EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pe giraia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies giraia, Ohio and Michigan For The Liberator.

minimal to receive subscriptions for the Liberators.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial families, bu are not responsible for any debts of the page, rit: Westell Phillips, Edward Quincy, Edward Jackson, and William L. Garrinow, Ju.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

PLACE OF TRAKE. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emaneipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. "-J. Q. ADAMS.

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

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

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 25.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

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

WHOLE NO. 1741.

# Selections.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was need at the auton Tavern. Bishopgate Street, London, on Frig. the 20th of May. Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P., the 20n of stay.

Chair. Amongst those who took part in the cedings was the Rev. Samuel Crowther, a negro man, who has just been appointed by the Queen

The twenty-fifth annual report, an abstract of be twenty-fifth annual report, an abstract of hear read by the Secretary, stated that since the passed by the Netherlands Government in he freeing the slaves in the Dutch West India, he had come into operation, 40,000 men, wo and children had been restored to liberty, enserthan 1,000,000 of the slave population of Soutiern States of America had either emancidatemelves by flight, or had been liberated by Listed States armies. These events made an extra era in the history of the anti-slavery ensent, and would not fail to encourage its friends a beloff that the final triumph of the principles alreated could not long be delayed. The resten proceeded to speak of the slave trade, in ection with the following places:—Cuba, where a secreted that last year the number of negroes sleed from Africa reached 40,000; Egypt and terns gave in round numbers 4,000,000 In Brazil, the number ex one war. In Brazil, the full more ex-pose, in club, there were above 1,000,-unal increase in Spain being at the rate at. Throughout Madagascar, Turkey, of European,) and portions of Asia and the might perhaps be in all 1,000,000 and agreat total of 9,000,000. The re-- and Forepean), and portions of Asia and those might perhaps be in all 1,000,000 making a great total of 0,000,000. The receivable by giving a record of the events upon the question of slavery which had taken a Kacyae, Brazil, Russia, the West Indies, Danies Colmies. Speaking of America, these was with undiminished concern and some continuation of the civil war. At the same ey did not herstate to east the responsibility on the leaders of the rebelikon, who deliberade the civil war and the same ey did not herstate to east the responsibility on the leaders of the rebelikon, commenced it, it mercilesly prosecuting it, for this avowed or of extending, consolidating and perpetaystem of servitude the most degrading, design and olions of which history furnished and and one of which history furnished and and one of which is the States of the Union, name he accepted as the manifestation of a susception in so many of the States of the Union, werter, must be accepted as the manifestation of a note-pread feeling that slavery was incompatible that he preservation of the Union, and with the myset of permanent peace, and therefore that it saw be exterminated. In connection with home ceedings, the committee had been chiefly confine taching the efforts of the partizans of the recog a of the South, and endeavoring to counterac onfined

fter mid ans, age, eral On reet ch," be-

arral area from the control of the c

It was to be regretted that the civil war in America warging, yet it was a fact for them to rejoice over tai, in consequence of the war, 1,000,000 slaves had sed themselves. Mr. Kennedy then proceeded to seak of the Tundamental principles of the society. These principles were—first, that so long as slavery yield existed, there was no reasonable prospect of the smillation of the slave trade; that slavery, in othe word, formished such opportunities for the prosecutes of the slave trade, that not all the power which could be brought against it would be sufficient to crush and exterminate it. It was the fundamental principle of the society, to strike its blows at the rost of the evil—slavery. The other principle as that the abolition of the slave trade would attained most effectually by moral and religious mans. But there was another principle, which he believed insectently of the people who encouraged as apported the society endorsed, but which was, prhaps wisely, not inserted in the constitution, and that su that slavery was a sinful thing, and essential real without was a sinful thing, and essential and without the same was a sinful thing, and essential and without the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing, and essential thing the same was a sinful thing. bankly them. The object of the South was to bankly them. The object of the South was to barkly them. The object of the South was to be represented the south was to be represented the south was to be represented the south was to be with the south was to be south the south was to like Samel Bowle.

sate slavery perpetual—(hear, hear)—and if they all perpetual slavery, they would have a perpetual and trade. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sameel Bowley, in seconding the resolution, properly to find that the hearts of the American people all the horoughly roused on this great anti-dairy question, and if it were necessary, meetings and be get up in England from one end of the many to the other, which would have a powerful slaves on the Government, whatever it might be, year England recognizing a nation which sanched starry. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would make the good starty. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would make people asked what good it was talking about the people asked what good it was talking about the people asked what good it was talking about the same that foreign Governments would take no stee of them. He was of a different opinion. He knowledge the means of them, he was of a different opinion. He knowledge the properties of the same to be a second of the could be considered the tradition of the could be said as the same of the could be of any use to them be said only be too happy to render them assistance. The Chevalier De Almeida supported the resolutions of his own country—Brazil—were universally in five of the abolition of clavery throughout has present speech, in which he stated that the inhalm presents of the sould not wish, however, the extinces a fairty to be limited only to Brazil. He was a basic and a starty to be limited only to Brazil. He was in Brazil they were treated in a different manner. Man and wife were not separated

in that country—(hear, hear)—and they were allowed to work extra hours in order to raise a little capital of their own, which they could put to any use they wished, and the master was quite willing to give them their liberty for a small sum. By doing so they brought to the slave a desire to work. The chevalier quoted an instance where a man of color had attained a very high position in the Brazilian navy, and this showed that Brazil was not actuated by a desire to keep up the about pushed shows trade. navy, and this showed that Brazil was not actuated by a desire to keep up she abominable slave trade. They wished to allow colored men to raise themselves much as possible. The resources of Brazil were only £10,000,000 sterling, which had to go to support the army and navy, and it was impossible out of this sum to vote anything for the emancipation of the slaves. But the Government were pledged to other means, and he hoped the effect would be such that it would merit their entire approval.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. S. Crowther, Bishop designate of the Niger, proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That, in view of the continued prosecution of the African slave trade by Spain, and of the failure of the attempts of her Majesty's Government singly to induce that Power to carry out her treaty obligations for the suppression of the wicked commerce in human beings, this meeting encourages the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to pursue its endeavors to influence her Majesty's advisers, by Parliamentary action and other constitutional means, to take the initiative to secure the co-operation of the Governments of France, Portugal, Holland, the United States, and of any other country, in a joint remonstrance against the connivance of the Spanish authorities in a traffic which the civilized world brands as piracy, and in a demand upon it for the adoption of measures that shall ensure its immediate cessation." The Rev. gentleman entered at some length into the question of slavery, in Africa, and said that, in looking back to the great efforts made by this nation and this society for the abolition of the slave trade in Africa, the names of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Buxton presented themselves to his mind, and he, as the representative of Africa for seuch men having been raised up for the abolition of the slave trade in Africa, the names of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Buxton presented themselves to his mind, and he, as the representative of the country, now begged to express the gratitude of Africa for such men having been raised up to use their beneficial efforts on their behalf. He had heard it said that the African women bred up their children for the purpose of selling them into slavery. Now, this was an entire untruth, and if the ships of America, Cuba, Brazil, or any other slave-trading country, were to line the coast of Africa, they would have to wait a very long time before the mothers of Africa brought their young offspring to sell as slaves. (Cheers). The slaves of Africa had been treated as beasts and chattels, but they were not so in their disposition and feelings. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Crowther described with considerable pathos his own career as a slave boy, and his being torn away from his parents at an early age, and carried into bondage. With regard to the igeneral question of slavery, it was not whether the slaves were comfortable or rich, but whether they were their own masters. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. gentleman considered that a great deal might be done for abolishing the slave trade by introducing legitimate trade into the interior of Africa, such as the cultivation of cotton, by means of which they could raise more money than if they were engaged in the slave traffic. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gerard Ralston, consul-general of Liberia, in seconding the resolution, said that nothing could be more important than that active measures should be accepted on the system in the neighboring island of Cuba. A united remonstrance from France, Portugal, Holland, and America, in co-operation with England, would certainly cause Spain to give up this soprobrium of the age—the slave trade. In the several treate is he had been instrumental in making with many nations, he had always striven to have the shear trade decreases to do anything in its power to effect the abolition of the slave trade. I

with many nations, he had always striven to have the slave trade denounced as piracy, but could never succeed until he met Mr. Dubois, the Minister of the Republic of Hayti, who consented to denounce the slave trade as piracy, and to punish it accordingly. In the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation lately concluded between the two republics of Hayti and Liberia, there was an article which stated that "The slave trade is assimilated to piracy; it is rigorously prohibited, and the vessels of the two States which may be eftagged in this nefarious traffic shall be judged and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries against piracy." Liberia had expelled the slave-trade from all portions of her territory, where formerly it was rife and carried on with energy, and a cruelty which was disgraceful to humanity. (Hear, hear.)

un states sought as their corner in the English refusing to a many the mergy, and a cratelty which was disgraceful to humaity. (Hear, hear.)

The and if they can be such was to a perpetual which was as follows:—This meeting would record in the resolution, a familian of a million of slaves in the Dutch West-India colonies, in the self-came in the particular of a million of slaves in the United States, and in the legislative measures which have been in the Dutch West-India colonies, in the self-came in the particular of a million of slaves in the United States, and in the legislative measures which have been in the Dutch West-India colonies, in the self-came in the legislative measures which have been in the protect of that country, to effect the total abolition of slavers in the United States, and in the legislative measures which have been in the million of slaves in the United States, and in the legislative measures which have been spoken of before the rebellion which sance to the friends of freedom in all lands; and for their, in view of the attempts of certain parties in the self-came of the slave States, would comment their ga, when the expart of good meaning and the search of the state of the search of the

resent Emperor for the bold stand he had taken in this body politic does it therefore behoove every good another man to be.

The resolution was then put and carried, and the

GERRIT SMITH ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE PRESIDENTIAL

QUESTION.

PETERBORO', June 6th, 1864.

MRS. F. CADY STANTON, New York:

My Dear Cousin:—I have your letter. It would be too great labor to answer all who seek to know my choice amongst the Presidential candidates. But I must answer you.

I have no choice. The first of September will be time enough for me and for every other person to have one. Intermediate events and changes will be indispensable lessons in our learning who should be time preferred candidate. To commit ourselves in time of war to a candidate, one mouth before it is necessary, is worse than would be a whole year of such prematureness in time of peace. Then there is the absorbing, not to say phrensying, interest, which attends our important elections. That it is phrensying is manifest, from the scornful reproach and wild invective which the Pressis affready heaping upon Lincoln and Fremont—both of them hones and able men, and both of them intent on saving the country. How unwise, nay, how insane, to let this absorbing and phrensying interest come needlessly early into rivalry with our interest in the one great work of crushing the rebellion! For more than half a year have I frequently and faithfully, both with lips and pen, deprecated the premote candidate. If, therefore, the Cleveland and Baltimore Conventions shall have the effect to divide the loyal voters, so far as to det a pro-slavery and sham Democrat slip into the Presidency through their divisions, I, at least, shall not be responsible for the ruin that may come of it.

My concern whether it shall be Lincoln, or Fremont, or Cliase, or Butler, or Grant, who shall reach the Presidential chair, is comparatively very slight. But my concern to keep out of it a man who would make any other terms with the relible than their absolute submission is overwhelming. For any other terms would not only destroy our nation, but lessen the sacredness of nationality overywhere, and sally damage the most precious interers of all mankind. Since the rebellion broke out, I ha

cherished objects and dearest interests. And so shall I continue to go. I love the anti-slavery cause. Nevertheless, I would have the robellion put down at whatever necessary expense to that cause. I love the Constitution; and deprecate the making of the property of the

his body politic does it increases the man to be.

In his haste for "Reconstruction," the President went forward in it—whereas he is entitled to not the least part in it, until Congress has first acted in it. In the setting up of military or provisional governments, as we proceed in our conquests, his is the controlling voice—for he is the military head of the nation. But in regard to the setting up of civil governments in the wake of those conquests, he is entitled to no voice at all until after Congress has spoken.

tion. But in regard to the setting up of civil governments in the wake of those conquests, he is entitled to no voice at all until after Congress has spoken.

Another instance of medding with things before their time is this slapping of the face of France with the "Monroe Doctrine." I was about to say that doing so serves but to provoke the enmity of France. There is, however, one thing more which it provokes—and that is the ridicule of the world. For us, whilst the rebels are still at the throat of our nation, and may even be at her fineral, to be resolving that we will protect the whole Western Continent from the designs of the whole Eastern Continent from the designs of the whole Eastern Continent is as ludicrous a piece of impotent bravado as ever the world laughed at.

And still another instance of our foolish prematureness is the big words in which we threaten to punish the leaders of the rebellion. It would be time enough for these big words when we had subdued the rebellion and captured the leaders. In the meantime, there should be only big blows. Moreover, if we shall succeed in gotting these leaders into our hands, it will be a question for the gravest consideration whether we should not beg their pardon instead of punishing them. What was it that wirred up the rebellion? The spirit of slavery. That alone is the spirit, by means of which Southern treason can build up a fire in the Southern heart whose flames shall burst out in rebellion. Slayery gone from the South, and there will never more be rebellions there to disturb the peace and prosperity in which North and South will ever after dwell together. Which was the guiltier Porth it was, that had the more responsible part in moulding the leaders of the rebellion. Does it then become this guiltier North to be vengeful toward these her own creations—her own children?—and, what is more, vengeful toward them for the bad spirit which she herself had so large a share in breathing into them?—for the satanic character which she herself did so much to produce came too late to save her from responsibility for the rebellion. Has it, however, come even yet? I see no proof of it. I can see none so long as the American people continue to trample upon the black man food can see none. Nor will He stay his desolating judgments so long as the American Congress, instead of wiping out penitently and indignantly all Fugitive Slave Statutes, is infatuated enough to be still taking of "the rights of slavebolders" and of this being "a nation for white men." Assured let us be, that God will never cease from his controversy with this guilty nation until it shall have ceased from its base and blasphemous policy of proscribing, degrading and outraging portions of his one family. The insult to Him in the persons of his red and black children, of which Congress was guilty in its ordinance for the Territory of Montana, will yet be punished in blood, if it be not previously washed out in the tears of penitence. And this insult too, whilst the Nation is under God's blows for like insults! What a silly as well as wicked Congress! And then that such a Congress should continue the policy of providing chaplains for the army! Perhaps, however, it might be regarded as particularly fit for such a Congress to do this. Chaplains to pray for our country's success whilst our country continues to perpetrate the most flagrant and diabolical forms of injustice! As if the doing of justice were not the indispensable way of praying to the God of justice! It is idle to imagine that God is on the side of this nation. He cannot be with us. For whilst He is everywhere with justice, He is no where with injustice. I admit that He is not on the side of the rebellion. From nothing in all his universe can his soul be farther removed than from this most abominable of all abominations. If we succeed in putting it down, our success, so far as God is concerned, will be only because he hates the rebellion even more than he hates our wickedness. To expect help from him in any other point of view than this is absurd. Asid In the providence of God even a very wicked nation may be allowed to become a conqueror—may be used to punish another wicked nation before the coming of its own turn to be conquered and punished. But a nation, like an individual, can be saved only by penitence and justice.

Affectionately yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

GERRIT SMITH.

# THE PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

THE PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Congress, in equalizing the pay and bounty of white and colored troops, has maintained the honor of the national uniform. There is no longer an inferior grade in the army. Actual inferiority of race could have nothing to do with military organization, for all men fit to wear the uniform of this country, to fight under its flag, to die in its defence, must be, we bold, equal in the formal estimation of the Government. A colored soldier and a white soldier enlist for the same object, are put to the same service, assume the same risk, and should have the same reward. Ethnological theories have nothing to do with military status, and if all that the adversaries of the bill in the House have said of the natural inferiority of the black race were doubly true, it would have no effect upon the practical question decided so justly on Saturday. If the inferiority of the black man prevents him from being a good soldier, he should not be permitted to enlist; if he is able to fight at all, he is entitled to the ordinary pay. The mere matter of dollars is secondary; but the principle Congress has affirmed is of the first importance. The black troops in our service will be encouraged and strengthened by the consciousness that full justice has at last been rendered them, and as the Government has declared the equality of all its soldiers, it can with more emphasis demand from the rebels that recognition of equality they have insolently refused. We are to see now if the enemy will respect this demand. Already, retailation is a duty; but

### EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

SPEECH OF DR. BRECKINRIDGE AT THE UNION

As you have appointed me one of your delegates to the Baltimore Convention, I should be glad to know what is the opinion of the meeting in regard to the Presidency. I do not want instructions, so I will give you my opinion, and if you do not like it, you can substitute another man in my place. It is my honest conviction that Abraham Lincoln is not only man in the United States that there is any certainty Kentucky can unite upon. (Great applauec.) I will go further, and say that if I shall be a representative in that Convention, it is not clear in my own mind that I would be willing to vote in that body for divers of those who have been nominated in the papers. I would be glad to feel authorized to too for him all the time, and for nobody clese. I believe we can give the State of Kentucky for Mr. Lincoln, (applause,) but have grave doubts whether we can give it to anybody else. I even doubt whether we ought to give it to anybody else. I want now to say something on the slavery question. I have had it in my mind a long time, but have never found an opportune time to say it to the people who would be tavorable hearers; for there is about as much depends on the hearer as the speaker, whether any good results from speaking.

A LIFE LONG EMANCIPATIONIST.

tropics, and I believe the change that would make the greatest impression upon the world would be the establishment of a civilized free black State within the tropics. THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Now, as for any change on my part: In the course of this Administration, many things have been done that I would not have done. I believe the power which is vested in the Government of the United States is far greater, more thorough, and more capable of being used for good or for ill, than seems generally to be admitted by even our own party. Wherever power has been vested in the Government, it is said further that they who administer the Government shall have power to do whatever is necessary to be done for the general defence and welfare of the nation. What more power can there be conceived of?. The only question that has arisen in my mind has been as to the mode of doing the things necessary for the nation's welfare.

of doing the things necessary for the nation's welare.

The Constitution of the United States, in giving the popular branch of the Government exclusive
power to make war, renders it impossible that war
should be made except by the concurrence of the
majority of the American people. And my own
opinion it that whenever a people want to have war
they ought to be allowed to have it; and whenever
they don't want to fight, nobody ought to make
them fight.

And you cannot make peace without the President and two-thirds of the Senate, which is, in fact,
two-thirds of the States, are in favor of making it.

If the people choose to make war, they have to carty it on until two-thirds want to make peace. Now,
when you say they shall have power to make war
and to declare peace, you do what is done in
State Constitution, when you say: "Trial by jury
shall be held sacred." That is all you say, but the
words involve the form of trial, and everything es-

sential to the trial. So here, when you give to the popular branch of Congress the power to make war, it involves the right to kill people and do all other things necessary for the successful prosecution of

I have said, in talking with my, tankee preturen, that it would be better for them and for the nation, and for mankind, to fight out this war until New England was reduced to the one hundred and twenty who came over in the Mayflower, and start afresh, than to allow the horrible, the destructive principle of secession to be established, and these children of the devil domineer over them. (Applause.)

ON AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

I received, the other day, a letter from my old friend, Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, who has made a speech in favor of amending the Constitution. He asked me to write what I thought about it, and I will give you the substance of my reply.

Taking the posture of the negro question as it is, and the nation as it is, my conclusion is, that the Government of the United States is absolutely bound, by every consideration of statesmanship and of safety, to do one of two things: It is bound to use its whole power, both of war and of peace, to put back the negro, as far as possible, into the condition he occupied before the war; or it is bound to exterminate the whole institution, by all the powers the Constitution gives it or that can be obtained by an amendment of that instrument. If I were a pro-

occupied before the war; or it is bound to exterminate the whole institution, by all the powers the Constitution gives it or that can be obtained by an amendment of that instrument. If I were a proslavery man, I would say: Put back the negro to his former position. But as I am an anti-slavery man, I say: Use the whole power of the Government to extinguish the institution of slavery, root and branch. (Applause, long continued.)

There is no legal, effectual mode of patting slavery in the United States out of existence, but by the amendment of the Federal Constitution, and the power to make that amendment lies with the people, not in Congress; and for my own part, I sincerely bope they will make that amendment. (Great applause.) I think the best thing you, as a party, can do, is to say you hope they will do it. You may get beaten by saying it, but your children will gain by it. I have been beaten many times, and I know how one feels under such circumstances.

But as to dodging, and throwing dust in people's eyes, less you be beaten, I have nothing to say against it, and if I can see any advantage resulting from it after it is done, I will use it, but I will not lie for the sake of obtaining it.

# AN EMANCIPATION PROPOSITION.

AN EMANGIPATION PROPOSITION.

But there is a reason why you should not pass such a resolution. While I love America better than I love any other country in the world, I love Kentecky better, as the best part of America. Now what can Kentucky do to get out of this difficulty, as a matter of policy? Thirty years ago I undertook to prove, and I think did prove, that under the present Constitution of Kentucky, the power of the State is absolute over those persons born after the passages of a law in regard to them; that is, that slavery attaches on birth and not before, and that the unborn child is not a slave in that sense that it is beyond the power of the Constitution. The word slaves, in the Constitution, means only those beings that are in existence at the time, and those that the law will allow to come into existence with the condition of servitude attaching to them in an absolute manner. If the legislators choose to allow them to come into existence absolutely as slaves, or if they choose to prevent their coming in as slaves absolutely, slavery attaches in such manner only as the legislative power may determine under the Constitution. What you might gain by this view of the case is, that if you can send to the Legislature men who will give that interpretation to the Constitution, you can abolish slavery in this State, at the end of the present living generation.

But supposing my interpretation wrong, you have

interpretation to the Constitution, you can abolish slavery in this State, at the end of the present living generation.

But supposing my interpretation wrong, you have another left, you, for you can take the slaves and pay for them, irrespective of the will of the owner, by giving a just compensation.

Mr. Breckinridge then spoke of a scheme that might be consummated, by which the General Government would grant the State say fifty millions of acres of public lands with which to pay for the emancipation of slaves in Kentucky. The State is divided into three equal parts. About one-third are secessionists; one-third are loyal, and may be relied upon to the last extremity; the other third are more dangerous than robels, for if they can make a combination with the Secessionists, and are allowed to yote, they will beat us. If those who are disfranchised by law are prevented from voting, we shall beat them. I am in favor of allowing every man to yote who is entitled to, but no others. They have another Governor and another Congress, the meanest thing, I think, he ever did. Let them go, there they have no business voting for our Governor or members of Congress.

In conclusion, I do not intend to live, and if I can help myself, will not die in any other Government than that of the United States; and, as long as a party one-half as large ha yours appears to be exists in Kentucky, I believe she will remain there also.

# EAST TENNESSEE.

EMANCIPATION-THE PROPLE ALL RIGHT.

The Knoxville Whig of the 18th bit, edited by a Southerner and a slaveholder, contains some highly interesting and encouraging information in regard to the progress of Emancipation sentiment in East Tennessee. The loyal portion of our State is for destroying slavery, while the rebel portion of it is for bolding on to the negro. The Whig says:

Several persons, subscribers of ours in years gone by, have said they would like to take our paper, but decline on the ground that we are for emancipating the negroes. They correctly represent us, and if they wish to read a paper whose editor is determined to hold on to the negro, in preference to the Union, they had better look elsewhere for a newspaper, and have as little to do with us and our say possible. No man can our large type, and understand plain English language. This infernal war was brought about by the unprincipled Disunionists of the South, on account of the neger, and there will never be any peace in the country while the cause of the rebellion, which is statery, exists.

Those who think the real people and the patriotic masses of East Tennessee can be deluded into the work of organizing a third party, or a conservative party of copperheads, to enable a few interested men to hold on to their negroes, mistate the signs of the times altogether, and the mad-dog cry of aboultion and nigger got them into one war, and has overwhelmed them with their present difficulties. They will not likely go into a second rebellion to fight for the slaves of a tow aristocrate, when they have none themselves, and really don't want any.

We receive a great many letters from men in dif-ferent counties of East Tennessee, whose good sense, respectable positions, and general knowledge of mea and things, we can underwrite for. That these gen-tlemen reflect the sentiments of their neighbors we have no doubt. One of them, writing from Mossy Creek, in Jefferson county, concludes his letter thus;

Creek, an Jedlerson-county, concludes us settersus;
"Nearly all of the Union men in this county are
with you on the negro question. We believe there can
be no permanent peace, or a peace worth having, unit this disturbing element is finally disposed of, and no
true Union man will hegitate for a moment what course
to pursue, when the question comes up of a government of law and order without negroes, or one of corruption and tyranny with negroes, such as Jeff. Davis
is trying to get up, is made the issue."

A gentleman of fine sense, and a slavebolde writes after this fashion from McMinn county:

writes after this fashion from McMinn county:

"Since the late Knoxville Convention, the copperhead element of this county, whose leaders are in
Athens, have been busy on the streets, talking and
electioneering with the country people as they come
in, shaping their courses for the building up of a sort
of third party, to act with the rebels in holding on to
the nigger. They are mistaken in the Union voters
of this county. Let candidates come out for the Convention or Legislature, as they will do, and make the
lastes of emancipation, and the people of this county
will put an end to the nigger question. We are sick
of it, and have had enough of it to put the matter to
reit."

From Blount, a gentleman writes for our paper including the money, and adds:

including the money, and adds:

"P. S. For the first time you and I are together. Though's Democrat, I have been a slaveholder on a small scale, but always a Union man. I am now with you for the Union, and for getting rid of the cause of all our troubles, the everlasting nigger. There are a few of our former Whig and Democratic leaders in this county, who cling to the negro, and talk out against the Lincoln Government, but the genuine people are for Lifscoln, they are for Johnson, and they are for Brownlow and Maynard."

### The Whig also has the following:

The Whig also has the following:

Losing our Negroes.—We feel no sort of sympathy for a rebel who loses his negroes, his other property, or even his life, provided he was concerned in bringing on this rebellion. And our border States Union men, who lose their negroes, are not so much to pity, as is generally supposed. In March and May, and July, 1862, 'Fresident Lincoln made carnest and successive appeals to the Border States to accept compensated emancipation, which simply meant the giving of them, a fair consideration for their negroes in dollars and cents. Our Union friends and the rebel sympathizers alike declined the proposition, although every man of sense then saw that the time was rapidly approaching when the Border States would have to surrender the Union, or their slaves.

States would have to surrender the Union, or their slaves.

The time has come when the government feels itself called upon to lay its strong hand upon the negro, and to appropriate him. As the others declined to take pay, they must now go for nothing.

"As the Southern leaders brought on the war because of slavery, it will be a just retribution to destroy the institution, and with it the leaders in the wicked work. Therefore we say, down with the institution, and down with its rebel worshippers."

So goes glorious East Tennessee. The fanatics of Middle Tennessee had better take warning in time. Slavery shall be destroyed in Tennessee, and free labor established, if it cost the life and property of eyer rebel in the State.

#### THE RESULTS AT BALTIMORE.

Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination to the Presidency by the Convention that has just-closed its labors at Bal-timore was so universally expected that it takes no-body by surprise. Whatever may be said of his character, of his administration of the government, considerates of his administration of the government, it is not to be denied that he enjoys the favor and confidence of the people. In their conviction of his complete integrity, of his homely good sense and howesty of purpose, they overlook his defects, they gardon his mistakes, they are prone to forgive even his occasional lapses into serious and dangerous abuses of power.

is occasional lapses into serious and dangerous abuses of power.

It would be easy to find among our distinguished men, they say, porsons who are capable of a more comprehensive, consistent and dignified statesmanship than Mr. Linecha; there are those who possess more vigorous and rapid executive abilities; there are those who have a quicker perception of the real character and interests of the hour, a nobler ideal of its duties, a more refined discernment and a more heroic courage; and who more truly fulfil the old traditional notions of leadership among men; but there are few or none who reflect more closely the average intelligence and average virtue of the American people, or who are likely to maintain a stricter fidelity to the great general objects they have in view in the prosecution of this war.

Mr. Lincoln is slow, they admit, and suffers the best opportunities to pass; without knowledge of men, he gets about him unworthy persons like Cameron, and he clings to useless instruments like Merchalland, and without profound political convictions, or a thoroughly digested system of policy, he listens too patiently to mere schemers, or men of management and intrigue, and he either drifts into the right course or assumes it with an embarrassed air, as if he took shelter in it as a final expedient. There is actione him and the tone of this drawthing here on the root in the tone of his admits a the took shelter in it as a final expedient. There is actione him drives the content of the true to the true the true to the true to the true to the true took shelter in it as a final expedient. There is actione him the right has the content of the true to the true to

patiently to mere schemers, or men of management and intrigue, and he either drifts into the right course or assumes it with an embarrassed air, as if he took shelter in it as a final expedient. There is nothing high, generous, heroic, in the tone of his administration. Nevertheless, the defenders of Mr. Lincoln content that he does contrive to reach some of the very best ends. He was a long while in finding out the issue of this war, which the whole world saw to be slavery; he was tender in tonching it, be kept up friendly relations withis defenders in the border States, he was averse to the employment of the blacks as soldiers, averse to declaring their emancipation, averse to concentrated and vigorous military movements; and he has often worn out the patience of his more energetic and discerning supporters; but he has still come up to the mark in the end. While he has refused to guide public sentiment, he has not refused to allow himself to be carried onward by it. In this respect, as many of the most carriest admirrers of democratic government assert, he has but illustrated the spirit of our institutions, which requires that the people, and not their rulers, should give tone and direction to public policy.

But no charge of a want of decision and energy

lie policy.

But no charge of a want of decision and energy is likely to be brought against the second candidate
of the Unionists, Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. Like Mr. Lincoln, be is a man of the people
—a workingman, indeed, but of even superior merits and claims to regard. Born in the midst of an
aristocratic society—an orphan who was apprenticed
to a trade by the Poorhouse Commissioners, who to a trade by the Poorhouse Commissioners, whe could not read until after he was married, and wa then taught by his wife by the light of pine-knots who made his way from the Carolinas to Tennesse with no other property than he carried in a bundl on his back; but who, thus destitute and friendless on his back; but who, thus destitute and friendless, worked his way to the highest preferments of his State, and finally into the Senate of the United States, where alone of all the Southern Senators he rebuked and denounced treason, exposed the malignity of slavery, and upheld the banner of the Union, with masterly eloquence and invincible determination; such a man, we say, needs no words of approval; his career declares his character; his whole life is his best eulogy. No public man in the civil walks of the nation has done more to maintain its integrity and honor, and no one better deserves the highest rewards that the people can bestow. If Mr. Johnson's name, indeed, had been the first, instead of the second on the ticket, the public, we are sure, would not have thought it a too extravagant estimate of his meris and services. Alwaya a democrat in the best sense, and always a supporter of the war, he is neculiarly entitled to the respect

are sure, would not have thought it a too extravagant estimate of his merits and services. Always a democrat in the best sense, and always a supporter of the war, he is peculiarly entitled to the respect of that large class, growing larger every day, who are proud to callthemselves War Democrats.

The resolutions adopted with such vehement enthusiasan by the Convention are explicit, direct, uncompromising, and up to the level of the crisis. They declare that the war must be prosecuted to the end of an unconditional submission by the rebels in arms; they appreciate the glorious services of our noble heroes in the field and on the ocean; they insist that slavery, the cause of the war, shall be forever prohibited by an amendment of the Constitution, they re-assert the doctrine of Monroe, that no monarchical powers shall establish themselves on this Continent; they approve the employment of the blacks as sodiers, and hold them entitled to the same treatment and the same redress, in case of wrong done, as any other troops; they favor immigration, and the furtherance and protection of it by the government; and they demand vigorous taxation and economical expenditures as the means of meeting the requirements of the public debt. These are all important and timely objects, and such as the most

profound and radical sentiment of the people dietates. We do not see that the "radical Democracy" which assembled at Cleveland has gone a whit beyond the Gonvention at Baltimore, in the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of its creed.

In one respect alone they differ, and that is in their references to the arbitrary arrests and other illegal proceedings of the Administration. These were condemned at Cleveland as wholly unjustifiable. They were approved at Baltimore as temporary expedients forced upon us by the exigencies of a state of war. But it is very clear from the whole temper and spirit of the proceedings at Baltimore, that the majority of the men there were just as devoted to the true principles of liberty as the men who gathered at Cleveland. They did not discourteously fling their objections into the face of the candidate whom they were about to nominate; but they did tell him, in sarious ways, what their opinions were of some of his mistakes. By their cavalier treatment of the school of Weed, Cameron, and the like, they told him pretty plainly to keep away from such follows in the future; and we hope he will heed the warning. By the tremendous vote of 440 to 4 in favor of the admission of the radical delegates from Missonir, Mr. Lincoln was also told what his supporters think of his connection with the Blair malconitents, and of his connection with the Blair malconitents, and of his singularly perverse management of affairs in the West. Finally, the passage of the resolve which nesterts that "those only are worthy of public confidence and official trust, who cordially endorse the principles preclaimed in these resolutions," is a blow right between the eyes of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward has done whatever he could to suppress the agitation of the Monroe doctrine; when it passed fhe House by a manimous vote he hastened incontinently to explain it away in the mind of the French despot and burglar; but now that it is accepted as a fundamental principle preclaimed in these resolutions, "is a blow

### GARRISON ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Among all the old Abolitionists, there are none who have exhibited more patriotic sense since the war began, than William Lloyd Garrison. While Wendell Phillips and others like him descend to the business of common scolds, and carp at everything, he stands nobly by the President. At a late meeting in New York, he said:—

ing in New York, he said:—

"No man is now so detested by the rebels as Abraham Lincoln, and hence he thought the people would let him 'run the machine four years longer.' Granting that justice had not been done to the negro, were the people a hair's breadth in advance of the President? Was not the President, after all, a little in advance of them? In view of the dreadful state of public sentiment at the North, of the perils that surround the Chief Magistrate, of the fact that the President had stricken off the chains from three millions of slaves, and expressed a desire for the tothe President had stricken off the chains from three millions of slaves, and expressed a desire for the total abolition of slavery, implored the border States to get rid of it, armed a hundred thousand blacks, recognized them as soldiers, recognized the independence of Liberia and Hayti, struck a blow at the slave trade; the speaker did not feel disposed, when we had reached near the culmination of the struggle, to say anything very harsh against Abraham Lincoln."—Centralia (Ohio) Sentinel.

The St. Joseph, (Mo.) Weekly Herald commen on the above, as follows :-

"This speech of Mr. Garrison's indicates that a cooler judgment is working among the radical Abo litionists, and that many of their chief leaders are able now to see the justice and wisdom of the Presi

able now to see the justice and wisdom of the Fresident's police.

With the great majority of the nation upholding the President firmly, the opposition of small bodies could be well endured. It is far pleasanter to see a growing concurrence in his policy, and a more complete popular vindication of him and it. The statements of Mr. Garrison have a broad latitude, and commend themselves to the reflection of those, if such there are, who think that the progress of the war has not been accompanied by, or directed towards, those incidental ends which they would desire to see realized." to see realized."

#### A SCENE IN THE LOUISIANA CONSTITU-TIONAL CONVENTION.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 12th inst., says:

The New Orleans Delta, of the 12th inst., says:

"One of the most pleasing incidents yesterday in the Convention was the defining of their position by young Thomas M. Wells and Robert W. Taliaferro. Mr. Wells, as is well known, is a young, dashing, and chivalrous Louisianian; born and bred in Rapides Parish; is the son of the Lieutenant Governor, and belongs to the grandest family of the State. The Wells family, previous to this war, were not only the most noted, but the most wealthy in Louisiana. They owned more negroes and race-horses—Lexington and Lecompte, for instance—and raised more cotton, and were the greatest old line Whigs that we over had among us, and we have known some of them well. Since the war broke out they have been noted for their adherence to the Union, and have stood staunch by it up to the present time, suffering loss of negroes, cotton, and all else, save honor. But a few days since, Dick Taylor burned two thousand five hundred bales belonging to Mr. Wells's father. Yesterday young Thomas M. Wells rose in the Convention and defined his position. All were attentive, for a representative from the country, having a greater interest in the question of negro emancipation than any man in the city of New Orleans, was about to speak, and all eyes were turned to the, speaker, who, though young in years, was old in experience. He said he was no speaker, but as he had be en called upon by his friends from the country to give his opinions, he would briefly state that he was perience. He said he was no speaker, but as no been called upon by his friends from the count-give his opinions, he would briefly state that he in favor of immediate and unconditional eman the negro, because he thought education would make him more useful. This was the substance of his re marks, and they were received as coming from a oracle. It was the testimony of a house owning

hundreds of slaves, against the institution.
Young Wells was followed by the younger Talia
ferro. This is a name well known in this State Young Wells was followed by the younger Tatheferro. This is a name well known in this State. The old man, a native of South Carolina, published a weekly paper in the parish of Catahoula, and at the time of the election for delegates to the Secession Convention he was elected on the coöperation ticket. When the ordinance which took Louisiana out of the Union, at Baton Rouge, was on its third reading, the old man rose, and commenced reading his protest; amid the noise and confusion that prevailed, and the efforts that were made to drown his voice, he calmly and quietly read it through, and demanded that it should be spread upon the minutes; he then turned upon that mad, wild body of fanatical men, and prophesical all the woes and ills that have befallen Louisiana, by the introduction of the ordinance of Secession. It was his son that yesterday rose in the Convention, and said: 'I am in favor of immediate emancipation, and of the education of the negro. I was born in the interior of Louisiana, and was never beyond the boundary of the State. I am with Mr. Wells.' Comment is unnecessary."

# ALL WHITE.

ALL WHITE.

If there were no people of color on earth, wha body of men, in forming an organic law for a State or nation, would think of inserting a provision to restrict the right of suffrage in the act of organizing that Territory, could be designed only to shut out colored men from that Territory—to exclude the class who are now fighting to preserve our free government. And the fact that there are no colored men from that Territory—to exclude the class who are now fighting to preserve our free government. And the fact that there are no colored men from that Territory—to exclude the class who are now fighting to preserve our free government. And the fact that there are no colored men from the Territory—to exclude the class who are now fighting to preserve our free government. And the fact that there are no colored men from the Territory—to exclude the class who are now fighting to preserve our free government. And the fact that there are no colored men there makes such restriction a gratuitous insult. Senator Doolittle's labored speech in favor of excluding them from the polls is a wanton exhibition of the same diabolical prejudice which the satianic New York mob displayed in stoning, backing, beating, hanging, burning torturing, and butchering the inoffensive blacks in the streets of fat-city, last summer. And what renders the wickedness of the thing more glaring is the shameful fact, that a Christian Senator from the free State of Wisconsin is guilty of this ineffable meanness—Milecushie Daily Life.

# The Biberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

PRESCRIPTIONS BY THREE DOCTORS.

We have now before us three political platforms, is used by three bodies seeking to mouhl and direc-public sentiment in the existing Presidential cam

The first of these in order of time is the series of resolutions adopted by the Cleveland Convention, published in the Liberator of June 8d. This body wishes to be named "The Radical Democracy," perhaps intimating the fact that it hopes to unite the widely differing parties heretofore known as "Democrats" and "Radicals." It is owing, no doubt, to the backs and balances required by this union of diverse becks and balances required by this u itless in their general effect, that they contain a irrelevant and some objectionable matter, and the tion of the course of action our nation needs, as were naturally looked for from the callers of the Conven ion. Nevertheless, the Cleveland platform propo than any proposed by either of the other bodies, namely, such an amendment to the Constitution, as shall not only abolish slavery, but "secure to all men absolute equality before the lane." This, after all, is the absolute equality before the law."
great thing our country needs.

The second of these documents was issued at Balti more by "The Grand National Council of the Union League of America." It may be seen in another colmn of this paper. It consists of six reso gy make it seem the most radical platform of the three Its most salient point, and a very important one, the urging of a prompt and vigorous enforcement of the confiscation acts of Congress, and the allotment to our soldiers "and others" of homesteads out of distribution of rebel land are coldly approved, instead of being urged, by the Cleveland Convention, and are in no manner alluded to by the third platform, next to be mentioned, that of the Republican Conven-tion at Baltimore. An unfortunate and ominous

ither of the others, is written with much spirit and vigor, and really contains more expression and suggestion of reformatory measures than an abolitionis would expect to proceed from so large a body of men, note the election of Abraham Lin

It speaks with great energy against slavery, demanding its utter and complete extirpation from the Republic, and proposing such an amendment to the estitution as shall for ever prevent its reestablis ment; it gives special approval to the Proclamation of Emancipation, and to the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; it sug gests, as essential to the public welfare, that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and that those only are worthy of official trust who cordially en-dorse the ideas above stated, (a hint which seems directed at the President's intimacy with Seward and rs;) and it maintains that the Government owes full protection, and redress against unwarrant able injuries inflicted by the enemy, to all men em ployed in its armies, without regard to distinction o color. These are excellent suggestions. It is to be color. These are excellent suggestions. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lincoln may be induced by them to advance in the line thus marked out, even before th expiration of his present term of office. He may cer-tainly trust, so decided a majority of the Republican party have united in this expression of opinion, that more vigor in this direction will alienate none of them, while it may draw to his party many who now seek a more radical president. At any rate, Mr. Lincoln can no longer hold back from more energy of action against slavery on the plea that the people are no eady, and will not follow him. The people who elect n have now got in advance, and are urging him

There appears some inconsistency in the Conven tion's proceeding-immediately after referring their anti-slavery action to the facts that slavery was the and must be always and everywhere hostile to the principle of republican got rnment-to uphold and maintain those cts and proclamations of the President which expressly tions of the Southern States, some of them the very portions where the government was best prepared to assail it; and to applaud the "practical wisdom" of Mr. Lincoln, and his fidelity to "the principles of American liberty," in the acts which included such provisions. This, however, is a minor matter. Much more serious is the omission of all reference to two other subjects of the highest importance, one of pros pective, the other of immediate interest.

The Baltimore Convention should have declared it self in regard to the confiscation of the lands of rebels; a movement doubly needful, both as our protection against the power and influence of the partisans of se ession after their arms shall have been wrested from them, and as the means for establishing loyal landheld by the enemies of the country. demands a heartily loyal voting population; and ther seems no means of obtaining this, in the Southern States, but by the policy here indicated. It was highly desirable that the Convention should express, directly or indirectly, a disapproval of that worst and mos discourtesy, either by urging the recal of that Act, i view of the disregard, by the rebels, of its too libera offer—or by urging an assignment of the lands of rebels, justly forfeited by their former owners, to loyal nen, black and white, as occasion may arise

But above all was it important that this Convention the injustice which this Republican Government ha been constantly inflicting on him. It has raised its voice (in the seventh resolution) against the silent allowance of injuries in violation of the laws of war inflicted by the ceemy. But the chief injuries which these much-enduring people suffer are from them of their own household. The refusal originally to commit sion black officers, was excused by the fact that no black man had experience in military command. Bu the continuance of the refusal to this day shows that a different reason was the effective one. The refusal to give colored men the customary pay of soldiers has been prolonged in a manner which shows the willing ness, if not the desire of the Government, that they should still be stigmatized as inferior. The reasons ble request of the intelligent and refined colored met of New Orleans that they should be allowed the bal of New Orleans that they should be allowed the bal-lot, not merely as a right, but as a necessary defence against enmity and vindictiveness which their loyalty had brought upon them, was refused by the President, and refused with reasons which were gross insults. The oppressions which Banks has established over the agricultural population of Louisiana remain undis-turbed, though the military failures of that officer gave excellent opportunity for his removal. The President does not wish to lose battles and armies in Texas, so he apprint Gen. Canby to conduct the military opera-

shot by command of the President, under pretext of ges, of the delegates from Tennessee, Louisians, Armutiny. In my judgment, the blood of Sergeant kansas, Nebraska, Celorado, and Nevada; and in the Walker rests on the head of President Lincoln; of President Lincoln, whose policy, in the cases of white exclusion of the delegates from South Carolina, Virginia and Florida. President Lincoln, whose policy, in the cases of white men, while been to bestow pardons profusely upon of-fenders of every grade.

Neither of the three bodies whose proceedings we have been various.

fenders of every grade.

Neither of the three bodies whose proceedings we have been reviewing has chosen to claim a concession of the rights of men to the colored population of this country. It seems to me that each of them should have done this. But if the Baltimore Convention (which gave Mr. Lincoln his nomination) had done it, this section might well be expected to have a strong influence mount the President, and to give the national policy a strong impulse in that direction. The failure of so many to do this piece of justice, and even to think of doing it, shows how far we are yet from such naof doing it, shows how far we are yet from such na tional exaltation as righteouseess brings.—c. K. W.

#### THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, June 7, the doors of Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, were thrown open for the holding of the "National Union Convention," for nominating candidates for the offices which were soon crowded to overflowing. 'The band of the 5th Ohio regiment, from Fort McHenry, played a grand overture before the business commenced. The

zene was brilliant and impressive.

Ex-Governor Morgan, Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed at Chicago in 1860, called the Convention to order, and made an in tory address, of which the following is the mos striking passage :-

"It is not my duty nor my purpose to indicate any general plan of action by this Convention, but I trust I may be permitted to say that, in view of the dread realities of the past, and what is passing at this moment, the fact that the bones of our soldiers are bleaching in every State of the Union, and with the knowledge of the further fact that this has all been oaused by slavery, the party of which you, gentlemen, are the delegated and only representatives, will fall short of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its other resolves it shall declare for such an amendment of the Constitution as will positively prohibit African

Mr. Morgan nominated for temporary President he Convention the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., of Kentucky; who, on being conducted to the chair by Mr. King of New York, and Mr. Randall of Wissin, addressed the Convention at some length. have room only for an extract or two:-

"I am bold to say that, notwithstanding the outery about our violations of the Constitution, this present living generation and this present Union party are more thoroughly devoted to that Constitution than any generation that has ever lived under it (applause). While I say that, and solemnly believe it, and believe it is capable of the atrongest proof, I may also add that it is a great error, which is being propagated in our land, to say that our national lite depends merely upon the sustaining of that Constitution. Our fathers made it, and we love it. I intend to maintain it. But if it suits us to change it, we can do so (applause; and when it suits us to change it, we will change it (applause). If it were forn into ten thousand pieces, the nation would be as much a nation as it was before the Constitution was made—a nation aways—that declared its independence as a united people, and lived as a united people, until now—a nation independent of all particular institutions under which they lived, capable of modelling them precisely as their integasts require."

After observing that he would not recite, either for

After observing that he would not recite, either for condemnation or approval, the measures by which the government had been brought to its present position n relation to slavery, he went on to say :--

government had been brought to its present position in relation to slavery, he went on to say:—

"We are prepared to go further than the original Republicans themselves are prepared to go. We are prepared to demand not only that the whole territory of the United States shall not be made slave, but that the general government of the American people shall do one of two things, and it appears to me that there is nothing else that can be done, either to use the whole power of the Government, both war power and peace power, to put slavery as nearly as possible back where it was (for although that will be a felfrul state of society, it is better than anarchy), or else to use the whole power of the government, both of war and peace, and all the practical power that the people of the United States will give them, to exterminate and extinguish it (prolonged applause). I have no hesitation in saying for myself that, if I were a pro-slavery man, if I believed that this institution was an ordinance of God, and was given to man, I would unhesitatingly join those who demand that the government should put it back where it was; but I am not a pro-alavery man, if it is contrary to the highest interests of all men and of all government, contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man I join myself with those who say, away with it forever (applause)—and I ferrently pray God that the day may come when, throughout the whole land, every man may be as free as you are, and as capable of enjoying regulated liberty. I will not detain you any longer. . . . I know very well that the sentiments which I am uttering will cause me great odium in the State in which I was born, which I love where the bones of two generations of my ancestors and some of my children are, and where, every soon, it shall lay my own. I know very well that my colleagues will incur odium if they indorso what I say; and they, too, know it. But we have put our faces toward the way in which we intend to go, and we will go Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Riley,

Methodist Church, who did not forget to pray for the

abolition of slavery.

The roll of delegates was called, including those from robel States and distant Territories, but the right of the latter to seats was referred to a Committee on Credentials, composed of one from each loyal State, except Missouri, which, having two sets of delegates, of one from each State were also named to select per nament officers of the Convention, and to prepare res olutions. The Convention, at 3 P. M., adjourned till

In the evening, the Committee on the n of officers made their report, and the Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, was appointed President. Viceexcept Missouri, were also chosen

Gov. Dennison, on being conducted to the chair ade a brief address, in which he said :-

made a brief address, in which he said:

"The loyal people of the country have authorized and expect you to renew on their part the pledge of their faith to support the government in the most vigorous prosecution of the war to the complete suppression of the rebellion, regardless of the time or the resources required to that end; and they equally expended and call upon you to declare the cause and support of the rebellion to be slavery, which, as well as for its incompatibility with the rights of humanity and the permanent peace of the country, must, with the termination of the war, and as much speedier as possible, be made to cease forever, in every State and Territory in the Union."

The Committees not being ready to report, Parso Brownlow was called upon for a speech. He responded in a characteristic address, pleading for the admission of the delegation from Tennessee, and for the nomination of Andrew Johnson as the candidate for Vice President. At the close of his remarks there were loud calls for Garrison, who was known to be present, but he did not respond, and the Convention adjourned to meet on Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

# SECOND DAY.

Committee on Credentials, made their report in the as follows: 1. That the Union Radical del-from Missouri be admitted, and the "Clasubstance as follows: 1. That the Union Radical delegation from Missouri be admitted, and the "Claybanks" (Blairites) be excluded. 2. That the delegates from Virginia, Tennessee, Louisians, and Arkansas, be admitted to all the privileges of the floor, except that of voting. 3. That the persons presenting themselves as delegates from the State of South Carolina are not entitled to the rights of delegates on the

floor. Two minority reports were presented.

An exciting debate followed, which ended in the admission of the Radical delegation from Minouri, by a vote of 440 to 41; in the admission, with full privile-

H. J. Raymond, of New York, from the Comm on Resolutions, submitted the following, the reading of which was received with the wildest outbursts of en-

regation.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions we pledge oursalvess union men, animated by a common sentiment, and siming at a common subject, to do every thing in our power to aid the government for quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebells and tratiors arrayed against it. (Prolonged applause.)

Resolved, that we approve the determination of the Government of the United States and tratiors arrayed the transportance of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. (Applause.)

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, iguatice and the pational safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, (applause.) and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defence, has simed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some termanent recognition of their partionism and their valor, and ample and permanent provi

effect.
Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general
welfare that harmony should prevail in the national
councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially in-

dence and official trust those only who cordually in-dorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the government. (Applause.)

Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, (ap-plause.) and that any violations of these laws, o'co' the usages of civilized, nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full

rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of tand and prompt redress. (Prolonged applause.)
Resolved, That the foreign migration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and develop-ment of resources and increase of power to this na-tion, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and

tion, the asylum of the oppressed of all naturals, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. (Applause.)

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institution of any republican government on the Western Continent; (prologged applause;) and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new tootholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near-proximity to the United States. (Long-continued applause.)

The Resolutions having been unanimously adopted,

The Resolutions having been unanimously adopted, the Convention, after a brief of taking the vote, proceeded to ballot for a candidat or President, with the following result :

for President, with the following result:

FOR MR LINCOIN—Maine, 14; New Hampshire,
10; Vermont, 10; Massachusetts, 24; Rhode Island,
8; Connecticut, 12; New York, 60; New Jersey, 14;
Pennsylvania, 62; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 14; Lou-islana, 14; Arkanaas, 10; Tennessee, 15; Kentucky,
22; Ohio, 42; Indiana, 26; Illinois, 32; Michigan,
16; Wisconsin, 10; Iowa, 16; Minnesota, 8; Califor-nia, 10; Oregon, 6; West Virginia, 10; Kansas, 6; Nebraska, 6; Colorado, 6; Nevada, 6— Total, 497.

FOR GEN GRANT—Missouri, 22

Mr. Hume of Mo. (acting, doubtless, for his colleagues as well as himself) moved that the vote be de-clared unanimous. The enthusiasm was indescribable, the whole Convention being on their feet shout-ing, and the band playing "Hall Colymbia." Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, by a large majority, (afterwards made unanimous,) was nominated for

tee to serve during the next four years, adjourned rithour day. UNION LEAGUE.

This body held a meeting in Baltimore simultane isly with that of the Union Convention, and passed the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That we will support the Admin Ist. Resolved, That we will support the Aministration in the vigorous prosecution of the war, to the
complete and final suppression of the rebellion, and
to this we pledge all our energies and efforts.

2d. Resolved, That slavery, being the cause of the
rebellion and the bond of union among traitors, onglit
to be abolished without delay; and it is the sense of
this organization; that slavery in all forms should be
prohibited by an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

ion.

3d. Resolved, That we hereby approve of the prin-iples involved in the policy known as the "Monroe

dth. Resolved, That the confiscation act of Congress should be promptly and vigorously enforced, and that homesteads on the lands confiscated under it should be granted to our soldiers and others who have been made indigent by the acts of traitors and rebels. 5th, Resolved, That every person who bears arm in defence of the national flag is entitled, without distinction of color or nationality, to the protection of the government he defends to the full extent of that gavernment.

ment's power.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks a soldiers of the army and the sailors of the

# INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

On Thursday, the 9th, at two o'clock, the Commit-tee of the Convention, with President Dennison and Secretary Shaw, waited upon Mr. Lincoln at the secretary Shaw, waited upon Mr. Lincola at the White House, where they were received by Mr. Nicolay, the President's private Secretary, and shown into the blue drawing-room. Meanwhile, several hundred other gentlemen entered the east room. Mr. Lincoln presently came in and took a position in the centre of the room. The committee of the Convention were then introduced, and ranged themselves in a semicircle in front of the President. Governor Dennison then said :-

"Mr. President: The National Convention, which closed its labors in the city of Baltimore yeaterday, appointed a committee consisting of one delegate from each State, with myself as chairman, to inform you of your manimous nomination at that Convention for restection to the office of President of the United States.

That committee I now have the honor of information is present. In its lochalf I also have the boost of presenting you with a copy of the resolution; and form, adopted by that Convention as expressive in sense, and of the sense of the loyal people of the sense, and of the sense of the loyal people of the sense, and of the sense of the loyal people of the sense is try which we represent, of the principles as die paicy that should characterize the administrate of the other of Government in the present condition of the other of the othe Government in the present condi-i need not say to you, sir, that th he pleasure of the committee to communicate to perfect the course of a few days, through one of its necomplished members—Mr. George W. Cariss & York—by letter, more at length the circumstances ler which you have been placed in nomination.

Mr. Lincoln took the offered resolutions, as an eresponded in a distinct tone, saying:

responded in a distinct tone saying:

"Gentlemen of the Committee: I will neither used any gratification, nor restrain the expression systems of the committee; I will neither used any gratification, nor restrain the expression of the committee of the committee

sponded Mr. Lincoln; "you cor. e from a bot 8 and will soon be all right again."

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNION LEAGUE

After the President had replied to the Commission of the Convention, he received a deputation from the National Union League, the Chairman of which al-dressed him as follows:—

dressed him as follows:—

Mr. President: I have the honor of introleage of the joyal States, to congratulate you on your re-segments and to assure you that we will not fail at the point give you the support that your services in the past highly deserve. We feel honored in dong this, if we are assured that we are aiding in re-electing the proud position of President of the United State on so highly worthy of it, one among the least of visc claims is, that he was the emancipator of four militor of bresident that the president of the United States of bondmen.

The President replied:

The President replied :

The President replied:

Gentlemen: I can only say in response to the much
of your chairman, I suppose, that I am very gastel
for the renewed confidence which has been scorel
to me both by the Convention and by the Nation
League. I am not inscessible at all to the pregaden
pliment there is in this, yet I do not allow nigel's
believe that any but a small part of it is to be sprpriated as a personal compliment. The Convention
and the nation, I am assured, are affice snimitely lahigher view of the interests of the country for the
present and the great future, and that part in actitled to appropriate as a compliment is only that put
titled to appropriate as a compliment is only that put present and the great future, and that part las a titled to appropriate as a compliment is only that which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of a Convention and of the League, that I am as a worthy to be entrusted with the place I have easily for the last three years. I have not permitted my eguidemen, to conclude that I am the best main is country; but I am reminded, in this gonnection, of story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked us co panion that "it was not best to swap horses when on ing a stream."

ng a stream.

The prolonged laughter which followed this characteristic semark should have been hearl—it was tamultuous.

# THE, PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The friends of the abolition of slavery, and of the ultimate enfranchisement and elevation of the colors race on this continent, may derive the sincerest satiwell as the most abundant encourages tinued prosecution of their object. From a review what has been accomplished, they are amply justified in the belief that the consummation of their work draws near. Nevertheless, political affairs are in that state, when more perhaps, than at any other conjunc-ture, it is necessary for the upholders of the tracprin-ciples of abolition to be vigilant, active, and quick is ake advantage of favoring circumstances, and the breaking up of the fallow ground, to sor the incor-tible seed of truth, and to disseminate the princip of impartial and uncompromising justice.

of impartial and uncompromising justice.

By way of marking the progress of the antidare, cause, and also in order to indicate the present step of Abolitionists, let us go back for a period stay years, and compare the Republican platform of 188 with the valetonia which have been admed being with the valetonia which have been admed being with the platforms which have been political parties, that within the last fortnight havened

for the purpose of nominating the next President.

The Chicago platform, on which Mr. Lincola reelected, went no further in an anti-slavery freeds efected, went no further in an anti-starep ereat than to announce the intention of the party break by all legitimate means the practical enforcement of the Democratic pro-slavery dogma that the Confu-tion, of its own force, carried sharepy ind by Termiries; to appeal to Congress to take messing for he total and final suppression of the Slare Trade; sels secure the admission of Kansas as a free State. Left the overwhelming pressure of events, the part this succeeded to the control of national affiring up the factors. platform have not only prohibited slaver in the Fritories, and suppressed the slave trade and brough Kansas into the Union, but have abolished three h all slaves in the rebet districts; have entitled calculated and soldiers in the army of the United States, and partially, at least the District of Columbia ; have proclaimed free soldiers in the army of the United the citizenship of persons of African descent. These are accompanied facts. In addition to these, we find the loyal fact States moving of their own accord toward the abilition of slavery, and zealously cooperating to effect the universal extinction of the system.

In such circumstances two conventions have been defected to the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States.

dent of the United States.

The first assembled at Cleveland on the 31st # May, and took a new name in the history of Aurisa olitical parties—that of the "Radical Democraf." This party declares in its fifth resolution,

"That the rebellion has destroyed sarety, and the rebellion has destroyed sarety, and the rederal Constitution should be amended to redshib exestablishment, and to secure to all men sheet quality before the law."

requanty before the law.

The Convention, having manimonal nominarist
President John C. Fremont, a Committee, sports
for the purpose, tendered to the acceptance of the
General the nomination he had obtained, and is delig

"The Convention represented that great man she nation which holds, in practice as well as a berg, the fundamental doctrine of its onliner,—that size have the inalienable right to life, litery and large suit of happiness; and that slargey and east articles with its enjoyment, and ought not to be side ed to exist."

General Fremont in his letter of accep

"The object of the war is to make permaterily euror the peace and happiness of the whole only and there was but a single element in the say of a attainment. This element of slavery may be only your proposed amendment of the Country, and and the country are the country and the country a Here, then, we have a political party, which,

Here, then, we have a political party, which, ever be its strength, is pledged to exert in persist the complete and universal extinction of array mate throughout the United States. The man life iominated declares, that the principle above set set.

We now proceed to notice the National Union Conre now proceed to notice the process of the 7th instant-We action whether at any Convention ever near by the action and is lawery Society, or its auxiliaries, abellion sentiments of a more railical nature have abellion sentiments of a more railical nature have attered. Certainly, none have been more enhantstically applauded, or more unantimously adopted as referring to the proceedings, (a summary of which re have given elsewhere,) it will be seen that slavery reas the exciting and absorbing topic in the Convention of the convention of the second of the convention of the convention of the second of the convention of the second of the convention of the con and that the extinction of slavery was the desire of all present whether delegates or specta

mor Morgan, on calling the Convention to or Gorernor AMEMAN, on Calling the Convention to or-ter, declared his conviction that the delegates would till short of the accomplishment of their great mission, saless they resolved that, by an Amendment of the miss they resolved that, by an Amendment of the Constitution, slavery should be positively prohibited throughout the United States. The renerable Dr. R. I. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ken-

The venerable Dr. R. I. BRECKINGIDGE, of Kenneky, while acting as temporary president of the Correnton, declared himself in favor of the employment of the whole power of the government, both of war and of peace, together with all the practical power of the people, for the utter extermination of sla-

The Rev. Mr. Ryllsy, a clergyman appointed to of greater in behalf of the Convention, presented to the Supreme Being an earnest supplication for the

earthrow of slavery.

Governor Densison, on assuming the chair as President of the Convention, reminded the delegates present, that the loyal people of the country authorized and expected them to declare, that alayery was at once the case and the support of the rebellion; that it was incompatible with the surrescondible; that it was incompatible with the rights of humanity; and, therefore, must be made to one ferror in all the States and Territories of the

se sentiments, which called forth the approvin actimations both of the delegates and of the immens achmations both of the delegates and of the immense selecte of spectators, were embodied in the third lesistation of the series which constituted the plat-fers of the party. That resolution declares slavery as be the source and strength of the rebellion; hosno the source and strength of the rebellion; hose the the pranciples of Republicanism; and that justice and the national safety dem and its complete exception, by means of an Amendment of the Constitute which shall terminate, and forever prohibit, and the probability of the Maria and the same of the s savery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United

Suits.
The Resolutions of the Convention were presented We Lincoln by a committee as the platform on which be had been unanimously nominated for re-election. The President, while he declined to declare election. The Freshieri, while it declared himself upon the platform, as a whole, without presses consideration, unhesitatingly avowed his opin on the resolution relating to slavery, and said,iso a the resolution relating to stavery, and said,—
'I arrave the declaration in favor of so amend
ig the Constitution as to prohibit slavery throughet the attion. Such an amendment would be a fit that jud necessity conclusion to the success of the Liso cone, and would meet and cover all cavils."

"In the joint names of Union and LIBERTY let us

rrent national Union party of the nation-the word has gone forth "Let slavery be utterly abolished and forever prohibited within the limits and jurisfiction of the United States." The word so spoken am not be refored. The wise, the good, the loyal, the patriotic throughout the land, have already said,
"Amen" to the righteous decree. This is progress
ideed! It is more than progress, it is moral revoluton. It is, besider, the prelude and the promise of pit belter things to come, when the stronghold of in-quity shall have been faist low. It does not call for the ererise of my high degree of faith to believe, that a people, who within so short a time have beer imagin to desire and demand the sweeping away of stores as a perfilential abomination from the face of mary, will be brought to perceive, also, the ex pelicary, the duty and the necessity of complement ing the good work of abolition, by conferring upon how made personally free, the civil rights secured to other classes of the community; in other words, and in the language of the Cleveland resolvtion, will give the freedmen "absolute equality before the law The same people, we believe, may be brought to 'de mand a reconstruction of States as speedily as possi he, on the basis of every loyal man, white or black, sharing the land and the ballot." The presidential campaign which has already opened, and which will be continued through the next five months, will afford tunity of discussing before the people these all other question relating to the rights and future that injured race, whose fortunes, for better is vone, are inseparably linked with the destinies of the ation. According to their treatment of that race American people be judged both by manking God. Not only must the bands of wickedness be losed, and every yoke be broken, but the poor that here been cast out must be brought into the house. The agro must be invested with the rights belonging ood, and acknowledged before the world tizes of the United States .- o. T.

WHAT SORT OF A MAN ANDY JOHNSON IS If my one has any doubt on this subject, says the Some Journal, in view of the responsible position to which M. Johnson is evidently destined, he has but a time to any part of the noble Tennesseean's record that the multiple of the responsible the multiple of the contract of the second of the debutbreak of the rebellion. In his famous re by a Senator Lane of Oregon, in the first debates of he shjeet, when asked what he would lo were he the Prisket of the United States, he said:

"The distinguished Senator from Oregon asks me that vocation with the rebels, were I President o sake lived States? I would have them arrested, and if found quitty, by the Even 116 503 I would have them EXECUTED."

This was no hasty ebullition of feeling, but the lan Fare of deliberation, as is shown by the unvarying some of Mr. Johnson ever since. During the last gring be addressed his old neighbors of East Tennes-se in a speed. is a speech from which we take the fe

an a speech from which we take the following extent a speech from which we take the following extent of the time has arrived when traitors must be punished—impoverished. The time the stations must be punished—impoverished the speech of the speech it so for the speech it so for the speech it so for the speech of the speech it so for the speech it speech spee

Law Music. We have received from the publishing Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Bos in the following pieces of new music:

a, the following pieces of new music:—
Casus 4 boire, (Drinking Song) pour piano, par
Liriach.
Li Barr d' Amore, (The Dance of Love) music
Jazatoni.
Casis et Cousine, (The Cousins) Schottlach Elé
Rus, par Jules Egghard.
Smaler Song, music by Kucken, words by George
Laty.
Smaler Song, music by W. Taubert.

13 The New York papers reckon the arrival of \$10000 emigrants at that port this year.

#### WASHINGTON WILKS, ESQ.

is the principal writer of the editorial articles which appear in the London Star, and the author we believe without exception, of those that have discussed American affairs eince the breaking out of the war. A collection of these articles would prove that no English journalist more completely understands the great is-sues involved in the present contest between the North and the South, or more entirely sympathizes with the objects which the North is seeking to accomplish through the restoration of the States to their original integrity. Outside the walls of the British Parliament there is no more accomplished popular platfor-orator than Washington Wilks. Of all the publi Speakers we have ever known he is the most ready.
On many occasions we have seen him called upon to
address large audiences when we knew he could have had no opportunity for preparation; yet he was inva-riably effective, and never in any instance failed to throw additional light upon the subjects under consid-eration at the time. We have again and again listened to him while he has been discoursing on the Ame ican question in its various aspects, and have not been more surprised by the extent of his knowledge, that delighted by his cloquence, and the enthusiasm he dis played while viodicating the American people, and the institutions they are striving to preserve and perpet

unte.

We have now before us a copy of the Alliance Nea containing a report of a magnificent oration delivered by Mr. Wilks in the presence of an immense crowd assembled in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 23d ultimo, in support of a Legislative measure for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks The speaker had been preceded by an American gen-tleman, (the Hon. S. L. Carleton,) connected with a body in this country known by the name of the "Sons of Temperance." This circumstance will account fo the following beautiful sentences in the opening of the eloquent gentleman's address.

the following beautiful sentences in the opening of the eloquent gentleman's address.

Washington Wilks, Esq., was called on to move the second resolution. He said: Before I read the motion committed to me, allow me to offer for myself, and I am sure it will be for you all, a few words of response to the trayl fraternal address we have just heard. Our friend says he is not exactly an Englishman. I can reply, I am not exactly an American (hear); but there is so little difference, except that of birthplace, between the Englishman and the American, that I count him a most stupid observer of human nature who does not recognize our unity—(hear.) and I count him the worst foe of human interests who would put enmity between them and us. (Cheers.) Always, and at all times the American is to me, whatever his race or color, whatever the State from which he may happen to come, something more than a man or a friend—most truly, in all that is most essential to humanity, a brother—(Cheers); one with us in all that we most boast of and most love; one with us in all the strugles of this present time; and one with us in all the strugles of this present time; and one with us in all the hopes of a better future. (Applause.) And now that we see a dark cloud resting on their vast and fair land; now that the tempest of hail, of iron, and of fire beats upon their soil—now that the plague of the sword ravages their people, and the Angel of the Lord chasters them for their past sins, and goads them into a noble career, shall we not say to every American whom we may meet, "Friend and brother, God be with you in this ficry trial, and cause the flag of your republic to shiho forth more glorious and beautiful than ever—the symbol of freedom, of unity, and of blessings for the human race!" (Loud cheers.)

The fact that sentiments like these have awakened

The fact that sentiments like these have awaken applauding echoes in meetings, attended by hundreds of thousands of the British people, may serve to show that, whatever the feelings of the aristocratic, com-mercial and monied circles of society are, the great middle and industrial classes are just and kind towards the people of this country .- G. T.

#### RUSSIA AND THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, the officers of the Russian fleet were entertained at a magnificent banquet given by the citizens of Boston at the Revere House. In the course of the speeches that were de livered on the occasion, there were frequent reference to the noble act of the Emperor of Russia—the eman cipation of the serfs.

Mayor Lincoln, who presided over the festivities said :-

"Diverse in their political organizations and their forms of government, Russia and the United States are both progressive nations, fostering, as time goes on, liberal sentiments, and each promoting by rational means the elevation of the great mass of the people. There is a contrast and also a remarkable coincidence in their history during the last three years. While one, by the will of its sovereign, and the approval of the most enlightened of his people, has peacefully emancipated and given freedom to twenty-two millions of its subjects, (applause) the other, although it knew it not at its commencement, has been engaged in a struggle which will accomplish, we trust, the same results for its own inhabitants held in bondage.

The present Emperor may have inherited titles and honors from his predecessors; but no act will render his name so famous in history, or cause his reign to be regarded with more grateful emotions by posterity, than his preclamation of freedom to the serfs in his dominions. It will give him a title more illustrious thân any of his predecessors, that of "the Liberator of his people." ("Great applause.)

Admiral Lessorysky, (the equimander of the fleet)

Admiral Lessoffsky, (the commander of the fleet) in responding to the health of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, said:—

"The intelligence will be heard by you with feelings of pleasure, that since emancipation has been preclaimed by His Majesty, the Emperor, not less than four thousand schools have been established by the people themselves. (Applause.) These serfs, who I regret to say were a short time ago but little more than beasts of burden, have made, of themselves, without support of the government, four thousand schools." (Applause.)

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT said :-

And note. Emperor Alexander II. is not only a wise and prudent, but he is a kind-hearted and benevolent prince. By his autocratic word he has performed the most magnificent act of practical philanthropy ever achieved by man or government. \* \* That he will be all in his power to improve the condition and promote the welfare of his Polish subjects, may, I think, asfely be anticipated of a sovereign who, by the word of his mouth, and from the invalues of a newtone hore, has worker beautiful.

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP said :-

The Hon. Robert C. Wistinor said:

"The Empero's late noble act of emancipation at home, and his kind and generous words conveyed in the dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff to our own government, have struck a sympathetic and responsive chord in every American heart, as directly and as effectively as if those magnetic wires which are even now in preparation had already been stretched across the Siberian desert, had already been strung along the banks of the Amoor, had already vibrated over Behring's Straits, and as if the living spark had leaped at a bound from the palace of the Czar to the hearts of the American people."

In responding to the toast, "the health of the Grand Duke Constantine, the General Admiral of the Rus

Duke Constantine, the General Admiral of the Russian Navy," Lieut. Lutrur said:—

"I thank you in the name of my Chief for the honor you have done him whose name is proposed. Having been in close intercourse with the Grand Duke, I know his ideas of the American nation. I know him to have been one of the few princes of imperfal blood who have been excellent members of the government. That Prince has been in the great act of the Emperor the most active member—the man who supported him the most in the idea of emancipating his seris (applause)—the man who has been I resident of the Committee who worked out the question of emancipation."

How true is the promise! "Loose the hands of with

How true is the promise! "Loose the bands of wick-classs: Undo the heavy burdens: Let the oppressed go free: Breek every yoke. Then shall thy light break forth as the morning; and thine health shall spring forth speedily; thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward."

The latest developments in Congress seem unfavorable to the establishment of a Freedmen's Bureau at Washington, and also to such an amendment of the Constitution as shall prohibit slavery throughout the United States.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

culated to show the position now occupied by the re igious bodies of America, in relation to slavery and

sential part:-

sential part:—
"Loyalty to the Government leads us to accept
maneipation whenever and wherever the President
roctalms it, or the States decree it; and devotion to
ruth and to God lupels us to bring the controversy
o an end in the Church, by adopting a Rule which
asulstry cannot distort into a licence for alavery."

effect of excluding from membership all persons guilty of "SLAYEDOLDING, BUYING OR SELLING SLAYES."

The yeas and nays were taken on the adoption of this Report amid the breathless attention of the multitude

member of the Conference, the largest religious body in the country " will be cleansed from the pollution o ose who sympathize with it.

The General Conference of the African Episcopal Church being also in session in Philadelphia, the Conference of the white clergy sent a deputation to heir colored ministerial brethren, with fraternal greetings, inviting a like deputation in return. A correpondent of the Independent, writing on the 13th May says—

"To-day, the colored deputation was formally received and greeted by the white men. Five rather fine looking black men walked up the broad aisle of the church, led by a Committee of the Conference, and were successively introduced to Bishop Morris, who in turn introduced them to the Conference, all standing upon their feet. Next came the addresses of the deputation, which it is no undue praise to say were models of their kind. The Conference at first heard them with dignified repect, then with admiration, and at length with enthusiasm, cheering them to the echo. I am not among those (if there are any such) who estem the negro a specimen of humanity a little in advance of all others, but I am free to say that I have seldom or never witnessed a like scene, in which all the speakers displayed more good sense and correct taste than did those three colored men who addressed the Conference. For the time, they were masters of the situation; and men not accustomed to praise the black man's intellect confessed the excellent character of these addresses, and the unexceptionable bearing of the men. Surely, the world moves, and the Methodist Church may congratulate itself in view of the honor it has achieved in this affair."

Let me now notice the action of the Old School

Let me now notice the action of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, which was held in the city of Newark, N. J. On the 24th of May

"the reading of which produced a profound sensation." It is our judgment that the recent events in our history, and the present condition of our church and country, furnish manifest tokens that the time has at length come, in the providence of God, when it is his will that every vestige of human slavery among us should be effaced, and that every Christian man should address kinstly with industry and cornestness to his appropriate part in the performance of this great duty."

"In view, therefore, of its former testimonies upon the subject, the General Assembly does hereby devoutly express its gratitude to Almighty God for the great deliverance, he has prepared for our country from the evil and guilt of slavery; its cordial approbation of the measures taken by the National and State authorities for its extirpation, as the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war and bloodshed, and the long list of horrors that follow in their train; its earnest belief that the thorough removal of this prolific source of evil and harm will be speedily followed by the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, union and fraternity, and abounding prosperity to the whole land; and recommend to all in our communion to labor honestly, earnestly and unweariedly in their respective spheres for this glorious consummation, to which human justice, Christian love, national peace and prosperity, every earthly and every religious interest combine to pledge them."

rhich sat at the same time at Dayton, Ohio, passed strong resolutions on the subject of slavery. I regret I am not at present able to supply these.

During the sitting of the Assembly, Dr. Thomrson and Dr. Brainer of New York, and Dr. Buding.

end gentlemen enforced the duties which would de to engage zealously in the work of sending the gos-pel to these neglected portions of the population, and of fitting them for the discharge of their functions

people to learn the lessons which God in his provi dence had been teaching the nation. Thirty-five years before, the Synod of Cincinnati had passe the subject of slavery as strong as those which would be passed by the Assembly at their present sitting. But the people could not then unders

bly was then sitting. Some of the gentlemen of the town—the supporters of Vallandigham, intended to remove to Canada, under the impression that when the Ohio soldiers returned from the war, it would no be comfortable for them to remain in the same town

taven, and Dr. Airk of Boston.

Dr. Bacon in the course of his address said, that the condition of the country had rendered it necessary

the condition of the country had rendered it necessary that such a war as that which is now raging should take place; and then proceeded as follows:—
"It must needs have been. For, by this prolongistion of the conflict, God has been educating the nation to the full recognition of the unity of the human race; he has been educating the nation to the full recognition of the principles on which our institutions of government are founded; he has been educating the nation, withal, to a righteous abhorrence of that type and style of Christianity which undertook to make the Gospel sanction the vileat forms of oppression. We had a Christianity in this country, dominant in some parts of it, which made Christ the minister of ain. We

of mankind to justify airvery. That while infidelity could not justify alwesty. Christianity could, was a regular piece of instruction in the churches of the sequence of the following piece of instruction in the churches of all denomination only, but in the churches of all denomination only, but in the churches of all denominations that were found there. It was Presbyterian orthodoxy; and all the time of the schism, the question, in the South, between the Old School\* and the New School, was a queestion as to which of the two was the most loyal to the grand institution of slavery. And not only the Presbyterian churches, but the Episcopal churches, the Methodist Churches, the Baptist churches, and all other sects or decominations that exitated in the South, existed there on condition of their swearing allegiance to alavery, and proving by holy texts of Scripture that God had created the accursed race of Ham to be the slaves of the white men, and expressing devout thankfulness to God for his benevolence in creating negroes for white men's con-movolence in creating negroes for white men's conand expressing devoit thankfulness to God for his be-nevolence in creating negroes for white men's con-venience! Now, when God had permitted this war to begin, was it possible for it to end, think you, till such time as the entire nation should have been educated into an intense and everlasting abhorrence of that kind of Christianity."

lict which was saturating the soil of America with

blood;

"There is a great moral battle going on. And let every man, woman, and child, in the presence of their God, and in the light of a coming eternity, take their God, and in the light of a coming eternity, take their God, and in the light of a coming eternity, take their God, and in the light of a coming eternity, take their God, and in the light of a coming the man are too profound, too vast, too vital, to admit of that. Every person in this country must say whether he is an aristocrat or a democrat—a democrat, I mean, in the Bible sense of the term. We are coming to have a new democratic party—a democratic party that believes in man and in manhood: not a democratic party that their party that thorse to put the negro, or any other human being, under foot; but a democratic party that their party that their party that god leves in educating and elevating a man, and then cloftling him with all the rights that God has given him, and making a society of free men, and not a society of whom a part shall be oppressors and a part shall be slaves."

In another part of his speech the reverend gentle-

In another part of his speech the reverend gentle

In another part of his speech the reverend gentleman said:—

"A word, now, on a point that Mr. Thompson alluded to. It is one full of solemn responsibility. The battle we are fighting in the field is but a plow-share. The sowing-time is to come. There will be on the hands of this people a vast work of reconstruction. My carnest entreaty is that enlightened men will disseminate right principles on the whole subject all over the land. Let us, in prayer, weigh the question of what we shall do with the negro, and ask intelligent men to go through the length and breadth of the country, and tell the people about it. And, in closing, let me say, the negro must vote; a political career must be opened to the negro; and then America will rise to her true place among the nations of the earth."

I will conclude with a quotation from the Messag of his Excellency, Governor Wm. A. Buckingham to the Legislature of Connecticut, May 4th; a mes sage, which, for the nobleness of its sentiments, de serves the highest admiration.

"Slavery is not dead. Its life is in the custody of its friends, and while it shall so remain there will be no

There exents of the past, urge us to adopt some measure which shall terminate in favor of freedom that controversy which must ever exist so long as a part of the nation remains free and a part enslaved.

This duty is pressed upon our consideration under circumstances which admonish us that it cannot be circumstances which admonish us that it cannot be perfectly and the stress and that it can now be perfectly and the stress and that it can now be perfectly and the stress and that it can now be perfectly and the stress and that it can now be perfectly and the stress and that it can now be perfectly and the stress and that it can now be perfectly and the stress and that it can now be perfectly as the stress and that it can now be perfectly as the stress and that it can now be perfectly as the stress and that it can now be perfectly as the stress and that it can now be perfectly as the stress and the stress are stress as the stress and the stress and the stress are stress as the stress and the stress are stress as the stress are stres

the nation remains free and a part ensiaved.

This duty is pressed upon our consideration under circumstances which admonish us that it cannot be neglected without danger; and that it can now be performed without violating any vested rights, in the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, according to the provisions of that instrument, which will secure to the National Government supreme control over the whole subject of slavery.

We know not the design of God with reference to the future of our nation; but when we look at the position of gathered armies of American citizens who, while we are in the midst of our deliberations, may be contending in death-struggles for the preservation or the dissolution of the American Union; and when we call to mind the principles of equity and righteousness which lile at the foundation of his government, and the order with which it is administered; we may believe that he is now giving us a rare opportunity of enforcing the claims of law and order by conquering a peace, and a favorable occasion to establish justice and form a more perfect union.

Let us emptage this concentrative and prefere the form a more perfect union..

Let us embrace this opportunity and perform thes duties with humble confidence that, under the guid

duties with humble confidence that, under the guidance of the King of kings, this revolution will carry the nation onward in the path of prosperity, intelligence, and influence, and upward to a higher level of freedom, civilization, and Christianity, where every citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, of whatever tribe, or race, or nation, shall be protected in all the inalienable rights which God has given him, under our national emblem of liberty, union, and power.

The events I have recorded will, I think, be regarded by the friends of the slave as encouraging "Sign of the Times."

GEORGE THOMPSON. Boston, June 13, 1864.

# REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

Thanks to the persevering earnestness of a few no ble and carnest men in the present Congress, we seen to have arrived at the day and hour when the Fugi tive Slave Law is to die. The action of the Senate on its repeal, several weeks since, was favorable; ye the Senate refused to touch the old law of 1793. Or Monday last, the question came to a vote in the Hous of Representatives, with the following result ;-but le us first give the House bill, as voted on, and it will be seen that two sections of the law of 1793 are included, and that the repeal of those sections and of the execrated law of 1850 was carried by 82 yeas t 58 nays,—a majority of 24 for the bill :-

"Be it enacted, &c., That sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled." An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, passed February 12, 1793, and an act entitled. An Act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled. An Act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," passed September 18, 1850, be, and the same are herebe repealed."

was shall be said of the fact that, at this day, after more than three years of war levied by Slavery, with the purpose to subvert and destroy our government and country, fifty-sight representatives of the people can be found to vote against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law? Those men, it will be seen, with a single exception, call themselves Desocrats; and we may infer what the country is to expect from that party, if it should ever be suffered to obtain ascendancy again, under its present leaders, or others of the same infamous stamp. It will be observed that not oas solitary Democrat, so called, voted for the repeal?

But the party, and character, and object of the vote is manifest enough. In view of the near approach of the Chicago Nominating Convention, it would never do to suffer the party ranks to wear advised suppearance; and hence the cheerful readiness with which these fifty-eight knaves or tools—for under the one character or the other is every one of that base group to be reckoned—come up to the black work demanded of them. Heaven send them defeat and life-long ignominy; to be abhorred, distrusted, and rejected by the county, as they now are by all honest men.—st.

THE FUGITIVE. SLAVE LAW REPEALED.

The House of Representatives, Monday, passed the bill repealing the fugitive slave law by a vote of eighty-two to fity-eight. The bill had already passed the Senate, and now only awaits the signature of the Free-ident to become effectual. Viewed in all its aspects the fugitive slave law was probably the worst law ever-enacted by the American Congress. There is no light in which it can be made to appear justifiable. It was an act of unmingled baseness and cruelty. It assailed the conscience and insulted the pride of half the people in the country, who protested, but were compelled to submit to the humiliation. This was one of many caused, which quickened the public sentiment of the free States to a sense of the strocity of slavery, and aided in concentrating and organizing it into a formidaled, and ultimately triumphant political form. The repeal of the law marks an important step in the progress of legislation upon the subject of slavery. It anticipates but a little the passage of that crowning act of justice and national union, by which slavery will be made impossible under the federal constitution.—Worcester Sys.

A PUZZLE IN PHILOSOPHY.

A PUZZLE IN PHILOSOPHY.

A PUZZLE IN PHILOSOPHY.

It is reported from New Orleans that General Banks, relieved of military command by General Canby, is to be military governor of Louisiana. It is only two or three months since General Banks caused Michael Hahn to be installed civil governor, amid the roar of cannon, and the playing of Hail Columbia. Does Banks now mean to take away from Hahn what he gave him then? or is Hahn expected to give back his power into the hands whence he received it? or can there be civil and military governors, both in authority at the

him then? or is Hahn expected to give back his power into the hands whence he received it? or can there be civil and military governors, both in authority at the same time? and if so, which is the higher power? and what about the election held by General Banks, in which Governor Hahn was chosen?

If that election was genuine, and the work of the people, then General Banks would commit an outrage upon them by accepting the post of military governor; if it was a sham, then General Banks, who was its author, is certainly not a fit man to send as military governor, a position in which sound judgment, and sober, mature stateamanship are required.

Meantime, the question remains, which is the true Dromio in this new Comedy of Errors—which is the Governor of Louisiana—Governor Hahn, or Governor Banks? The unlucky people of New Orleans owe, it would seem, a divided duty; unlike the personages in Shakspeare's play, who were puzzled by the likeness of two servants, these Louisianians find themselves unable to distinguish master from man, and know not whether Dromio is Antipholus or Antipholus Dromio.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

MASSACHUSETTS A.S. SOCIETY.

Receipts into the Treasury, from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1864. Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge, \$100 00 Wendell Phillips, donation, 130 00
Mrs. Caroline R. Putnam, Salem, to redeem pledge, 5 00
Collection at Old Colony Anti-Slavery
Society, Plymouth, 3 50

Society, Plymouth, 8 50
Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society, on account of pledge, 20 00
-R. Place, Boston, to redeem

E. -R. Place, Boston, to redeem pledge, Mrs. M. M. Brooks, Concord, Mass., 20 00 George J. Adams, Providence, for two pledges, 10 00 M'ch 1. R. W. Henshaw, Boston, 10 00 W. P. Garrison, 20 00 W. P. Garrison, 20 00 W. P. Garrison, 50 00 W. P. Garrison, 50 00 W. P. Garrison, 20 00 Dr. J. Lewis, Waltham, 50 00 Benj. Snow, Jr., Fitchburg, 25 00 Bourne Spooner, Plymouth, 20 00 May 4. Mrs. Mary May, Boston, to redeem pledge, 50 00 50 00

pledge,

"31. For collections and donations at the
New England A. S. Convention, 408

EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer 408 80 on, June 1, 1864. DONATIONS

amuel Barrett, Concord,
R. Urbino, Boston,
H. Pool, Abington,
obert R. Crosby, Boston, A. B. Francis, C. C. McLauthlin, A. P. Putnam, J. P. Harriman, Illinois, Susan Anthony,
"To help kill Slavery,"
H. Damon,

At New England A. S. Convention, May, 1864.
E. D. and Anna T. Draper, Hopedale, \$100 00
Wendell Phillips, 50 00
Mary May, 50 00
Jane Wendte, 25 00 PLEDGES Clark Greenman, Myd Edmonia-Lewis, Harriette M. Carlton, G. Julian Harney, A. M. McPhail, Jr., Noah Shaw, George W. Stacy, Charles C. Sawyer, Maria B. Clapp,

COLLECTIONS By Finance Committee of New England A. S. Conve. tion, May, 1864; for expenses of same.

Perley King Z. H. Spooner S. G. Gilmore Rodney Moore Mr. White Josiah Hayward Rodney Moore
B. J. B.
John V.
Wm. Boynton
Earl Boynton
Joseph Merrill
John Howe
Susan Anthony
H. W. Anthony
Miss Day A. Stanwood S. May, Jr., Joseph Willard, Jr., Ira Adams Ellis Allen Act respecting.
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Mary Willey
A. K. Foster
F. E. E. H. Richan
Elbridge Sprague
Mrs. Jackson
Rebecca Bridford
J. E. C.
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C. F. F.
C. L. Barbadoes
E. G. Lucas
ha
H. H. Brigham

90 Maris S. Page
150 Edw'd B. Perkins
100 A. Allen
100 F. H. Henshaw
100 B. F. Hutchinson
100 A. Falrbanks
100 Jehiel Claffin
100 C. K. Whipple
100 Mars John Francis
100 E.D. Andrews
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100 M. Palne
100 M. Halliburton
100 M. Palne
100 M. Raine
100 Geo. W. Carpes
100 Hannah C. Holmes
100 Geo. W. Carpes
100 Hannah C. Holmes
100 Esrah J. Daves
101 Sarah J. Daves
102 E. H. Heywood
103 L. Garrison
100 Cash, and "Friend
100 Cash, and "Friend
100 Taylors Spooner
100 J. B. Fleeve
100 W. L. Garrison
100 Cash, and "Friend
100 Cash, and "Friend
100 In various sums

GROVE MEETING IN MICHIGAN.—The friends H. C. WRIGHT of Boston, Mass., G. B. STERRINS of

ter, N. Y., and Mosas Holl of Battle Creek, Mich., are expected to attend.

A general invitation is hereby given. Homes will be

wided for strangers.

In behalf of the Committee

NORTON LAPHAM. A. L. POWER, G. K. WILBOR,

NOTICE—The friends of Reform and Progress will

hold a meeting in King's Grove, near Burton Square, Ge-buga Co., O., commencing the last Saturday in June, and continuing through the following Sabbath. We should be giad to see some of our radical reformer rom the East on that occasion. R. H. OBER.

EF A. T. POSS will speak In Harwich, on Sunday, th, and in the vicinity during the week. In North Dennis, on Sunday, 26th.

OBITUARY.

Died, in the city of New York, May 5, at the residence of his sons-in-law, (Dr. J. P. Mann and Mr. C. E. Adams.) Mr. Robert Furnan, aged 67. Ills remains were carried to his late home for internent.

As one of the earliest, most consistent, and whole-heart-ed anti-davery men that has lived among us, this notice in the Liberator may not be amiss. Knowing him as I did, I do not believe that any anti-davery truth was ever presented to his mind a second time before it was heartily copted.

He loved his church and the favor of his friends and

eighbors, but he loved the cause of the oppressed more. The poorest fugitive was always received at his house with

a welcome fit for a king or a conqueror.

He belonged to the old "Liberty Party" of Western
New York when the voters might be counted on one's
fingers. Not being a public speaker or writer, he was never conspicuous at anti-slavery meetings, but no truer friend of the slave ever lived and died in our ranks. Another characteristic very prominent was his business integrity. He would have gone hungry and cold rather than fail to meet any pecuniary obligation that he had in-curred, whether bound legally or not. Men who did not like the organized church very much

ave frequently said he was the only honest church ber they ever knew, and that he really some times "beat the golden rule." Another one remarked when he died, that he "thought about the last of that kind of men had gone, and there was heaven in him.",

No one not knowing him intimately could understand

the loving, forgiving spirit which always animated him. Even when greatly injured, and his confidence most cruelly betrayed, as it was in several instances in his life, and his n in his own honest way, giving a helping he e could to those who nee ing and gentle spirit .- Communicated.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, in an interesting delinea-ion of the character of Mr. Furman, published in a Syraise paper, says :--

"Mr. Furman was a true philanthropist. He longed to see, the human family delivered from ignorance, vice and ulsery. He hated tyranny and oppression of every kind, and was one of the earliest, most consistent and doroted anti-slavery and temperance men.

He was an ardent lover of his country. The implous at-

He was an ardent lover of his country. The impious at-tempt of the Southern aristorate to take the life of our re-public filled him with horror. The first call of our Presi-dent for volunteers to protect the capital of the nation roused him, forgetful of his age and infirmities, to rush forward and enrol his name at the head of the list of pa-triots that were ready to offer their lives in the cause of Union and Liberty. The wish of his heart was, that he might live to rec the overthrow of this rebellion, the entire ubjugation of the wicked men who had instig praved their morals, and made them capable of the blackst crimes, that have ever been perpetrated by man.

But the chief excellencies of Mr. Furman were con

uous in private life. He was one of the most unselfish of men, single-hearted and manly. He despised all sham, and was incapable of doing anything mersly for effect or applause. His hospitality was most generous; friends, equaintances and strangers were cordially welc ned to his

ise. They could hardly come too often or stay too long. But it was his great delight to be in the boson of his family. Never did no unkind word, scarcely as impatien one, escape him there. He ruled his household by love. His attachment to his children grew stronger to the last. Often did he exclaim, 'It seems as if no man was so rich Often did he exclaim, 'It seems as if no man was so rich as I am. I have an unbounded store of wealth in the love my children show to me, and the love I feel for them!' And he was permitted to have all his loved ones about him during his last distressed sickness.

Thus has departed another of the fathers of our city.

May the sons emulate their virtues; not fall below them in any ; if possible, excel them in every respect."

Portrait of William Lloyd Garrison.

POTTRAIL OI WILLIAM LAUVU UTALIBODA.

THE subscriber has in preparation a large, and elegant ithographic Pottrait of Mr. Garrison, from an original crayon drawing by Thomas M. Johnston, which he believes he is safe in asserting will be, in all respects, the most satisfactory portrait of this distinguished advocate of impartial freedom erer offered to the public.

Size of print 21 by 27 inches. Price \$1.50 for India Proof copies, which will be suft by mail, free of poetage, on specify of price.

Allbert discount to agents.

CHARLES H. BRAINARD.

May 20.

A. J. GROVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Sr. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Special attention given to securing and collecting References :

MENDRIL PHILLIPS, Esq., Boston.
A. L. PAINE, Esq., Suffolk Bank, do.
FARWELL, FIELD & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
STEVENS & BARNUR, Washington, D. C.

TWO VALUABLE PAMPHLETS. TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the year ending May 1, 1861.

1861.
PROCKEDINGS of the American Anti-Slavery Society at a Third Decade, held in the city of Philadelphia, Dec. of and 4th, 1855. With an Appendix; and a catalogic (Anti-Slavery Publications in America, from 1750 to 853.

1863Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office,
Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office,
21 Washington Street, Beston.

Fries, Fifty cents each pamphlet; for which a copy of
oither will be sent by mail, as may be directed.

May 20.

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GAS FIXTURES.

THE underrigned bogs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to life health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Meers. H. B. Stanwood to Co's, hear Meers. Cherve, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the least fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all masiner of

to do all masters of the strength, and is now prepared to do all masters of JOBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

In the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, teaks stopped, the Fixtures done ever, and Gas Glasses of all Hibst furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up for Parties. Shop under the Maribory Hotel. Order may be left at Means. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 13 Charles street, Botton.

Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.

Oct. 30—1y

BOARDING.

MRS. R. A. SMITH would inform her friends and the public generally, that she har taken house No. 43, crove Street, Boston; where Board, transient and permanent, may be obtained on reasonable terms. A share of the public patronage] is respectfully collected.

Boston, May 7.

of the cary, to all men to pur incomauthor in the card in the ca

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been Presi-lat of erican rany-

During the last sirce years, the cause of Union and Emancipation has had no more able advocate in England, either as a speaker or a journalist, than the gentleman whose name we have placed above. Mr. Wilks is the principal writer of the editorial articles which are principal writer of the same which are principal writer of the editorial articles which are principal writer of the editor of the Laberator:

I shall be obliged if you will allow me the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring under the notice of your readers, in this country and Great Britain, a few facts of recent occurrence, cal-

the colored population generally.

Let me first refer to the action of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during its late atting in the city of Philadelphia.

The Committee on Slavery, appointed by the Conference, made a report, of which the following is the

With a view to the accomplishment of this end littee recommend to the adoption of the Cou ference, and of the body at large, such an amendment of the General Rule on Slavery as will have the

present on the occasion, and the motion was carried by the votes of 190 to 8. The Bishops were instructed to submit the Resolution of the General Conference to the Annual Conferences at their next sessions, and when the requisite number of votes are obtained, they will be reported to the Book Agents, who are directed to insert the new Rule into all subsequent editions of the Society's Discipline. Thus, in the language of a

the city of Newark, N. J. On the 24th of May, Judge Matthews, from the Committee on Overtures, presented an able Report on the subject of Slavery, "the reading of which produced a profound sensation." It concluded with the following words :-

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly,

Ton of Brooklyn,—who had just returned from visit-ing the army of the Cumberland, where they had been brought into direct contact with the rank and file,-bore their testimony to the clear apprehension entertained by the soldiers of the great questions at issue in the war, and of their growing hatred of the accuraced system's which had brought upon the nation the horrors of a sanginary civil conflict. The revervolve upon the clergy and people of the North, when the slaves and poor whites of the South should be de-livered from the despotic rule of those who had been their tyrants and oppressors. The North would have

as members of the great commonwealth.

At the invitation of the Assembly, Dr. Thomas, of
the Old School Presbyterian Church in Dayton, made
a speech, in which he referred to the slowness of the what it was the Lord would have them do. They could not see that lying and hypocrisy were bad things. The eyes of the nation had been opened, from the President down to the lowest citizen. The bayo-

the President down to the lowest citizen. The bayonet had been the rough instrument employed for the purpose. There was yet much prejudice against the colored skin, and this must be overcome, for black and white were alike the sheep of the Great Shepherd.

And all this took place in the town which was the home of the arch-traitor Vallandigham,—where, thirty years before, the life of a minister was threatened for daring to speak on the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace and the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace as the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace as the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace as the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace as the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace and the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace and the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace and the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace and the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assemblace and the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the subject of slavery in the be comfortable for them to remain in the same town. On the 12th of May, I had the pleasure to attend, by invitation, the Annual meeting of the American Congregational Union, held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, at which speeches were made (antongst other eminent clergymen) by Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, and Dr. Kirk of Boston.

Dr. Bacon in the course of his address said, that

had Christian ministers writing books and essays and dissertations to show that Christianity was better than infidelity, because it required a positive revelation against the natural instincts and the natural conscience of mankind to justify alavery. That while infidelity could not justify alavery. That while infidelity could not justify alavery. That while infidelity could not justify alavery. That while infidelity regular piece of instruction in the churches of the fugitive slave law was probably the worst law ever Southern States—and shot in the churches of one described to the fugitive slave law was probably the worst law ever featly deather than the churches of the fugitive slave law was probably the worst law ever featly deather than the churches of the fugitive slave law was probably the worst law ever featly deather. Dr. Kirk said, that in addition to the terrible con

SHAKSPEARE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Who claims our Shakspeare from that realm unknow Beyond the storm-wared islands of the deep, Where Genea's dockless caravels were blown? Her twofold Sainty-day let our England keep; Shall warring allows her bearing the warring allens share her holy task?" The Old-World echoes ask.

O land of Shakspeare i ours with all thy pest,
Till these last years that make the sea so wide;
Think wot the jar of battle's trumpet-blast
Has dailed our aching sense to joyous pride
In every noble word thy sons bequea

War-wasted, haggard, panting from the strife,
We turn to other days and far-off lands,
Live o'er in dreams the Poet's faded life,
Come with fresh lilies in our fevered hands
To wreathe his bust, and scatter purple flowers,—
Not his the need, but ours!

We call those poets who are first to mark Through earth's dull mist the coming of the dawn, Who see in twilight's gloom the first pale spark, while others only note that day is gone; or him the Lord of light the curtain rent That veils the firmament.

The greatest for its greatness is half known The greatest for its greatness is half known,
Stretching beyond our narrow quadrant-lines,
As in that world of Nature all outgrown
Where Calaverss lifts his awful pines,
And cast from Mariposa's mountain wall
Nevada's cajaracts fall.
Yet heaven's remolect orb is partly ours,
Theshbing the radiana libra hearing heart.

Throbbing its radiance like a beating heart; In the wide compass of angelic powers The instinct of the blindworm has its part; So in God's kingliest creature we behold The flower our buds infold.

With no vain praise we mock the stone-carved name
Stamped once on dust that moved with pulse and breat
As thinking to enlarge that amplest fame
Whose undimmed glories gild the night of deaths;
We praise not star or sun; in these we see
Thee, Father, only Thee!

Thy gifts are beauty, wisdom, power, and love ; We gead, we reverence on this human s Earth's clearest mirror of the light above Earth's clearest mirror of the light above,—
Plain as the record on Thy prophet's scroll,
When o'er his page the effluent splendors pour Thine own, " Thus saith the Lord !

This player was a prophet from on high, Thine own elected. Stateman, poet, sage, For him Thy sovereign pleasure passed them by,— Sidney's fair youth, and Raleigh's ripened, sge, Spenser's chaste soul, and his imperial mind Who taught and shamed mankind.

Therefore we bid our hearts' Te Deum rise, Nor fear to make Thy worship less divine, And hear the shouted choral shake the skies, Counting all glory, power, and wisdom Thine,—
For Thy great gift Thy greater name adore,
And praise Thee evermore!

in this dread hour of Nature's utmost need, Thanks for these unstained drops of freshening dew Ob, while our martyrs fall, our heroes bleed, Reep us to every sweet remembrance true,
The from this blood-red sunset springs new-born
Our Nation's second morn!

### THREE SONNETS.

She has gone down! They shout it from afar, She has gone down: They source is from stage.

Kings, Nobles, Priests—all men of every race,

Whose lingering clogs "Kine't-walft, relentless pace
She has gone down! Our svil-boding star!

Rebellion, saitten with Rebellion's sword,

Anarohy, done to death by slavery— Ancient Right arrogant enemy, Beneath a hideous cloud of civil w Strife such as heathen slaughterers had abhorred The lawless band, who would call no man lord,

Sparning all wholesome curb, and dreaming free Her rabble rule's licentious tyranny, In the fierce splender of her insolent morn, She has gone down, the world's sternal scorn! SECOND SONNET.

She has gone down! \_Woe for the world and all Its weary workers looking from afar To the clear rising of that hopeful star— Star of redemption to each weeping thrall
Of Power decrepit, and of Rule outworn!
Beautiful dawning of that blessed morn, Which was to bring leave for the poor to live To work and eat, to labor and to thrive, And righteous room for all who nobly strive.

And righteous room for all who nobly strive.

She has gone down! Wo for the panting world,
Back on its path of progress sternly hurled!

Land of sufficient harvests for all dearth,
Home of all highest hopes—Time's richest birth

Woo for the promised land of the whole earth! THIRD SORNEY.

Triumph not, fools, and weep not, ye faint-hearted; Have ye believed that the divine decree Have ye believed that the divine decree
Of Heaven had given this people o'er to perish?
Have ye believed that God would cease to cherish
This great New Washa of Co. This great New World of Christian liberty? And that our light forever had departed? Nay—by the precious blood shed to redeem
The nation from its selfishness and sin,
By each true heart that burst in hely strife,
Leaving its kindred hearts to break through life; By all the tears that will not cease to stre Forever, every desolate home within, We will return to our appointed place, First in the vanguard of the human race !

FRANCES ANN KEMBLE London, 1864.

# A LAYMAN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

As other men have creeds, so I have mines I keep the holy faith in God, in man, And in the angels ministrant between. I hold the one true church of all true souls Whose churchly zeal is neither bread nor wine, Nor laying on of hands, nor holy oil, the anointing of God's grace

I hate all kings, and caste, and rank of birth; For all the sons of men are sons of God; Nor limps a beggar but is nobly born; Nor wears a slave a yoke, nor crar a crown, That makes him less or more than just a man

I love my country and her righteous cause : So dare not keep me silent of her sin ; And after Freedom, may her bella ring Peace !

I love one woman with a holy fire, Whom I revere as priestess of my house; I stand with wondering awe before my bal I'll they rebuke me to a nobler life; riii they reduce me to a nobler life;
I keep a faithful friendship with my friend,
Whom loyally I serve before myself;
I lock my lips too close to tell a lie;
I wash my hands too white to touch a bribe.
I own no man a debt I cannot pay,
Save only of the love men ought to own.
Within and the state of the control of the love men ought to own.

Withal, each day, before the blessed Heaven, I open wide the chambers of my soul, And pray the Holy Ghest to enter in.

Thus reads the fair confession of my faith; So crossed with contradictions by my life, That new may God forgive the written lie; Xei still, by help of Him who helpeth men, I face two worlds, and four not life nor death O Father ! lead me by Thy hand ! Am

# The Tiberator.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S RENOMINATION.

EDITOR LIBERATOR-I have, as one of the people Edition to President Lincoln; objections that seem to me fundamental, in morals and in government.— Abraham Lincoln came into office with a faith that has vitiated his administration during the whole term

believed that although slavery is morally wrong, yet that wrong was to be repented of gradu-ally. Hence his opposition to immediate emancipa-tion in Missouri, and in all the border States. He does this stubbornly in view of the fact that immedi does this stubbornly in view of the fact that immediate emancipation has been a success everywhere; and should this notion of his encourage gradualism in Kentucky, that gradualism will be to us a great calamity. The lingering curse protracted, the minds of the people will continue to be corrupted, the capitalist and enterprising mechanic will pass over our State to go where the curse is removed, and where enter-

to go where the curse is removed, such extensions prise will quickly spring up.

2. He believed that in this country the colored man, however loyal, faithful and courageous, ought not to have equal rights with the white man. This has given birth to abortive policies of expatriation, and helped keep up an ungodly prejudice against the colored man to the army and smoog the people at home. The man in the army and among the people at home. The slaveholding prejudice follows the poor man to the camp, the kraal, the plantation, to the grave. Can we ask a Christian people to support a man whose teaching and policy corrupt society, and that too in the point of natural justice? Is this the "honest Abe" (?) who will not give to an innocent man the just desert of his honest deportment — such as he would give to another man with the circumstance of a lighter com-

d. He believed that, under the Constitution of the United States, the slaves of the master ought to be returned or delivered up, and that, therefore, in his own words, "the South ought to have a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law." Perhaps this notion of his is one strong reason why our present Fugitive Slave Act is not repealed, and we are kept a nation of slave catchers.

4. He believed, and now believes, that, under the Constitution, the master has a right of property in the slave, and if that slave is called into government service, the government ought to give compensation

suffer a whole nation to be wrecked in waiting upon man who cannot foresee and guide, but who, from mbecility, has to drift with events? Such is not the President we need for such a time as this.

JOHN G. FEE.

# FRUITS OF FREEDOM.

ST. HELENA ISLAND, May 23, 1864. DRAR AND REVERED FRIEND-Having been on DRR AND REFERENT IN THE COUNTY OF Mr. E. S. Philbrick, long enough at least to get a superficial view of affairs, I felt moved to write you a few lines, not doubting that you might like to hear even my view of matters in this vicinity. In the first place, I felt quite astonished on finding

we are so far ahead of South Ca justified in assuming the dignity of mission I hope the time will soon come when I shall hav The pleasure of seeing you here on her soil, to improve her people in almost every attribute of human charac-ter. I hope the better class of our Northern people will find inducements to settle here; and I think they will find inducements to settle here; and I think they will in many cases. The men who are here in Mr. Philbrick's employ are very fine specimens of the Yankee character—very considerate, humane, and would be valuable members of any good society. Yet they are young men, and inexperienced in agricultural matters—and have not attempted many changes from the old mode of cultivation. When those come among us who are akilled in agriculture, and prepared to make changes in modes of cultivation, I hope they may be as considerate of the velfare of she colored people, and that we shall find good character combined with enterprise and skill.

Mr. Philbrick seems to have been the subject of considerable criticism, of late, because he thinks it not best to sell to the negroes large quantities of land at a smaller price than to others, and because he pays them smaller wages per day than laborers get in New England. After such observations as I have been able to make here, I am satisfied that the negroes are quite as well paid for the same work as our Northern agricultural laborers, and in some cases better. In fac-

as well paid for the same work as our Northern agri-cultural laborers, and in some cases better. In fact, what he pays them is mostly over and above the means of living which he gives them besides—in the shape of perquisites—such as land to cultivate, houses shape of perquisites—such as lang to cultivate, nouses to live in, pasture for animals, manure for land—use of animals and implements to cultivate their land, milk for all their families, cheep goods, or goods at cheap rates, &c. &c.; besides the free schools which he furnishes, and the school-houses which he is about to put up. I feel respect and gratitude for and to Mr. Philbrick whenever I think of the many things which he can be about the proper such as the contract of has done for this long-oppressed people.

may be right or otherwise in regard to selli groes large tracts of land at less than market price gross large tracts of land at less than market price. If it would be better for the negroes to have the land given them, if it would in any measure be a restitution for past oppression, I would certainly be in favor of it. But it seems to me it would be much like giving our children unlimited means without their nke giving our canarian animates means without their knowing the value thereof. If the land should be so disposed of, I have no doubt that those Yankees who are anxious to have it would be able to get it from the negroes at less than they could buy it for at auction; and that much of it would soon pass out of their nds, and really do them little good. I be Philbrick's plan is to secure the negroes homesteads, and land enough to secure them a living, and then let them take their chance in the market if they wish for

To be sure, it may be said this plan is the rethe love of money on the part of Mr. P.; and I know that Yankees are sometimes influenced by such con-siderations; yet I like this plan the best; I think it would be best for me or my children were we in th

e negroes.
Faithfully yours,
FRANCIS HINCKLY.

### "BREAK UP YOUR FALLOW GROUND."

The following is an extract from a sermon by Rev H. W. Beecher, delivered at Plymouth Church Brooklyn, Sunday, April 10, and reported in the New York Independent:—

the slave, and if that slave is called into government service, the government ought to give compensation to the master.

This notion of his, and his offer of compensation, actually keep up the price of slaves, and the strength of slavery, here in Kentucky, beyond what the natural effects of the war would produce. Perhaps some one will say, "What if these things do follow—is not the President right?" I think not. I believe the framers of our Constitution did do that which they knew would let the slave trade live twenty years. They thought they could not prevent that—they did not intend to give it any legal sanction. So they did not intend to give it any legal sanction—they intended, that if the slave escaped, the masticers should get him as his escaped horse—by his own efforts, and at his own expense; and in time of an attional call, the slave (if any such were held) should be like the apprentice, subject to the national call, and no more compensation for the one than the other.

Nor should there be any hesistiatney in calling out the one more than the other; for when the thirteen articles of confederation were abolished, and with them State sovereignty, the design was, that the "firm national government" should have power to call out every "person" in the nation of suitable ago and strength.

Suppose it be true that the President is a sincere man; yet, if he is tied by false notions, and emasculated by deference to the Slave Power, is it wis to suffer a whole nation to be wrecked in waiting upon a man who cannot foresee and guide, but who, from the belief the hat he did ith nearest. It is true that all reported in the New York Independent:—

It is true that in regard to nations it would be tetr if there could be such education that constepped improvement should develop out of former attainments. It is true that in regard to national improvement annot a true that in true

would be so slow that a hundred years would be required to do what was accomplished in ten. And although revolution was an evil, the state not revolutionized was a greater one, a thousand-fold. Although the murders and the shedding of blood by war made the nations of the earth stagger with horror; and although the amount of suffering which was caused was terrific; yet the suffering which was caused was terrific; yet the suffering which otherwise would have succeeded during the next hundred years would have been infinitely greater than all the momentary suffering of the revolution. This process of plowing with the red-hot plowshare of war prepared the nation for improvements; and it has been making them, until to-day France is one of the most prosperous of nations, and has as auspicious a future as any country or nation in Europe. And its bright career started with the French Revolution, which was a terrible punishment, but which was a punishment that had blessings in its train.

Russia has not been ignorant of this divine exam-

record the parameter of this mighty change—even yourself—freely uttering his sentiments on this mighty change—even yourself—freely uttering his sentiments on this soil.

It has occurred to me several times, of late, that it would afford you great happiness to look on the present changed, happy and hopeful aspect of affairs here. My observations have been limited, of course; but on the plantations immediately surrounding me, the negroes seem the happlest people I ever saw. I know it would rejoice your heart to look on them. Their perfectly jolly faces and incessant jesting, when congregated together, are really refreshing. Many of their countenances show great natural intelligence and nobility of character. I have been very agreeably disappointed in their appearance in these respects. I am told, however, that they appear very differently from two years ago—that their improvement has been almost miraculous. I began to wonder how men of so much dignity and energy could be kept in slavery. The answer I received was, that they had greatly the sound and the care of Russian is now holesous as the there. We were to make the negroes seem the happlest people I ever saw. I know it would rejoice your heart to look on them. Their perfectly jolly faces and incessant jesting, when congregated together, are really refreshing. Many of their countenances show great natural intelligence and nobility of character. I have been very agreeably disappointed in their appearance in these respects. I am told, however, that they appear very differently from two years ago—that their improvement has been almost miraculous. I began to wonder how men of so much dignity and energy could be kept in slavery. The answer I received was, that they had greatly. from two years ago—that their improvement has been almost miraculous. I began to wonder how men of so much dignity and energy could be kept in slavery. The answer I received was, that they had greatly changed since slavery. Of course, they are still very ignorant and debased in many respects; yet a greater aptitude for learning I never saw. And, after all, it is quite laughable to see that conservative trait, so common everywhere, showing itself among this people—I mean the aversion to change old habits and implements for new and improved ones. Their agricultural tools are of the rudest and clausisets kigd, yet it is very hard to make them believe they are not the very best. Time and example alone can overcome this. They express great admiration at results that follow in the train of a Yankee laborer and mechanic. They have for so many generations worked blindly, and without inducement to see, that they are vastly behind New England people in all, or nearly all, manual operations. It will help them greatly in these respects to have Northern people settle among them. Then the whole agricultural management here is so bad—wasteful to the soil, and comparatively harren in results—that I long to see Northern skill and sherwed ness applied to the cultivation of the soil. With all our faults in Massachusetts—and they are not few or small—we are so far ahead of South Carolina as to be justified in assuming the dignity of missionaries.

South.

I declare to you that, so far as we now can judge, see are going to gain by the sword more conscience and more humanity than we have gained by all the printing presses, and all the Bible Societies and Tract Societies on this continent, for the last thirty years. We are going to gain more by the cannon than we have gained in twenty-five years by the pulpits of this nation. It may be a sad thing toway; but what has been the moral delinquency of a nation and an age when it is true that physical convolutions really lift its people higher than moral fiftuences administered by faithful men?

FREEDOM TO OLD VRIGINIA. Ten of the leading clineers and slaveholders of Norfolk, Va., including the Mayor and the principal Councilmen, obtained permission, by formal petition to Gen. Wild, to fire 100 guns in honor of the passage of the ordinance of immediate abolition, by the Constitutional Convention at Alexandria.

### THE ROLL CALL OF THE STATES.

called out.

Number One!
NEW YORK—Here. I was fifth in rank in 1790,
now I am first. Population 3,831,000; wealth
\$1,845,338,000. My laborers are freemen.
Number Two!
PENNSTEVANIA—Here. I was second in 1799,

and hold my own. Population 2,900,000, \$1,416,501,000. My laborers are freemen.

Number Three!
OHO—Here. I entered in 1800 as the eighteenth in rank. To-day I have 2,339,000 population, and \$1,193,898,422 wealth. My property is the work of

free labor.
Number Four!
ILLINOIS.—Here. I entered in 1810 as the twenty-fourth in rank. Now I have a population of 1,
711,951 and \$371,860,000. No bondman treads my Number Five! VIRGINIA.—Here. I entered the Union in 1790

VIRGINIA.—Here. I entered the Union in 1728 at the first in rank. My population is 1,595,000, of whom 490,000 are slaves. My wealth is 5793,247,000. My splendid climate and fertile soil have not saved ine. Each ten years since 1820 I have taken a place lower in the class.

Number Six!

taken a place lower in the class.

Number Six!

Indiana.—Here. I entered in 1800 as twentyfirst in rank. My population is 1,350,000. My
wealth \$528,388,000. I have but 33,809 square miles
of territory, while Virginia has over 61,000. My
motto is free labor.

Number Seven!

Massachusetts—Here. I entered in 1790 as
the fourth State in rank with 7,800 square miles of
barren rocky soil. My population is 1,231,000. My
wealth \$816,237,000. My sons are every where, the
pioneers of education, commerce, navigation and colonization. My citizens are all freemen.

Number Eight!

Missount—Here. I entered in 1810 as twentythird in rank. My population is 1,182,000 of whom

Missouri-Here. I entered in 1810 as tatenty-third in rank. My population is 1,182,000 of whom 114,900 are slaves. My wealth is \$501,214,000. I have established an ordinance of universal free-

dom.
Number Nine!
KENTUCKY—Here. I entered in 1790 as the fourteenth in rank. My area is near 38,000 square miles, soil and climate superior. My wealth is \$866,000,000. Population 1,155,000, of whom 225,500 are slaves. Had I improved my opportunities and gifts, I would have ranked to-day as the fourth State, in place of Illinois. I believe in the divinity of human bondage, and the justice of involuntary labor.

of human bondage, and the justice of involuntary labor.

Number Ten!

TENNESSEE—Here. I entered in 1790 as the secenteenth in rank, with a domain of 45,000 square miles of the finest land the sun ever shone upon. My population is 1,109,000, of whom 275,719 are, or were, slaves. My wealth is, or was, \$493,903,000. Had wisdom guided me, I would to-day hold the third rank in place of Ohio. My political guides have worshipped negro slavery.

We must here close the roll-call for the time, for the purpose of adding a few reflections and suggestions. Is it not remarkable that Massachusetts, with a soil proverbially poor, and a harsh climate, should be three ranks above Tennessee in point of power? It is remarkable to a superficial observer, but in this case, "happy is he who can find out the causes of things." And the cause is readily found. One State exalts, dignifies and rewards labor, invention and enterprise of all kinds, and idleness is disreputable. In the other it is esteemed a sort of degradaand enterprise of all kinds, and idleness is disreput-able. In the other it is estectured a sort of degrada-tion to labor, and a great honor to be able to live in luxurious ease, on the unpaid toil of a hundred slaves, whose sole incentive to their daily labor is the scource of an overseer.

le scourge of an overseer.
In one State the laborer is counted a man and a the scourge of an overseer. In one State the laborer is counted a man and a citizen; in the other a piece of property, a mere brute. It is to the interest of the Massachusetts laborer to love his State, but the Tennessee bondmen have every motive to hate their State with an exceeding bitter hatred. Consequently, while the Free States prosper, the Slave States gradually decay. Now let us reason with those who have been friendly to a "Southern Confederacy," on the matter. Grant your government established and acknowledged: How long could it last, with a continuation of the same relative progress between free labor and slave labor in the future, which we have had heretofore? In fifty years the slave government would be so weak compared with its free neighbor, that it could not protect itself. Much has been spoken and written in this country about State sovereignty and independence, but surely the most superficial observer most see that the labor system of the South tends inevitably to weaken the States, and divest them of all sovereignty and indeystem of the South tends inevitably to weaken the tates, and divest them of all sovereignty and inde-endence.—Nashville Times.

# THE METHODIST CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

The Advocate and Journal, in view of the terrible consequences of this war, raises the question whether the Methodist Church North is in any respect to blame for the dreadful conflict:—

erence, and spoke of him in the most eulogistic strain; we did not demand his exclusion from office or even the withholding of his salary. We did not declare that slavery was a disqualification for the episcopate, out merely an impediment, and resolved that the Bishop, in our judgment, should surcease from the exercise of his Episcopal functions until that impediment should be removed. Is there a British or Irish Methodist, or Quaker, or philanthropist; who would, under those circumstances, have advised us to do anything less? We had sacrificed freedom of speech and of the press, for the sake of unity; must we give slaveholding respectability, and ecclesiastical authority and power, over the whole free North? Yet because we would not, the South cleft our church in twain, and thus took the first step toward a division of the Union. They said to us, We do not desirp to separate from you; if our people will not compel us, we will hot. If you will give us authority to divide, and our share of the property, in case of division, we will hold up the act of kindness as an olive branch, and probably succeed by this means in preventing division. So excessively anxious were we to prevent division, that we strained a point and yielded to the demand. Again we erred, but not against the South. We will not asy how our act of excessive kindness was used or abused to prevent the very end we intended to accomplish. Let those who blame our church for the incipient act of dissolution of the Union consider these facts. We are verily guilless.

Since the separation, the Church has been conservative. In the episcopal bench, the editorial chair, in the collegiate seats, in the presiding elders' offices, we have, as a general rule, up to a very late period, been careful to put none but conservatives into the chief offices of the Church. In all our official uterances we have been guarded in our spirit and language, making due allowance for abusediters, and offering them our sympathies and, aid. There has been, we believe, no time when t

We may be teld by inconsiderate persons that Northern Christians have nothing to do with slavery Let this be a grand Examination Day of the states, before the High Court of Public Opinion; and let the worthiest bear away the laurel. As the roll is a long one, we must content ourselves with celling the representative ones.

States! You will answer as your numbers are called at.

Number One!

Number One!

New York—Here. I was fifth in rank in 1790, now I am first. Population 3.851,000; wealth can legally emancipate.

# M. F. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE MAKING HISTORY. THE GENERAL CONFERENCE MAKING HISTORY.

Truly "the world moves." The church as well as the nation is making history. The events of this General Conference will mark an important epoch in the annals of the church, and place a new milestone on the highway of progress. It is nothing new or strange for the General Conference to receive delegates from the Methodist brethren in England Ireland, or the Canadas, bringing their fraternal Christian greetings; nor is it a novel thing to reciprocate the favor by appointing delegates to carry our own salutations and congratulations back to the same ecclesiastical bodies. But to take the initiative, and appoint a delegation to bear our Christian. recate the favor by appointing delegates to carry our own substations and congratualisms back to the same ecclesiastical bodies. But to take the initiative, and appoint a delegation to bear our Christian and friendly regards to a General Conference of colored ministers, and to receive with the highest marks of respect and approbation a delegation of colored men from the General Conference of the African Episcopal Church, is something new in the history of American Methodism.

THE COLORED DELEGATES.

THE COLORED DELEGATES.

This morning, Friday at 11 o'clock, the deputation of five ministers from the African Methodist Episcopal General Conference came in, escorted by a committee duly appointed to receive them, and a were introduced to Bishop Morris, and by him to the Conference. Three of them delivered addresses, Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Revels, and Rev. Mr. Kennel. The address of the first was read from manuscript, with the apology that from the pressure of other duties be had not had time since his appointment on the delegation to commit it to memory. The other two spoke without notes. Their addresses were highly respectful, both in spirit and manner, appropriate to the time and place, and characterized by good, sound, practical sense. The last speaker, at first slow and indistinct in his utterance, rose with his theme into impassioned elequence, and into earnest and genuine flights of oratory. Several times during the addresses the Conference violated one of its own resolutions which forbids all clapping and stamping in the Conference during its session; and under the elequent strokes of the last speaker burst into a tempest of violent and prolonging the conference was another great and triumphant hour in the proceedings of this General Conference.

We observed that the Rev. Mr. Thornton, who We observed that the Rev. Mr. Thornton, who

We observed that the Rev. Mr. Thornton, who was upon the platform, after the addresses were over, rose from his seat, went and shook hands with those colored ministers just as cordially and as heartily as if they had woru a skin as white and delicate as his own. It seemed to us that the distinguished English delegate entered into the spirit of that greeting with less reserve and more earnest cordiality than any other persons on the platform. It might, however, all be in the eye, but it seemed so to us, nevertheless. For this manifestation of Christian and fraternal courtesy by our brethren towards an oppressed and a hitherto despised race, we heartily thank God. Are we not justified in saying and repeating what is so expressive and appropriate, "The world moves"? Are we not justice in an appropriate, "The world moves"?
As we write, we feel just like shouting, "Glory to
God in the highest peace on earth and good-will to
men." "Hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent
reigneth." We must stop writing on this subject,
or we shall become excited, though it lacks but five
minutes of 12 o'clock at night.—Zion's Herald.

minutes of 12 o'clock at night.—Zion's Herald.

We do not wonder that our brother of the Herald rejoices in the change that is coming over the M. E. Church upon the recognition of the colored Christians of our land, as included in the pale of humarity. The next generation will be amazed to learn what the history of the M. E. Church has been towards their colored brethren in antecedent times, when in the statistical tables published, not only were the colored members reported separately, but in the administration of the Lord's Supper they were seldom if ever invited to come to the Table of the Lord, until all the whites had partaken. The usual address by the P. Elder was, "Our colored friends may now come forward."

The first and only time we ever know the dis-

until all the whites had partaken. The dishal and ress by the P. Elder was, "Our colored friends may now come forward."

The first and only time we ever know the distinction between white and colored members to be disregarded purposely was at the New Hampshire Conference in 1839. Bishop Hedding being engaged with the P. Elders, he appointed some one to preside in an extra session one afternion to receive the report of the numbers in the societies, and perhaps some other business of a similar import. On that occasion, some one moved that, as the Discipline did not require that the whites and colored should be reported separately, that no distinction should be made at that time. The motion passed; and there was much merriment over it. We begie the present General Conference of colored brethren now in session in Philadelphia, for their unbrotherly treatment to them in former years. Nothing would be more suitable in itself, and nothing would be more reditable to that great and powerful Church.—Syracuse Wesleyan.

the Methodist Church North is in any respect to blame for the dreadful conflict:—

"That certain individuals expressed themselves in intemperate language on the subject of slavery must be admitted, but that the Church injured or irritated the South, no intelligent man can assert. So set out on Southern soil an Anti-Slavery Church. When she received slaveholders, she required them to emancipate their slaves. At the demand, of the South she received alaveholders feely both to her churches and her pulpits. When the agitation of the slavery question commenced, our Southern brethren demanded not merely that we should refrain from any participation in this agitation, but that we should do our utment to suppress it. We yielded to the demand. Our Conferences resolved, and our pastoral addresses advised against his. At the Conference of 1844, the South required us to take a slaveholding Bishop. We kindly remonstrated, reminding them of the feeling of Northern churches against slaveholders, of the absolute authority of a Methodist Bishop. We kindly remonstrated, reminding them of the feeling of Northern churches against slaveholders, of the absolute authority of a Methodist Bishop in the appointment of preachers, of the opportunity be possessed of persecuting those whom be did not respect, by reason of the inequality of the appointments, differing in value from \$300 to \$3,000 per annum, and of the suspicions that might arise against him, however impartial to the principal wealth of all new territories, from emigrating to the territory. The provision allowing all white men to vote will enable men to have a single to be a suspicion that might arise against him, however impartial to the principal wealth of all new territories, from emigrating to the territory. The provision allowing all white men to vote will enable men to have a size of the inequality of the appointments, differing in value from \$300 to \$3,000 per annum, and of the suspicions that might arise against him, however impartial to the principal wealth of all ne

after being compelies to tast or take up arms to save the government from destruction, refusing them the right to have a voice in the government by which they are to be ruled! Future generations will remember such transactions with shame, and all the civilized world will call down the anathemas of mankind upon the leads of those who so basely injure the very men to whom they are indebted the most.—Althouskie Daily Life.

GARMALDI'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPULSION FROM ENGLAND. At a general meeting of the Working-men's Garibaldi Committee, held in London on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Jr., presented a written account of a private interview with Garibaldi, in which he says:—

Garibaldi, in which he says.—

"I have your letter asking me to report to the Workingmen's Committee the conversation I had with General Garibaldi on Tuesday, April 19th, about the cause of his sudden departure from this country. I fear it would be difficult to do this fully, as the interview on the occasion referred to extended over some time. But upon the only point on which there is any substantial difference between the two versions that have been given of the interview, I will report, as nearly as it is possible for me to do, the words that I understand passed between Mr. Gladstone and Garibaldi. Mr. Gladstone said: "If the same kind of demonstrations are repeated in the provinces that have taken place in London, they may damage the effect of your visit and lead to unpleasant complications." Garibaldi said: "Then I understand that you wish me to leave." Mr. Gladstone said: "Then I understand that you wish me to leave." Mr. Gladstone said: "Then I give you my word, and I will go.' I said there was a I general impression abroad that the request for him to leave came from the government, and that it was to be popular belief that the 'complications' referred it owere political. He said he knew that ruch was the belief that was generally entertained. He stoughtid was correct that the government did wish him to leave, and that as they [the government] had

received and treated him with so much kindness be could not remain to be a source of inconvenient If I have not reported the exact words that we used, I am quite certain I have reported the sens-

## THE ARGUELLES AFFAIR.

Some of our readers may be curious to learn farther of the case of Senor Don Jose Augustia Is guelles, to whom they have seen occasional allusous. Arguelles, to whom they have seen occasional allusous Arguelles was formerly Lieutenant Gorenso of the District of Colon, Island of Chaba, and was listly surrentified, by order of President Indeed, to the Governor General of that island, for alleged violation of the Spanish laws against the slave trade. His charged that while Lieutenant, Governor, Arguelles sold one hundred and forty one negroes, from 1st of more than eleven hundred, imported by a diarr, which, in his official capacity and under the laws, had seized. Learning that his arrested his to the Southern District of that State arrested his not be Spanish authorities. On this the Marshal has been arrested for kidnapping. The proceeding between the Spanish authorities. On this the Marshal has been arrested for kidnapping. The proceeding between the country and Spain, she can claim no proceeding between the country and Spain, she can claim no service of a fugitive from her laws. If Arguelles were volgar pirate, no difficulty would be made, but because he only betrayed his trust as an officer by tasting the sweets of the slave trade, which is pirat, the Copperheads feel that liberty is suffering swenty by his return for trial. In consequence of he claus made about "the right of asylum," afew Unica pers insist that the surrender should have been refused in the absence of a treaty. Its trikes a beever, that the objection does not reach the meria of the case, and that the Government has only stat justly.

justly.

The documents relating to the Arguelles can were sent to Congress, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State, in which he dispose of the question thus:

question thus:

"Although there is a conflict of authoritist consening the expediency of exercising comity toward a
foreign Government by surrendering, at its repea,
one of its own subjects charged with the commiste
of crime within its territory, and although it my be
conceded that there is no national obligation to mits
such a surrender upon a demand therefor, usless its
acknowledged by treaty or by statute law, yet a usin
is never bound to furnish asylums to dangerous cirinals, who are offenders against the human nee, no
it is believed that if, in any case, the comity could
with propriety be practised, the one which is absentioned to have called forth the resolution of inquiry
the Senate furnished a just occasion for its senior.

"Missouri Democrat.

# SUNSHINE. BY MRS. DALL. Boston: Walker, Win The designs of the sunbeams on the humas both

The designs of the sunceams on menums out the designs of the sunceams of the photographist. The "obstings in the camera of the photographist. The "obstings in find its effect on health, beauty, mind, and chancer, and a book of just this kind has been needed to us the value of a gift so common, so cheap, and so and a book of just this kind has been needed toyl us the value of a gift so common, so cheap, and is full of blessing. The authoress manifest nore this mere knowledge of her theme; she is armet; she heartily desires what she intelligently advocate, as she does not make her subject a hobby, as perso are wont to when they advocate some particularly-gienic treatment. Her practical common seese is a caceptable as it is arme. If every man, woman aid child would read this delightful little volume, they would certainly be wiser therefor; and if they wall.

DISPOSITION OF DISTINGUISHED REBIL CATCES.
—Edward A. Pollard, late editor of the Richmod Escaniner, who was taken prisoner of war on boughts blockade runner Greyhound, some time since, so via has been on his parole of honor at one of our but bely, was to chady sent to Fort Warren, in accessor with orders received from Washington. "Belb boy's another captured ruchel passenger on the same read, has been released, also in obedience to order from Washington.

Assungtion.

Decen Victoria has nine children, aged resessively 23, 22, 20, 19, 17, 15, 14, 10, and 6. For girland four boys. Three are married.

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sic.

5. No instrument is less liable to get one to forte.

6. It will remain in tune ten times as long at a pin forte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these inframe in the great and, obvious superiority has chiseff have the great and, obvious superiority has chiseff them, they must have received very wars recombined that the superiority and them to the superiority and them to the superiority that them to the superiority that the sum of the su

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