co-incours, we have a sub-inling in the midst of a corrupt generation, until England gave freedom to her slaves. In 1840, he was in London, and saw a number of people from Jamaics, and learned the condition of things in that island. The slavebolders were unwilling to let their land. island. The slavebolders were unwilling to let their victims go, and did them all the harm they could. So it would be in this country. The Legislature of Jamaica passed a law providing that if any colored man was found on the highway over night, he should be put in prison as a vagrant, and sold to work out his fine. The negroes were living in cabins owned by their former masters, and they could reduce their wages as low as they pleased, turn them out of their cabins, and then have them arrested and sold under the law. There were other laws terribly oppressive the law. There were other laws terribly oppressive to the blacks; and when he was in London, he signed a petition to the Queen, asking her to refuse her sand tion to those laws. The petition, which was of great length, was placed in the hands of Lord Brougham for presentation, and he said, "There is one name at the top; cut off all the rest, and send it in." The suggestion was complied with, and the pelition was astul. That one name was THOMAS CLARKSO potent then, but which for years had been spurned and trodden under foot by the aristocracy and govern

ing classes of Great Britain.

The friends of the colored man in the West Indies and to stand by him after his bonds were stricken off by law, and see that he had his rights. The slave-holders had no notion of giving up their victim. Politicians could not be relied upon to carry out the behests of freedom, and their old friends had to stand the guardians of the freedmen. The three hundred thousand slaveholders of the South, whose victims had been plucked out of their hands, did not mean to give them up. They would crush the blacks, unless the anti-slavery friends stood their guardians. They must still tie the crushed black man to them as their brother, and stand by him until his freedom was as-

sured. Another fact was developed by emancipation in the British West Indies, and that was, that freedom is not the only thing the slave needs. Who were the freed slaves? Poor, crushed human beings; ignorant, untaught; their bodies developed, but their so stultified. Here and there a colored man would stand up a prodigy of mental strength and vigor, but this was the exception. The colored man, like the white man, was the creature of circumstances, to a great extent. Bring up the children of white men as the children of slaves are brought up, and he did not know that they would be any worse, but they wo be just as bad as black children. The fact was, that there was a departure from virtue among the colored people of Jamaica that was alarming, and it had held them in degradation ever since. So it was with the liberated millions of the South. They were crushed, degraded, ignorant; and it would be but a wretched on to give them freedom, unless s given with it. They must have light and knowledge.

He differed from Mr. Wright in regard to the ballot

He believed that the right of suffrage was inherent in every man and woman, and that the business of every community was, not to give that right, but to guard it sacredly. The crushed bondmen at the South had this right, but they must have something besides this. Manhood must be restored to them. The wretched bondman must be lifted up, and taught what his rights are; and this would be the labor of years.

Then the white men of the South must be taken care of. It was more work for England to take care of the whites of Jamaica, after emancipation took place, than it was to take care of the blacks. The whites of the South were on our hands, thousands of them as imbecile as infants. They would kick and bite, and the question was, what should be done with bite, and the question was, what sho them. He did not believe there would be any sweet peace in the country until the larger part of them were dead; and they would waste away amazing fast. The whites of the South were in a position to do us more harm than the blacks could, and if they were would ruin us. God had opened al this immense field to us, and we had got to meet the issues.

In conclusion, Mr. Colver said that while the nam of those through whose instrumentality British eman the names of those who had breasted the storm this country should not be forgotten. He loved the name of Wm. Lloyd Garrison; and when the name of political traitors had gone to rot, that name would stand high and never be forgotten. The nation owed stand high and hever be opposed. In addition him, and the men who stood with him, a debt of infinite gratitude. I am glad to meet you here to-day, said Mr. C. It does my old heart good. It carries me back to the time when we were struggling togeth er in Massachusetts, and met with but little fav cept from on high. Oh, there was light up there Blessed be the name of God forever and ever for the emancipation in which we rejoice to-day!

Mr. May stated that the Finance Committee would now enter upon the discharge of their duty, and urgad the importance of liberal contributions, not only to defray the expenses of the meeting, but to assist in the general operations of the Massachusetts Society.

SPEECH OF MRS. FRANCES E. W. HARPER. SPEECH OF MRS. FRANCES E. W. HARPER.

Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER then addressed the sudience. She said it was interesting to mark the rise
and progress of any reform which had for its object;
the colored man, we should divide the fearful unanimthe welfare and happiness of mankind, and proceeded;
ity of the South, and be able to control those. States. to sketch, briefly, but in an interesting manner, the efforts for the suppression of the African slave trade, and then for the abolition of slavery itself, which have resulted in the uter extinction of the infamous system among the nations of Europe, and all, or nearly all, their colonies in America, and in this country, to a very large extent, with the prospect its entire annihilation at no distant day. This the Lord's doings, said Mrs. H., and marvellous our eyes. The Bible told of a man who built his house upon the sand, and when the floods descended, and the winds came, it fell, and great was the fall and the winds came, it fell, and great was the fall thereof. But the slaveholders, rebels against justice and humanity, built not only upon the sand, but over the crater of God's wrath—over the magazine of Divine retribution; and to-day the colored people stood, as a race, newly anointed with freedom. Looking beyond the life of the race, she was not honeless of the fature of the race, and the race of the fature of the race. she was not hopeless of the future of the negro-found at the South three classes: The scum of ty, the dregs of society, and the colored man. By e scum of society she meant such men as Jeffers the seum of society she meant such men as Jefferson Davis, Hunter, Beauregard, and the other leaders of the rebellion. Where were they to day? Scattered by the whirlwind of the living God. Some were looking out through prison bars, some were exiles, and some were in the surest and safest place for all rebels,—the grave. By the dregs of society, she meant the poor white of the South, who saw his brother stricken down, and consented to the wrong. The paramount idea of President Johnson, if she understood him right, was to clevate this mass of poor whites. She thought he was right in this; but she would tell him that between the poor white men and would tell him that between the poor white men and the poor black men of the South, there was a commu-nity of interest. If legislation degraded, the labor o the black man, the white man also would be degraded

God had linked the two races together, and when the uith pressed the slave beneath the burden of his ains, she placed a weight upon her bosom which appled her moral power and paralyzed her spiritual

er said, that what she asked of the Amer can people was, that if they could not get in for the past, they should have security for the How was that security for the future to be obtained? By distranchising the colored man,—by putting him By distranchining the colored man,—by putting his at the fact of every whitewashed rebel who called himself loyal?) Was it not madness and felly for as and folly for a nation to sacrifice its interest to its prejudices ? She was not able to argue the question of suffrage of Mr. Wright, but she believed it was generally Mr. Wright, our sue research of self-defence, and the ballot was the means of self-defence to the negro against the malice of his oppressors. The lesson of this hour was simply, that justice is

the right of every race. The hi the living God was linked to the thron-ernal Father with such strong but invisible child of the livi ely jarred u ties, that if they were rudely jarred upon earth, they would tremble around the Throne. (Loud applause.

Mr. May stated that a letter had been received from Hos. N. H. WHITING, who had been expected to speak, but found himself unable to address an outmeeting; and, on motion of Mr. Foss, it was noted, that the letter be published with the pr ings of the meeting. [For Mr. Whiting's letter, see third page.]

Mr. RICHARD THAYER read one of Mrs. Harper's ms, entitled, "Bury me in a free land," which warmly applauded.

WITSPEECH OF C. L. REMOND.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND then briefly addresse the audience. He expressed the conviction, that whatever might be the results of emancipation in the fuure, so far it had falled. He believed, with Wright, that the suffrage question was to be the next great question in this country, but he did not believe that the people of this State were responsible for the wrongs to which Mr. Wright had referred. How long had it been true that a single Massachusetts man would permit Congress or the President to interfer with the local institutions of this State ! that Congress, at its next session, would decide that uld enter the Union but upon the basis no State sho of free suffrage, a free religion, and free social and civil rights. He asked this, not for his color, but for the welfare of the nation; and he agreed with the friends who had asserted, that unless that principle was adopted freedom, democracy and civilization this country were lost.

SPEECH OF ANDREW T. FOSS.

Mr. Foss said his friend Remond had entirely changed the character of his speech. He had intend ed to criticise the government for its want of fidelity to freedom but Mr. Remand had made such charge that his sense of justice was roused, and he felt obliged to defend the government.

There were many things he did not like in the present condition of the country. He did not like Mr. Johnson's idea that the rebel States had not lost their status. He (Mr. F.) believed they had; and he thought the President had recognized this fact, in ap pointing military Governors for those States, which he could not do if they had not lost their character as States. He thought that if the President could inter fere with the internal affairs of a State so far as to appoint its Governor, he could prescribe who should be the voters. He believed, as Gen. Nye had said, that the people of the rebellious States had lost all their rights but two; the first was the legal right to be but two; the first was the legal right to be hung, and the second was the divine right to be damn ed. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Foss said he was glad the President's plan was working so badly. He was glad the scoundrelism and rascality of the South were being made manifest. The scheme was working so badly, that he had every hope the President would change it. Already, the recent election in Richmond, it was said, had been declared null and void. A negro was shot in Mississippi for insolence to a white man; and, find-ing that the civil authorities did not arrest the murderer, Gen. Thomas did. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, which the General refused to obey, and wrote to Washington for instructions. The answer came back, "Don't obey the writ; and if the civil authorimeet, non toocy me writ; and if the civil authorities wont iry that man, try him by a military commission, and hang him." (Applause.) The President sees his plan working badly, and sends one of the most reliable and intelligent anti-slavery men of the country, General Carl Shurtz, to inquire into the feelings of the people of the South in regard to their loyalty, and as to their treatment of the colored man, and report. He thought this indicated a willingness to change the policy, if its necessity was shown.

It had been said that no good had come to the black Was it nothing the 200,000 black men had worn the army blue and shouldered the U.S. m Was it nothing that Congress had passed the Amend-ment to the Constitution, and that its acceptance by the people had been assured? That was in prospect, such near prospect that he clasped it near hi on. He thought he was justified in being joyful and hopeful, in view of the prospect

He agreed with all that had been said of the infamy of depriving the colored man of his vote. He did not believe the President ever intended to do it; if he did believe it, he should despise him. The Pi had his pet idea of State rights; that was his fetish so to speak; but he desired that the States should establish their Constitutions in accordance with the Proclamation of Freedom, and in harmony with the great idea of human rights, that the ballot belongs to every man in the land who is amenable to the law and has attained the requisite age. But if that would not work-and be (Mr. F.) knew it would no rork-the President then intended to try another course; and so surely (said Mr. F.) as you If we withheld the ballot from the black man, Southerners would, by uniting their power with the Copperheads of the North, rule the country as in the

I said upon this stand, years ago, (said Mr. Foss,) that I should live to see slavery abolished; and some of you laughed—for I was gray when I said it. I have lived to see slavery abolished in this land; I have lived to see slavery have lived to see it go down to its grave; and now, God willing, I will live to see the negro a citizen; and then, if it please God, I will live about twenty years more to see the working of equality and free-dom in this land; and then, my friends, I will fold my hands, and with Simeon of old exclaim, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.

The Glee Club then sang, "There's victory at last," in a spirited and effective manner, which ed the hearty applause of the audience

SPEECH OF REV. SERENO E. HOWE. Rev. S. E. Howe, of East Abington, said this day was a brighter day than ever dawned upon this o try before. We had always loved to think of Br incipation : we had always rejoiced in the fac ensancipation; we had always rejoiced in the lat-that thousands of men had leaped up free, their shackles falling off in one blessed, God-given hour; but when we thought of British emancipation, then came the remembrance of our own slaves, and we were ready to say, with Whittier, the sweetest poet, rica,-

nance, of America.—

"Bhall every flap of England's flag
Proclaim that all around are free,
Prom for these Ind to each blue erag
That beetles o'er the westers san;
And shall we scoff at Europe's kings,
While freedom's fire is alm with us,
And round our country's altar dings
The diamning shade of alavery's curs

AUGUST 11. But now, all that was past. The slave was to nger to be found, and me master was seen, a cover-ing, trembling, wretched being, going to Washington of the common and the hands of that Gorennam

o ask for pardon at the hands of that Gorenaes, which he had spurned and hated, and sought to trail. The failures of emancipation in the West Indea. The tallures of emancipation in the West Indea. rould make our emancipation a suc would make our emancipation a success, we must be just to every maniput to those who could be must be with condign punishment, and just to the said always been our friends. He had often be as prised that the negro, after all the objects and prised that the negro, after all the objects and prised that the negro, after all the objects and prised that the negro, after all the objects and contempt that had been relief. prised that the negro, after an the coloquy and a proach and contempt that had been rolled specific was so ready to shoulder his musket, and so into as thickest of the fight; but he had done so, and the principles of the fights of the fights of the fights. thickest of the light; out he man done so, and then-bellion had been crushed. Now, did the negro by for the ballot? No, he claimed it; he had a right h for the ballot? No, he claimed it; he had a right he it; and it was not for us to say, "We will scored in the ballot; we will allow him to vote." He had to right to vote, and if he did not vote, we were going a accurred injustice. (Applause.) We were not simply accurred injustice. (Applause.) We were not simply a magnanimous thing when we said to the sepa. "Here is the ballot-box open—come and vote, it." There was no magnanimity about it; it was of the land to the him which he had a right to chim. ng just the thing which he had a right to chin.

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Another thing which had surprised him was, that these slaveholding rebels should now . these stavenousing record who should and who should no had a right to decide who should and who should not wote. All the Republican newspapers were nying that there was a tremendous feeling in North Carlina and South Carolina and Virgin ilina and count caronina atta virgima against the ca-ored man's voting. Who was it that had that fel-ing? Why, those God-forsaken rebels who had jung escaped the halter! (Applause.) These mee had the mendence to tell who they wanted to rote, and who they didn't want to vote. All he had to any about that was, that so far as the greater part of the South were concerned, it was just distinctly and particularly ione of their business who voted! (Apple none of their business who voice: [Appare.] Some-times it was said that it would irritate these men who were asking pardon if we said the negro should have he right of suffrage. A few years ago, it was mid that it would be a terriby irritating thing if the black man should be allowed to fight. Well, it did terriby irritate the slaveholders when the black man length; it hurt them, but they needed to be burt, and it did them good. It would hurt their fe them good. It would not now receipt more that the negro had the ballot than when he had the make, for it would tend to place freedom on a firmer bein. There is just this about it, said Mr. Howe: either

the negro is to vote, or the country is a med-up on-cern; and the negro is going to vote. I don't can whether that right is alienable or inalienable t was born with him or not; all I want to knew in SPEECH OF WM. A. JACKSON

WM. A. JACKSON, known as the former conden-

of the Chief of the rebel Confederacy, was then in-troduced, and made quite a telling speech. Re mil he did not agree with what had been said with me spect to the little progress that had been made. If he had been born in Salem and been educated in Para, perhaps he should think differently; but, looking bet on his slave life, he felt that his existence did not commence till 1862, though he was thirty year sid. He thought if Mr. Remond had talked in the same strain that he had to day when he was engaged in relisting colored troops, he would not have obtained a

lingle man. He thought the people of Massachusetts hal sright o say who should vote in the Southern Sutes, in t very sure that if the black man was evern pe the rights of citizenship, they must be gives to his by somebody else than by the Southern ribels, vin had been subdued, but not converted. He beisref it was for the people of New England and the Wat to say that the rebel States should not come back, etge. He expected the He knew that they ept on the basis of negro suffrage. white people to make blunders. brought up to everything like so or to the slaughter (laughter); but all he wanted was to here them stay there after they got there.

Mr. Jackson thought the appointment of the med Governors would be beneficial to the cause of freeden, because, when Congresss met, they would my, "We have tried them three or four months, to see that they will do. We see that they are tyrants and rele now, and therefore we must pass some laws by which the colored men shall have the ballot, to makin act only themselves, but the Republic." The prosper before us, then, was bright.

Exit The statu own ... A Arm hood own ... I have saying the saying the saying the saying the saying saying

SPEECH OF GEORGE W. STACY.

GEO. W. STACY, of Millord, was the last spelar. He said he felt it good to be there, to look into the faces of the people, and to hear what he had bent. were not there so much to think short and yet they were not there so much to that some West India Emancipation, as about our own day of complete jubilee. Although they might say, proper-ively, that their work was finished, yet there was great deal to be done, for in every com still existed a bitter prejudice against the opposed race, which must be exercised from the human her. before it could ascend to the plane of liberty, as all men be recognized as the children of one comer Father, who loves and blesses us all. They were laterated to the contract of the country of the cou ing for that brighter day, that day foretold by respect but it would not come unless they worked, and world

He felt that although there was much for which we iould thank God and take courage, yet there was sin uch that should cause sadness. We could not hely should thank God and take course, for unit hat should cause sadness. We could not be what the future might bring. It might bring all whoped for; but he would say, that God week wit no miracle; we must keep our hands to the plotty, and not look back until the slave is not only feel. rom the shackles of bondage, but in the enjoyment of

from the shackles of bondage, but in the enjoymens all the privileges of a free man.

Let us go home, said Mr. Stacy, with the determination that what we have heard shall not be lost; with the determination that GSU, who strengthess end good purpose, shall be honored, not in prefends, as in ceremony, but in honest and carnet lives, and in ceremony, out in honest and carnet lives, and in the world on say shall be constructed. wherever we go, all that we do or say shall so me side of that truth and righteouness which shall sing about that glorious period for which we have sighing, lo! these many years. I have locked small to-day and seen many pleasant faces, but some shall should have been glad to see are not here. We with us, I trust. In artist: I wish they had been with should have been glad to see are not move with us, I trust, in spirit; I wish they had been ri-us in the flesh. But, my friends, roll on the like-ball! "Sink or swim, live or die, surrive or prin-ball! "Sink or swim, live or die, surrive or prin-let us not stop in this work until the nergy numb! our side an equal brother? May God give wa our side an equal brother? May God give wa strength to be faithful, and not to cease bors until the day shall come which we desire. there shall be no slavery, either for body or min

The popular song, "Tramp, tramp, to then sung, in an admirable manner, by the of the conclusion of which, on motion of Wallcut, a vote of thanks was passed to the Cish of their welcome contribution to the pleasure of the or massion.

The hour having arrived for the departure train for Boston, the meeting adjourned

eleminado de la companya de la compa

The thirty-first anniversary of West 1sts emancipation was celebrated at Myrick's Great by large congregation of colored people from Pretidents Boston, New Bedford, and other places. Boston, New Bedford, and other places. Smith, of Boston, presided. The resolution specific express fears that the government may recognize principle by which the freedmen of the South of the Colored the country is in duty and honor bound to seem the country is in duty and honor bound to seem the colored citizens of the republic equal they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are they are they are the colored citizens of the republic equal they are they the country is in duty and honor bound to see the colored citizens of the republic equal libror every respect; urge that those who have so not, fended the flag with bullets ought not to be dept of the privilege of defending it with ballet, without the elective franchise, all other right had more privileges to be held at the oution of any mere privileges to be held at the option of any cal party; and that they will never be stilled any thing short of perfect and absolute equipment has been also been also been as the law.