Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, February 8, 1865.

A NATION DISENTHRALLED.

At last the Nation is disenthralled from its crowning crime. Slavery, the fruitful parent of all the staggering woes of the Republic—the deadly foe of the very genius of our free institutions, and the author of the bloody fraternal conflict that has crimsoned our fair fields by the most appaling sacrifices, has, in the fulness of His time, fallen beneath the retributive stroke of Justice, and before the close of the year, it is morally certain that the last stain of Human Bondage will be erased from our National escutcheon.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper we give the details of the passage by Congrass of a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery in the several States and all the territory within the jurisdiction of the government. It passed the Senate months ago, but failed to secure the requisite two-thirds in the popular branch. Since then the people have solemnly decided in a great civil struggle that Slavery should not survive the fearful conflict it so wickedly inaugurated, and the same Congress that rejected this proposed amendment in 1864, bows to the expressed will of the Nation, and now has adopted it amidst the earnest applaudits of the people of the Christian world.

To make it a part of the organic law, it must be ratified by three fourths of all the States of the Union. Already quite a number have done so, among the first of which was the approving voice of our own mighty Commonwealth, and we cannot doubt that before the close of the year, and it may be before many months, the action of Congress at once and forever abolishing Slavery will be ratified with all the ceremony of law, and the great Republic of the Earth will be, in fact as in theory, the faithful exponent of Human Freedom.

—The success of this measure in Congress was due to a number of Democrats who have disregarded the behests of party to preserve the life of the Republic.—Among these the name of Gen. A. H. Coffroth is found, and his vote is severely criticised by his former friends. We could not refrain from exposing the folly of Gen. Coffroth's speech against the success of this amendment delivered during the last session, and if in our animadversions thereon we have contributed to the change, we have done the General a kindness of no common magnitude. It is freely alleged that Gen. Coffroth cast the vote in question with the hope of thereby securing his seat as against Gen. Koontz; but we cannot sanction such an imputation against the integrity of our Democratic Representative. General Coffroth is *not* elected to the next Congress, and he knows it, as does every Union member of Congress who knows anything on the subject, and inasmuch as we feel assured that the Union Congressmen would not be a party to any such disreputable compact, we regard it as most unfair to Gen. Coffroth to allege that he was so influenced in his official acts. It is enough for us to know that Gen. Coffroth has cast a most righteous vote, and in the absence of a palpably manifest dishonorable motive, he is entitled to full credit for it. He will soon retire from official position, in obedience to the voice of the people of his district, and when the charges of the unscrupulous men who but recently sustained him have been forgotten, he will live in history as one of the men who aided in consummating the greatest moral victory achieved in the history of Nations.

FREEDMEN.

Since the skies of our national horizon are beginning to look bright, and the dark and threatening clouds of war disappearing, the question is often asked, what shall be done with the freedmen? We confess the question easier asked than answered, yet it may be never so difficult, it must be answered, and that too, in a way becoming a free intelligent and christian people. Whilst the war lasts, but one duty remains, that is, to keep up our armies to their full complement, and supply them with every thing necessary to prosecute the war vigorously and successfully. We have Generals the ablest and bravest in the world, and who have the full confidence of the people. The last election was but a warrant to them from the people to use all means necessary to suppress the rebellion, and conquer a lasting and permanent peace. This they are doing as fast as the most sanguine could ask. Victory everywhere perches proudly upon our banners, and as the southern traitors are yielding, and our armies marching unmolested through their borders; the civil authorities are tacstly seeking terms of compromise and peace honorable to themselves if possible. Whilst the affairs in the field stand so favorable, we find nearly one million of freedmen, and the number daily increasing, accessible to the people of the loyal States. They are ignorant, stupid in many cases, and passive recipients of the first influences which strike them. The transition from slavery to freedmen has doubtless jostled their minds a little, and developed new hopes and desires, and prepared them to hear and think as they never could before.—The proper instruction will elevate them rapidly—wrong influence will make them more miserable than they were before emancipation. If we do not carry them light, truth, strength and courage, they will inevitably sink under the flood tide of vices which follow an army. Their usefulness has been fairly tested, they have entered the ranks, have shown good capacity in acquiring knowledge sufficient to make good soldiers, and at Fort Wagner, in front of Petersburg and elsewhere, they have shown themselves equal to the best soldiers. No one who speaks dispassionately upon the subject will say that they will not make courageous and available soldiers. They have on more than one occasion received the commendation of their Generals for valuable and efficient services.

That they make good mechanics is fairly proven by the fact, that many of them are such, even in the degraded condition of Slavery. They are found in almost every one of the rougher trades, and skilled equal to any even of our own race, who labor in the same occupations. In many parts of the South, it was no unusual thing for planters, to have all the necessary mechanics among his slaves, and the slaves were valued according to their skill in whatever trade they were taught. They are proverbial for their powers of imitation. They are as a general thing fond of music and acquire it easily, and always where they have the least opportunity become excellent performers. We find even some without the advantages of instruction, or much opportunity for practice become quite proficient.

But we need not stop here, we find them entering the learned and honorable professions. We have them in the ministry, and doing much honor to the profession. We have them in the profession of medicine, editing newspapers, and but a few days since on motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, one Brooks was admitted to practice law in the Supreme court of the United States. This man Brooks is admitted to be gifted with extraordinary intellectual powers, and although young in years, stands at the head of the profession he has chosen for himself

What then shall be done with the freedmen? Shall we allow them to look out for themselves and provide for their wants as best the can? Shall we keep open our stables and employ them as ostlers, use them as waiters at our dining-tables, servants anywhere and everywhere? Or shall we colonize them and send them to some other part of the globe, as an inferior and useless race. No, none of these. There is a higher duty required of us, and our own national salvation demands it. We must come to their help, and pour in upon them the inspiration of a higher and better life; they must be taught to read and write, under the tuition of religious teachers, and in this way, they will be elevated very rapidly and enjoy the blessings of liberty.

We are bound by many considerations to come to their help. They are a part of our fallen race, and from this part, we are required by the spirit and aim of the religion we profess, to save all the lost that is possible. They have been degraded and oppressed by our nation, and we have for years denounced the institution that bound them to the earth. We therefore owe them more than common benevolence to amend for the injury we have done them. If we therefore at once fit them for the position of freemen; if they are made intelligent, virtuous, industrious, they will prove a great blessing to themselves and the nation, but if they are left in ignorance, the victims of loose and vile men, they will prove a curse to themselves and our country.

In many parts of the country societies are organized for the purpose of raising funds to send teaches among them. This is a step in the right direction. Let the right kind of teaches be sent, and plenty of them, and it will not be long until a new era shall dawn upon our country, and we can truthfully say, that our country is, "the land of the free" "and the home of the brave." If history be true, our own race were as degraded intellectually when the Romans invaded Britain, as ever the African race was, yet by moral and intellectual training, it has surpassed all others, and now stands the most powerful and enlightened race upon the face of the earth.

What may be done with the African race in the future we cannot tell. We know they have capacity, and this being the land of their birth, our duty is with the present. That they have giants among them even in their degraded condition does not admit of a doubt. In this broad land of ours, under the blessings of our Government, they can be made useful to themselves, the country and posterity. Let it the effort be fairly made.

THE TEMPER OF THE NORTH.

Never in the history of the world has a civil war been conducted in which either of the belligerents has manifested as little rancor and bitterness as the North has exhibited in the present struggle. To maintain its existence the Government has given over to death thousands of its noblest sons, and burdened itself with an oppressive debt, yet the heart of the people has not been embittered, has no revengeful feelings to gratify, but still beats kindly towards those who, in their madness and folly, have caused the fearful sacrifice of blood and treasure. Although in attempting to subvert the Government, the people of the insurgent states have been guilty of the greatest offence known to the law, the punishment of which, the world over, is forfeiture of life and property, and although in their desperate struggle to effect their wicked purposes they have brought bereavement and affliction to almost every household in the land, yet the Nation to-day stands ready to welcome them back and to restore to them the forfeited rights of life and citizenship. Our people entered into this struggle with no feelings of personal or individual hostility, and are as free from them to day as when the war began. While we were yet rejoicing over the triumph of our arms; vessels ladened with the bounty of the North were entering the port of Savannah to relieve its famished inhabitants. This noble charity to the starving of that city, was the fruit of the same spirit that impelled the people of the North, in the days of peace and Union, to stand between death and the people of Norfolk. The absence of all vindictive feeling on our part is a peculiarity of this struggle, which in history will be accepted as proof of the noble character of our civilization, and which now gives the assurance that, when active hostilities cease, we will not have a Union of discordant elements, but a Union existing in the amity and good will of the people.

THE peace interview between the President and Secretary Seward and the rebel commissioners, off Fortress Monroe, resulted in nothing. The conference occupied four hours. The President and Mr. Seward returned to Washington on Saturday. Some reports about the interview between the President and rebel commissioners are published. The President is said to have stated that he should continue the war to compel obedience to the Constitution, on the basis of union. The commissioners returned knowing that overtures must now come from them. No agreement was made. The war will be pushed with new vigor.

BOTH Houses of Congress have decided that the votes of eleven States—Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee—shall not be counted in the vote for President and Vice President. This decision is based on the ground that these States were not in a condition to vote on the 8th of November last.

GOV. HAHN, of Louisiauna, has issued a proclamation congratulating the people of Missouri and Tennessee on the adoption of the ordinances abolishing Slavery in those States, and appointing the 24th inst. as a holiday in honor of these events.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Amendment to the Constitution Abolishing Slavery—Another Tragedy—A Man Shot by a Woman—Robert Lincoln to Enter the Army as an Aid to Gen. Grant—The Peace Question.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 3, 1865.

Slavery in the United States is doomed. The proposed amendment to the Constitution has passed both houses of Congress. In April last it passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 6. In June a vote was taken in the House—yeas 95, nays 64—and not receiving a two-third vote in the affirmative was lost. Mr. Ashley moved for a reconsideration of the vote, and ever since the Copperheads have fought most bitterly to have it laid on the table, but without avail. On Tuesday a vote was taken and the amendment carried, yeas 119, nays 56, three more votes in its favor than was required. Several members, all Democrats, dodged a final vote. The Illinois and Indiana Democrats voted solidly against it. Only one Democrat from Ohio voted aye, the rest dodged or voted nay. From Pennsylvania Bailey, Coffroth and M'Allister were the only 3 out 12 Democrats voting in favor. New York gave 7 out of 17. The first Democratic vote cast in its favor was by John Ganson, who, when his name was called, replied promptly "aye." This settled the question, which until then was considered doubtful, and applause was given, which was suppressed, but renewed whenever an "aye" was cast by a Democrat. When the final vote was announced the scene that followed was of such a character as was never before witnessed in the American Congress, and beggars description. On the floor the representatives cheered, stamped and clapped their hands, in which they were joined by Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court and other distinguished persons called there to witness the vote. In the galleries the men threw up their hats and cried huzza at the top of their voices. Women waived their handkerchiefs and joined in shouting. The tumult of joy that broke forth was so vast, thundering and uncontrolable that no effort was made to stay it, even by the Copperhead side of the House.

The Democrats voting for it were Joseph Baily, Penna.; A. H. Coffroth, Penna.; A. McAlister, Penna.; Augustus Baldwin, Mich.; James E. English, Conn.; John Ganson, N. Y.; John A. Griswold, N. Y.; Anson Herrick, N. Y.; Homer A. Wilson, N. Y.; Moses F. Odell, N. Y.; Wm. Radford, N. Y.; John B. Steel, N. Y.; Wells A. Hutchins, Ohio; James S. Rollins, Mo.; Ezra Wheeler, Wis.

Another of those dreadful tragedies for which this city has been somewhat noted, occurred last Monday. A young lady named Mary Harris, of Burlington, Iowa, very prepossessing in appearance, and lady like in manner, shot dead a young man named Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department. The deed was done about 4 o'clock, P. M., in one of the main halls of the Treasury building. Miss Harris used a four barreled revolver, and fired two shots at her victim. The cause of the deed as yet remains shrouded in mystery, save what little can be gleaned from Miss Harris herself, which, in quite unsatisfactory and indeed very improbably. She states that there has never been any improper intimacy between herself and Mr. Burroughs. This she reiterates on all occasions since the homicide. She states that when yet a child, Burroughs was a vititor at her fathers, and that she used to sit on his lap in presence of her parents, and that he had always taken great interest in her. As she grew up his attentions became more those of a suitor, which her parents opposed, because he was rich, she poor. He a Protestant and she a Cathodic. She says he frequently asked her to marry him, which she refused on account of her age, and the wish of her parents. Still he always protested his ardent affection and determination to make her his wife.

They corresponded together after Burroughs had left Burlington and gone to Chicago. Some two years ago, at the request of a Miss Devlin, a friend of Mr. Burroughs, she went to Chicago, where she saw Mr. Burroughs. After that there rises a heap of mystery about anonymous notes, which she believed were written by Mr. Burroughs to meet her in a notorious house in Chicago. On account of these notes she says she felt the most intense anxiety to be fully satisfied, as to whether he whom she had so loved and who had so protested his love for her could be guilty of such baseness. Then she determined to prosecute him for breach of promise, and shortly after, some years ago, she learned that he was married to a young lady and had gone to Washington to live. In the mean while she was disowned by her parents, and her old friends and acquaintances would have nothing to do with her, because she was suspected to have had improper relations with Burroughs, which was never so. So bent on vindicating her character, she resolved to come on to Washington and bring suit against Burroughs. In Chicago she bought the revolver. After her arrival here she became frantic to see him, and disguising herself in a "Nubia" and veil, went to the Treasury. The rest I give in her own language:

"When I went into the Treasury building yesterday morning I inquired for the room in which Mr. Burroughs was, and having learned that, walked up and down the hall for some time.—Once I went to the door of the room, opened it a few inches, and saw him at his desk. The moment I looked at him, sitting there so comfortably, the thought of all I had suffered, and of his being the cause, enraged me, and my hand involuntarily pulled back the trigger of the pistol in my pocket. I closed the door, and, stepping away, moved about again, I know not how or where, except that I kept my eye on his room until the men began to come out of their rooms. Then I placed myself where I knew he would have to come near me in going to the staircase. When he appeared, I felt suddenly lifted up; my arm was extended as stiff as iron, and I saw him fall. I knew nothing more until I was called back as I was leaving the building."

On the other side the friends of Mr. Burroughs state, that Burroughs always told Miss Harris that he could not reciprocate her attachment and could not marry her, and that he notified her of his intended marriage, and that after his marriage, himself and bride called upon Miss Harris. His friends claim him as a gentleman of unblemished worth and high honor. He was a regular attendant of the Baptist church, and always spoke in high terms of Miss Harris as a friend. We have known him for somtime and always looked upon him as a real gentleman.

The trial will not take place before March. Since Miss Harris has been imprisoned she has been called upon by Senators, Representatives, and other distinguished persons, male and female, by the hundred, all of whom take great interest in her welfare.

Robert Lincoln, son of the President, who is now in New York, will upon his return to this city enter the army as a volunteer aid on the staff of Gen. Grant, with the rank of Captain, without pay.

Every breath of air we breathe seems freighted with rumors of peace. When old Mr. Blair returned, we were given to understand that he returned with a flea in his ear, and everybody breathed freely until within the last few days, when news reached us that Vice President Stephens, with several others, had applied for leave to come through our lines. Then people again wondered, and when Secretary Seward left the city to meet them, people became amazed, and to cap the climax and astonish them all, Old Abe himself ordered a special train to Annapolis, and a boat from thence to Fortress Monroe to meet the commissioners, at which place they arrived last evening. God knows the people are all anxious for peace, and if honorable—if the rebels wil lay down their arms, notwithstanding the immense slaughter—they will accept it and say amen.

S. C.

FREEDOM TRIUMPHANT!

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW ERA!

DEATH OF SLAVERY!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADOPTED!

GRANDEST ACT SINCE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1865.

The hour has come! The proposed Amendment to the Constitution immediately abolishing and forever prohibiting Slavery comes up for final decision. An anxious throng of witnesses pours into the galleries; there is an air of confidence rising almost to exultation on the Union side, while a sullen gloom settles over the pro-Slavery benches.

Archibald McAllister, Dem., of the XVIIIth Pennsylvania District, reads a beautiful paper, in which he justifies his change of vote, and casts his ballot against the corner-stone of the Rebellion. Alexander H. Coffroth, Dem., of Pennsylvania, XVIth District, follows in an unanswerable and manly argument, to show the power to amend and the policy to amend. Applause on the Republican side greeted these new accessions to Freedom.

12:45.—William H. Miller of Pennsylvania, XIVth District, (who was beaten at the last election by Geo. F. Miller, Union,) espouses pro-Slavery Democracy, and insists on keeping his party foot on the niggers.

The galleries are getting crowded, the floor of the house filling up.

Anson Herrick, Dem., IXth District of New-York, next gives frank and statesmanlike reasons why he has changed his views, and shall change his vote.

In the midst of the speaking, and that buzzing which always characterizes a critical vote upon a great question, it is whispered that three Rebel Peace Commissioners, Stevens, Hunter and Campbell, are on their way here—that they were at City Point last night. A few believe, but most people say "gold gamblers' news."

1:30 P. M.—The crowd increases. Senators, Heads of Bureaus, prominent civilians and distinguished strangers, fill the spaces outside of the circle.

The interest becomes intense. The disruption of the Democratic party now going on is watched with satisfaction and joy upon the Republican side of the House; anxiety and gloom cover the obstinate body-guard of Slavery, whose contracting lines break with the breaking up of their party.

James S. Brown, Dem., of Wisconsin, spitefully indicates his intention to vote against freedom. Aaron Harding, of Kentucky, a "Border State Unionist," bless the mark! makes a melancholy effort to poke fun at young Democratic converts, and rams the struggling nigger back under the protection of the sacred Constitution.

Martin Kalbfleisch, Dem., of Brooklyn, reads a long pro-slavery composition, which excites little attention and no interest.

3 P. M.—The hour for voting has arrived, and the fact is announced by the Speaker. Mr. Kalbfleisch is only at the 22d page of his composition, and begs to be endured through six pages more. This request is granted, with much reluctance.

The galleries are wonderfully crowded, and women are invading the reporters' seats. The Supreme Court and the Senate appear to have been transferred bodily to the floor of the House.

3:20 P. M.—A motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table assumes the character of a test vote. The most earnest attention is given to the calling of the roll. Division lists appear on all sides, and members, reporters and spectators devote themselves to keeping tally.

Of course the attempt to table the amendment will fail; but there are not votes enough to pass the bill. Absentees drop in; one "aye," one "no." The roll is called over by the Reading Clerk, but the count has already been declared in whispers through the House—57 ayes, 111 noes. It is not tabled.

3:30 P. M.—Question is taken now on the motion to re-consider the vote of last session by which the proposed amendment was lost for want of two-thirds. The House vote to reconsider, ayes 112, nays 57.

Now commence efforts to stave off the final vote. Robert Mallory (Dem.) of Ky., with a *menace* as to what course he should decide to pursue, appeals to Mr. Ashley to let the vote go over till to-morrow. Other Democrats clamor for this delay.

Mr. Ashly refuses and stands firm, this being the accepted time and the day of salvation.

The final vote begins. Down the roll we go to James E. English (Dem.) of Conn., who votes "aye." A burst of applause greets this unexpected result, and the interest becomes thrilling. The Speaker's hammer falls heavily, and restores silence.

Clerk.—"John Ganson." "Aye." Applause again, repressed again by the Speaker. Angry calls among the Democrats and great irritation of feeling.

Clerk.—"Wells A. Hutchins." "Aye." A shr of astonishment in the reporters' gallery.

"William Bradford." "Aye." A movement of satisfaction all over the House.

"John B. Steele." "Aye." Wonder and pleasure are manifested.

"Dwight Townsend." "No." "Ah, if Harry Stebbins had been well enough to stay *that* vote had not been given," said a Senator.

Clerk—"Schuyler Colfax." "Aye."

The voting is done. Swift pencils run up the division lists. "One hundred and nineteen to fifty-six!" Hurrah! *Seven more than two-thirds!*

The Clerk whispers the result to the Speaker. The Speaker announces to the House what the audience quickly interpreted to be THE MIGHTY FACT, THAT THE XXXVIIITH AMERICAN CONGRESS HAD ABOLISHED AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The tumult of joy that broke out was vast, thundering and uncontrollable. Bepresentatives and Auditors on the floor, soldiers and spectators in the gallery, Senators and Supreme Court Judges, women and pages, gave way to the excitement of the most august and important event in American Legislation and American History since the Declaration of Independence.

God Bless the XXXVIIIth Congress!

The work done in securing the passage of this bill has been immense. It has taken the labor of an entire month, night and day, to secure the majority which to-day so delighted the friends of freedom and of humanity, and so astounded the allies of Slavery.

To two Republicans in particular does the nation owe a debt of gratitude—to James M. Ashley, of Toledo, Ohio, and Augustus Frank, of Warsaw, N. Y. They held the laboring oars.

The Democrats were sure of defeating the measure by a large majority up to this noon; indeed, they felt sure of it up to the final voting. The Republicans were not sure of success till last night.

Three batteries of regular artillery have just saluted the grand result with a hundred guns, in the heart of the city.

THE VOTE.

The following is the vote in detail on the final passage of the resolutions,—Democrats voting for the amendment in *italics*. All the nays were cast by Democrats:

YEAS.

Allison, Iowa.	*King*, Mo.
Ames, Mass.	Knox, Mo.
Anderson, Ky.	Littlejohn, N. Y.
Arnold, Ill.	Loan, Mo.
Ashley, Ohio.	Longyear, Mich.
Bailey, Pa.	Marvin, N. Y.
Baldwin A. C., Mich.	*McAllister*, Pa.
Baldwin J. D., Mass.	McBride, Oregon.
Baxter, Vt.	McClurg, Mo.
Beaman, Mich.	McIndoe, Wis.
Blaine, Me.	Miller, N. Y.
Blair, W. VE.	Moorhead, Pa.
Blow, Mo.	Morrill, Vt.
Boutwell, Mass.	Morris, N. Y.
Boyd, Mo.	Myers A., Pa.
Brandegee, Conn.	Myers L., Pa.
Broomal, Pa.	*Nelson*, N. Y.
Brown, W. Va.	Norton, Ill.
Clark A. W., N. Y.	*Odell*, N. Y.
Clarke Freeman, N. Y.	O'Neill, Pa.
Cobb, Wis.	Orth, Ind.
Coffroth, Pa.	Patterson, N. H.
Colfax, Ind.	Perham, Me.
Cole, Cal.	Pike, Me.
Cresswell, Md.	Pomeroy, N. Y.
Davis H. W., Md.	Price, Iowa.
Davis I. T., N. Y.	*Radford*, N. Y.
Dawes, Mass.	Randall, Ky.
Deming, Conn.	Rice A. H., Mass.
Dixon, R. I.	Rice J. H., Me.
Donnelly, Minn.	Rollins E. H., N. H.
Driggs, Mich.	*Rollins J. S.*, Mo.
Dumont, Ind.	Schenck, Ohio.
Eckley, Ohio.	Schofield, Pa.
Eliot, Mass.	Shannon, Cal.
English, Conn.	Sloan, Wis.
Farnsworth, Ill.	Smith, Ky.
Frank, N. Y.	Smithers, Del.
Ganson, N. Y.	Spaulding, Ohio.
Garfield, Ohio.	Starr, N. J.
Gooch, Mass.	*Steele*, N. Y.
Grinnell, Iowa.	Stevens, Pa.
Griswold, N. Y.	Thayer, Pa.
Hale, Pa.	Thomas, Md.
Herrick, N. Y.	Tracy, Pa.
Higby, Cal.	Upson, Mich.
Hooper, Mass.	Van Valkenburgh, N. Y.
Hotchkiss, N. Y.	Washburne, Ill.
Hubbard A. W., Iowa.	Washburn, Mass.
Hubbard J. H., Conn.	Webster, Md.
Hurlburd, N. Y.	Whaley, West Va.
Hutchins, Ohio.	*Wheeler*, Wis.
Ingersoll, Ill.	Williams, Pa.
Jenckes, R. I.	Wilder, Kansas.
Julian, Ind.	Wilson, Iowa.
Kasson, Iowa.	Windom, Minn.
Kelley, Pa.	Woodbridge, Vt.
Kellogg F. W., Mich.	Worthington, Nevada.
Kellogg O., N. Y.	Yeaman, Ky.

NAYS.

Allen J. C., Ill.	Law, Ind.
Allen J. W., Ill.	Long, Ohio.
Ancona, Pa.	Mallory, Ky.
Bliss, Ohio.	Miller W. H., Pa.
Brooks, N. Y.	Morris J. R., Ohio.
Brown J. S., Wis.	Morrison, Ill.
Chanler, N. Y.	Noble, Ohio.
Clay, Ky.	O'Neill, Ohio.
Cox, Ohio.	Pendleton, Ohio.
Cravens, Ind.	Perry, N. J.
Dawson, Pa.	Pruyn, N. Y.
Dennison, Pa.	Randall S. J., Pa.
Eden, Ill.	Robinson, Ill.
Edgerton, Ind.	Ross, Ill.
Eldridge, Wis.	Scott, Mo.
Finck, Ohio.	Steele W. G., N. J.
Grider, Ky.	Stiles, Pa.
Hall, Mo.	Strouse, Pa.
Harding, Ky.	Stuart, Ill.
Harrington, Ind.	Sweat, Me.
Harris B. G., Md.	Townsend, N. Y.
Harris C. M., Ill.	Wadsworth, Ky.
Holman, Ind.	Ward, N. Y.
Johnson P., Pa.	White C. A., Ohio.
Johnson W., Ohio.	White J. W., Ohio.
Kalbfleisch, N. Y.	Winfield, N. Y.
Kernan, N. Y.	Wood Ben., N. Y.
Knapp, Ill.	Wood F., N. Y.

NOT VOTING.

Lazear, Pa.	McKinney, Ohio.
Le Blond, Ohio.	Middleton, N. J.
Marcy, N. H.	Rogers, N. J.
McDowell, Ind.	Voorhees, Ind.

Total present	183
For amendment	119
Against amendment	56
Not voting	8
Two-thirds of the whole House	122

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

The important movement looking to the abolition of slavery having been passed by both houses, we lay before our readers a full history of the resolution and the proposed amendment to the constitution.

The action of Congress has been taken under the fifth article of the constitution, which provides for its amendment Such a measure as that which has now passed could, by the provisions of the article referred to, originate in either of the two houses, or in the Legislatures of the States; but either party originating must submit it to the other. Congress may, on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States call a convention for proposing amendments, or it may of itself originate amendments by a two-thirds vote of both houses. Congress has chosen to originate the measure, and it is now to be submitted to the Legislatures. If ratified by a majority of the Legislatures or called conventions of three-fourths of the States, the measure now adopted in Congress becomes a part of the constitution, and is valid as such in every State of the Union. The proposed amendment, as it passed the House, originated in the Senate early in the last session, and is as follows:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be vailid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said constitution, namely:—

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

After a lengthy debate in the Senate it came to a vote on Friday, April 8, 1864, and was adopted by a vote of thirty-eight to six, as follows:—

YEAS.

Anthony, R., of R. I.	Doolittle, R., of Wis.
Brown, R., of Mo.	Fessenden, R., of Me.
Chandler, R., of Mich.	Foot, R., of Vt.
Clark, R., of N. H.	Foster, R., of Conn.
Collamer, R., of Vt.	Grimes, R., of Iowa.
Conness, R., of Cal.	Hale, R., of N. H.
Cowan, R., of Pa.	Harding, R., of Oregon.
Dixon, R., of Conn.	Harlan, R., of Iowa.
Harris, R., of N. Y.	Ramsey, R., of Minn
Henderson, R., of Mo.	Sherman, R., of Ohio.
Howard, R., of Mich.	Sprague, R., of R. I.
Howe, R., of Wis.	Sumner, R., of Mass.
Johnson, O., of Md.	Ten Eyck, R., of N. J.
Lane, R., of Ind.	Trumbull, R., of Ill.
Lane, R., of Kansas.	Van Winkle, R., of Va.
Morgan, R., of N. Y.	Wade R., of Ohio
Morrill, R., of Me.	Wilkinson, R., of Va.
Nesmith, O., of Oregon.	Willey, R., of Va.
Pomeroy, R., of Kansas.	Wilson, R., of Mass.

NAYS.

Davis, O., of Ky.	Powell, O., of Ky.
Hendricks, O., of Ind.	Riddle, O., of Del.
McDougall, O., of Cal.	Saulsbury, O., of Del.

NOT VOTING.

Bowden, O., of Va.	Hicks, R., of Md.
Buckalew, O., of Pa.	Richardson, O., of Ill.
Carlile, O., of Va.	Wright, O., of N. J.

Total	50
For amendment	38
Against amendment	6
Not voting	6
Two-thirds	34

THE AMENDMENT BEFORE THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

By the terms of the constitution the amendment, as adopted, now goes to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification—a majority vote in three-fourths being necessary to make it a law of the land. The whole number of States is thirty-six. The number necessary to the adoption of the amendment is twenty-seven, being three-fourths of the whole. The loyal States are as follows:—

1. Arkansas.	15. Minnesota.
2. Connecticut.	16. Missouri.
3. California.	17. New Hampshire.
4. Delaware.	18. New Jersey.
5. Illinois.	19. New York.
6 Indiana.	20 Nevada.
7. Iowa.	21. Ohio.
8. Kansas.	22. Oregon
9. Kentucky.	23. Pennsylvania.
10. Louisiana.	24. Rhode Island.
11. Maine.	25. Tennessee.
12. Massachusetts.	26. Vermont.
13. Michigan.	27. West Virginia.
14. Maryland.	28. Wisconsin.

The rebel slave States are as follows:—

1. Alabama.	5. North Carolina
2. Florida.	6. South Carolina.
3. Georgia.	7. Texas.
4. Mississippi.	8. Virginia.

By this table it will be seen that the loyal States control a sufficient number of votes, with one or two to spare, to decide the fate of the measure and abolish slavery. The present complexion of the Legislatures of all the States named as loyal leads to the opinion that the proposed amendment will soon become a law. Many of the Legislatures of the States are at present in session. Special sessions of the others may and doubtless will be called to vote upon the matter, and is not at all improbable that by the time Mr. Lincoln is inaugurated for his second term slavery will have been regularly and constitutionally abolished in the United States.

STATES RATIFYING THE AMENDMENT.

The following State Legislatures have already ratified the amendment to the Constitution:

Illinois.	West Virginia.
Rhode Island.	New York.
Michigan.	Massachusetts.
Pennsylvania.	Maryland.

PERSONAL.

—Maj. Gen. Warren has resumed command of his old corps.

—Gen. R. E. Lee has been made General-in Chief of the rebel armies.

—Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," is the United States Consul at Birmingham England.

—Hon. Gustavus A. Koerner, of Illinois, United States Minister to Spain, has resigned his position.

—Philip Dougherty, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Harrisburg, died on Thursday night last.

—J. S. Rock, a colored lawyer of Boston, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States last week.

—Gen. Meade has been confirmed as Major General in the Regular Army, his commission dating from the 18th of August last.

—Hon. Wartman T. Willey has been re-elected United States Senator from West Virginia for six years from the 4th of March next.

—Burleigh, the Lake Erie raider, was delivered to the U. S. Provost Marshal, at Suspension Bridge, New York, on Friday morning.

—Robert Lincoln, eldest son of the President, and familiarly known as the "Prince of Rails," is about entering the army as one of General Grant's Staff.

—Hon George Sanderson, late editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, has been renominated by the Democrats of Lancastnr city as their candidate for Mayor.

—A correspondent of the *Pittsburg Daily Gazette* urges the Hon. Thos. M. Howe, of that city, as a proper person to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

—Daniel S. Norton, the Senator elect from Minnesota, who will succeed Mr. Wilkinson, will be one of the youngest members of that body, being about thirty-five years of age.

—Gen. Pope is at St. Louis en route to command the northwestern department, southwestern Missouri, Kansas and the military division of St. Louis. Gen. Curtis goes to St. Paul.

—The wife of a distinguished citizen of Boston, on Thursday, gave birth to a fine, hearty boy, and the father has determined to name him "Constitutional Amendment." Good for the father.

—B. M'Intire, Esq., Commissioner in the board of enrolment in the Cumberland district has resigned his position, and Alex. B. Anderson, of Perry county, has been appointed by the President to fill the vacancy.

—The Buffalo *Courier* announces the death of Mr. Wm. F. Ketchum, inventor of the mower and reaper which is known by his name. He was also the inventor of a hand grenada. Mr. Ketchum had resided in Buffalo more than thirty years.

—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. A. Parker, who was in command of the Monitor Onondaga and showed the white feather when the rebel rams came down the James river last week, has been relieved and ordered before a court martial.

—The health of Major General John E. Wool, United States army (retired), is said to be fast failing. This veteran officer is now far advanced in years, and keeps well to his official residence in Troy, spending most of his time in the preparation of his memoirs and other writings.

—Colonel North, of election fraud notoriety, has been released by order of th War Department. He was convicted by the finding of the court which tried him, but the Secretary of War, on reviewing the evidence, decided that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his detention.

—The keeper of the Andersonville, Georgia, military prison, Lieut. S. B. Davis, who was arrested at Newark, Ohio, on his way with dispatches from Richmond to Canada, has been tried and sentenced to be hung at Johnson's Island on February 17th.

—The St. Louis *Republican* states that Brigadier-General Roddy, who has earned a high reputation during the war as a partisan cavalry commander, and who has cooperated with Forrest in several important operations, grew tired of the contest a few weeks ago. He found means to communicate with the Federal authorities, and through them procured a full pardon from the President as a condition precedent to laying down his arms. His pardon was forwarded to Gen. Thomas' headquarters by Mr. Lincoln last week, and by this time, doubtless, is in the hands of the repentant rebel for whom it was prepared. He will soon be heard of, therefore, as having resumed civil pursuits at his old home, which we believe was in Tennessee. The information upon which this statement is made comes from a loyal officer, who has just arrived from Tennessee.—His position in the army there is such as to give him an opportunity of personally knowing the truth of what he asserts.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—Nashville papers report Hood's army to be breaking up rapidly, and deserters to be coming into our lines by the hundred.

—Salkehatchee, S. C., has been captured by our troops. The rebels left upon the advance of out forces from Pocotaligo. It is thought that they will make a stand at Ashepo.

—Litchfield was visited a few days since by Williams's gang, and on the next morning, by seventy or eighty of Quantrells's guerillas, under Captain Jones. They appropriated a quantity of boots, shoes and whisky, but left without doing further damage.

—One hundred and ten sick, frost-bitten and repentant rebels of Moseby's gang, captured in the Shenandoah valley, were sent to Washington on the 2d. They were intending a surprise on our forces, but profess joy to be out of the rebel service.

—The reports of the complete disorganization of Price's army are confirmed by authentic Galveston advices received at Cincinnati. It is without clothing, arms, food and forage. Hood's army is believed to be in but little better condition.

—The old revenue cutter Harriet Lane, captured by the rebels and renamed the Lavenia, was burned at sea on the 18th instant, while on her way from Galveston to Havana. It is supposed she was fired by a sailor who had failed to get his wages.

—The Cheyenne Indians attacked the fort at Julesburg, in western Nebraska, lately, burned the telegraph office, barns and warehouses of the stage company, and destroyed other property. They have also captured and destroyed a train recently, west of Fort Laramie

—A rebel gang, said to be led by Quantrell, Magruder and Sue Munday entered Midway, Ky., from Georgetown, on the 2d, and destroyed considerable property. Midway is in Woodford county, on the Lexington and Frankfort railway, fourteen miles from either city. It is a town of small size.

—The rebel Gen. Chalmers, in