





I believe slavery is dead, or just about to die. But we must be sure that it is dead before we discontinue the assault upon it.

Charles L. Remond, of Salem, was the next speaker. He doubted about the majority which, he said, Mr. Foss thought, were ready to give the colored man his rights.

Mr. Foster proposed further action of the Executive Committee, both to defray the expenses of this meeting, and to give further opportunity for donations.

Mr. Remond wished to correct a statement of Mr. Remond. Connecticut is not standing in opposition to negro suffrage, but is in a state of transition.

Mr. Remond proceeded to show that as soon as the old Constitution of North Carolina was set aside by the new, the rules of justice and right resumed their natural force.

Mr. Phillips proceeded to speak upon the immense importance of a right direction of the movement for reconstruction, urging the same points as in the previous sessions.

Resolved, That John T. Sargent, R. P. Hall, and Mrs. S. J. Nowell, be a committee to confer with the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Sargent announced that he saw Miss Anna E. Dickinson in the house, and at his request she came forward to speak a few words.

A parting song, sung in a very spirited manner by the Hutchinsons, was heartily applauded, and the Convention adjourned.

S. S. FOSTER, Secretary. C. K. WHITE, Secretary. C. R. PUTNAM, Secretary.

YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

I have just returned from Longwood, Pennsylvania, where I had the pleasure of attending the annual meeting of the Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends.

On every occasion, the Longwood meeting-house was densely crowded, and should have been double or treble its size to have afforded sufficient accommodation for the eager throng that sought admission.

Amongst those who, during the three days, delivered addresses, were Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Annie M. Stamback, M. D., Dr. Cameron and Dr. Fox of Albany; Bennett Waller of Iowa, (a member of the Society of Friends), and Messrs. Garrison, Oliver Johnson, Chandler Darlington, Thomas McClintock, and myself.

In the course of the proceedings, "Testimonies" were prepared, submitted, considered and adopted, upon the following subjects:—

- 1. To the memory of departed members of the Society.
2. Slavery and the Rebellion.
3. The extension of the Suffrage, without distinction of color.
4. The Assassination of President Lincoln.
5. Peace.
6. Temperance.
7. Religion, and
8. The Rights of Woman.

The meeting also adopted—
1. A petition to State Legislatures in favor of the removal from their statute books of the word "white."
2. A petition to Congress, in favor of an Amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting all legislation based upon distinctions in regard to race or complexion.

A memorial to the President of the United States, calling upon him to exercise his Constitutional powers in favor of the extension of the suffrage to the colored population in the late rebel States.

A very large number of those who had been present at the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present at the meeting held for worship on Sunday morning, when, after an address from Mr. McClintock, Mr. Thompson delivered a discourse upon the decline and approaching extinction of those powers throughout the world which have been most opposed to the spread of the principles of liberty, and to the diffusion of truth among mankind.

Mr. Garrison followed in an able and impressive address upon the importance of exposing and denouncing the preposterous pretensions of the Pope, and set forth in his recent Encyclical letter, which Mr. Garrison was present at all the meetings, and responded to the many calls made upon him for the exercise of his vocal powers.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1865.
DEAR MR. GARRISON:
You would have much enjoyed it, had you been present last Monday evening at the house of Mr. Chas. G. Judson, of this city, on Thirty-eighth street.

You would have found yourself in the midst of a somewhat numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, neither strangers to you nor to the cause which is now victorious.

Certainly you would have felt quite at home on finding Mr. Oliver Johnson, lately editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, among the number, and perhaps would have understood rather better than he did the special reason for his being there.

This was a tolerably well kept secret till the host of the evening rapped his guests to order, and ingeniously shifted the responsibility of presiding by calling Mr. Theodore Tilton to the chair, and soliciting from him a statement of the object of this pleasant gathering.

The Editor of the Independent accordingly rose and spoke as follows:—
I wish to inform the pleasant of duties in the world, and to hand in my hand One Thousand Dollars.

He then presented to the company a list of twenty-five gentlemen, mostly of this city, to be presented by me, in their name, to our valued, our honored, our beloved friend, Oliver Johnson. [Applause.]

Your plaunders are proof that you already know the good reason for this testimonial. After twelve arduous years in the editorial chair of the Anti-Slavery Standard, Mr. Johnson has retired with a reputation for fidelity, skill, judgment and tact, unsurpassed in the press.

After a long and active career in the American Anti-Slavery Society—joining it on the self-same day with its founder, William Lloyd Garrison, and working side by side for thirty years with that illustrious man—he lately retired from it on the self-same day with its retiring President, from a joyful conviction, not only that the flag which hangs from the outer wall of this mansion floats over a re-united Republic, but that henceforth under its folds no man shall wear a chain.

But our friend, neither by his retirement from an Anti-Slavery Journal nor from an Anti-Slavery Society, has signified any retirement from the still unended work of advancing an oppressed race to their final rights. It has seemed to him, however, and to many noble men and women acting with him, that the old methods should now be laid aside, the old agencies discontinued, and that time-honored Abolitionists, hitherto a minority of their countrymen, should now cease to maintain their former separateness, but join freely with the great multitude of their awakened fellow-citizens to work henceforth with the co-working nation—hand to hand, shoulder to shoulder,—till the capstone shall be laid with shoutings, and the cry go up, Grace unto it!

To-night, therefore, we gather round our friend to congratulate him on the good name he has borne for thirty stormy years, and still bears with ever increasing honor—to rejoice with him over the marvellous progress of the Good Cause from his youthful consecration to his gray hairs—and to invoke upon his remaining years the kindest blessing of our Father in Heaven. [Applause.]

And now, without attempting by this testimonial to express the adequate measure of our thanks for the useful services of our friend—indeed, who are we, to thank him!—for the thanks due to such a man can come only from the lips of liberated slaves—[applause]—I now deliver this gift to Mr. Johnson, trusting that he who has so long sown over the bonds of others, may now at last rejoice over these bonds of his own! [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Johnson's reply, as may be imagined, was briefly and feelingly delivered, yet with a natural grace which was hardly impaired by the strong emotion under which he labored. I cannot give you,—it would be difficult,—his precise language. The burden of his remarks was a disclaimer of any indebtedness on the part of the Anti-Slavery cause to him, its servant.

The balance was on the other side: he had gained more than he had contributed, and in his account there was no room for pecuniary considerations. In a philosophic sense, this modest utterance was accepted by the company, but no one felt inclined to admit that one or two or many thousand dollars need have weighed upon the conscience of their recipient.

The remainder of the evening was consumed by further impromptu speaking, by music, and by a most elegant entertainment in the not less elegant rooms of Mr. Judson, who had hung before his mansion a huge flag of the nation, meaning now what Mr. Johnson had endeavored to make it—"No Union with Slaveholders."

I do not know why New York alone should interest itself to bestow a testimonial upon your long-tried friend and fellow-laborer. He has laid the whole land under lasting obligations, and though his unselfish and retiring nature has rendered and may ever render his name less conspicuous than that of others in the thirty years' struggle, it can still be affirmed, that for patience, devotion and steadfastness, the roll of honor may be searched in vain for a superior, and with rare exceptions for a peer, of Oliver Johnson. Nor is this loyalty to conviction all, nor this endurance all, nor the spirit of abnegation in which these virtues were manifested. It might be added, that Mr. Johnson has used his talents to the utmost; and still the tale falls short. The Standard is proof of all this, and more: of remarkable editorial ability; so that the praise of one of the contributors to the fund was not extravagant: "I regard the Standard as a perfect paper."

And when we consider Mr. Johnson's peculiar situation in this unfriendly city—isolated, far away from counsellors, forced to act oftentimes without the possibility of consulting the officers of the Society whose organ he conducted—there is ground for admiration in no common degree of the judgment, the discretion, the well-nigh unerring instinct, which have maintained the reputation of Society and paper alike. A thousand dollars are only a token: they are not a quitance or a receipt in full. DEBIT AND CREDIT.

JUSTICE TO ALL—A NEW PAPER WANTED.

It seems likely that the time has come for a division in the ranks of the Anti-Slavery party. (I speak as a sympathizing outsider.) All will not consent to follow Mr. Wendell Phillips in his course now-a-days. His speech at the thirty-second anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, (see Liberator of May 19.) I read with less satisfaction than anything that fell from his eloquent lips before. He does not believe education necessary to the proper exercise of the elective franchise. He says, "Whoever works develops his intellectual faculties." (Remember, by "work" he means hard manual labor, as contradistinguished from mental labor.) "The mass that works but doesn't read is half a century ahead of the mass that reads but doesn't work."

"The negro inherits a brain that work has cultivated for four generations." And further on, contrasting mental and bodily exercise, he says, "Infinitely better, if you have but one, is the education of work." "If a man has intellect enough to justify his being hung under our laws, he has enough to entitle him to a voice in making them." These quotations will show his whereabouts on this question.

It is conceded that the highest human development is attained by a union of physical and mental culture; but will any physiologist teach that hard bodily labor, and that, too, with the rude implements of the South, will develop the intellectual faculties? His other statement, that the dull round of unrequited toil to which the slave has been subjected is "infinitely" better, adapted to raising him than mental education alone, is a most extraordinary avowal, and it seems incredible that it should come from a man of Mr. Phillips' calibre. If this his position be true, the field hands of the South, the miners of Lanarkshire, and the laborers of Ireland are higher in the scale of humanity than the professors of Harvard, Cambridge or Trinity, who probably never handled a

spade or hoe in their lives! But enough; it is needless further to expose this fallacy.

He finds fault with John Stuart Mill for insisting on an educational qualification, and at the same time acknowledges that he himself is not yet prepared to demand the ballot for women. Too much engaged in trying to secure it for the brutalized (but brutalized through his own fault, however) negro of the South, to fight the battle now of the educated women of the North! This seems strange, for Mr. Phillips is really, as we all know, an advocate of woman's rights, and has spoken eloquently in their behalf before now. I respect him for his fearless devotion to the cause of the slave, but I think in his anxiety for his welfare he goes too far, and neglects those nearer home.

Believing that ignorance and crime go hand in hand, (see prison statistics,) I would certainly limit the franchise to those able to read and write the language of the country. The line must be drawn somewhere, and we can hardly put it lower. Such a restriction is especially commendable in this country of free schools, where the facilities of education for the poorer classes are so great, that ignorance is little less than crime. Such a limitation of the right of suffrage would be an inducement to study that is now lacking, more especially amongst the emigrant population. There should be no exclusion on account of sex or color. Make the demand for justice to all; this would include the Negro and Indian.

New York city shows what unrestricted suffrage does. Because ignorant, brutal men have foolishly been allowed to help make laws in the North, will it mend matters to commit the same mistake down South? I used to say, "Inasmuch as ignorant white men are allowed to vote, ignorant black ones should not be prevented." But I have changed—"Two wrongs don't make a right."

Henry C. Wright's position is more tenable than Mr. Phillips', judging from a letter of his in the Liberator of May 19. He, too, is in favor of educational qualification. He realizes the shameful injustice of, and the keen insult to, the multitudes of intellectual women in the North, in denying them the right to vote, and allowing it to the hordes of low, degraded Irish and stupid Dutch, who yearly swarm over to swell the ranks of the misnamed "Democratic" party. I am a non-voting Irishman myself.

The readers of the Liberator will be heard on this matter. I, for one, pledge myself to do as much as my means will admit to support a paper whose object shall be "freedom and justice for ALL"—a periodical conducted in the same spirit of fair play which so prominently distinguishes the Liberator, whose Editor never has been afraid or ashamed to admit criticisms on himself and cause.

EDWARD M. RICHARDS.
Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas, June 1, 1865.

AN A. S. SOCIETY DISBANDED.

CHRISTIANA, (Pa.) June 7, 1865.
At the thirty-third annual meeting of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society, held at Homeville, May 29, 1865, the following resolution was adopted, and the Secretary directed to forward a copy to the Liberator for publication:—

Whereas, the object of the formation of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Association was the abolition of American Slavery; and whereas, the Congress of the United States has passed an amendment to the Constitution that we feel morally certain will be speedily ratified, and will put an end to chattel slavery throughout the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That said Society, being no longer needed, now disband.

ELIZABETH COATES, Secretary.
NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Gov. Smyth, of New Hampshire, in his Inaugural, delivered at Concord on Thursday of last week, took strong ground in favor of loyalty as the sole condition of suffrage. In concluding his very able and eminently practical address, he said:—

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the success which has attended the efforts to restore the Union, and to establish it on a firmer and more just basis. One of our not only not only carried with them a restored authority, but they have opened the way for a higher and nobler civilization, without which there can be no free government, and with which rebellion is impossible. For myself, I shall feel that the great purpose of this war is not accomplished, until we have a government not learned, until free schools, free churches, and a free ballot, are established wherever the federal authority extends. This we owe to the good order and permanent security of all the States; this alone will be a commensurate reward for the unparalleled heroism of our brave soldiers, the lesson of this contest. On such a consummation only can we expect the continued favor of Heaven, and the blessing of the God of our fathers. Let the awful scenes through which we have passed teach us our duty. The blood of the sons of New Hampshire, mingled with that of others from every loyal State, the great cause, battle fields to stand true to the great cause, amidst the exultations of victory and amidst the signs of accomplished peace."

"The spirit of the great martyr for universal emancipation, lifted above the cares and weaknesses of his time, would have us to be true to our country, to our own, let us take courage, and make the brutal assassination of our noble President—that most wicked fruit of a barbarous system—confirm us in the resolution to make universal freedom a synonym for universal peace. Let us never forget that the rights of the colored man are not to be secured by a mere concession, but by a firm and just assertion of our noble principle—that most wicked fruit of a barbarous system—confirm us in the resolution to make universal freedom a synonym for universal peace. Let us never forget that the rights of the colored man are not to be secured by a mere concession, but by a firm and just assertion of our noble principle."

"The weakness, dependence and ignorance of the race whose broken shackles have paved our way to victory, are so many potent reasons why its condition should no longer be left uncertain or insecure. The question of negro suffrage is one of those defenses behind which slavery will yet trench itself, and by which it will seek to regain some fragment of the power it has justly lost. If we would have an enduring and prosperous peace, we shall level every obstruction, concede nothing to prejudice, and give the freedman the right to assert that manhood peacefully at the ballot-box, which he has so nobly proved on the battle-field. Let no fears or apparent difficulties in the way deter us. There is no danger so great to a nation as the existence of a large and ignorant and uneducated population, protected by its authority. Let us, therefore, be just, and hope for continued favor from the source of all prosperity."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.
The suffrage question must inevitably come up for discussion in this country. Theoretically, it has never been settled, and there is no moment, writers on politics are considering it as a matter of abstract speculation. But events are fast compelling us to deal with it as a practical matter, demanding fresh and immediate attention.

If it could be considered calmly and on its own merits, and without the introduction of disturbing influences, an adjustment might be reached with comparative ease. But this is too much to hope for. Interested persons are to have a large share in the debate, and they cannot be expected to put aside all regard for their own interests, and to vote as they would if Members of Congress, sure of election under existing arrangements, however unequal and open to abuse in their respective districts, will hardly be willing to have them changed. Political parties, whose chances of success depend upon methods of voting in their respective districts, will not be slow to avail themselves of every fair means to their own ends. They will not only be unwilling to give up their methods, but will be ready to extend the franchise to particular classes, now shut out, will endeavor to shape everything with reference to their special purpose. It is a difficult problem, and it is now to be made more difficult. Its intrinsic perplexity is overlooked. It will be treated dogmatically, instead of being taken up in a liberal and philosophical spirit. It will be made the subject of partisan agitation, when it should be a subject of common sense. It is a justly desirable will not be found practicable; and the best that can be anticipated is only a nearer approach than we now have to what is fair, equal and safe.

Meanwhile, without pretending to go into the case, a suggestion may be thrown out to show the direction correct thought ought to take, by indicating the principles to be borne steadily in mind—principles that all will recognize as sound. It will be conceded that in a republic or democracy, the right of suf-

frage should be extended to all persons competent to exercise it intelligently; and the limitations should only be such as are necessary to secure the State, or the people, from the misgovernment of ignorance, and the mischievous designs of demagogues working upon the passions of bigoted and ignorant classes. It will be conceded, that the conditions regulating the ballot, so far as it concerns the election of Federal officials at least, should be uniform all over the land; since in the choice of such agents or rulers, citizens are to act mainly in their relation to the nation, and not to the State, or to the county, or to the city, or to the ward, or to the neighborhood. It is longingly to be hoped, that a steady reference to the qualifications of voters should be had to the securing a growing homogeneity in the mixed character of our American population.

A system recognizing these principles would be satisfactory. How to secure it, or into operation is not easy to say. A uniform suffrage law, extending over the whole United States, permitting all loyal citizens who can easily read, the Constitution in English and write well enough to register their own names to vote by ballot, according to check-lists, for Federal officers, would be a fair and reasonable measure, and would be all any worthy expression of public sentiment at the polls. If the suffrage question is to be agitated, it should be with a view to some such general result, and not by temporary expedients to suit a temporary emergency. Such a limitation of the right of suffrage would be an inducement to study that is now lacking, more especially amongst the emigrant population. There should be no exclusion on account of sex or color. Make the demand for justice to all; this would include the Negro and Indian.

New York city shows what unrestricted suffrage does. Because ignorant, brutal men have foolishly been allowed to help make laws in the North, will it mend matters to commit the same mistake down South? I used to say, "Inasmuch as ignorant white men are allowed to vote, ignorant black ones should not be prevented." But I have changed—"Two wrongs don't make a right."

Henry C. Wright's position is more tenable than Mr. Phillips', judging from a letter of his in the Liberator of May 19. He, too, is in favor of educational qualification. He realizes the shameful injustice of, and the keen insult to, the multitudes of intellectual women in the North, in denying them the right to vote, and allowing it to the hordes of low, degraded Irish and stupid Dutch, who yearly swarm over to swell the ranks of the misnamed "Democratic" party. I am a non-voting Irishman myself.

The readers of the Liberator will be heard on this matter. I, for one, pledge myself to do as much as my means will admit to support a paper whose object shall be "freedom and justice for ALL"—a periodical conducted in the same spirit of fair play which so prominently distinguishes the Liberator, whose Editor never has been afraid or ashamed to admit criticisms on himself and cause.

EDWARD M. RICHARDS.
Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas, June 1, 1865.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H., was closed yesterday by the Rev. J. L. Hatch, having ventured boldly to advocate negro suffrage in his pulpit last Sunday, as a measure absolutely necessary, in order to complete the emancipation of the slaves and enable them to protect their own rights and interests, prominent members of the society have called a meeting of the parish, with the determination to shut him out of the pulpit hereafter. Such was the excitement, that no sooner was the benediction pronounced, than an officer in the society declared the discourse was "preaching more of a conservative republicanism" met the reverend gentleman in the entry as he passed out, shook his fist in his face, and called him a "miserable puppy!" It should be added, that the clergyman had been previously warned by these men not to preach any more of this kind of doctrine, and that he would be confined to the South. Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, was recently dismissed in a very summary manner for the same offence.

Whether the friends of freedom, North as well as South, will prevail in this case, we hope is not doubtful. Concord, June 9.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Rev. Chas. Lowe, of Somerville, Mass., who has recently had opportunity for extended observation in South Carolina and Georgia, preached an able discourse on the Condition of the South on the 4th inst., in which he says:—

"The people of South Carolina and Georgia are beginning now to hold meetings and make local professions, in hope that by promptly declaring their desire to be in the Union again, they may receive greater leniency and ampler restoration of privileges and rights. I think no one can be really acquainted with the character of these meetings, and of the persons who attend them, and not feel deeply solicitous lest government shall be too much influenced by the representations they make."

I believe the only safe course is to continue to hold meetings in the more advanced States until the condition of things shall have changed. This will change in two ways. 1. By the imporing of an entirely new element of population. 2. By the change in the sentiment of the Southern people themselves. And a year or two hence it will be possible to re-adopt the franchise on the previous Sunday.

The friends of human rights and free speech secured Eagle Hall, the largest in the city,—and there the Rev. gentleman repeated the objectionable discourse last evening to a large and approving assembly. The excitement of the church has caused considerable excitement at Concord, and the end is not yet.—Traveller.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ADMIRAL DUPONT.
A LOSS OF LIFE. The iron side-wheel steamer Admiral Dupont, 700 tons, Capt. Simon Pepper, sailed from New York on Wednesday afternoon, June 7, with sealed orders, bound for City Point, where, as was supposed, she was to take troops on board for Texas. She took on board at New York a small detachment of farunged troops, and a few passengers, numbering about forty. Her crew numbered thirty-two all told. On the morning of the 8th, at a little after 4 o'clock, in a dense fog, and running some nine miles per hour, she was run into by the British ship Stadacona, Capt. Stewart, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B. In ballast, she was running at the rate of ten miles per hour, struck on the starboard bow, just forward of the paddle box, carrying away her foremast, and the bow was completely crushed in, causing her to sink immediately, leaving the crew no time to save anything. The pilot, Capt. Brown, John Gardner, Chief-Engineer, William Sullivan, and other crew members were clinging to a boat and to the pilot house. The chapter of shipwreck does not end here. On the morning of the 10th, at about 4 o'clock, the ship, in a fog, went ashore on the rocks of the Cape Fear river, and the bodies of the crew were washed up by the boats drawn on shore by hawsers. They came to Hyannis by steamer, and arrived in Boston Saturday evening by the last train from the Cape.

New Orleans advices of the 6th, state that an important case on the late late occurred in Mobile at Mobile, thought to have been obtained. A man named Wall has been arrested, at Mobile, charged with being implicated. He states that he and two other men on the night previous to the explosion placed torpedoes between the buildings containing powder; that they were performed under the direction of a rebel major, who threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed or offered to resist, and that the major afterwards lighted the fuse of the shell connected with the infernal arrangement. Torpedoes have also been discovered in rooms in the Custom House arranged as to explode on opening the doors. Others have been found concealed in desks of the same building.

INTERNAL MACHINES. On the 30th ultimo two torpedoes were discovered in the Custom House at Mobile, in a room which had not been used for some time. One was fastened to the door, so that on opening it the chance existed that it would explode. The result was happily averted by the cautious suspicion of the person in charge, who immediately ordered the room to be searched, and in the same room under some loose papers in a desk, with strings among the papers so that an explosion would be produced by any one attempting to remove the rubbish, another torpedo was found. This one was also got off without doing any damage. The explosion of the torpedo attached to the door would have torn the upper part of the Court House to pieces, and great loss of life must have necessarily ensued.

THE SLAVE TRADE. This trade is still active on some parts of the coast of Africa. There are several steamers engaged in carrying slaves from the coast, and they are too swift for the slow English cruisers. These steamers are rigged and painted so as to resemble the merchant ships of the country, and they have been seen and chased several times, but not one of them has yet been captured. It was reported a short time ago that there were 1600 slaves at Whydah awaiting shipment. One of these steamers was seen to come in twice to attempt their escape, but they were closely pursued by the English cruisers that she put to sea both times, without accomplishing her object.

THE DUTCH GAG CANAL. Prof. Maillefer, who has been engaged in removing the obstructions in James river, represents the Dutch Gag Canal as not only no failure, but a complete success. A number of vessels have passed through. The action of the tide washes the debris left by exploding the dam away, and it is confidently asserted by practical men that the improvement in the James river will be of immense value to shipping.

ABOUT 16,000 hostile Sioux Indians, including 4,000 warriors, are now assembled in the northern part of Dakota, near the British boundary, and they threaten a raid upon the frontier settlements. A large number of men are on foot which will interfere with their hostile plans.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. A fire occurred at Nashville, on Sunday, destroying property to the amount of \$500,000. The fire was caused by a fire in a store, and the fire spread to the store, and the store was destroyed. The fire was caused by a fire in a store, and the fire spread to the store, and the store was destroyed.

THE HAYTIAN REBELLION. News from Hayti to the 22nd May states that the rebels had been driven to the mountains by Gervais's forces; that the revolutionary party was largely composed of Dominican robbers, and the stability of Gervais's government is not doubted.—Journal.

WHAT WENDELL PHILLIPS SAID.

The New York Evening Post remarks, under this heading:—
The Anti-Slavery Standard of this week gives a report of the speech delivered by Wendell Phillips at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, correcting the stupid blunder of the Boston Telegrapher. Mr. Phillips made no suggestion for the repudiation of the national debt. He simply declared that the nation should never consent to pay the interest on the debt, until it has been paid in full. He has fair cause of complaint against the careless or malicious reporter who sent over the wires the garbled account of his speech.

SENATOR SUMNER has received from the colored men of North Carolina a petition to be presented to President Johnson, asking for the right to vote. It is signed by upwards of two thousand names. Among other things it says: "It seems to us that men who are willing on the field of danger to carry the market of a Republic, in the days of peace ought to be permitted to carry its ballots; and certainly we cannot understand the justice of denying the right to vote to men who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely given to men who have just returned from four years' fighting against it."

The petitioners then say to the President: "As you were once a citizen of North Carolina, we need not remind you that up to 1855 free colored men, and not only in this State, never, were heard, with any detriment to their interests." The petitioners conclude as follows: "What we desire is, that, preliminary to elections in the returning States, you would order the enrolment of all loyal men without regard to color." Senator Sumner has to-day forwarded the petition to the President.—Boston Transcript, 6th.

AN UNPLEASANT STORY FROM VIRGINIA.

New York, June 13. A Virginia correspondent of the Tribune writes: "The spirit of these people is shown in the remarks of a Richmond negro, who exclaimed: 'Had it not been for our two years of the services of the d-d nigger, or had we two years ago offered him his freedom for those services, we should have been a free people now.' Tell any leading Southerner that our success was not due to the aid of the negro, and he looks upon you with a scornful smile. This correspondent condemns the administration of affairs under Gen. Ord on the peninsula, saying that the negroes who have really been our friends are treated shamefully. Other correspondents state that the slaveholders act more like fiends toward their late slaves, than like human beings."

ANUS OF THE BLACKS IN RICHMOND. The Tribune's Richmond correspondence details the treatment the negroes are subjected to in that city and vicinity, showing that these poor people are treated by our authorities far worse than they were by the slave-driving authorities both before and after the rebellion. The negroes are subjected to in that city and vicinity, showing that these poor people are treated by our authorities far worse than they were by the slave-driving authorities both before and after the rebellion.

IMMENSE DAMAGES FROM THE OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The water, all the way down from Cairo to Vicksburg, has done and is doing immense damage. With the exception of a very few places, it has overflowed on both sides. It may be that by the loss of fencing and other damages, no opportunity will be offered for planting until it is too late to make even a crop of corn. From Helena to Vicksburg, the levees are broken in the course of almost every mile. The very few who have fortunate enough to escape the damaging effects of the overflow are making good crops. These latter present a healthy appearance. Not a grain of cotton is to be seen in plantations in a condition equaling that of peaceful times. Those who are effected by the overflow will not make any cotton crop all this year. In some places the planters will be prevented from raising a crop for two seasons to come—attributable to the loss of fencing and levees.

IMMENSE DAMAGES FROM THE OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The water, all the way down from Cairo to Vicksburg, has done and is doing immense damage. With the exception of a very few places, it has overflowed on both sides. It may be that by the loss of fencing and other damages, no opportunity will be offered for planting until it is too late to make even a crop of corn. From Helena to Vicksburg, the levees are broken in the course of almost every mile. The very few who have fortunate enough to escape the damaging effects of the overflow are making good crops. These latter present a healthy appearance. Not a grain of cotton is to be seen in plantations in a condition equaling that of peaceful times. Those who are effected by the overflow will not make any cotton crop all this year. In some places the planters will be prevented from raising a crop for two seasons to come—attributable to the loss of fencing and levees.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ADMIRAL DUPONT. A LOSS OF LIFE. The iron side-wheel steamer Admiral Dupont, 700 tons, Capt. Simon Pepper, sailed from New York on Wednesday afternoon, June 7, with sealed orders, bound for City Point, where, as was supposed, she was to take troops on board for Texas. She took on board at New York a small detachment of farunged troops, and a few passengers, numbering about forty. Her crew numbered thirty-two all told. On the morning of the 8th, at a little after 4 o'clock, in a dense fog, and running some nine miles per hour, she was run into by the British ship Stadacona, Capt. Stewart, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B. In ballast, she was running at the rate of ten miles per hour, struck on the starboard bow, just forward of the paddle box, carrying away her foremast, and the bow was completely crushed in, causing her to sink immediately, leaving the crew no time to save anything. The pilot, Capt. Brown, John Gardner, Chief-Engineer, William Sullivan, and other crew members were clinging to a boat and to the pilot house.

NEW ORLEANS ADVICES OF THE 6TH, state that an important case on the late late occurred in Mobile at Mobile, thought to have been obtained. A man named Wall has been arrested, at Mobile, charged with being implicated. He states that he and two other men on the night previous to the explosion placed torpedoes between the buildings containing powder; that they were performed under the direction of a rebel major, who threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed or offered to resist, and that the major afterwards lighted the fuse of the shell connected with the infernal arrangement. Torpedoes have also been discovered in rooms in the Custom House arranged as to explode on opening the doors. Others have been found concealed in desks of the same building.

INTERNAL MACHINES. On the 30th ultimo two torpedoes were discovered in the Custom House at Mobile, in a room which had not been used for some time. One was fastened to the door, so that on opening it the chance existed that it would explode. The result was happily averted by the cautious suspicion of the person in charge, who immediately ordered the room to be searched, and in the same room under some loose papers in a desk, with strings among the papers so that an explosion would be produced by any one attempting to remove the rubbish, another torpedo was found. This one was also got off without doing any damage. The explosion of the torpedo attached to the door would have torn the upper part of the Court House to pieces, and great loss of life must have necessarily ensued.

THE SLAVE TRADE. This trade is still active on some parts of the coast of Africa. There are several steamers engaged in carrying slaves from the coast, and they are too swift for the slow English cruisers. These steamers are rigged and painted so as to resemble the merchant ships of the country, and they have been seen and chased several times, but not one of them has yet been captured. It was reported a short time ago that there were 1600 slaves at Whydah awaiting shipment. One of these steamers was seen to come in twice to attempt their escape, but they were closely pursued by the English cruisers that she put to sea both times, without accomplishing her object.

THE DUTCH GAG CANAL. Prof. Maillefer, who has been engaged in removing the obstructions in James river, represents the Dutch Gag Canal as not only no failure, but a complete success. A number of vessels have passed through. The action of the tide washes the debris left by exploding the dam away, and it is confidently asserted by practical men that the improvement in the James river will be of immense value to shipping.

ABOUT 16,000 hostile Sioux Indians, including 4,000 warriors, are now assembled in the northern part of Dakota, near the British boundary, and they threaten a raid upon the frontier settlements. A large number of men are on foot which will interfere with their hostile plans.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. A fire occurred at Nashville, on Sunday, destroying property to the amount of \$500,000. The fire was caused by a fire in a store, and the fire spread to the store, and the store was destroyed. The fire was caused by a fire in a store, and the fire spread to the store, and the store was destroyed.

THE HAYTIAN REBELLION. News from Hayti to the 22nd May states that the rebels had been driven to the mountains by Gervais's forces; that the revolutionary party was largely composed of Dominican robbers, and the stability of Gervais's government is not doubted.—Journal.

THE NATION.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.
It will be published July 6, 1865.
Its main objects will be:—
First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever

Poetry.

For the Liberator. TO MRS. LINCOLN. 22 MAY.

Homeward - that sacred way To woman's inmost heart the best; Home, to those holy haunts The joys of complemented lives have blest;

REUNION.

An end at last! The echoes of the war - The weary war beyond the western waves - Die in the distance. Freedom's rising star

COLUMBIA VICTRIX.

Choose your new Union flag, Lift it on high! Blue as the garb of hope, White as the sky.

A MAY IDYL.

The Spring is here; the sweet May blooms, Like snow-flakes, whiten all the air; I smell the delicate perfumes

The Liberator.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ABRAHAM LINCOLN: PERSONAL REMINISCENCES, BY AUGUSTE LAUGEL.

[Translated for the Liberator from the Revue des Deux Mondes.]

High above all men whom the American civil war has placed in view and given to fame, Abraham Lincoln stands henceforth as the purest and the greatest.

High above all men whom the American civil war has placed in view and given to fame, Abraham Lincoln stands henceforth as the purest and the greatest.

Henceforth, the life of Mr. Lincoln belongs to history; and she will recall his humble beginning only to contrast it with the grandeur of his end.

The political career of Mr. Lincoln was not long. At the outset, he found himself face to face with an adversary who would have been formidable to any other man.

It must, however, be confessed, that Mr. Lincoln had not, in the eyes of the whole Union, when he came into power, the prestige of a Madison, a Jefferson, or an Adams.

Such men may take pride in the history of his little State; the greater part of the States washed by the Atlantic have traditions and memories; but Indiana, Ohio, Illinois have as yet no history.

Faith in the Union has been the dominant feature of Mr. Lincoln's policy. His whole conduct is easily explained when one seeks amid the confusion of events, words and deeds, for this clue, so strong and tightly drawn.

It was not pride that made him find his place in history by the side of Washington; there is nothing in his tone but gentleness, modesty and goodness.

The prudent and almost timid attitude of Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of his presidential term is explained by his great deference for public opinion.

Mr. Lincoln did not entirely escape from these uncertainties. During his whole life, he had sincerely detested slavery, and he had a hundred times foretold its dangers.

Ottawa with Douglas, in 1858, he repeated - "I cannot but hate slavery. I hate it because of its monstrous injustice." On this point he never varied.

The President was restrained by all possible obstacles. He could advance only step by step in his Emancipation policy.

He pursued the emancipation policy with as much tenacity as he did the principle of union itself from the moment that the nation blended these two causes into one.

During this long conference held under the guns of Fort Monroe, he did not for a single moment lose sight of his main object. In vain did Mr. Stephens intimate to him that the armies of the North and of the South would quickly become reconciled on new battle-fields.

"The Almighty has his own purposes." We owe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that some should suffer, in order that the rest should be saved.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with justice to the right, as God gives us to see, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan.

But with all that loftiness of soul, which from time to time took refuge in thoughts far above the vulgar politics, Mr. Lincoln was nothing of a doctrinaire.

THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY IN THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

NEW YORK, June 4. The Cincinnati Commercial of June 2 says authority has been given for the publication of an additional instalment of that portion of the testimony taken before the Military Commission engaged in trying the accomplices of Booth.

Sanford Conover testified: Have resided in Canada since October last; was a deserter into the Confederate army and detailed to service in the War Department of the Confederacy, at Richmond, under J. A. Seddon; while in Canada was intimate with Geo. N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Blackburn, Tucker, William C. Cleary, Captain Castleman, Mr. Cameron, Porterfield, Captain Magruder and others.

I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary on the day before, or the day of the assassination, at St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of the rejoicing in the States over the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond.

I saw Surratt in Canada three or four days in succession in April last; I had a conversation with him personally about Richmond; I was introduced to him by Sanders; there was a proposition before the agent of these rebels in Canada to destroy the Croton dam, by which the city of New York is supplied with water.

declared a British subject by the Canadian Parliament; I learned immediately afterward that Surratt was suspected, and arrested, and had departed.

Jeff Davis, which justified him in making any arrangement he could to accomplish such an object, and a letter was read to the effect that the rebels, which was, that if the Southerners in the States were willing to see the Union restored, they should recognize them as friends, and not as enemies.

Richard Montgomery testified: I knew J. Thompson and Clay when I met in Canada a number of times, also G. N. Sanders, J. B. Holcomb, B. Tucker, W. C. Cleary, Harrington, Hicks, and other well known names.

I had an interview with Thompson several others had sought an interview while I was closeted with him, and he refused. In leaving Thompson's room, I saw Payne in the passage near the door, with Clay talking to him; Clay stopped me and finished his conversation with this man in an undertone.

I have been in Canada since the assassination a few days after I met B. Tucker in Montreal, and said Mr. Lincoln deserved his death long ago, and said that the boys had not been allowed to go when they were to assassinate him.

IMPROVEMENT IN Shampooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 213 Washington Street, to No. 51 Winter Street.