THE LIBERATOR EVERY PRIDAY MORNING,

RT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

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

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, Delivered before the Sixteenth Word Republican sociation, at the Cooper Institute New York, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

Moyat Evenino, Mar 11.

Its And Gentlement - I understand this and meeting—the Sixteenth Ward of Newbe beaner Ward for Radical Republicanism—see.) I very respectably-sized meeting for incessing (Laughter) I am glad, for the image of the sing my life, to be adopted into the politics of justice and liberty. The text of my the lesson of the Bour, it seems to me, isz and Faith. Possess your souls in patience, having already attained, not as if we were perfect, but because the whole nation, as one a for more than a year set its face Zionward. The second of the bour, it seems to me, isz considered the second of the bour, it seems to me, isz can Faith. Possess your souls in patience, having already attained, not as if we were perfect, but because the whole nation, as one a for more than a year set its face Zionward. The Stephenson of the belind five year, the nation and in the right path—there is no reason for there is no occasion for despair; we have at at last the method, and we are in earnest, the passion of great souls, makes conquest. When the buman heart is once capable of easts courage, no matter what may be the, on the horizon, no matter how show the mother official or national, may be; now and then the cloud, so as to show us the blue sky becometer bow dark political mistake or treachylower, the moment comes when the North act is all a phantansangoria, and behind, the state of the nation beats true to its destiny.

rt of the nation beats true to its destiny.

I stool on this platform four months ago,

i: "You must not be surprised if blood

its treets. Traitors are trying to take the

pital of the North out of our arms, and the

tie party of ble State is behind them."

fine morning there was cautious besitation
ading Democrat of Albany, and the Mayor.

Tork defeated him on his first move.

) When the counties came to be repre
ble leaders found an army with officers, and

and file. And the Goliah of Connecticut

easts has been killed, not by a stripling,

girl. (Applause.) Or, if we must add to

the did to the mouths of girls and slave

fol is perfecting Bustry. Gradually, one

other, the shams of the North fall ways. If

a long fight, no local struggle—only one part

wast hattle eving on the work over, and or, the shams of the North fall away. It may fight, no local struggle—only one part at battle going on the world over, and a ages ago—only one grant division, one oldong its duty in the great struggle be institutions and cave institutions, the Wherever caste tives, wherever class as, whether it by on the banks of the r the Soine, whether hy the side of so or the Dyobe, there the South has certainly as the surgeon's kinfe gives it touch's the living fibre. (Cheers) at this wighty marshalling of everything go; in duman selfshness, the Democracy

Street, and the street deep of the stars a legislation of the street deep of the street and place of t

GENERAL ROSEGRANS.

loyal men of the South, that, at all events, that Procla-mation must and shall be enforced. If the Anti-Slave-

ry men of this country do their duty, though months and years of trial may yet be before us, we shall as J. N. BUFFUM rose to introduce to the meeting a

nons in Boston.

Men felt there that when Lincoln was elected

slavery was overruled, and Fremont himself di

The provisionary Proclamation of September

made a five minutes' speech an hour and a quarter and found the people disposed to continue a cour

resolved on, and in time was held. He feared the hall

would not be filled, but he himself had great difficulty

the water in favor of liberty.

Emancipation and Union was the sentiment of all

these meetings.

In the midst of the Exeter Hall meeting, a tele

In the midst of the Exeter Hall meeting, a tele-graphic message came from Bradford, (where Mr. Forster, their M. P., was addressing them,) asking what Exeter Hall thought. It was telegraphed back that Exeter Hall wont for Binsurcipation and Union, and the same message was sent to another meeting, addressed at the same time by George Thompson.

(mmense applause.) Another large and influential meeting was soon after addressed by Rev. Newman Hall, who stood so

every considerable town in England with success while the single secession meeting which was at tempted in Yorkshire was a failure in every sense.

Rev. S. MAY, Jr. invited Rev. Mr. Calthrop, in th

name of the Convention, to attend our meeting to morrow in the upper Hallf where his interesting and

Mr. HARDMAN, of Lowell, (lately a Lancashire op

erative who had spoken with George Thompson at one of the English meetings in favor of the North,) expressed his great satisfaction at having, this after-noon, heard two gentlemen for whom he had long had a great respect, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Wilson. In the many meetings he had stronged by Product

In the many meetings he had attended in England the objection made to the North was, that they were pro-slavery as well as the South. It was not that the English were pro-slavery, but that they did not find the Northern Americans sufficiently anti-slavery. Mr. Garnison said he heartly rejoiced to hear his idea confirmed, that the heart of the people of England is with us, favorable to freedom and favorable to this

erstand why the abolitionists supported the

ly opposed. They wished to see the Government more plainly for freedom first. Then came the Proclama-tion of September, and then that of January, and now we have England with us. We will have no war

Government and the Union, which they had

nts in relation to English feeling

to get in. A second hall was opened and immediate filled. A third, and then a fourth meeting were o

ganized in the street.
What the English people had come to the ings for was not to be convinced, but to demonstrate English feeling on the subject; to send a voice across

Anti-Slavery a

(Immense applause.)

das. Coll. Lubray

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1863.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-BLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

TION.

The Thirtieth New England Anti-Slavery Convention assembled at the Melonson in Boston, on Thursday, May 28th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Enform Quincer, President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, called the Covention to order, and the Committee of Arrangements reported the following organization of the Convention:

For President, BAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N.Y.

Vice Presidents.

EDMUND QUINCY, of Massachusetts, JOHN T. SARGENT, EBEN'R D. DRAFER,

PETER LIBBEY, Maine BENJAMIN F. HUTCHINSON, New Hamps ASA FAIRBANKS, Rhode Island.

Business Committee.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS,
HENDY C. WRIGHT, ANDREW T. FOSS, WM. WELLES
BROWN, E. H. HEYWOOD, GILES B. STREBLINS, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, CAPIARINE A. F. STEBBINS.

Finance Committee.

JAMES N. BUFFUM, LEWIS FORD, ELBRIDGE
SPRAGUE, DARIUS M. ALLEN, DANIEL S. WHITNEY The vote was taken, and the persons beforename were chosen as officers of the meeting.

A note from Wendert of the meeting.

A note from Wendelt Phillips, speaking of the sudden death of his youngest brother, the evening previous, was read to the Convention. The Convention, sympathizing in his loss, could not be otherwise than sevely disappointed at the prospect of not seeing and hearing Mr. Phillips in the Convention.

Do meeting of Mr. Owners Convention.

On motion of Mr. QUINCY, (and seconded,) the On motion of Mr. Quincr, (and seconded,) the Convention then unanimously voted to adjourn to 2 o'clock, P. M., in order that all present might participate in the glorious sight, upon which all Boston is this day looking,—the march of the 64th (colored) Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Millita through the city, to embark for the seat of war,—the first regiment of colored men which has marched from the Free States, as the call of the Government, to bear a state of the seathers of the Rabellius which Stars part in the overthrow of the Recommentary's accursed lust of power has set on foot.

APTERNOON. The Convention was called to order a few minutes after 2 o'clock, by Asa Fairmanks, of Rhode Island, one of the Vice Presidents.

Rev. Mr. Savart, of West Newton, offered a very appropriate prayer, with the carnest thanksgivings of the meeting for what our eyes have seen to-day.

Mr. Mar, in behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Sis Mr. Max, in behalf of the Massachusetts Antl-Si-very Society, said that no time would be occupied in a formal report of the progress of the cause, since this Convention met a year ago. He would only point to two events which had marked, and would ever grantly distinguish, this year. The first, the Presi-dent's Proclamation of Emancipation to Three Million Slaves, in the robel States; the second, the march through the city of Boston to-day, with the unanimo turongs the city of Boston to-day, with the unanimous applause of the crowds of citizens which filled the streets, of the first Regiment of Colored Men which has yet gone from the Free States to the war. For the first, he said, from his heart; God bless Abraham Lincoln, and all who had held up his hands in the is suing of that Proclamation; and God forgive (if tha be not too daring a prayer) those, in his own Cabi-net and elsewhere, who had done so much to hinder

HERRY C. WRIGHT said that the duty of every man'was to do anti-slavery work, each in his own manner. He had endeavored to do so, for thirty years past. He was on the Common, this morning. He felt proud of the exhibition there. He cried, and laughproud of the exhibition there. He cried, and along-ed, and shouted with joy. He was not a military man, but he never saw such a satisfactory military display. But the most cheering sight was the assem-blage of all Boston to we this negro regiment, to see the ladies of Beacon street waving their handker chiefs to them, to hear the applauses that were give

Twelve years ago, he had offered a resolution in ar anti-lavery meeting, that the negro was the only name under heaven whereby this nation can be saved. It now seemed that that prophecy was in process of

He, individually, believed in the making of war by ideas rather than bullets. And he proposed still to labor by the diffusion of ideas. A vast work was yet to be done in behalf of the colored people, for the free-dom of some yet remaining slaves, and for the help and progressive development of all.

Rev. Mr. Trass. of Fitchburg, was soon to leave the city, but he wished to hear his own voice in this meeting first, and congratulate his old friends on the glorious day now in progress. Emancipation is now to make unwonted advances, both with the colored man and the white man. He bade God bless the Con-

vention.

William Liour Garrison, being vigorously called for and applicated, said that compelling an upprepared man to speak was very much like compelling a soldier to volunteer. He would, however, not refuse the request of the meeting.

We all seem to be in agreement to-day. We are all rejoicing in so much as has now been accomplished for freedom, and see cheering signs that more is to follow. And none of the signs of the times are more auspicious than the spectacle we had all (he aupposed) that morning been witnessing.

He had taken a very deep interest in this arming of the colored people. He was interested in it as an abolitionist, and also as a peace man, paradoxical as that might seem. The uniform elevates the colored man in the social scale, and increases his self-respect, because it is a recognition of his manihood and his gain if men who will fight for other things would not fight for liberty? The way to peace, permanent peace, ma shings are now is manifestly for the condict to go on, until liberty shall become universal. When we get this liberty, we shall have peace. Slavery and war go together. They have always gone together. While the former continues, the latter will always follow in its train. It is plain, then, if the rebellion is so be effectually crushed, the war must continue until slavery in exterminated.

I am glad to see the men of the North who will not accept my peace-views; acting earnestly in their own way in support of my liberty-views. Let by gones he by gones. Let us not look back to wint men have said or done, but let us joyfully and earnestly unite

own way in support of my interty-views. Let by gones be by-gones. Let us not look back to what men have said or done, but let us joyfully and earnessly unite with all who now oppose slavery, and combine in an effort to rid this country of it forever.

Hos. Hawar Wilson, Schatter of Massachusetts, being resegnized in the audience, was loudly and persistently esiled for; he st length came forward, amidst the loudest cheers. He said he had been more accustomed to deny friends, than to shrink from fose. He knew not what he could say, or what any one could say now. Events were speaking for us. No words could express his emotions us he looked upon that regiment forday. They were required to go to fight in this war because the while men of the North were recreant to their duty. Burns had been sent back to elavery from Boaton, marching down State street guarded by U. S. soldiers. That was sad. But he had the comfont to-day of seeing a noble regiment of colored ases, marching over the same ground under

THE LIBIRATOR.

nents for t Their E n Act) puts black and wi

Mr. Wilson said the order was a military order, but that, moler the circumstances, no force could be added to the Proclamation, even by a law of Congress. The order declared the slaves now, henceforward and forever, free. And the Precident would be eternally disgraced if he attempted to recall it. It was his manifest duty to see it executed in full.

He wanted the true men of the North to say to the loval men of the Sorth that at all greats, that Proclamation of the Sorth that at all greats that Proclamation.

ictual freedom of 3,000,000 staves.
Besides these acts of the general Govern
may point with satisfaction to the following
The Governor of Delaware has recommend
to be that State.

cipation in that State,

Maryland is austrantially loyal, and is m
ward towards emancipation.

Missouri will soon be a free State.

Western Virginals is already a free State.

Very many voters in Kentucky and Ten

Benglishman, Rev. Mr. Calthrop, who has taken an active part in that country in the discussion of the great contest in which the United States are now invor emancipation in those States.

I admit, said Mr. Wilson, that the Gov active part in that country in the discussion of the great contest in which the United States are now in-volved, and always in behalf of Freedom and denunci-ation of the causes and aims of the Slaveholders' re-bellion. I admit, said bir. Wilson, that the Government of done all it should have done, nor all it we we need not talk now about the Constitute We need not talk now about the Constitution, stand firm in doing our duty against the rebels, slavery must perish. bellion.

Rev. Mr. Caltheor made a very animated and interesting speech, in the course of which he said:

Before a promiscuous audience of Americans, I might be somewhat embarrassed in speaking; but I have no feelings of that sort before an Anti-Slavery audience. I am not here to say that England is a republican country. It is not: But I can saure you that England is Anti-Slavery. There are no more pro-slavery men in England now, than there are Mormons in Boston.

Mr. Wilson concluded amidst great applause. Adjourned to 71 P. M.

EVENING. Met according to adjournment,

President in the chair.

Mr. INNIA, of Salem, contrasted the present time with those some thirty years ago, in which he fiss expoused the anti-slavery cause.

JOHN C. CLURA said that nine years ago this week we had a procession in the streets of Boston,—the nil lary force of the city, and its whole police force be sides, excorting and forcing a solitary colored victim a fugitive slave, to the vessel which was to bear him back to always. To day the sails notice force. a great Anti-Slavery victory had been gained. Eng-lishmen felt enthusiastic in favor of the North. This issumen set enthusiastic in favor of the North. This enthusiasm was first checked by the diplomatic instruction to Mr. Adams, that no promises were to be made, and no discussion entered upon, by him, in regard to the relation of the Government to slavery.

The second check was when the slaves of a rebel back to slavery. To-day the entire police force the city turns out to pioneer and escort one thousa colored soldiers to march to the defeat and overthre of these very slaveholders to whom poor Antio Burns was sent back! There are some who say the Colonel were returned to him.

The third was when the action of Fremont against Britain had refused to count The provisionary Prociamation of September 22d began to mend matters, and the Proclamation of January 1st produced an immense change.

Even in the meetings in opposition to the North, the speakers took no pro-slavery ground, but only said that the North was as pro-slavery as the South.

At a London meeting in favor of the North, he had

A beautiful song, "There's no such word as was sung by Mr. Asa B. Hutchinson and his ch WM. WELLS BROWN said—This is a proud day for It answer us. But a new time use the beginning of this war, men maintained that they were fighting only against the rebels, and not against the niggers.

rebellion, but to destroy that system of slavery which caused the rebellion. We are to have a new Union. And the black man is one of the forces which are to produce it. I thank God that the black man has this is still to be performed. While the soldlers are figh ing in the South, let us be watchful to do our part in the North.

Another song by the Hutchiason family was given and received with applause. It was dedicated to the 54th Massachusetts regiment, and is called "Ever be happy, ever be free."

EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., spoke especially, and erms of high commendation, of the administration

little orphan colored girls, whom she had br her. The sight was vidently a touching audience. It was stated that she purpose again to Boston, in course of the annmer, we of the orphan girls, for whom she desired homes. Persons in the audience at once take the two girls then present.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, being seen in the audi-was called for, and came to the platform, and spo-the improved and improving, but by no mean just and rightful position of the colored man unde United States Covernment. To

tion of September, and then that of January, and now we have England with us. We will have no war with England.

Henry C. Wricht and any and the desired to ask Senator Wilson, and it would be a gratification to many in the Convention if he would at this time answer, whether to his judgment the act of rebellion was not itself an act of ensacipation in all the rebell States; also, whether the present administration has not done imany acts, essentially anti-slavery in character, and what those acts are.

Mr. Wilson was again called to the platform by the general voice of the meeting. He came lowward, and said he would answer these questions to the best of his ability, holding himself slways ready and bound to maver the interrogatories of the people. To the first question he said he had no doubt whatever that the rebellion forfeits all the property, and the lives also, of the rebell. He then proceeded to state to the series of anti-slavery sets and measures done and ensated by the President and Congress during the past two years.

They have emancipated 2000 slaves in the District abolished the proslavery courts there, and established another in which the colored people of the District are admitted to all rights and privileges enjoyed by any.

They have established a High School for colored established as think the colored people of the District are admitted to all rights and privileges enjoyed by and the states.

They have passed the Homestead law, one of the attronger movement is favor of freedom.

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They have passed the Homestead law, one of the attronger movement is favor of freedom

etropolis at that time, was a particular friend of my mersted father, and had always manifested for me a reg kind regard. I had heard that he was much sturbed, because I had become an Abolitionist; and iat he wished to see me; that he might convince me my folly Of course, I presented myself at his door, and was soon ushered into his presence.

He earnestly pressed upon me the authority of the nunders of our Republic, and the compromises of the constitution, which they in their great wisdom detect. Finding that I believed in a higher law, he ressed upon me what he called the impracticable billy of our undertaking, because of the natural, great metrority of the negroes.

that you shall consider and receive issuerant negroes as intelligent tene, or reicous negroes as vircous men, or poor negroes as rich men. We are not so foolish, Sir, as to ask or expect this. But we do insist that all men, whatever may be their complexion, though they be as black as my coat, ought to be alreved all opportunities and means to become as wise, as good and as rich as they can; and that at any time, and any where, and by all persons, they ought to be acknowledged to be just what they have become—our equals, if they have become equals—our superiors, if they have become to it is mean, Sr, in us—a meanness beyond a parallel, to deny them every privilege, and then despise and oppress them because they are inferiors."

"My deluded young friend," he said, with grea

"My deluded young friend," he said, with great warmth of manner, "if you should bring me a black man, who was the wiscest of the wise, and the best of the good, and the richest of the rich, I would not acknowledge him to be my equal."

"Then, Sir," said I, "you would deserve to be laughed at, for he would be your superior. Wise, good, rich as you are, you are not equal to the richest, wisest, best. There is Hammohum Roy, the learned and excellent Brahmin of India, who is soon to visit this country. He is as much a colored man as are very many of the inhabitants of this land, whom you so reject and despise; how shall you regard and treat him?" "I shall pay him no respect," was his prompt and angry reply,—"I shall not seek, I shall avoid his company," "Then," I rejoined, "you will be a great him " "I shall pay him no respect," was an promps and angry reply,—"I shall not seek, I shall avoid his company." "Then," I rejoined, "you will be a great loser; for Ranmohun Roy is one of the most remarkable men of the age."

This was the last conversation I ever had with the Hon. Mr. — It broke our friendship. I was given to understand that he did not wish ever to see

lished, and never will be. It is the natural consequence of our cruel, wicked treatment of them. We naturally hate, and try to despise, those whom we have oppressed, ot in any way seriously injured.

graphic prints recently produced, commending them to the favorable notice of the audience. One, "The

The Business Committee retired for consultation, and the President of the Convention read extracts from the morning's Post and Advertiser, relative to the proceedings of yeatswine.

from the moraing a ros and Amberiuse, ressure to the proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. PARDER referred to Theodore Parker's statement of a philosophic trinity, "Truth, Justice and Love." He had thought, as he saw William Lloyd Garrison on this platform, that he was the impersonation of this trinity. He said there was unother trinity; the Emmicigation Proclamation, the arming of these to fight, at these for their own rights and for

in this process is to help those who would be free, themselves to strike the blow.

Rev. Daviel S. Warring, of Sonthboro, referred to a meeting which he had just attended, the worthy plous brethren in which "did not know what to do." A difficulty, be it observed, in which these breihren have found themselves, any time, for thirty years past.] It seemed to him that our present days a ven more to ourselves than to the negro. We must free courselves from an immeane amount of prejudice yet remaining against this race. We should think less of nationality, composed as we are of all axisting nations, and follow the dictates of funder and humanity.

He inought that this great war was a carrying out of the Gospel procept—" He not overcome of wil, but overcome avil with good."

The Hutch

good-sell and heartick approbation as have not been exceeded in the case of any of the preceding fifty three regiments that have received her benediction, indicates a wonderful change in sentiment, and will go far towards redeeming her tarnished character in the past, for having so often "bowed the knee to the dark spirit of slavery," through commercial cupidity or a mistaken idea of patriolic duty.

8. Resolved, That the highest patriolic credit is due to his Excellency, Governor Andrew, for the courage, energy, and untiring zeal he has displayed in the organization of that regiment; and for his touching and manly declaration, when presenting the various flags designed for it.—"I shall follow you, Mr. Commander, your officers and your men, with a friendly and personal solicitude, to say nothing of official care, which can hardly be said of any other corps which has marched from Massachusetts. My own personal honor, if I have any, is identified with yours. I stand or fall as a man and a magistrate with the rise or fall in history of the 54th Massachusetts regiment. In attiling a blow for their country's flag—their country's flag—their country's flag—their country's flag—their country's flag now as well as one—I trust it will prove the last blow needful for rend the last shackle which binds the limb of the bondman in the rebel States."

4. Resolved, That to no part of Rebeldom can Massachusetts to appropriately and significantly send that regiment as to South Carolina, their destination, the stronghold of slavery, and the heart of the rebellion and if, in her rage and agony, the Palmetto State shall cry out, "Will the line stretch out till the doom of all slavedom is sealed, the rebellion crushed, and the personal rights and lib-

doom?" the reply of the old Bay State will be, "it, will stretch out till the doom of all alsavedom is sealed, the rebellion crushed, and the personal rights and ilberty of every man are recognized and secured from sea to sea."

5. Resolved, That while the Government may have intended nothing invidious or proscriptive, on its part, but only deemed it a politic and prudential course, for the time being, in permitting only white officers to be in command of colored regiments, this Convention courses, seniors, the continuous of any such distinctions. ernment to reward men acc

Hill, is hereby notified that that roll may yet be calle on his own plantation by Massachusetts colored vo

Whereas, by a proclamation of Jefferson Davis, and diers handed over to the State authorities t most revolting cruelties; and whereas, the Federa

naturally hate, and try to despise, those whom we have oppressed, och any way seriously injured.

Let us give to our colored brethere a fair cliance to become what God has made them capable of being.

Let us fine to our colored brethere a fair cliance to become what God has made them capable of being.

Let us interest ourselves in their improvement, and whom we wish to benefit and bless.

One other sentiment, Mr. Max said, he wished to utter to the Convention; it is that the colored people of the South are entitled to possess the soil of the South (great applause). Mr. Max stated very ably and conclusively the reasons for assigning at least a large portion of the land of the South to this long oppressed population.

The Hatchinson family sang another song—The

ank or to compel the latter to take the field, with such a population.

The Hutchinson family sang another song — The Old Ship of State—a little son of Mr. H's, but six years of age, bearing a part. Great applause followed, and the Convention adjourned to Friday, at 10 A. M., to meet in the Tremont Temple.

FRIDAY.

The Convention assembled this morning, according to adjournment, at Tremont Temple, the President in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. JOHN BLAIX.

The President spoke of that day of small things, the original formation and carry efforts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and of the discouraging circum Anti-Slavery Society, and is pointed out the necessity of keeping our hands and hearts united in urging forward the work yet to be done.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON spoke of the pro-slavery influences yet existing in the daily press of this circum for the pro-slavery are the sole cause and object of the rebelling, but misleading notices of the place and time when and where they were to be held. The report in the Pest not only reversed the facts by calling the attendance "neager" and the speeches "tame," but mentioned four or five distinguished persons as speaking in those meetings, who had not at that time been even present. The

thrown in the way of a specify and electronal store of the revellion, no ground or cause left for inevitable sectional strife and dylaton, no possibility provided for future slaveholding concession and comprovided for future slaveholding concession and comprovided for future store of the Divine command, all parts of the republic may be one in spirit and purpose, its peace like a river, and the property like the waves of the sea.

3. Resolved. That as the friends of freedom universally, while graitefully remembering the noble words and important votes of many of the Senators and Representatives in the last Congress—a Congress which has crowned itself with imperiabable laurals for its anti-slavery legislation in accordance with the claims of justice and the duties of the honr—we feel that the thanks of the country are precimiently due to Chantas, the thanks of the country are precimiently due to Chantas, the sand successful efforts to procure the abolition of slaves and successful efforts to procure the abolition of slaves and successful efforts to procure the abolition of slaves and successful efforts and Hayst, and the formation of the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sustaining and enhancing the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sustaining and enhancing the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sustaining and enhancing the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sustaining and enhancing the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sustaining and enhancing the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sustaining and enhancing the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sustaining and enhancing the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sustaining and enhancing the foreign slave trade, in addition to other highly important measures—thus sus

in the cause of civil liberty, and of our common humalty.

10. Resolved, That while thus desirous of "giving credit to whomicredit is due," this Convention cannot refrain from expressing its surprise and regret that these honored Senators of Massachusette should have allowed any entreasies on the one hand, or apologies on the other, to induce them to sanction the elevation of a Massachusette Colonel to the position of a Brigadies of the most contemptions expressions towards the colored soliders in the army of the Gulf, and welcoming desired in the army of the Gulf, and welcoming desired in the army of the Gulf, and welcoming desired in the army of the Gulf, and welcoming desired in the army of the Gulf, and welcoming desired in the sumble apology subsequently, still, no aufficient justification could be found for his promotion to a higher command; and to have allowed him to retain his colonelay would have been an act of extraordic army forbearance and magmaninity on the part of the Government.

11. Resolved, That this Convention covindly re-ponds to the recent declaration of Post-master Grants Blair, in regard to the Emancipation Precisamation of President Lincoln, that "Is places the government in a dent Lincoln, that "Iv places the government in a lon FROM WHICH THERE IS NO HETERS." The armation to the slayes to weaken the earny ca-the nation irresorably to make good the piceby by de the nation irresorably to make good the piceby by dereclamation to the elayes to weaken like earny onsite the notion irrecordly for make good the pickye by the
reason any initiation or yowner. It not only create
a obligation to the bondmen whose setion it is mean
o doctrol, but it is an implied pictys of home, to the
order powers whose conduct it is designed to indesuce. That measure, which, as Commander in-this
on and in accordance with notional law to obtain the
obsperation of a whole race of people, and which is
obsperation of a whole race of people, and which is
obverse both life and freedom in its results, also preformed, was begond recording by either the colence. the Pre rooperation or a whose race of people, and which is rolves both life and freedom in its results, when prelatined, was begond resocution by either the civil or mittery authority of the notion. The people sace shares in the robb States can never ogain be recognized as not by the Third States. No judicial decision, no legislative action. State or National, can be admitted to re-making a people who were associated with our own destinies in this way of done to mave the Government, and whose menumission was decised sential to the restoration and preservation of the Usin and its permanent peges." and its permanent pegce."

12. Resolved, That the Government is manifest

12. Resolved, That the Government is manifestly showing a lamentable want of carnestness, energy and efficiency, in conducting the war for the supportation of the rebellion, by displacing or leaving unemployed such brave and indomitable. Generals as Frenost, Butter, Phelps, Sigel, and Hamilton of Texas; that this inexplicable and extraordinary conduct, on in this inexplicable and extraordinary conduct, on in this inexplicable and extraordinary conduct, on in part, is widely subjecting it to the suspicion that it does not mean to strike a final and fatal blow at the cause of all our national divisions and sufferings; and that nothing would be so acceptable and inspling to the loyal people of this country as the immediate recall of those Generals to such posts of honor and trust as they are entitled to fill by their merits.

13. Resolved, That the peculiar dangers which now threaten our cause from the artful plottings of sile and unscruppulous politicians in every part of the country for its overthrow, demand of its friends the exercise of anusual vigilance and the unious possible exercise of anusual vigilance and the unious possible exertions in its behalf; and we therefore exercisity

exertions in its behalf; and we therefore ea exertions in its behalf; and we therefore sameally re-commend to the Board of Managers of the Musi-chusetts Anti-Slavery Society the expediency of bod-ing at least fifty popular Conventions, the present sea-son, within the limits of the New England State, and to call upon the public for a special fund for this per-

Major HOYT, from Kansas, claimed for that State the priority of formation of a negro regiment by au-thority of the State. Mr. Garrison replied that facts were what the Committee wished to receive and re port, and that if the honor in question belonged to Kansas, she should have the credit of it.

Mr. Tooner, of New York, wished to suggest to Abolitionists the propriety of refraining from sajest reflection on the Irish race; he thought it fair to sat, in their behalf, a consideration of the circumstance under which the ill manners and morals of some Irish men have been formed. The Irish and the negree have both suffered from, and been deteriorated by the same cause, oppression. This fact should be remembered in our judgment of them. When Mr. Tooley

Mr. GARRISON said he was glad that we had an Irishman on our platform to avow himself an Abi-tionist, and to bid us God-speed. But that gentlema broadens himself too much when he proposes to such as a shield before the Irish population in this county, who have been, as a mass, priests and people, polit made them such; we know that they are the tools of pricate and politicians, and that the ignorance of the mass of them leaves them a prey to such men. I re-rest that they have corrected that own sufficienmass of them leaves them a prey to such men. I regret that they have forgotten their own suffrings are the present in Ireland, and that they so readily join the haters of the negro. I regard them with pity, not with anger; but my indignation blazes when I think of the intelligent priests and politicians who are deliberately cheating them, and making them tools to accomplish the selfish purposes of these leaders.

A debate here took phea between Mr. Toobey, Mr. Cluer, and others, in regard to the facts respecting race, and the pertinency of whir introduction on the Anti-Slavery platform.

Anti-Slavery platform.

STEPHEN S. FONER took the Nor, amid calls for "Douglass." from a portion of the abscence.

Mr. Foster made objection to the presize of interrupting the meeting by calls of a portion of the audience for favorite speakers, when another bran had possession of the floor. He would willingly 'come Mr. Douglass to the platform, though he was gray at having heard him say, last night, that the work the abolitionists was finished. No assumption could be more incorrect. He showed that the continued as woodly of Anti-Slavery was needed, by quoting the aircodous sentiments avoved, in his presence, in Decoratio political meetings, as the intention of that party peratic political meetings, as the inte whenever they should return to power. Whenever that party regained the ascendancy, the very discu-sion of Anti-Slavery ideas would be prohibited by lay; every desired concession would be made to the slav-

sion of Anti-Siavery Ideas would be prohibited by lav; every desired concession would be made to the starbiolders; and the utmost possible subserviere, is every way, would be shown by the dominant party is the North.

Too much importance, he thought, had been stached to the cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs when the colored regiment passed through Boston yesterday. In point of principle, not one inch of progress had been made in this community. The very people who cheeved and waved would refuse to take the hand of a negro, or admit him into their pew.

A million of men yet remain in slavery, the Administration keep them there, and the Courts rule the Fugitive. Slave Law to be the law of the land. We are a body, maintaining principles. We oppose alwery, not the slavery of 4,000,000 only.

The President interposed a correction in behalf of Staret.

an incident in support of what Mr. Fester had said, the case of Rev. Mr. Gordon of Illinois.

Mr. Fostra.—The men who warn us of danger an always unpopular. In my view, the danger to our cause was never greater than now. We have so ket here in America, but the popular will of the existing hour. If the copperhead party gain power, they will put their heel silike on the negro and the Abolitonis. The only safety for us its od diffuse sound Anti-Slavey principles, and to labor vigorously now in diffusing them.

Mr. Foster here read a Resolution which he had written, relative to the holding of sandry convenient in various parts of New England the coming essent in various parts of New England the coming essent in various parts of New England the coming essent in various parts of New England the coming essent in various parts of New England the coming essent in various parts of New England the coming essent in various parts of New England the coming essent in various parts of New England the coming essent in various of the series presented by that Committee, Mr. G. T. Dowartsor raised an objection.

Mr. May referred to the case of Mr. Jacobs, and the orphan children she has in charge.

Mr. Dowalng felt that he represented a large pumber of colored presons who regret the procuring the rights and the selectation of the free colored men as officers in the formation of the arguments working for it.

Frederick Mr. G. Thousand and the selection of the free colored man, and he wished to see the Abolitionists more prominently working for it.

Col. B. as an army as an army as an army as a marmy as acceptable ing Greek in a ment was the results they cause the cause of more common to the cause of more common to the cause of the cause o

g. Downing resoured; declaring his conviction at a present, the safet Regiment would be more used with white officers than with colored ones. chinsons then eang the John Brown army

med to 23 o'clock.

ATTENSON. The Convention re-assembled to the Install Temple, the President in the chair.

ATTENSON T. Foss, of Manchester, N. H., came fornaw T. Foss, of Manchester, N. H., came for-and spoke in vindication of the early principles estions of the Abolitionists, as now admitted to been taken without fanaticism, and without folpast being secure, what is to be the future le Society! Our work is far from being done the past of the secret strangle is yet to come specified Society Our work is far from being done; given some staps the severest strangle is yet to commercian the secret stap of compromise is still imminent. Jeff. a refusal to admit of any terms from Northern, a refusal to admit of any terms from Northern, and the second of the second to the memory of the lengths to which the second party was willing to go in conciliating the second party of t ratic party, which, if it could be reinstate emoratic party, which, if it could be reinstated set, could repudiate every anti-alavery act and set of the Government. In attempting to con-posentrey, we do really recruit for Republican-livas Theodore D. Weld and Anna E. Dickwas Theodore D. Weld and Anna E. Dickmess. Theodore D. Weld and Anna E. Dickmess. Conferedly, who saved the New Hampshiremedion, and, through that, the nation. The portion
of S. Foster for that victory was also not slight.
In speaking of England, Mr. Foss and he was
readed to differelish Abolitionists; but be must hold
one people of England/responsible for the acts of their
formement. Theiry, therefore, the credit of the
corresponding to the same of the control of the
corresponding to the same of the credit of the

Germant. Their, therefore, the credit or the habsas, the Florida, and other piratical cruisers quist our compute. He hoped a demand would not day be made any the British Government for ret dollar destroyal by these pirates; and if justice with our conduct of the pirates. The British Government he regarded why was the conduct of the pirates and the portical in its fault-finding with our conduct of war. It could not compare with our own, which does more for humanity in the short time of Mr in's administration than any other on the face of arth. He confidently anticipated living to see bilee, and, beyond that, life was indifferent. E. H. Harwoon offered on his own responsibility

Whereas, the warestricted and impartial criticis Whereast the variesticities is indispensable to the fpable men and measures is indispensable to the centify and growth of free institutions; and military over, despote, irresponsible and anarchical in its store and tendency, should always be held in strict on to the civil authority; therefore,

Resolved, That the custom of arbitrary arrests while States not in rebellion against the Federal Gov contempt and denance of the civil process, is a data not and abusive stretch of Executive power, un transfel in the Constitution, and utterly subversive

nessured, 1 stat white we have no ayropathy with the principles of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and night with abhorrence his immoral and useless meth-ols of conciliating the rebellious Slave Oligarchy eless, we must regard his arrest and trial, b (created and irresponsible military tribunal, fo hwful exercise of the undeniable and sacred ght of free speech, as unjust and ill-advised; an terry loyal citizen, and which the Administration of promptly disavow and condemn.

ous were received with applause and ses. Mr. Heywood said the resolutions were in sted simply to represent his own sentiments, an he did not purpose to make them matter of controver in regarding which sought to check free speech, more operably when it is at the cost of civil liberty. If they endorsed impliedly, by a rejection of his resolution, the arbitrary act of General Burnside, that cont would prove a millstone about the neck o dements would prove a milistone about the neck or the And Slaver, cause for years to come. He ab-hered Mr. Vallandigham's sentiments, but would net him or 'my rebel sympathizer in the loyal Susts on equal grounds of debate. He proceeded in 1720 that Gen. Burnaide had no jurisdiction in State of Ohio, which was not yet under marti av. He demanded the same free speech for our ad ts. Time may bring a reversal of authorities nd then where shall we be if we deny the right of raidim now! Argue down Copperheadism, as was lose in Connecticut. A government cannot hope to have its respected, which does not respect law itself. Mr. FOSTER said the introduction of this resolution

is from Coperhedian was inappropriate to an ansalment with a fare of Coperhedian was inappropriate to an ansalment with a fare of Coperhedian was inappropriate to an ansalment are the control of the co

disposal of the resolution.

Mr. Harwood, in explanation, depied its irrele-tory to an Anti-Slavery meeting. What more be-using our gatherings and our struggle than the supert of tree speech! Expose, not smother, treason to the full extent of the law against Copperhead but keep within the law. The case of Vallan

of Mr. FOSTER, the resolution was the

Cd. B. proceeded to give some of his experience us a may chaplain. The subserviency of our offi-ers at the South to the rebels was incredible. He is least his fellow officers in a former regiment curs-ture of the state of the state of the search of the as area has fellow-officers in a former regiment curs in ferrely and Abolitionists, to make themselve separate to release the service. Finding limit in distasteful company, Col. B. abandone is capalancy, and went into the colored regimen Is discretives at the reception of the officers of the life, resterday, in these streams, from that which it It distrest was the reception of the officers of the sia, restrict, in these streets, from that which the sia, restrict, in these streets, from that which the sian of the lit S. C. Loyal Regiment antifered the hi meats from privates and from chiefs. However, us of 15,000 blacks capable of serving, one regiment was formed by volunteers. Col. B. described in the serving of the expedition up the St. Marry's river by the black regiment. The plantation on which recusped at Port Royal was the scene perhaps the construction of the serving of the serving than any other. The 1st South Carsas lad was a reputation inferior to no regiment influences at all precision. For two weeks, without influences, it held Jacksonville, Florida, which had possued against twice its number.

Od. B. narrated some striking instances of the

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The question was asked if there was no in the colored saldi-

thereof.

Mr. DOUGLASS thought they had the same feeling of their brethren in Hayti and Brazil.

Mr. REMOND spoke of the obstacles to enjistment arising from this denial of commissions to coloremen. At least, the colored men of the North had as pirations, if those at Port Royal had not.

Mr. Downing asked, why not train the blacks at

Mr. Douglass rose to an explanation. He had no connection with the interruption of the meeting this morning, by calls for himself.

The Chairman asked Mr. Douglass to repeat or clu-

The Chairman asked Mr. Douglass to repeat or elu-cidate his position of last fight, that, for the present, he was content with white officers; which fie did at some length, explaining that he looked foward to a limit, and that was the development of real merit. The United States have commissioned two black offi-cers, surgeons, and is so far ahead of Massachusetts. It has also asserted its intention to protect these offi-cers at the cost of every "Plug-Ugly" in Ballimore, if need be. We must not yield to the prejudices of other men. We must encounter them, and annoy them, until they are called upon to give a reason for themselves, when they must vanish.

them, and they are caused upon to give a reason to themselves, when they must vanish. He closed by investigating the idea of a black na-tionality, and the rights which are to be demanded at the close of the war. Mr. Downing went for the enlistment of Ameri-

Young Master Hutchinson aang, very expressively, a song—The Logal Soldier Boy to his Mother.

W.M. W. Bigows spake in relation to the discussion of the afternoon. He testified to the difficulty he had found in some recruits, to be commanded wholly by white officers. He knew of men in the 54th, who were not inferior to their white officers. He believed in the capacity of black men to command, and to obey their own color. He based his faith on the example of the people of Hayti. There is need only, on our part, of a practical test of bravery, and the blacks will be ready enough to follow those of their number who thus distinguish themselves. Gen. Butler, indeed, found a company in Louisians, under black officers entirely, and there was no difficulty whatever. For one, he, Mr. B., while accepting the half loaf, would not cease to strive for the whole. He defined the grounds on which, with all the present disabilities of his race, he still urged and assisted in their enlistment.

Mr. ROBERT MORRIS (a colored lawyer) said he had never, been brought up with the idea of inferiority to any person. He said we ought not to have sent off the 54th, without a single black officer. The young colored men of Boston applied to the State House in the matter of commissions, and were denied. He had left the Executive chamber, determined not to lift a finger for that Regiment, and he had never asked and never would sak any man to enliat in it. Surgeons and chaplains of their own color were alike refused to the 54th. Whatever be the state of mind of the slaves at the South, the intelligent young black men of the North know their rights, and will not submit to a curtailment of them.

taken, and a position chosen entirely aloof. He showed the immense steps already taken by the government, in the matter of arming the blacks. He thought much indulgence was due the government, in its very difficult position. It must be remembered that the Northern house is divided, and this division is the check-rein upon the Administration. He believed that when merit appeared in the ranks of the colored regiments, it would ultimately be commissioned. of both black and white in this city. The question was, whether, on the whole, the government had not done well, and made great progress in the right direction.

Adjourned to 7.1-2 o'clock.

The Hutchinsons sang the song, " We wait be the Furnace Blast." Receiving much applause, and an encore, they again came forward and sang, "Emoncional Coming." encore, they again of pation's Coming."

The series of res

tion was then brought before the meeting, and it was voted to take action upon them at this time.

of without and the property of emancipation is equally contrary to The feat of smalgamation, resulting i by statutes; they adjust themselves. But the blacks! One million mulattoes at the South where no slave woman is protected, are a sufficient answer to the charge of amalgamation against the ab-

answer to the charge of smalgamation against the abolitionists.

It is not surprising, considering the early repulse
by the government of the profilered aid of the blacks,
that two years after there is some backwardness. Yet
many, meanwhile, have entered the navy, and have
otherwise served the country, sufficiently to seal forever the lip of sinder, and put prejudice to shame.
Too many drawbacks still remain. The word "white"
still exists in our statute-books. Protection is sparingly bestowed by government. We do not seek commissions in colored regiments, for the place alone, but
in day to our self-respect. We will not reject what
the government holds out, but we must sim at throe.
There are good grounds for encouragement. The
District of Columbia is free, the colored man is recopnized as a citzen, and slavery in the reconquered
States at an end. Mr. Lincoln has not been all we
could expect, but he is houset as far as he is enlightened, and seems to be the man destined to unlet the
Republic.

oould expect, but he is honest as far as he is enlights and precision. For two weeks, without managements, it held Jacksonville, Florida, which lad posseed against twice its number.

Od. 2. married some striking instances of the futury and cooless of these troops at that place, in any superscent with the enemy. He said be must trained for thinking that the negroes would fight trained for the first trained for thinking that the negroes would fight trained for the first trained for the first

In the midst of our gratulations, which are natural and proper, we must not forget the vastness of the work yet lying before us. Some dangerous headlands have been weathered in safety, but others toom up indicatinet and formidable. There is no room to be laxz every nerve must be kept strained. We cannot discern the sure and settled in the midst of this breaking up of old conditions and confusion of policies. Till we do, we must go on, with good courage, as heretofore. The avenues are wider than ever ; more ready than ever are the people to listen. The West is fully up to any anti-slavery word uttered here at the East. There response is, Be firm, and we'll stand by you! Their loyalty to the country results from their loyalty to liberty.

as we look down upon the blacks—"they did with them," says Thierry, "what they would." Two hundred years ago, the English regarded the Irish, (according to Macaulay,) as beings utterly inferior to themselves. These are examples of now obsolcte pre-judices. What is needed to accomplish the same thing here in regard to colored races, is to have every man exhibit his abhorrence of this hateful, senseless. feeling. Great help was lent us by the 64th regiment yesterday. Let us hear that 50,000 black men hav mastered Charleston, and the last shred of prejudic

vill disappear.

Memory to day recalls those spirits, now ab from its platform, whence we are

S. Drocks, of South Carolina.

Tribute to Mr. Sunner. Mr. C. closed with quoting and applying to Gov. Andrew, the lines of Wordsworth, "The Happy Warrior."

Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston, sald we could learn

Rev. A. A. Mirez, of Boston, said we could learn much in these times by studying that common subject, human nature. No human party has ever been beyond criticism. Scarce any one does a thing which he could not have done better. So of the government of this nation. It has done many things badly, committed many blunders and mistakes. One of the greatest was the President's confiding the safety of the country to his few. The comparty has not ver the the country to his foes. The country has not yet the

stitution to make the lion and the la gether, and slavery grew till the last hair was and it was death or victory. To-day we are rid

almighty,
A song—"The Flag of our Union forever," A song—"The Fing of our Union notes," was there given with excellent effect, by the Hutchinsons. Mr. Garanson expressed a feeling common to the whole Convention when he regretted the absence of Wendell Phillips, prevented by domestic affliction from taking his accustomed part in these meetings.

children, for the great assistance and pleasure they have afforded to the Convention by their beautiful

SAMUEL J. MAY, President. CHARLES K. WRIPPLE, Scoreturies.

CRONWELL ON DESTRUCTIVE CONSERVATISM. In CROWNELL ON DESTRUCTIVE CONSENTINE. In a speech to Parliament in 1556, the great Protector, defending his administration, touched upon a doctrine which is popular just now with the friends of secasion and the enemies of the national life, and exposed its fallery, almost as if by anticipation:

Its fallery, almost as if by anticipation:

"If nothing should ever be done," said he, "but what is 'according to law,' the threat of the nation may be cut while we send for some to make a law! Therefore, certainly it is a plitful beastly notion to think, though it be for ordinary government, to live by law and rule; yat, if a government, in extraordinary circumstances, go beyond the law, even for self-preservation, it is to be chamered at, and blattered at. When matters of necessity come, then, without ruit; extraordinary remedies may be applied. And I mass any, if do not know one action of this government, no, not one, but it hath been in order to the peace and safety of this nation."

Madison, in one of the Federalist papers, gave

Memory. Song. Poetry by Desmond. I y A. Reichardt. Domino Gallop, for the Piano, by C. Co Light Heart Mazurka, for the Piano, by

sed by H. D

JENKINS'S VEST-POCKET LEXICON. An English Dictionary of all, except Familiar Words; including the principal Scientific and Technical Terms, and Foreign Moneys, Weights, and Measures. Omitting what everybody knows, and containing what everybody wants to know, and cannot readily find. By JABEZ JENKINS, Philadelphis: J. P. Lippincott & Co. It is enough to say that this tiny volume fully keeps the promises of its title, to induce its purchase by all who wish to be well-informed.

the scene of the great naval contest between the iron clad monitors and the rebel batteries; also, the line of fire, forts, obstructions, inlets, principal plantation etc. Price 10 cents. G. W. Tomilason, Publishe 221 Washington street, Boston.

FORESHADOWINGS.

As I was standing on the Common on the great day, last week, looking at the even line and soldierly aspect of the 54th Regiment, a ragged little boy of perhaps a dozen years who stood just before me said to his command—"Would you mind having a command over them fellers? I wouldn't!"

The persuasion that had wrought itself out so clearly in the mind of this youth seems to have been attained by many older persons about the same time; for next morning the State House was besieged by a crowd of persons, milliary and other, applying to the

The persuasion that had wrought itself out so clear I in the mind of this youth seems to have been at tained by many older persons about the same time; for next morning the State House was besieged by a crowd of persons, militarly and other, applying to the Governor for commissions in the 55th, now in process of formation at Readville.

It was a very plain case. If the 54th could receive, not only that distinguished consideration which Gov. Andrew dispenses to all the soldlers sons of Massachusetts, but the smiles and applasses of Beacon Street ladies, the cheers of the multitude who witnessed their review on the Common, and the approving about of the sold men of State Street, as the Regiment marched towards the wharf, their band playing the John Brown song—then, surely, it must be safe and prudent (speaking after the manner of men) to accept commissions in the 55th, and to accept them at once, before more people should make the same discovery.

Since a good many made the same discovery at the same moment, the realth was that the Governor had list choice from a large number of applicants. And I think the friends of the 55th Regiment mark feel assured that, in making the selection, as eye will be had to the moral as well as the military qualifications of the common, and this service on the common, and the service on the Common, of the persons of the provinging made too a review to the common, by Governor Andrew. One inanged to the common, by Governor Andrew. One inanged to the common, and this service the men of the service on the common, and this service in a satte-the common, and this service of the common on the common, and this service of the common of the persons of the common, and this service of the common of the persons of the common, and this service of the common of the persons of the common of the common, and this service of the common of the common

Since a good many made the same discovery at the same moment, the result was that the Governor had his choice from a large number of applicants. And I think the friends of the 55th Regiment may feel assured that, in making the selection, an eye will be had to the moval as well as the military qualifications of the candidates. In the case of colored soldiers, not only just beginning military life, but destined to encounter more than the ordinary trials and perils of war, it is specially needful that their officers, high and low, should said to their official qualifications the power and the disposition to inspire friendship and confidence in the men under their charge. Every new recrait, in every army, probably finds himself more limited and hampered than he had foreseen, by the rules of military service. There must be many galling restrictions about it for any person who values individual freedom. It is due to our colored friends, who now come forward to take their share in the defence of their country, that their minds should be relieved, as far as may be, from all apprehension that the strictness of military rule is aggrarated by an unfriendly disposition toward their race, and a participation in the prejudice that has heretofore prevailed regarding them. And we have a right to presume that the Governor and the Colonel will be mindful of these considerations in their appointments.—C. K. W.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL.

St. HELENA ISLAND, Port Royal, S. C., 1

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—When I wrote you, not long since, a new effort at drating colored men had just commenced. It was not probably intended by the commanding General to make the process os summary as it would be likely to be made in the North, where people have been educated to know more or less of the nature of the great struggle in which we are engaged; but due allowance was reasonably made for the lack of intelligence necessary to enable the negro to see the best reasons why he should take up arms in the cause of the Union.

the sex of meelingence necessary to enable the negro to see the best reasons why he should take up arms in the cause of the Union.

By the efforts of the government agents and private, owners of plantations, as ordered by General Hanter, a few volunteered quite heartily, and some on the principle of Hobson's choice; but most had to be compelled through fear to enter the regiment now forming.

This circumstance can be accounted for essilly enough for reasons which will readily occur to you. It is, nowever, a fact to be dealt with, and will soon be made to pass away as the new men already enlisted have opportunities to visit the friends they leave beding the plantations. The white officers are very considerate in this matter, and allow them about furious the plantations. The white officers are very considerate in this matter, and allow them about furious in the plantations. The white officers are very considerate in this matter, and allow them about furious in the plantations. The white officers are very considerate in this matter, and allow them about furious in the plantations of spirit and sentiment, and with dress, look and bearing so much more manly than formerly, it has the effect to attimulate sand encourage the more initial and delinquent ones top o and do likewise.

Aft fart, some millitary coercton for the latter class was applied, and perhaps not always judiclously; and for several wrecks they eluded the vigilance of the detachiousts of soldiers sent for them, by fleeling to the woods. But this fear is fast wearing away; a sense of duty is taking its place; and now, every first. He manned of the particle colored men to fill, the reaks of the counterplated army in this department or any others. The work is going bravely on, and, to a practical which, it is a sense of duty is taking its place; and now, every the winders of a particle colored men to fill, the reaks of the counterplated army in this department or any others. The work is going bravely on, and, to a practical which, it is looked in the parti

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and moral state, is a serious question for them, for us, and for our country. Shall the religious element, so strong in this race, be suffered to pale in the monotonic and demoralizing atmosphere of the camp! or shall its development be made to lift them above this fate? are questions which, it is to be hoped, will be kept steadily in view by those who have this fate? are questions which, it is to be hoped, will be kept steadily in view by those who have the business in hand. How important that all white office cars abould be made of the right stuff! Every man of them should be whole-hearted, and confirmed in his mit slavery; and all olders should be rejected, no should we look not alone for military capacity of the highest order, but it should blend with the manly character and standing of the "bravest and tenderst." Thank God, in this department, at least, we have a power on the throne which we may safely treat to put the right men in the right place. The Negro is plastic, imitative, and easily moulded. In his educators, both in civil and military affairs, will moutly lie the responsibility of his destiny. Passing events will eve long claim their niche, both in the history of the country and of civilization.

Let the friends of the optwased, now that the wedge is entering, insist upon't that the African in his degradation, as see as a people have cruelly mode him, shall have a fair field here and now. Then may the wedge is entering, insist upon't that the African in his degradation, as see as a people have cruelly mode him, shall have a fair field here and now. Then may the wedge is entering of reason and common sense the hould begin: Degrade men below the level of the brate, and then banke him walk evere!

God bless you and your good work!

F. J. W.

DEPARTURE OF FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, composed of colored men of this and other Northern States, took the departure for the field of active service today. This is the pioneer colored regiment raised in the Northern States.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has re 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to I

ANDREW T. FOSS, of Manchester, N. H., will hold meetings in behalf of Freedom, and the Restoration of the Union on a secure and certain basis, as follows:— Hyannis, Mass., Sunday, June 14; and in that vicinity

king the week fo	llowing.	California Ro
Harwich,	Sunday,	June 21.
Brewster,	Thursday,	er 25.
East Dennis,	alm Priday, and	26.
Dennis,	Sunday,	

EF E. H. HEY WOOD will speak in Hopedale, Sunday, func 7, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

BY WM. WELLS BROWN is on a visit to the State of faine, and will deliver his lecture on "The War and the Maine, and will deliver his lecture on "The War and the Black Man," at Portland, Bath, Bangor, and a few other

EDWARD M. DAVIS STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER.

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, COMP PLOOR,) PHILADELPHIA, PA. I HAVE this day opened an office for the transaction of a general EXCHANGE and BANKING BUSINESS, and the sale of Boods and other Securities on Commission. Particular attention will be given to Government Securities, as the most reliable investments. Bonds and Stocke in general will be bought and sold. Dividends, Interests and Coupons will be collected and

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5-20°S The principal on these Bondrean be thanoption of the Government say time offer April 30th, 1885, but is payable at the
option of the Government say time offer April 30th, 1887.
They draw interest in Gold, occul-annually, at the rate of
6 per cent, per annum, payable May lat and October, lat
of each year, at the Mint in Philadelphia. The principal

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SPEECHES AND LECTURES SE BY

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THIS work is already in the hands of the printers, and will be issued-shortly. It will be gotton up in the next grant of American workmanning—from the Cambridge University press; printed on fine intend paper; bound in rish mancon willism; and Handraded with a striking likesous of Mr. Phillips on closel, by H. W. Smith. It will be in groun consers, of his lines for paper. Price 58, frest by Mr. Phillips on the control of the United Blants, for the years of the property of the Child Blants, for the years of the Child Blants of the Child Blants, for the years of the Child Blants of the Years of th

Address for Circular,
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221 Washington Street, Boston.

18

To the state of th

Till are order to the tild and til

THE GAME OF CHESS.

"Peace or War between England and American with the Press of the two countries works a distinguished American now in Lectu.
The fact is not new, but it never was so tre a

cretion of ours would make enemies of our firest in England; for such, at heart, are the great middle and lower classes, and many of all classes. It is in our power to keep them our friends, and we to England if she makes war upon us against the escience of the English people and the public opinion of the world!. "The Proclamation saved to at the people of England, and will save us from a war." Did the Rebel leaders rejoice over the Proclamation? Did their friends in England rejoic atil. That is the true test of our wisdom and success.

A NEGRO MASS MEETING.

A Lake Providence correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives an account of a mass needing of about a thousand negroes at that blee. About five hundred of them were able-bodied me, and the rest women and children, all of whom assembled from the plantations in the vicinity at set notice. The meeting was opened with prayer by an aged and venerable negro, and the most devast attention, was paid by the blacks. The account proceeds:—

attenues.

"The negroes were then addressed by Col. Kinck, who fold, them, that, the policy of the Government was to clothe, feed, arm and organize into regiment all the men capable of bearing arms, while, under the protection of these regiments and with their sistance, the women and children were to remain on the control of the contr

ence-the product of their own labor to be ther own property.

After stelling them of all the advantages they would secure by becoming soldiers, and also of all the risks they would run, and the dangers that weal be peculiar to them because they were negree, is said: 'Now, after explaining these things to ye, want to know how many of you are willing to become faithful, obedient soldiers? How many of you are willing to fight, and, if necessary, to die fighting for the fing, for the Government, and for your freedom? Those of you who are willing to do this hold up your hands! 'In an instant nearly fire hands hands were filted in the sir. When the water were called upon to express in the same maner their resultiness to go on the plantations as they should be directed, and work for their own subsistence, therehow of uplifted hands was as ununimous as that of the men.

the men.

I think that no one who witnessed the conduct of the negroes to-day could say that they do not understand their position; that they are intoxicated with any visionary, insane ideas of freedom and a life of ease; nor could any one doubt that the greatest desire of their lives is to be free."

Regular College for Young Women. hartered by the State of Pennsylvania, with full University powers, including authority to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees.

J. Warrenne Sunderland, A. M., LL. D., Prendent

THE College's EXTRUST in its character, and condend upon principles in harmony with the spirit of this pussetted and progressive age.

The daughtens of New Bagland, who thirst for higher mental development, and a more liberal said theoret contents, the article and the said of the s

pen of the PENN FRMALE COLLEGE,

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing,

A REMARKABLE HISTORICAL POEM.

erian friend has put into our hands a An antiquarian Intend has per lane our amons a parabet, entitled "A Valedictory Directors, delivered before the Cinciunati of Connecticut, to Harrford, Tuly 4th, 1904, at the Dissolution of the Society. By D. Hampings, take Minister Pichipotoutiary of the United States of America, at the Court of Madrid. Published at the request of the Society. Boston: Printed by Gilbert & Dean, So. 78, State Street: 1904." The author was born in Connecticut in 1753, and received his education at Yale Col. nections in 1753, and received his education at Yale Collegat. Such after the revolutionary war, he entered the
surry, and was successively an Aid to Parsons, Patinani,
Greens and Washington. In 1784, he was appointed Secretary of Legations to Paris, and was subsequently Ambasador to the Court of Madrid. While in the military service, he published a poem addressed to the American and
mises, and infer the war another on the Happiness and
Glosy of America. In 1765 he published a life of General
Patinani, and while in Europe a number of miscellaneous
posms. He field in 1818. This "Valedictory Discourse"
is remarkable for its folly pativisian, warm spirit of his
maskity, and deep abhorrence of slavary. It contains the
following original lines:

"Transcription of the state of the stat

Heard ye a voice within instinctive urge To shock the progress of unpitying Wa Vrench from the grasp of Tyraney his se And crush Ambition to his orluson can

That voice we heard, when Britain's long fam'd hos Our yeomen, new to arms, in battle smote; Our yeemen, new to arms, in battle an In love of country every passion lest, Our ravish'd souls to liberty devote.

If we so Heaven our unavailing your For Poland rais'd—besought Heaven's righteous Lord To reed the wreath from Austria's, Prusia's brows, And break of baneful leagues the threefold cord;

With horror mark'd the Empress of the North, Her wheels yet recking o'er the mooned hos Rouse the dull Russ, and call the Cossac forth From darksome dens of everlasting frost : If we on changeful Gaul not coldly gard.
But lor'd the fair reforms by patriots plann'd,
Till, fir'd by crimes, our indignation blan'd,
That democrats enrag'd should rule the land:

If to Columbia's sons a tear I ow'd, Her captive seamen chain'd at Algiers long;
If far their wrongs my eyes, a fountain, flow'd,
And thunder'd from my toogue the wrathful song:

Of every class, ye proud oppressors! hear!
Monarchs and demagegues who realms ensiave,
Or ye who purchase bondmen; far and near,
I hate your conduct, and your anger brave

And chief, ye despots? to the strain attend?
Shall coward millions to your will succumb
At your capricious ned whole nations bend,
Or for resistance find a sudden tomb?

To Heav'n be praise !—that Gothic spell is o'er, When, Iull'd by witcheries, Europe slept supine, And only dream'd of superstitious lore, Prescriptive pow'r, and regal zights divine.

Strange seems to beings, groping dim in dust,

That He, whose light and dark enchantment broke, At times (his ways inscrutable as just)

Built suffers man to smart beneath a yoke.

Ah! why will He, blest Arbiter on high, His bow with thunder charg'd, and blekering fire, Not bare his arm to bid his terrors fly, And earth's force troublers at his frown expire!

Though completes oft, their raging pride to tame, Shall make them curse their triumphs earn'd by Compell'd to hate their very titel, fame, And drink, inebriate, of the blood they split:

A retribution, in unjoyous elimes,
Remains to make the moral scheme complete:
Be joyful, Zatit ! unburdend of their origines;
And, Hell ! zize grim, their coming shades to greet!

And less shall plagues pursue those planter-loss, who, for proof wealth in larse, their lot applaud; Yet boast of liberty with guileful words, Ang presch, "All men were equals made by God"?

Are ye the lords who treat your claves as orales?

Hear's; how your deeds and doctrines diagree !

Speak not of freedom!—for your lip polities

Your holy oath, that "man by birth is free."

Blush not these men, to government elect, Thy came, Equality! who quality plend— And talk of Declarations that protect Man's natural rights—nor mane that hateful deed Themselves have done, to hold their blacks enthrall'd,
To delet us daily foods save stinted corn—
With whips to drive them, faint, with fetters gall'd—
To tasks unending, and of hope foriors?

Say, then, periodicus !---ay, are ye alone— Exclusive patriots !---Preedom's only friends? Your eye-balls based in scales, your hearts in ston On you the frenzying curse of Heav'n descends. rts in stone Ruln's forerunner! every art ye use To chest the crowd with Liberty's sweet name

ith hypocritic cant promote your views, Increases your slaves, and glory in your shame.

Was it for this, incomparably bold,

Led by your godlike chier, through climates far,
We brayed the summer's heat, the winter's cold,

Breasting the dreadful anginery of war?

Through eight long years, in many a gory field, High in the van, the starry dag unfurled, Till peace (with heroes' blood the treaty seal'd) Confirm'd man's equal rights in this new world

What I while we hear the clank of slavery's chains, Mix'd with discordant sounds of patriot scal; While love of freedom throbs through vateran veins For Afric's some shall we no pity feel?

How long in vain shall Afric's race be mourn'd In hoppless bondage, unredeem'd, how loss No hand to help—with eries for justice spuri Cringe at the cetting of the penal thong?

Ye planters? hashious I cast one kind regard On blacks from Galana brought for barter'd gold; Or, blind to indirect as of feeling hard, Can ye with cruel scorn their wees behold? Can ye was seen.

Will no good angel on the Lybian shore,

Dash the cerst wessel destind to our clim

Retort their ureage, and measure orimes for orimes
Behold!—oh, horror!—Have's bloody strand!
Mark! how the lesson one by white usen given,
Not vainly taught by barbrow sable head
To claim the birth-right held alone from Heav's !
Dark rose the negroes—been the dread resolve,
That rose the negroes—two the dread resolve,
That rose the negroes—two the dread resolve,
Like faxues—order before devening fire.

Like flaxen sectic before dovouring firs.

Once white men trimmphed—black men now are free;
While foreful relies florinate on the wind,
Late victors fly for mirely to the ess,
And not a haughty muster lags behind.

Thou blot on mature, Starvy I disappear!
Yet, monater I yet, a moment, from thy menth.

Shall gall and venom tings the verdant year,
And blast like glories of the beasted South.

And beat the glories of the boasted routh.

Then, bright through burning cloud, th' arrors tree;
Though tog the night, and hurnly tower'd the sky.

Lift up your heads? ye much-enduring race!

Lift up your heads! for your redemption is nigh!

The condition of Russia, Austria and Prussia, for the partition of Paissos.

† Pew readers will have occasion to be informed; that the hanners of the Ottoman troops have expected moons for their erappide sublema.

† This refirs to the repect of the law in South Carolina, which prohibited the importation of shawar. Since which thousand hard been characteristic to the repeat of the state of the Africa.

fice.

§ One peck of Indian core, in the grain, is the only food allured to send slave for seven day, or many plantation.

§ There are individuals in the United States whe hold more of their failor-beings in slavery, than either of the Barbary Public.

CASES REPORTE FOR OUR.

The Tiberator.

THE CONNECTIOUT AND SHENANDOAH.

CHAPTER XVI. HE THERE LESSONS.

He STORE TREES LESSONS.

He stood in the dawn of that morning, in the dawn of the strifes to be, in the dawn of his immortality—panic and rout and flight behind him; the defences of the fee beneath his feet; an admiring, awe-struck enemy before his face. He stood there, firm, calm, invincible; the impersonation of liberty and valor—the master of the moment—the type of leadership. The last flash of that sword in the new-born sun was a prophet-promise of victory; the last call of that in spired voice was a summons to victory; the shafts of evil paused, reverently, ere they sped to their aim—he fell among his foes, his fall a victory. He led—but there were none to follow and the day was lost. Rightly is the spot named Bethel. for there he saw the vision raised by those who have slumbered, an anointed pillar of deathless memories—the very corneratons of the new Christian State. And there shall be engraved the name of the first leader—Tixcopona Wir. ranor—the type of leadership. Do I forget Alexandria and the gallant Ellaworth? O, no! He dared for the banner—and he won it—and its husa are henceforth fadeless as his immortality. Winthrop led for freedom—and there were none to follow—ands the war on the collow—ands in the education of a people. Another, and lis controls the sammer furnishes. Those three, days of July! A brave mod—parched with thirst, fainting with hunger, rushing ardendy on through uncertainties—why! Better not to know the nature of the ground, the forces and defences of the enemy, than derive the important information from negroes! Ah, when the statistics of this terrible struggle shall be collected and arranged by an impartial, gle shall be collected and arranged by an impartial, discriminating hand, how much of the disaster resulting from mistakes—how many deaths from overtask-in the connection."

The structure of the desolution of war, since give me statistics of this terrible struggles and the new shall make from these betters. The structure of that beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, so changed by the decolutions of war, and the structure of the connection."

The leaf of their fighting, to see him at the head of a regiment of armed slaves. It must come to this—twell come to this fighting, to see him at the head of a regiment of armed slaves. It must come to this—twell come to this fighting, to see him at the head of a regiment of armed slaves. It must come to this—twell come to this fighting, to see him at the head of a regiment of armed slaves. It must come to this—twell come to this fighting, to see him at the head of a regiment of armed slaves. It must come to this—twell come to this fighting, to see him at the head of their fighting, to see him at the head of a regiment of armed slaves. It must come to this—twell come to this fighting, t Beneath the stars and sun of October see the your

the power that impels. Why this receives extinction of justrous life from the counsels of the nation, I brave, beautiful, buoyant life from camp and field! precious, O, how precious life from hours and hearts! Here was a leader worthy of the cause; here were followers worthy of the leader—whence this fearful, apparently futile, acrifice! Torpor in the brain or treason in the heart of him who planned! Three such ressons in four months! Do they not cover the causes of all our failures thus far! Want of policy, want of leaders, treason and incapacity in council and command. These needed lessons are not in vain. That sacred blood is not wasted, mourning relatives—friends 'reft of friends so dear! This content has been two-fold in its character; ignorance and prejudice first to be overcome, they once treason and refullion. The latfour months! Do they not cover the causes of all our failures thus far! Want of policy, want of leaders, treason and incapacity in council and command. These needed lessons are not in vain. That sacred blood is not wasted, mourning relatives—friends read blood is not wasted, mourning relatives—friends read the friends of dear! This contest has been two-fold in its character; ignorance and prejudice first to be overcome, then open treason and rebellon. The latter must last until the former has an end. The sacrifice that ensures the destruction of the first is a certain stroke of doom to the last. That sacred blood was not wasted.

Gallantly, enthusiastically, Edgar Horton cheered on his band in their slow passage of the river, in their difficult and dangerous ascent up the bluff. "Forward! for the flag and for freedom!" And they dashed into the thickest of the fight; into the very centre of the unequal context. That daring presence, with the faming sword and flashing eyes and clarien people at the North, now, as we can take care of, and the context of the fight; into the very centre of the unequal context. That daring presence, with the faming sword and flashing eyes and clarien people at the North, now, as we can take care of, and the context of the fight; into the very centre of the unequal context. That daring presence, on they do with liberity! Besides, we're got as many with the faming sword and flashing eyes and clarien people at the North, now, as we can take care of, and the context of the figure of the context of the flag and the context of the context of the flag and the context of the flag and the context of the context of the context of the flag and the context of the flag and the context of the flag and the context of the con

sible that even the Iron heel of alavery could cruth it out. I know what you will say, dearest friend—I feel, even now, the force of that sentiment—he has but entered on a higher range of duties in the cause with which his whole being was identified. Not death, not departure, even, but premotion. I believe it, fully, in his case us in that of his brillianh leader; but our weak, cowardly bearts claim that they should stay with us, and help us here. We are like children who freet and wall at being left for a season, although our protectors have but accended the stairs on some mission for our best and most needed good. I think of his bereaved mother and sisters—I think of Rime who loved him so deeply, and all the human in my heart bleeds with bitter pain. How know I when the shaft may be aimed at me, thus? True, your position is not so exposed as his was, but the mercileas foe is everywhere, and seems, instinctively, to single the champions of freedom. I do not ask you to shun danger, but I pary God, fevently, every hour, to shield you in the midst of it." Again ahe says—

"This life of idlieness seems criminal, on my part, at this time. Could I but be with you, sharing danger and toil; ministering to the authering; sustaining the faining; encouraging the desponding! I wait but your sammons to be at your side." Again—

"I cannot rely on newspaper accounts; your letters, alone, give me satisfactory information. I fear you must encreach on needed yest to furnish them so generously. Do not do this, I pray you—yet how could I spare x line?"

"What you say of the probabilities with regard to Harry and Huklah, seems wholly reasonable. Heaven

Shenandosh, so changed by the desolations of war, made me sad, but not so sad as the thought of the desolated homes and hearts in that other beautiful valley of the Connecticut.

The last extract we shall make from these letters

was to this effect: "Can I not be useful, near you, as a teacher among the 'Contrabands'! I promise to -and feel, so strongly, the powe and the need to belo."

and the need to help."

"Sad news this morning, very sad, Squire. Mrs.,
Horton is, I am told, quite inconsolable," said the
Counsellor, with whom Edgar had begun his professional studies, addressing the Justice of the Peace,
whom he met near his office. "Have you seen
her, Squire Smalley 1" (The Counsellor was the only,
man who substituted the secular for the ecclesiastical
title in this connection."

ner, squire Smarry, the consession of the ecclesisstical title in this connection.)

"No, sir; it would be a delicate matter to call on her—I shall leave it for Deacon. Sleeper. I'm sorry for Mrs. Horton and her eldest daughter; they are very sensible people; it will be hard for the widow—he was her son, whatever his faults. No loss to the community, though; and it has served aim right. If there must be fighting, these Abolitionists that began it ought to doit; and if there must be killing, they are the ones to go. I shall think this war a blessing, instead of the curse it is, if it thins off the Abolitionists."

My readers are, by this time, sufficiently acquainted with the Deacon's peculiar style to realize how this was jerked, in, angry fragments, from his wiry body.

and the least of the former owners, the proof of the proo

said a kindly, encouraging voice diers. As if it were the pastic the bondman, for such his saving

diers. As if it were the pastime of a leaun bour, the bondman, for such his awing hand showed him to be, shot through the water to the opposite bank-deposited his burden in the care of a young female who had been surficially waterhing his approach hastaned to assist the two soldiers who were feebly nearing land—then betook himself again, with a vice and him assisting to the two model young one or. Bullets had entered the fleshy but not vital parts of the body; life was not extinct, although it must ston have been from loss of blood, but for this timely said judicious care.

As Edgar Horton opened his eyes, which had closed on that bloody battle-height, they fell on a face that startled and be wildered him like a half returning memory. When his faifing weine recled, in what he thought the death-hour, the last distinct thought and image were freedom and Clara, he returns to life to see alwest reliable to the similar and the better the said water engraved on the hand that bathes he bow, and to see the lineaments of Clara, in less lovely but still striking similitude, bent saxiously on him from a lift de distunce; while their coarser and rougher resemblance looks out from the face that, in restoring assidution, almost touches his. He knows not yet what he shall know—how her debt of gratitude has been mid—limit his life has been preserved by Harry Herduides, almost touches his. He knows not yet want he shall know—how her debt of gratitude has been paid—that his life has been preserved by Harry Herman I. That his couch of weakness and pain shall be tended gently, sweetly, untringly, by the youthful nurse of that improvised hospital—Huldah Herman!

fearful struggle, admonishes me that perhaps others may have lost faith. I have not, but am the more strengthened and encouraged.

The first question a writer should ask himself, before putting pen to paper, to—' What good will be accomplished! Am I influenced in recommending a moral pottey, and improving the condition of my feltow-men, or is my purpose merely one of head, and not of heart!" Every word spoken or written for war is calculated to weaken man's highest spiritual impressions and aspirations, and justify practices brutal and wicked, unchrist-like, and wholly unchristian. The war doctrine needs no champions. It sadly is in the ascendant throughout the world; and I have a tear of pity and of love for that friend, of true peace principles who gives way to the immense pressure of the present, with all its engressing facts and hopeful anticipations.

I should have remained quietly awaiting the vardict of history for the truth of my deeply rooted sen-

duities, almost notches his. He know not yet what he shall know—how her debt of gratitude has been paid—that his life has been preserved by Harry Herman! That his couch of weakness and pain shall be tended gently, sweetly, untiringly, by the youthly nurse of that improvised hospital—Holdah Herman!

MORAL FORIDS. No. I.**

PRILADELWIA, 4th me. 27th, 1863.

WE LLOYD GARMESO.**

**ENERGY AND REVERED FRIKED—A voice from Malne stirrles me. Seward Mitchell, our earnest and respected friend, admits in your Liberator of the lath uit. a change has come over his mind on the subject of non-resistance. We may not wholly differ in some positions, but I feel that he has loat sight of the pure principle of the perfection of each individual soul, and the attainment of the highest prosperity and morality of the whole human family.

He refers to my letters of about two years ago, to which he so promptly and feelingly responded; and his change now, when we are in the midst of this fearful struggle, admonishes me that perhaps others may have lost faith. I have not, but am the moral trons in that reside upon this country was one of the first question a writer should ask himself, before putting pen to paper, ie—"What good will be accompliabed!" Am I influenced in recommending a moral poley, and improving the condition of my feel for the secondant throughout the world; and not of heart!" Every word spoken or written for war is calculated to weaken man highest spiritual in the ascendant throughout the world; and I have a care principles who gives way to the immense preserve peace principles who gives way to the immense preserve and microlles who gives way to the immense preserve and microlles who gives way to the immense preserve and microlles who gives way to the immense preserve and microlles who gives way to the immense preserve and microlles who gives way to the immense preserve and microlles who gives way to the immense preserve and microlles who gives way to the immense preserve and microlles who gives way to the immense

at FREERAND, Montgource (Do. Pa., ness Philadephia The Institution is amply provided with able readers, and all needing facilities for imparting a thereign ex-picies education in all the useful and ornamental structure of Learning. The Lecunion is easy of speces, Realby, and delighting. The extra in the provided provided and the Send for a director, containing full particulars. Advan-as above.

The fact is not new, but it never was so tre a now.

Everybody knows the Print of he Yong Maplaying Chees with the Devil. "The Game of Lis." The yong man going into the snare the evil one halaid, is about to make the alabe move intended shim. His Guardian. Angel despairs, while Statemiller to the roots of his hair. Such is the glazer as a stake in the result to leave any chance for a dear a stake in the result to leave any chance for a dear the critical point, we allow our passion to many our reason.

The great move on the board now is to get in the a war with England, and thereby cleaner the speciation of the South, the dismemberment of the country, the permanent certablishment of a Sur Empire, a Slave Aristocracy on this continent has leagued with the aristoracy of the old work leagued with the aristoracy of the old work in the fatter greatness of the United States. Perhaps Hil Higher country counts too first if he relies on all these results in make just the move he is waiting for! It is create that our difficulties would be enormously increased that our difficulties would be enormously increased and success indefinitely postponed, and perhaps he tally circumstrabed.

There is a powerful party in England shee

and success indefinitely postponed, and perapan-tally circumscribed.

There is a powerful party in England whose whole mind is turned to find an occasion which the chiles sympathies of the Nation in a war against the United States. This they know can only be effect-ed, by some, false move on our part. Hence the eagerness with which overy weapon is sought ast forged that can sting us into some act of impaired or retulation. Hence the transcending repeats of the successor of the Times. Hence the ery of mal dog raised upon every pretence. We have shorn

or retailation. Hence the transcendant ingrains of the sarcasms of the Tunez. Hence the try of mad dog raised upon every pretence. We have soon that we understand that game, but the great weapon to be employed for this purpose, the dangerous weapon in such skilful hands, is the privater quasiton. As to the destruction of our ships, the most famous recipe in the world to sting us into measure that would render a war with Great Britain newisable. So they ply it with might and main. Had us yielded to the pressure to issue letters of margos, what rejocings it would have created at Richmood! They would have counted the months till war should be declared. It is their, only hope. Let them pay this large tilen, and we may securely count the months it will rost to pid down the rebellion. Let us not play into the hands of these clever jockies. Let us always as coursely. What do the rebells want us to do? and do the opposite. Had we followed this rule since the percentage of the security of the security of the security of the security. The clever and unprincipled portion of the upper classes in England, who are thus playing into its hands of the rebels, are not the main. They as the Toombees, the Jeff Daviser, the Sidella of England. The clever and unprincipled portion of the upper classes in England, who are thus playing into its hands of the rebels, are not the main. They as the Toombees, the Jeff Daviser, the Sidella of England. The clever and unprincipled portion of the upper classes in England, who are thus playing into the hands of the rebels, are not the nation. They are the Toombees, the Jeff Daviser, the Sidella of England. The clever and unprincipled portion of the upper classes in England, who are thus playing into the hands of the rebels, Aven what a war was a faint all democratic institutions throughout the world, and especially in England is a rest restionary war to keep the power in the hands of the riveling classes. They know that a war brought on cold blood, would react on its authors; but the awar which

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from
223 Washington Street, to
Eo. 31 WINTER STREET. Where she will astend to all diseases of the Hair. She is sure to cure in nine saw of the Archard for many years made the index of the Archard for many years made the index of the May of the Archard for many years made the indexency and way growth of last and the country of the May of the Chempoon with a bark which does not great he country of the May of the Ma

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