THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867.

THE FREEDMEN.

Large Meeting of the Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Association of Germantown, in the Town Hall, Last Evening-Eloquent Addresses by Rev. Philips Brooks, Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, and General R. D. Mussey.

SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the old Town Hall, Germantown, last evening, by the Ladies' Freedmen's Ald Association of that place. Notwithstanding the neavy, dark clouds which gathered over the town, boding more rain, the citizens, nothing deterred, concregated en masse to learn of the progress of the Association, and to listen to the cloquent addresses which had been promised them. The meeting was called together at the appointed hour, and J. R. Aertsen, Esq., was made pre-siding officer. W. Rotch Wister acted as Secretary. The report of the Association for the year ending March 31, 1867, was read. From t we learn that the Association is auxiliary to the Women's Central Branch in Philadelphia Its objects for the past year have not been so much to provide for the physical and bodily wants of the recipients of its charity, as for their mental advancement and intellectual growth, although the former has not been forgotten, for large supplies of newly made cloining and other substantials have been forwarded by the benevolent ladies who have the matter in charge. Nine barrels, one box, and one bag, numbering in all 847 garments not enumerating large quantities of second-hand clothing, books, and candles (the latter as Christmas presents), and valued at nearly \$1000, have been forwarded-thus showing that the Germantown branch has not been idle during

the past twelve months. At the conclusion of the reading of the annual report, the President introduced to the audience

REV. C. W. SCRAEPFER.

who said that, but short distance away, on the banks of the Wissanickon, some public-spirited individuals had erected a beautiful and substantial fountain, gushing forth from which were sweet waters to cool the tongue and allay the thirst; and over the fount from which the waters were showered forth were inscribed the words, "For the public good"-a motto well known and of ancient origin. Here, to this cool foontain, came all-the old, the young, the great, the small, the Africau, the Caucasian-to be retreshed. But not only was this done, but its success far surpassed the anticipations of its tounders. Surrounding it were rolling lands and grassy plats, clustered with woody knots and gardens of flowers, all contributing to make the scene surpassingly beautiful; so that travellers not only could slake their thirst, but for the few moments of their stay could refresh their minds by a look on the inviting prospect around. And many a spirit of philan bropy found there a new impression of the lesson of benevolence, and was encouraged to engage in more energetic labor for the doing of good to its fellow-men, and many a Christian heart was incited silently to offer thanks to God. "the Giver of all good and perfect gifts."

The speaker then entered into a comparison between that gift for the good of their fellow-men and the organization of which that meeting formed the second anniversary. The meeting might be made more available, more powerful, more comprehensive, than one would have a right to suppose, even from external appear-ances, as it is understood the patriotic ladies of Germantown have organized this meeting in the sense of a "thank offering," and to have the congregated public, by their attendance, give expression of their support and aid in this noble movement. Their report has been presented, to let these kind friends know what has been the nature of and how arduous their labors, and how wisely their Christian charity has been tributed. And now are seen the fair and beauiful plants of morality which are springing up trong, consequent upon their labors. Our land ias been for years the scene of dire conflict and onfusion.

The fierce and destructive storm has raged around us, and has left many a wreck and many a ruin in its path; and thousands of our fellow-citizers could afford to shed tears of sorrow even until this day. But out of this national contusion and terrible turmoil we came forth saved. This nation saw the dawn of peace by the providence of Him who, out of the awful confusion of chaos, perfected this universe. We must prosecute this benevolent work with re-newed interest, never flagging, but looking to the great object, the elevating and Christianizing of our fellow men. The treedman is not, as an in-dividual, a great man, but the freedmen in the aggregate and in their social position are the representatives of immense wealth. The large plantations of the South and princely residences and establishments at the North have been bought by many stripes, and blood untold. The freedmen have intellect, they have the desire to learn, and they have the capacity to be in-They need so ne kind-hearted persons strucied to teach them, in order that the primary rules and taws of education may be firmly impressed upon their tender minds. Persons are wanted who will go down with gentieness and kindness, with Christian charity, and place themselves beside this darkened race. and labor earnestly to elevate until they attain the stature of their full mannood, with all the enjoyments of liberty and education. How to do this is the point at issue. Shall the United States undertake it? This it cannot accom-plish. Shall this work be left entirely to the management and direction of former slave-owners? God forbid! The North, with its citi-zens, individually and collectively, must, with hearts filled with compassionate love, carry this intelligence to the freedmen, teaching them Christianity, and thus placing them in a position where they will honor themselves and the country which has been so benevolent to them. Carry on this good work, cease not, labor steadily and with a Christian zeal and a Christian spirit, and you will see civilization and Christianity advancing steadily and rapidly into higher position.

Said one of them, in the first year of the war, "We are all praying for your success and for our success." "Why 1 how comes it that your cause is our cause? We are not going to free you! You may think so, but time will prove differently." He replied what he said is being cause is our cause? differently." He replied what he said is being brought about, and will soon colminate in his accession to freedom and liberty in the fullest sense. Now we have come to know that the negroes, having minds quick to learn, with capacities for instruction-considering their hie-long bondage-equaliting, if not surpassing, those of the Southern whites, and anxious to acquire knowledge, need a more direct and special attention given to their intellectual standing. Let their minds be enlarged, thus opening avenues of usefulness to them wherein hey can labor and gain a substantial and honest

livelihood. Let educational opportunities be given them. Be their friends- for you owe them a debt con-tracted by their opportune aid in the war, which you never can pay-and you can never be their true friends until you allow them their civil and political rights; thus giving them the power of using all advantages for developing and enlarging their minds with knowledge, and advancing themselves onward in the path of civilization. Let this be done. Let the ladies not lay aside this noble organization - the "Freedmen's Ald Association"-as a thing only of the past, but let them know that its power is more potent now than ever, and its use felt to a greater degree than ever before. Let all work carnestly, steadily, and patriotically for the civilization of this race of colored brethren. Applause.)

The remarks of General Mussey were followed by others from the

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,

who said that it was to nim a pleasure to engage in the exercises of any freedmen's meeting. He bad watched with great interest the meetings held for their aid, to learn whether or not that zeal and earnest spirit was manifest among the workers and supporters of the association now, which should characterize all meetings having such a noble and charitable object in view. For the question was now assuming an aspect great importance. It was to open a new field of labor. It was to raise a race which, since the fourteenth century, had been bound in the bitterest chains of servitude, and in so far as it was now exciting the attention of all, it had

become the great test question of the times. If we look at the past history of the freed-men's work, we will at once notice the various kinds of enthusiasm which tended to incite the worker in the freedmen's behalf to difigence-Three successions of enthusiasm, each in its turn advancing one step beyond the preceding, and each engendered as the capacities and abilities of the negro was brought out during the struggle of the past six years. First, we saw in the liberation of the slave accession to our physical strength; we saw the possible means of strengthening our own position, while that of our enemies was greatly weakened. Then we became enthusiastic in a military manner, realizing that the accession of the negro power to our own would avail us greatly in determining the conflict. Time rolled on, the negro became more associated with us and identified with our cause, and the rebound of that intense hatred of treason and rebellion caused us to love patriotism and valor in all persons. Hence we passed through another fluctuation of enthusiasm, which was then to elevate the negro out of gratitude for his in-valuable works and labors for us. We admired his devoted attachment to our

cause, his unswerving loyalty, his bold patriotism, and his hard struggles against the odious crimes that had been perpetrated by the South. For this we sought to give him our protection. and tried to advance him in all possible waysincited so to do for the deeds of valor and courage which he had performed. But we came to a third enthusiasm, and that was when we dis-covered that he was a man. Immediately this enthusiasm rolted down to that class which had been separated from us by an ocean of color, and touched the centre of the great moral globe. Then we first were filled with the en-thusiastic feeling towards the negro, because we had just learned that he was human, and separated as we were from the great order of brutes. And we were astonished and amused at our own doctrine. When he opened his mouth and displayed his ivories, or rolled his eyes in a wondering manner, or talked, we muttered to our-selves in astonishment, "Can it be that this strange being is a man;" but we soon learned that, both outwardly and inwardly, the anatomy of his figure corresponded with that of our own When we found that this curious being could read and recite his A B C's, put his letters together, and read, we grew more enthusiastic, and sent him books, and sent teachers for his instruction, and crected schools, where his children might be gathered in. Then, seeing that they progressed so finely, we would fain leave them now to shift for themselves, after we had placed them upon the right path, and had given them a right start. We must put all such thoughts aside. We must so teach and elevate them that the people of the South will of neces sity honor and respect them. Then the world of antagonism between the whites and negroes will cease, and they will be forced to recognize the lawful claims of the former slave; and as the idea of humanity becomes more and more familiar, it will begin to incide a reaction the hitherto rankling bisoms of the whites, and cause harmonious feeling. We have got to see how far the daty of humanity, as citizens owards citizens, excites the enthusiasm, enlists the sympathies, and meets the approval of all our people. The interest taken in the freedmen's meetings ought to be more diffusive and earnest. See what the negro has commenced to do; look at the duty which now hes plain before you, and which bids you move onward surely and steadily for your own and your country's good. It is simply the duty that we, as American citizens, ought to exercise to one another, especially to those citizens who come into our company asking for help. Think of the young giri who starts from Philade phia all alone, deny ing herselt all those comforts of love and the association of iriends, and going into the South among a class of people prejudiced, cold, and unsympathetic, meeting with neglect and cruel treatment. She starts out through the desolated fields and dismal woods to find her cholurs; she finds, scattered far apart, colores families, filled with sympathy for her hard-ships and trials; she gains the promise of a few cholars; but looking for a place wherein to teach them, she receives no aid from the whites, nor will any of them board her. Day after day, weeks, months, she toils unceasingly, to try, in her own leeble way, to light up the dark-ened minds of that benighted people, and lead them on to a higher life. Such trials and endurance as that, voluntarily imposed, should be an example to be tollowed by all of you, if not within the dismal precincts of a devastated and nearly runned South, at least at home, where you may aid in the shape of materials and influence. The Freedmen's Aid Association has now in operation above 500 schools throughout the South, averaging each 70 scholars, making a total of 35,000 under instruction at the present time. Other societies and organizations have, in addition, about 1200 schools, averaging 60 scholars, making about 75,000. These schools are scat-tered througnout the whole South. I believe there is a work going on of which we shall soon see glorious results, when the 75,000 children shall become 750,000, and all the people be educated, with minds developed, and hearts filled with Christianizing influences But it is not proposed that these schools shall do the whole education of the South. They are only the specimen models which we have sent down, telling the South that if they would attain to that advanced state of cultivation. with all its free institutions and liberties, we have, they should study the order, genius, and science of our common school system. We do not intend to educate the South alone. She must do it herself; build her own school-houses iurnish her own instructors, become imbued with the spirit of enterprise, and the holy spirit which incites to good works. Then may she expect to establish for herself a fair name and a solid foundation of State Governments. They must teach the negro how to read, write and think. They must themselves arise from their indolence, and become enterprising; advance themselves in civilization, until, by their deeds, they shall erect for themselves an

arch of honor inscribed with deeds of moral greatness and goodness, where their Christian influence will be felt far and wide, and they will meet the approval of the all-seeing Onc, who will regard them with the love of complacency, and will shower down blessings in abundance upon them.

SUFFRAGE FOR COLORED MEN.

Meeting in Camden Last Evening.

A mass meeting was held in the Court House et evening of those who were in favor of ex-nding to the black man the right of suffrage. Inrge number of the audience were negroes. the meeting was called to order by the election the following officers:-President-Dr. Sylvester Burdsall.

Vice-Presidents-Henry B. Wilson, D. D. But-ler, Dr. J. S. Mulford, D. G. Harris, Charles N. Robinson, James M. Scovel, Thomas A. Wilson, and William H. Cole. Secretaries-Thomas M. K. Lee, Jr., A. C.

Scovel, and Henry L. Bonsall. SPEECH OF DR. BURDSALL.

Dr. Burdsall, on taking the chair, said he felt roud and grateful not only in being elected as chairman, but that he was permitted to take a part in the meeting. In 1852 it cost something o be a Republican. In that year only 27 votes were poiled in Camden. In 1860 there were 300. in 1864 the Republicans had increased through out the country so much as to obtain a majority or Abraham Lincoln.

The Rebellion commenced because the Southrn people said their rights were invaded. We have been punished for aiding and abetting in sustaining their great corner-stone, Slavery, Andrew Johnson stands in the place of the amented Lincoln, a traitor to his principles ind to his country.

The one party insists that the Rebels shall assist in ruling this Government, and we say that loyal men aball also assist in ruling it. If a black-hearted Rebet of the South shall have his vote, let the white-hearted negro North or South have his vote. Let us at least have some show for fair ground. Do not dlsgrace the loyal prople of the country, throwing out one of the great co-ordinate branches of the loyal people; do not say that we alone shall stand against all the rest of the nation. The thing is unfair, and t is unjust.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted unaninously:-Resolved, That we hall with delight the recent cion of Congress, in giving to the Rebel States equal offrage in the military Reconstruction bill, and we

action of Coogress. In giving to the Rebel States equal suffrage in the military Reconstruction bill, and we reloke in the fact accomplianed, that personal free-dom, which the dark children of the Republic have won by our blood and theirs, will not be a vain mock-ers, exposed to violation at the caprice of their mas-ters enthroned in the Legislature, on the bench, and in the Executive chamber: but that it will be secured by the arms they hold, and the ballots they cast, for it will be liberty guarded by power. *Revolved*, That while we have expected nothing from the late Democratic party in the past, and ask no favors of that organization in the future, we do demand of the republican Union party of the coun-try that they will make good to all citizens of the republic, regardless of the accident of color, the evenisting truths of our immortal Declaration of independence, which solemnly declares that God created men coust-a principle in vindicating which thomands of our conourymen shed their blood, and ave their lives at Port Hudson, at Fort Wagner, and in front of Richmond, where they were welcomed by iraitors and Rebels with bloody hands to patriots' graves.

Resolved, That in our opinion no State government

Texolved, That in our opinion no State government is republican in form which disgraces itself and its sister republica by retaining the word "white" in its Constitution;" that this word ought to be expunded at once; that, under the Civil Rights bill, we hold that the black man is no longer disfranchised, but is a citizen of the United States, and, as such, entitled to enjoy the rights and discharge the duties of attizenship, and that we regard the refusal of the right to vote to any good citizen because he is black as a syrannous exercise of power.
Texolved, That in the working of the Military Reconstruction bill we anticipate a speedy reunion of all the States, because the strong spirit of nationality will permeate and animate these new organizations, which can never again be placed in jeopardy so long as a Constitution recognizing the laber communities they are before the built a second and in the supreme law of the land; and.
Texolved, That while we exact from other communities a constitution recognizing the shall be as imparted by a states of the built and the supreme law of the land; and.
Texolved, That while we exact from other communities or states, all rights for all, we are willing to accord, and even demand that suffrage shall be as imparted in vectors of the now exploded halsehoods in recard to his use of the built and bayonet when the contry in the darkest hour of her trials, and should the substrain the colored for the built and bayonet when the colored the serve with miningled contemp.
Texolved, That the apparent feverish anxiets to preparent should recognize in the server the ballot from the influence of the layonet when the colored man is proved (by the characters for the day on the contry in the Arkest hour of her trials, and should the substrain the colored man is proved (by the characters for the day on the contry in the Arkest hour of her trials, and should the substrain the colored man is proved (by the characters for the dayonet when the colore

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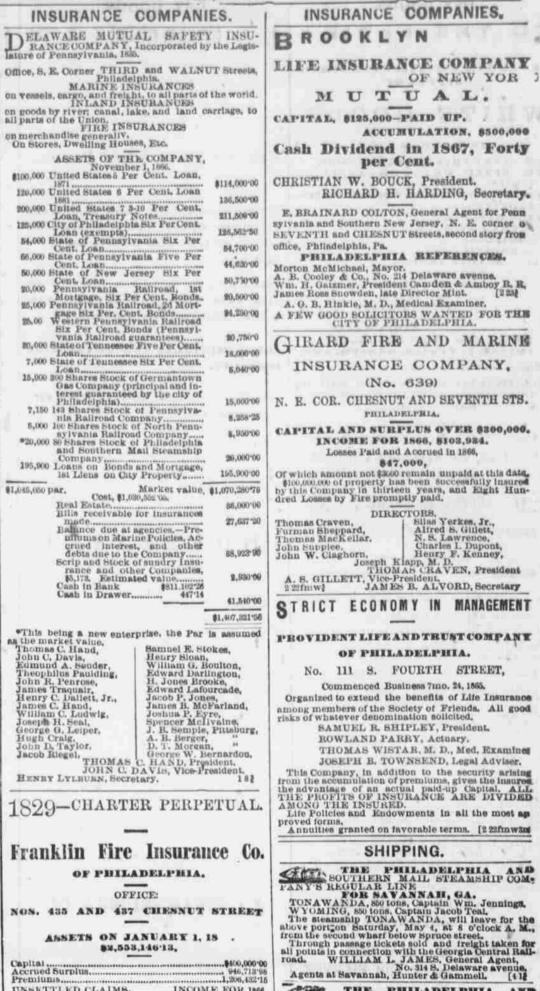
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The reverend gentleman spoke at length and was often applauded. The next speaker announced was

GENERAL B. D. MUSSEY,

who remarked that, according to statement, this meeting was the ladies' "thank-offering." Should you step into your'garden, you would see that all the plants and sweet flowers are putting on the garb of summer. Coming from Washington here, weeks ago, in the cars, which were rolling swiftly along. I could not but notice in many places how bleak, and rugged, and cold the prospects were-the suow piti-lessly beating with merciless rapidity on the windows of the cars as we moved along; and with that icy and dismal scene I could not but contrast the balmy, sanny weather of to-day. I cannot but think to-day of the six years past when nest we learned we had a country; and cannot but remember the pitiless storm that has swept over us in those six years, of the ruin which reigned triumphant, of the blackness of despair which evershadowed our country, and chilled our hearts; and when we all asked so anxiously, What cheer? Has the spring come? Yes, it has, and is come! As first we spring come? bysical spring in the Southern climate, so we to-day see this moral spring coming from the South-for as I understand it, the recognition of the black man to vote is coming from the South to the North to-day. (Applause.)

The sun has shone there; the trees have don-ned their canopy of green; the plants have put forth their tender sprouts; humanity is swelling up into its proportions of grandeur and beauty; mankind is beginning to be recognized at the South. That which was dead and lifeless-that which was a *chattes* has become invested with vitality, and to-day is a man or a woman. ((Applause.) Do you ask if the spring has come? It has, to their intellects as well as their civil and political rights. And it is rightfully consi-dered that in sound practical knowledge they give evidence of surpassing the whites of the give evidence of surpassing the whites of the South. That man has very little intellect, of a very low order, who did not know that loyalty was preferable to treason. The negro did know that, while his master did not. (Applause.) Ay, and some of them with forethought and keen knowledge pierceff truly into the future. and saw the course that events would take with reference to their disposal.

HON. E. A. STANSBURY, OF PASSAIC COUNTY, was then introduced. He considered himself happy to be able to stand before this audience. He asked them to adopt the fundamental prin-ciple of democracy. That principle is, that man is entitled to his rights not by virtue of his being a Caucasian, a Celt, or an African, but by viriue of being a man; and he believed in the centre of his heart that there would be no peace, and there ought not to be peace in a Govern-ment that pretends to be founded on the idea of liberty and equality, until every lots of in-equality before the law has been removed and taken away forever.

ISAIAH C. WARE

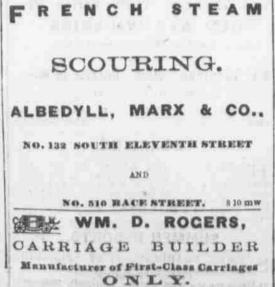
was next introduced. He presumed there were many persons in the audience who did not agree with the sentiments propagated by the last speaker. To them, more than any other he had a word, presuming, however, that there were many on the other side. It is said by naturalists that every animal has its parasites-something upon its body that makes it itch at times. The Republican party has its parasites, that hve apon it only to devour it. (Applause.) These parasites never in their lives were guilty of a vholesome, healthful, original thought that looked onward and upward towards the truth. ut feed on just like parasites do on a body that t lives upon, and if it ever happens to fall off, it

It seems to me also that naturalists say that it s one of the evidences of life in the animal itself that it has its parasites; and I do not know, if it is one of the evidences of life of the Republican party that it is capable also of living with such parasites upon its body. All I ask of these gentle men is to cease becoming parasites, and become a part of the life of the body of the great party of the country. Democracy, if we would rightly un-cerstand the purport of the much abused word, we must know that it stands in opposition to the word aristocracy-the latter claiming to rule by virtue of the blood in the veins, the former pasing their right on the ground of their manhood.

MR. ALFRED GREEN

then addressed the meeting at length. He said the colored people must feel that there is some thing depending upon them that demands that they should lay aside some other duties and attend to this great, all-important question upon which resta the peace and prosperity of the Country as well as of our race. The meeting closed with cheers for the

speakers and the success of the cause.



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HIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY .- THE H THE INSURANCE EACLIDENT ELY.—THE FEANSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM FANY—incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No, 500 WALNUT Street, opposite independence Square, This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or usingle by fire on Public or Frivate Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time, Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which embles them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss. DERECTORS. DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Joaniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazleburst, Thomas Robbins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., DANIEL SMITH, JR. President, WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 830

8 302

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORFORATED 1864-CHARTER PERPETUAL. NO. 224 WALNUT SURGEL, OPPOSITE the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSUR-

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSUE-ANCE, this Company heares from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandlae, hurniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS. John L. Hodge, DRECTORS.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 252 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED 1754. CHARTER PERPETUAL,

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1807, \$1,763,267.33. INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPOR-TATION AND FIRE RISKS,

	DIBEC	TOER.	1.5
	Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charies Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Weish, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, ARTHU, MARLES PLATT. Secret	George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Ciarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Airred D. Jeasap, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, R. G. COFFIN, President, ary,	and the second se
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WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1253

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL, BIOSO, DY ENDERGY, COMPAN No. III SOULD FOURTH Street, INCORFORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865, CAPITAL, BIOSOG, FAID IN. Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 6 or 20 year Fremiums, Non-torfenure, Endowments, Dayable at a future.

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Alired Fitter, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks. The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New U leans

INCOME FOR 1866,

The STAR OF THE ORIGA will leave the formation of the second start of the second start

THE PRILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-PANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C. The steamship PIONEER, Siz tons, Capitain J. Ben-nett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, May 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharl below Spruce street.

A service street. Bhis of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina. Agents at Wilnington, Worth & Daniel. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 411 No. 814 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND INFLANDI BY STEAMSAIP AND SAILING FACKET, AT BEDUCED RATES DRAFTS AVAILABLE HROUGHOUT ENGLAN IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES, For particulars apply to TAFSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 22 BROADWAY 11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT SE

FOR NEW YORK.-SWIFTSURE Toransportation Company Despatch and Raritan Canal, on and after the listh of March, leaving daily at 12 M, and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines. For freight, which will be taken upon accommoda-ting terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & OS, 111 No. 182 S. DELLAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS. TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS. TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS. SINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having ves-sels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal atten-tion to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs. Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call. Having the agency for the sale of "Watterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to intrain the same on reasonable torms. JOHN H. HAMMITT. Kensington Sorew Dock, 1 DELAWARE Avence, above Laurel street.

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