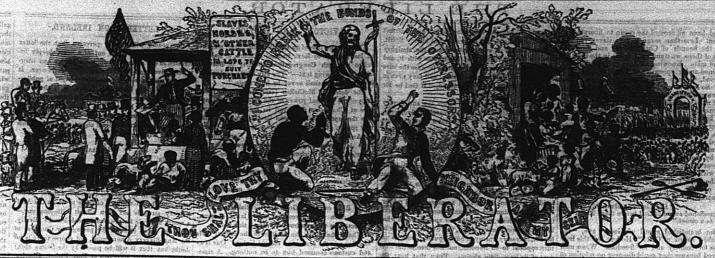
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-



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

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VOL. XXXV. NO. 15.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1784.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

a spak where he can defend himse merican constinent (applause); an, and Breckisridge, and Benjami compects in treason, with the bran atriotism, stamped, upon their sfor-ing for a hiding place, and can fin a. (Great annually

DE GREAT JUBILEE MEETING AT FANEULL HALL,
NEULL HALL,
NEURL HALL

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who was most enthus cally received. Mr. Winthrop spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. R. C. WINTHROP.

"Let the kettle to the trumpet speak, the trumpet to the cannoneer without, The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth."

umph be worthly delebrated. (Loud applaase and three cheers for Mr. Winthrop.)

Loud calls were then made for Frederick Douglass, who was upon the platform, and the Mayor said: All in good time. I know that Mr. Douglass will favor us; but now we have arrived at that stage of the meeting when we should sing. Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea," and I will therefore call on the Rev. Mr. Rue. Rev. George A. Rue and Mr. John's Egypt from sand and supplied the platform and

SPEECH OF HON. THOS. RUSSELL.

tervention now—if we can only restrain from intervention? All these horrors ha

as the lattic-field, under the inecutive of permitted in the wife and children, we halto allow him to fight with our great arrange and the office of the count of the permitted of the permitted

MR. GREELEY AS A PEAGEMAKER.

The letter from Horace Greeley, which is printed in another column, shows that the peace conference at Niagara, last summer, was undertaken by the Fresident at the solicitation of Mr., Greeley. The letter exhibits what will be deemed one of the most remarkable of the vagaries which its author has run into during the inception and progress of the war. He is at present the carnest advocate of the same policy which he recommended last summer; in substance, we mean, for it is not known that he has proposed any definite "plan of adjustment," although he urges the use of pacific measures, suited to the present exigencies. He implores that a proclamation be issued, which he hopes will prove to be effective in disarming the rebels, and restoring peace without further bloodshed. It is clear that Mr. Greeley was grossly mistaken, in several material respects, when he proposed that the President Invite the rebels to return, and to offer them, the terms which would, probably, induce their acceptance of them. We think that he is also quite as much mistaken in his conception of the efficacy of a proclation at this time, as he was in proposing negotiations in July.

The first, and a fatal error in Mr. Greeley's seleme for the Mr.

### AMNESTY.

The Times says if all that was privately written or said by public men a year ago "were to be published now, more surprising sentiments would be brought to light than any embodied in Mr. Greeley's letter."

In justice to the President, it must be said that there is no evidence of his having favored any of the compromises which have been recommended since the issuing of this immeripation proclamation. On the contrary, the letter before us is proof that he has steadily reasted the importunities of his friends in favor of peace on any other basis than that of absorbet of the submission.—American Baptist.

MR. GREELEY AS A PRACEMARES.

The letter from Horace Greeley, which is printed in another column, shows that the peace conference at Niagara, has summer, was undertaken by the President at the solicitation of Mr. Greeley. The letter stablis what will be deemed one of the most remarkable of the vagaries which its author has run into during the inception and progress of the war. He is at present the carnest advocate of the same policy which he recommended last summer; in substance, we mean, for it is not known that he has proposed any definite "plan of adjustment," although he urges the use of pacific measures, suited to be present exceptions of the most into he issued, which he hopes will prove to be effective in disarming the robels, and restoring peace without further bloodshed. It is clear that Mr. Greeley was grously mistaken, in several material respects, when he proposed that the President invite the rebels to return, and to offer them, the terms which would, probably, induce their acceptance of them. We think that he is also quite as much mistaken in his conception of the efficacy of a proclima at this time, as he was in proposing peoposition at this time, as he was in proposing peoposition at this time, as he was in proposing peoposition at this time, as he was in proposing peoposition at this time, as he was in proposing peoposition at this time, as he was in proposing peoposition at this time, as he was

in July.

The first, and a fatal error in Mr. Greeley's scheme for the pacific restoration of the Union, was been for the pacific restoration of the Union, was being that the rebels desired peace, upon any other terms than the recognition of their independence. He says he accepts the statement of his "irrepressible friend, Colorado Jewett," as "evi-rebel army, to the deluded people of the South. It

and exceptions, be will say so. Until then, humanity and national dignity require him to do exactly what he is doing.—Harper's Weekly.

## ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A long debate took place in the British House of commons on the 13th ult., occasioned by a call for Commons on the 13th ult., occasioned by a call for information concerning the defences of Canada. The relations of England and the United States were discussed by Mesars. Forster, Diraceli, Bright and Palmerston. In the course of his remarks, Lord Palmerston denied that the people of the United States had been ill-treated by England, and added that the admission of the beligerent rights of the South was "the result of necessity and not of choice." He continued as follows:

### EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.

On the 5th ult., Hon. Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, made an eloquent and effective speech in the U. S. House of Representatives, in favor of the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution. In the course of his speech, Mr. C., said:

In my own State, the freedmen properly appreciate their position. In fact, the slaves, for the most part, knew beforehand from actual intercourse with those of their race previously manunited what would be expected of them after their ensnerpation. I have beard no complaints of their dilences or dissipation. All of them with whom I have conversed seem to understand that they must work for an honest livelihood. They were never better behaved. Obedient, cheerful and happy, they seem anxious by their good conduct to reward the efforts of those who labored to make them free. I regret nothing that I have done for them. On the contrary, I re joice that I have been able to contribute to the restoration of the rights of humanity to a downtrodden race. When pussing along through life I encounter these prov freedines, and bear one of term say. "Master, God bless you, I feel none the worse that the prayer of a follow-mortal, black though he be, upon whom I have aided in conforming something more of happiness, has been offered up in my behalf. The helplessness of the blacks need to be a favorite topic of conversation smong the steveholders of Maryland, but sluce consumpting has been in course of development, very little has been heard from them on that subject. When Jeff. Davist statemaniship had legun to bear fruit, and a fewfait suspicion had gradually dawned upon the enfigitence due the brains and given the arrans to the dogs, feat made them tell the truth, and we then the course of the proper of the struth, and we then the mesters than to the slaves. "Graciora Heavens" they exclaimed, "If we lose our slaves, how

the Constitution had been build the slave-burner, profiting by the signs of the times, began to rabisack the statutes of the State in search of some legal device that would enable us to iscoure for a fow years more the services of the infant slaves. Scarcely had these fished up an old apprentice lawy which the lawyers fold them would answer their purpose, when; lo and behold I they gathered up the little darkies of both sexes and crowded them into all conceivable kinds of vehicles, until they looked like overpopulous nests of blackbirds, and then conveyed them with all 'possible haste before the 'Orphan's Coort, and hid them bound out to their former masters. Many of the ewners, although the result of the election was then unknown, actually manomitted the children before the 'ist of November, and had them bound immediately, in order that shey might deprive their parents, who were still slaves, of the right of being consulted after their emanicipation as to the disposition of their own offspring.

You will not wonder at my confidence in the improvement of the negro race when I relate an incident which came under my own observation. Our struggle for emascipation was flerce and closely contested. For a long time the result was in doubt. The soldiers' vote finally settled it in our favor by a majority of less than four hundred; but the advocates of slavery, unwilling, although fairly beaten, to surrender a field which they had held so long without dispute, did their utmost, after the election, to defeat the voice of the people, by a resort to protests, and injunctions, and write of mandamus, and every other device which the lingensity of counsel could invent. The Governor's proclamation, declaring the triumph of the friends of freedom, in spite of robel votes and the "law's delay," did not reach the southern section of the State until Monday, the 31st of October, when a steamer from Baltimore brough the official document. A Union meeting was held that day lat Cambridge, in Dorchester, County, at which it, was made

rience of beaven's priceless gift to man—thrice blessed liberty-waite on their, knees before the Father
of all. Surely, a people who will thus dedicate the
first moments of their freedom to God, are, worthy,
to be free. The surely and that it does is too, clear to
admit of a suspicion of a doubt, with what propriety,
can any, slaveholder ask for compensation? They
can any, slaveholder ask for compensation? They
can any, slaveholder ask for compensation? They
can the Union with a full knowledge of the existence of that power, and they held their slaves, afterwards subject to the -right of the people of the
United States, in accordance with the formaprescribed, to prohibit human bondage. How, then, can the
slaveholders complain of injustice if the people shall
choose to exercise their notorious privilege of amendment? But the case is infinitely worse when we advert to the many efforts at conciliation made in the
beginning of the rebellion, and find that before the
insolence of the Slave Power, had culminated in
actual war, the Congress proposed, by the necessary
majority, an amendment, to the Legislatures of the
States, whereby the people were to be deprived of
all power of interference with slavery in the States
by amendment of the Constitution of the United
States, and that this proposition, which, if accepted,
would have been a perpetual guarantee, was scornog-anonomens of the Constitution of the Uni States, and that this proposition, which, if accept would have been a perpetual guarantee, was see fully rejected. Nothing would satisfy the propaga ists of salavery, but war, terrible war. And now, ter the nation has been compelled in defence of its life to expend its treasures by thousands of millions and sacrifice hundreds of its and sacrifice hundreds of its best and bravest on al-most every hill-top, and in almost every valley of the South, who is so craven as to speak of compensation for slaves, when their emancipation was made neces-Who is so weak as to believe that the rebels can

by no is so weak as to beserve that the robels can be appeased by concessions to slavery, or that the war can be ended otherwise than by destroying their military power? Have they ever given us reason to entertain any such expectations 2. Their Presidentheir Congress, the chefs of their armies, every once of their oldigial, high or, low, who has spoken upon the subject, has always insisted that they will tolerate but one plan of adjustment namely, that when their Congress, the chiefs of their armies, every one of their officials, high or low, who has spoken upon the subject, has always insisted that they will folerate but one plan of adjustment, namely, that which provides for separation and disunion. Where is the evidence that the rebels will stop the war and return to the Union if we will not destroy always? I challenge its production. It nowhere exists. The issue is sharply defined between the rebellion and the United States. On the one side is disminof for the sake of slavery; on the other is freedom for the sake of slavery; on the other is freedom for the sake of slavery; on the other is freedom for the sake of slavery; on the other is freedom for the sake of slavery; on the other is freedom for the sake of slavery; and compelled her to adopt the sentiment that the Union could not continue with the States part save and part free. They construed the words literally, and then, by their own voluntary acts, verified the prophecy as they interpreted it. They have demonstrated that he conflicting systems of free and slave labor cannot be reconciled under a republican form of government, but rather that they will develop into political antipathies, which will ultimative, like smoddering, but inextinguishable fires, burnt into the full blaze of civil war.

Others may doubt and fear, but I believe that slavery is doomed. In my judgment, if the people of the Southern Confederacy, so called, were made independent to morrow, they could not preserve their layorite institution. If this Congress were to promise, to protect it for them, could that promise, be redeemed? Could you ever again enforce a Fugitive Slavalaw? No human power can again so far side than voice of natura as to hush into submission the demunciations of slavery, which rise like exhalations from all parts of the land. Civilization everywhere speaks for liberty. Russia, by her grand act, of semancipation, has banished serfolm from Europe, England, France, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and

God and man. Knowing all this, the enlightened, determined and irrepressible sentiment of the nation cries aloud, "Away with slavery, away with slavery!" So long as we heatate and delay this great work, we sen have no peace. Whether we would or not, we must establish freedom if we would exterminate treason. Events have left us we choice. The people have learned their duty, and have instructed us accordingly. Let us do our part, and, as their beralds, proclaim surjeursal freedom. Having thus dealfred a policy, plain, but imperichable, our armies, while winning a glorious and circuiting phace, will seagre by the same crowning victories the aniran-

Piercs as a comet."

The brandished word of God! aye, "the brandished word of God!" He has led this hot crusade for country and the freedom. When me despaired because they could discover no solution on the dreadful enigma which slavery propounded when even the churches qualled before it and prostituted the Bible to the propitation of the monster God came to the resous, and colved the riddle by destroying the sphiny. If God is meaken also when the God came to the rescue, and solved the riddle by de-stroying the sphinx. If God is nowhere else recog-gized in the Constitution, nevertheless He will speak in every world of this mendment. His providence has nursed it into being. Out of the hard discipline of civil war, He has evoked and made intelligible to all men a thought divine, which will ever serve as a

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

I REPRAT THE DECLARATION MADE A TRAB AGO, THA HODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO RE ENSLAVE SUCH PERSONS, ANOTHER, AND NOT I, MUST BE THE INSTRUMENT TO PERFORM IT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 9th, at 10 o'clock

The Executive Committee urge upon all the mem bers of the Society a prompt attendance at this meet-ing. The questions to come before it are of the greatest importance. Some members of the Copropose, in view of the almost certain militation of the Anti-Slavery Amendment of the United States Consilitation, to dissolve the Society at this annual meeting; while others would postpose such dissolu-tion antil the ratification of that Amendment is ofof the negro are secured.

Besides this, whichever of these views receives the sanction of the Society, there is the further question whether the Standard shall be continued.

On these and other accounts, our deliberations will

be most interesting and important, and ought to us semble all the members and earnest friends of the Society.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

## MR. GARRISON AT FORT SUMTER.

The readers of the Liberator did not fail to notice Mr. Garrison's announcement last week that, by invi-tation of the Secretary of War, he was about to go to Charleston, South Carolina, to witness the re-raising of the Flag of the United States on Fort Sunter, on the 14th inst., four years from the day when, under the fire of rebels and traitors, Major Anderson and his little band were compelled to lower it, and see the infamous flag of rebellion lifted to its place. They will also be gratified to hear that, at the suggestion of Senator Wilson, of this State, the invitation was ex-tended to George Thompson, Esq., and that this true friend, not less of our country than of the anti-slavery cause, has accepted it, and accompanied Mr. Garris on this new and peculiar mission. Senator Wilso on this new and peculiar mission. Senator Wisson, himself, a representative man of the long contest of, the nation with its subtle enemy, the Slave Power, was also of the party. The best wishes of all friends of the Liberaler and of the anti-slavery cause go with them, and heartfelt thanksgivings to the good God for all the evidence, which will meet their eager eyes of the Nation's deliverance from the blighting power of the Nation's deliverance from the blighting power of the translation with the contraction of which that moratrous wickedness, to the overthrow of which

given the best years of their lives.

At the very time when this paper is in the hands of
the majority of its readers, probably the services will
be proceeding at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor,
to which these our friends, with many other loyal citizens of the land, have thus been invited.

What abolitionist can think of the presence of Will him Lloyd Garrison at that spot, on that occasion, as this too by express invitation of the national author ties, without feelings of profoundest awe at that wo der working Providence which controls human affair or without emotions which in vain seek adequate of

Thirty-five years ago, " in a small chamber, friendhumblest means and sucroundings, the labor of abol-ishing American slavery! I Scarce an individual in the land was there, who did not deem the work to the last degree foollah and visionary, and most believed it in-possible. As fast as he and his work became known, so fast was he met with ridicule, scorn, abuse, persecution, and ere long with attempts to take his life
Denunciation, as a disturber of the peace, as a fanatic
are traitor, as an infidel, fell heavy upon him from the
political and religious journals, and all the high place
of the land. All who befriended and aided him, or of the land. All who berfended and aided him, or who even suggested that there was justification or ex-cuse even for him, were visited with like condemna-tion, and subjected to the severest penalties which po-litical and social proscription, or religious intolerance, combined with power, could inflict. The work they were doing was condemned as not less cruel to the slaves, than flegal and treasonable towards the nation alayes, than illegal and treasonable towards the nation and its government. The whole force of the learning talent, wealth, and even religion of the land, with the fewest possible exceptions, was lifted up to crush their work and them. "Everywhere," as with Christianity in its early days, the anti-slavery cause was "spoken against," and the isame of &Mr. Garrison and his friends "cast out as evil." But on these painful and humiliating remembrances we care not now to deal.

"Seatched from the world's pursuing wrath,
Ilaharmed when death o'erhung our head,—
Like ransomed farnel on the shore,
Here then we pause, look back, adore."

In such circumstances of all but notversal hostility
of determined purpose on the part of all whose powe
was deemed irresistible, to destroy and crush it utter was deemed irresiatible, to destroy and crush it utter-ty, how did the anti-slavery cause live? How did it prevail to gain a foot-hold, a hearing, consideration, and now at length, in the space of so more than thirty-five years, its TRIVALTH, with the general consent of all the wisdom, conscience, intelligence and patriotism of

Portugal, have all crossed the ocean to liberate the bendman. Less than seven million alayer remain it. "Not by might, not by power, but by my Spirit, within the bounds of Christendom; and for four millions of these, we stand responsible in the sight of God and man. Knowing all this, the enlightened, determined and irrepressible sentiment of the nation determined and irrepressible sentiment of the nation of the infinite was on their side; and they even in the infinite was on their side; and they even in a true of the Infinite was on their side; and they even in the infinite was on their side; and the was with its and the infinite was on the infinite w

From that hour, the celerity of progress unexampled before in any nation's history. The flower of our young men, springing to celerity of processing the flower of our foung men, springing to arms for the defence of the nation's life have seen for themselves what Slavery is, and does, and has attempted to do, and their conversion to anti-slavery is sealed beyond all possibility of change. The Government of the constitution of the ment, no friend to Slavery at any moment, but consti-tutionally restrained from touching it, while slavery facility continued seemingly loys!, waited but for the nation to see for itself the real cause of the robellion never recovered. The nation has approved and ratified that act. Vast numbers who, like Mr. Everett, at first distrusted its expediency, have come to see and acknowledge its justice and absolute necessity, and to of uncompromising anti-savery setton, and gave as surence that the work of rooting out Stavery forevel would be fully accomplished. The nation is therefore no longer at variance with

Mr. Garrison; and Mr. Garrison can no longer be and has no desire to be, without cause, at var with the nation. Although but comparatively may be magnatilmous enough—as some have nobly been—to admit and avow the essential correctness and on the part of any considerable nun Slavery the verdict of Guilty, and have senter t to a malefactor's death. With the greatest prompt tude, and even gladness, the States have ratified the Anti-Slavery Amendment of the Constitution, and it can be but a little time before the full number requir-ed for its adoption will be obtained. Mr. Garrison is no longer a proscribed, but an ho

red man, in the land of his birth. Whereas as the advocate of a most unpopular cause, he was misreprosented, reviled, and held as the nation's enemy, now since his every word has been more than verified, an because men understand his faithful and resolute ant because men understand his faithful and resol slavery life, he is respected and revered. He name and has acquired a reputation,-to be enjoye while yet he lives,-which the most greedy of far might covet. To-day he is recognized by the candid and thoughtful as having been a true, simple-hearted, and far-seeing friend of his country, wisely fore-war ing against the impending consequences of the nation great crime, and nobly laboring at the risk of his life great crime, and nobly laboring at the risk of als life, and with sacrifice of all that men usually strive after, to save her from it. A nation, achooled by the terri-ble lessons of loss, suffering, and humiliation, which this four years, war has forced upon her, taught by adin prosperity, taught to measure itself more justly, taught to esteem of small secount many things which before it had placed high in its regard—now gives corned and loaded with repreach.

And this is the real significance of Mr. presence at Fort Sumter, on this occasion of nations ejoicing and triumph. It tells of a regenerated pul lic sentiment, of a new moral purpose and life in the nation. Without this were so, Mr. Garrison could not possibly have gone thither as the Nation's guest. In there. It tells of a people worthy to have so great suffered, worthy to be saved through suffering, of copie not given over by a righteous God to be foreve the bondage of that terrible idolatry which hele them bound so long, a bondage more dishonoring and to be dreaded than that of the four millions at th the poor prejudice and narrowness which actuate ordi nary statesmen, ready to bestow honor where justice shows it to be due, and ready to give public expres-sion to the convictions of the wisest and best in the

We regard this invitation to Mr. Garriso We regard this invitation to Mr. Garrison as a re-ognition also of the anti-lavery movement of the country, and a willing ferfimony to its essential worth, as Just, humane, and indispensable. We know that Mr. Garrison so regarded it, holding it, as a tribute to the great body of men and women whom he might ed to represent, and not at all as a tribute t nimself. We do not agree that considerations, per sonal to himself, had no influence in the case. O sonal to fitting, we believe they had very much to do with it. Mr. Garrison's course, throughout the war has been so consistently fair, he has been so consider ate in his judgment of those upon whom was laid the tremendous responsibility of conducting the country through this conflict, he has been so obviously actua ed by the single desire to have slavery, the cause of the rebellion and of so much of our pational abamic and wo, dealt with as it deserved, and that for the highest reasons of the national good, his criticisms his public speeches, his whole sation, have been as large and wise, that every reflecting mind has come to honor him; and it was therefore to have been looked for that, on an appropriate occasion, the National government should publicly recognize him as one of the most tree, faithful, and honorable of its citizen. We are far more glad that it has done so, for its own sake are far more giad that it has done so, for its own sake than for the personal gratification it must give to Mi Garrison and his friends. It honors itself in honories such as he. And the good, the wise, and the true the world over, will feet their respect thereased and their estimate unlarged of this nation and its govern

their estimate enlarged of this nation and its government, when they see such proofs of magmanimity and justice, it lardy, yet so full and cordial.

And so the good cause of Liberty and Justice goes on, conquering and ro conqueri. The nation has put its hand to the plough, and it will not look back. The long-oppressed and outraged slave is a slave no more! Hereafter he and his children are to be recognized as our brothers, the steadlast friends of our nation in its season of great peril, the compassionate helpers of so many of our sons and brothers auffering under the torturing hands of the infamous wretches who made the rebellion. God bless sind strengthen every sond who still loves to work for their complete deliverone who still loves to work for their complete deliverone who still loves to work for their complete delive ance, and for the true honor and nobleness of our courty !-s. x.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives to you of 180 to 5, that it is inexpedient to legislate on so much of Gov. Andrew's message as relates to the abolition of capital punishment.

"VIOTORY AND JUSTIOE"

the are emancipated. Who will now maintain that implication is a monogoly of the past ! What charger of the Bible can teach God's providential leason more clearly, than the impress set upon law, contours, character, by the wondrous event of this hour! What a hinage in the position of the negro! His ascribes was the cement of the old Union. Our laws and customs assumed him to be nothing. A time

erving clergy passed by him as nothing. war was waged on the supposition that he was noth ing. Now he stands with North and South at his feet master of the almostic. and the importance of the negro. What mean the

yet to come. The question for us to ask and to ast-swer is Shall full justice be rendered to our black deliverers? The right of the ballot is, to the South-ern negto, the only security for the permanent recog-nition of his rights as a man and a citizen. An op-portunity is now before us (by favor of the war) State action to settle this matter? What reason has the negro fo expect justice from the spontaneous ac-tion of the Southern States? This is sure: we shall need every negro ballot to atem the tide of proshall diminish our power to organize justice into la Who knows in what form peace approaches? Think God that no precedent exists to turn on action from the path of justice. All honor to our Senator, who has prevented the untimely readmission of Louisians. I hold his victory to be as important, and as worthy of

We want another Amendment of the Constitution o insure that it shall be liberty and citizenship which will replace slavery.

What is to be done ? Enforce on the Administr

and Congress that no reconstruction can be permanent which does not maintain the equal rights of the pegro lic daty. If you have the right to take the franchise from rebels as a penalty, you have the right to take the franchise from rebels as a penalty, you have the right to give it to the race which has defended and saved the nation. Shun amnesties which would restaured the tions the rights of States. We have victory and a the means and terms of reconstruction in our own hands, and no vicious precedents limit our action. Til the negro is fully a citizen, let no one think that all is

done. Let not the war angel escape from our grasp, until we have wrong from him the needed blessing, What is it which has borne us onward four century, in four years ? This whirlwind of war has had an orbit as steady as a planet's sweep, and it shows clearly the hand of a superintending Providence. We have had our year of recognition and acceptance of duty followed by a year of illumination and progress. No come the years of accomplishment and jubilee, if we

lead the way, who have spoken the word which rol The speaker closed with a fervent and im ment of the great claims of liberty and righteousne in past years.—c. k.w.

#### THE DEATH OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS' RE-BELLION.

We go to press this week in the midst of universal ubilation. The air is filled with the music of belis and the reverberation of cannon; no demonstration of delight seems too extravagant, no expression of four years of premature congratulations and prophecie have taught us to distrust success itself; but the news of Lees's succender to Gen. Grant was the signal for a popular demonstration unequalled since the fall of

very month, we were entering upon the uncertainties of civil war; shavery in arms, boastful, defaunt, agreesive, temporarily auccessful; the South a unit; the North untried, half-hearted, with vision pot yet unsealed to the true issue, hampered by treason in its midet. its counsels made impotent by timidity, its

mein spologetie, its purpose waverlog.

Who shall forget the right into which we then plunged, the humiliation of defeat which followed, the costly sacrifice of precious life, the heavy gloom which settled upon the minds of the most hope (ul, the ear of wicked and cowardly compro

For a while it seemed as if the God-defying Confederacy, founded upon human bondage, and its creed of lies, would prevail, so evenly the scales of conflict hung; and atherstic lips doubted the possibility of the Right's triumph, and advised surrender.

But God is just, and permits suffering not without

reason, and only when the nation conquered tiself and pronounced the dreaded talismanic word, "Emanci-pation," did the dawn flush the East. How marvellously the connection between right and might has been illustrated in this war ! How victories of arm been illustrated in this war! How victories of arms in the field have waited upon the victories of justice in the Cabinet and Congress! President Lincoln's Proclamation marked the turning of the tide, and thenceforth the armies of the South lost their prestige of invincibility. Then success preponderated with the Union arms, for "Precedem followed the flag"; yet was the universal decree needed, and at last the Constitutional Amendment came. It shivered the corn stone of the rebellion to atoms, and the downfall of Richmond, the capture of Lee, the ignominatous flight of Davis and his fugitive Cabinet, are its fitting

sequel.

Giory, hallehujah! The nation enters upon its new life! Let there be no false magnanimity in this bour of triumph: Let mercy temper the judgment which punishes the trilitor, but let the insemante folly that, under any plea, would fan linte even momentary brightness the dying embers of slavery be executed. Let there be no concession to caute, no shadow of compromise concerning the equal rights of the colored race. All hall the great Hereafter!—w. L. c., JR.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States was unanimously ratified by both branches of the Tennessee Legislature on the 5th inst. Tennessee is the 20th State that has adopted the amendment.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

The reader will readily perceive that the letter which follows was written out of a heart deeply interested in our national struggle for justice and liberty, and alive to all its great results, the world over. It was not written with the remotest thought of publication; still, at Mr. Garrison's desire, it is cheerfully furnished: The writer, a young Irishman, who from his earliest youth has had the fullest opportunity of knowing the full meaning of the Anti-Savery movement in this country, will not object, we tope, to this use of his letter—M.

Drag Mr. Mar:

Although I am a very young man, the words 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace of the for mine eyes have seen thy salvation," have been ringing in my cars for the last few days. What then must be the feelings of those to whom the Africary struggle for years of hope deferred? Really, since the news came of the passage by Congress of the Ant Slavery Amendment, of course there is no doubt but that it will be passed by the States also,) and of the recent successes at Fort Pisher, Charles llowed myself to be put out by any of the sm "dying for joy " meant; for never in the whole course of my life has anything occurred that moved me at black race has obtained larger recognition in two a great privilege to dise now in these days how years than any other race ever did in two hundred, much more so to you who have the honor of heing Through the conditions of claves, fugitives, contraworkers in the great work that has brought these marvellous events to pass! As an Irishman, who has never felt in unison with the feelings of most of my -as manifested in my day, -and who the other hand, has never set in may begree in here ject to England, or in any degree glorying in her greatness may nationality or rather those national feelings that most have deep in them, have been entirely eradicated from my composition, if they ever existed there. The feeling, "My country is the existed there. The feeling, "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind," can never fill the void in one's nature that is left by the feeling of the want of a special nationality. Therefore, know of the want of a spant is, I can the more sympathize ing what the want is, I can the more sympathize with you is your pleasure in being citizens of a great and free country. In fact, I feet very much on an American, and constantly flat myself speaking of our" generals, "our " cause, etc. I can ne any conjunction of circumstances under which would feel it my duty to fight for England. I can for the "stars and stripes." If over the tion befooled and bamboozled by its state writers, it is this country, with reference to the great struggle. Would you believe it, there is, with a few exceptions, scarcely any notice taken by the papers here of the Constitutional Amendment—the greatest event that has occurred this century. There is not half the notice taken of it that there would be of the half the notice taken of it hat here would be only fact of the Prince of Wales spraining his foot! Of course, there is a large body of the working classes of Bogland, and many of the great thinkers, that are true on the subject; but, the whole body of the nation has been drugged into an absolute lethargy on the great events going on. When the news of the amend-ment came, I felt as if I was in a new world—as if the sun shone more brightly, as if the spring flowers open ed in more lovely hues than they ever did before. ough the streets, and I did not see one facbrighter for the great event, one step lighter. Many to whom I spoke about it saked, "What is the amend ment?" etc., etc. "O, fools and slow of beart But I feel it impossible but that this deadness of feeling must soon give way before the irresistible evidence that is being pressed on this country every day in favor of the "good cause." That Report on the atrocities in rebel prisons has been widely circulated, and cannot out affect many; and there is scarcely a day that some

> in public feeling here. Do not let us be too elated, though. Of course, the rebellion may yet take a couple of years to trainple out; but who that trusts in the goodness of God can doubt but that it will be eventually trampled out! The good results to liberty generally through rom this war will amply repay the bloodshed and treasure it has occi Who can measur the loss in precious lives? But does not the spirit of those who have fallen ame tive for good than if they had lived ?

book or pamphlet, enlightening the people here on

the true state of things, is not issued. These may have a small circulation, but it is like the little leaven

and the snobs, that a great change must come abou

the Times and the feelings of the "upper"

## LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXXI.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1865.

The North has lost its war-cry-nord!" Our armies have entered in The North has not its warery—to kitch mond!" Our armise have entered in and passed beyond, and the haughty city becomes a recruiting station for the solered troops of the United States. What I wrote of the general joy manifested here at the downfall of Charleston may be repeated with emphasis of the rejoicing on Monday. Then the exultation was in the divine retribution unon the breeder of the sis of the rejoicing on Monday. Then the exultation was in the divine retribution upon the breeder of the rebellion, now in the vision of peace and certain tricumph. Hence the feeling ran high over Riehmond, and was shared more universally. The thoroughly loyal, the semi-loyal and the quasidoyal suddenly fused together in an outburst of enthusiasm. He who could not hurrall for Grant's success was an unmistakable traitor; and some such there were, only not loud-mouthed. In Wall street, banners and basiness was a simultaneously and the seminess were simultaneously suspended, and the uprori-ness were simultaneously suspended, and the uprori-ous crowd that blocked the passage before the Cus-tom-House sang, with fumerous repetitions, "Old Hundred," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Raily Round the Fing," and "The John Brown Song," in the intervals of patriotic speeches.

At last we witness a vagabond Confederacy—with

At last we witness a vagabond Confederacy—without a capital—without a single large city—without a
seaport, and without hope ! "The foxes have holes,
and the birds of the air have nests," but the Confederacy has not where to lay its head. No matter;
it could not test if it tried. Horrid dreams would
disturb its situmbers, which at best can be but brief.
If he insolent empire which erewhile demanded recognition among the stable governments of the carth, is
reduced to a fugitise host best on every side—fugitive,
and therefore fitty represented in England by alavehunting Mason. The self-styled fillance of avereign
States is resolved into a conglomeration of regiments. The camp is Congress and Court in one.
The only rule is that or military despoitam, while of
popular self-government there remains not a particle.
Our vast and well-disciplined forces have to deal with
roving banditti, and Lee and Johnston are but the
chiefs of a guerilla rabble. As I write, we only know chiefs of a guerilla rabble. As I write, we only know of a rout and a pursuit; defeat, desertion, muting even may hasten the last hour of the rebellion, and change the whole aspect of the controvery in an in-

stant. With the end of destruction begins the work of construction. The nation is to repair the waste places of freason, and to remove the corner-stone of the demoilshed edifice. We fear the old danger—that the people are not ready to destroy every vestige of the extinct behavier. Regarding peace rather as a cessition from arms than from iniquity, their terms are likely to be those of the soldier, and not of the statesman or the Christian. Believing in jails and

gallowses as necessary instruments of civil order, they will nevertheless be tempted as pulse in most deliberate, the most hardened, the most most deliberate, all history. Emandress. clous criminals in all history. Emanci blacks is sure, but not the following me blacks is sure, but not the honor may measure either pation or expatriation of the leading completes who may be caught; the treatment of every site. who may be caught; the treatment of every site gated State as a territory, which must apply a wood gated State as a territory, which must apply a wood gated State as a territory, which must apply a wood gated State as a territory with the control of a second state of the control of the cont time for admission; the enforcement of nded estates, their su ice) among management will establish beyond pend

nent that the Liberator terr ume. Albeit the days of this corresponde

that their sympathies and energies are ther exercise under new auspices, and nomenclature. The objects of their have not disappeared, but changed condition and compel a corresponding change of solicities and in-ference. In the general transformation the lines of division are broken up the abeliance merges in the citizen, and finds dimself mergesely amid a battalion of coadjutors, where before he had heavy burdens are undone, every joke is known, and the oppressed go free. But the Libertie, while and the oppressed go free. But us Liberts, while distinguished for a main object, store to loses all the bonds which fetter the human kind. This is id, the bonds werein retter the man and a not by scattering its efforts, or relinquishing its proinent purpose, but as the astronomer, when at some brilliant luminary, sees most di ainter one aside. The Liberator p abolition, but its eye took in also the infant nirms which appeared in other portions of the field. At these will miss its advocacy. The nation, if a say apprehended, would miss the fairest journal that the was conducted: that never refused an or chance to vindicate himself, and which syste an opponent a reproduced the arguments of its adverest confirmation of the justice of its es best confirmation of the justice of its cause, needs officionists taught all other reformers bow to apins and after public sentiment. The Liberties will be queath an example of impartiality and fair pay by which the press may profit, if it cares to hold as era balance between Trojan and Tuscan.

The National Unitarian Convention is nov in the sion here. The proceedings of yesterday were misthis letter is printed, you will have been infere what action was taken on the creed proposed by Ke.

A. A. Low, of Brooklyn, which he desired problem
ed "In no uncertain sound," and which rn as is In a soft to the second second

GG This is the I size to the I size to the I size to the I size to the I size that I size

"1. Belief in the Holy Scriptures as contains;
revelation of God to man, and as dedeced bards.
2. Belief in one God the Father. 8. Belief in one Lod
Jesus Christ our Savior, the Son of Gol, midlanger of the Son of Gol, midgrace, gifted with supernatural power, apprect of
God by miracles and signs and wonders which tol
did by him. 4. Belief in the Holy fibrathe Conforter. 8. Belief in the forgiveness of sin, he murection from the dead, and life everlasting."

The All Advantage of the Son of Son of the Son

If this be Unitariarism,-and Mr. Lov ancie that these were its fundamental doctrines,-it were to my untrained understanding to differ from Trisam only by being taken the lump. I am reminded of the negro's delicar in reporting the loss of his master's stock: "Mass, on ob your oxen is dead-toder one too. Thought I wouldn't tell you bof at once, 'fear you couldn't ber it!" Mr. May, of Syracuse, sought rather to u with Universalism than with Orthodoxy, and offerd sensible resolution to that effect.

## LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, EQ.

ON BOARD THE "ARAGO,"
New York, April 8th, 11.30, A. M.

DEAR MR. WALLCUT:
In half an hour we shall start on our passage to Charleston. The day, is one of the most brilliant have ever seen in April. I have just left Mr. Garban, Senator Wilson and Theodore Titton on the day and have come below to peen a few lines, wild, and have come below to peen a few lines, wild, and have come come below to peen a few lines, wild, and have come conception of the company after they have satisfied your own curiosity, may, i you have no further information, go into the a rator, for the satisfaction of Mr. Garrison's mar friends, who will naturally take a deep interest is his visit to the cradle (and now the grave) of secessia

The pioneer is in excellent health and spirits. We had a pleasant journey to New York. Yesterlay S. J. May, Theodore Tilton, and other friends. We

o. J. May, Theodore Tilton, and other meda. as slept last night in Brooklyn.

Secretary Stanton telegraphed yesterday to the Garrison that his (W. L. C's) son, George Thospse, now with his regiment on James Island, week law, a furlough during his father's stay in Charleste. We shall call at Fortress Monroe on our way, from thence I will try and send you a few lines, se porting progress. Thate, according to his telegran, we shall be Joined by Mr. Stanton, whe will proceed

We shall have a goodly company on beard "Arago," which is a fine vessel, and will and excellent accommodation for the passet list of those who are going in her upon the trip will doubtless be published in the Ser York papers, and can be copied into the Liberate.

Passing events indicate that on the 14th, the base Ing of the Old Flag upon Fort Samter sil h in occasion for the calebration of the complete triangle the cause of Union and Emancipation over Security. Rebellion and Slavery.

I could write much of my own feelings a lied

I could write much of my own feelings at least back upon the thirty years and at ments viking the seed of the shore from the lamb of the lamb anti-slavery Fresident, on board a United Statusernment vessel, on an expedition to the cit of Charleston, S. C., to see a figg raited, which is only the symbol of Union, but of Freedom; is which, ere long, will denote that the coatry are sents has a bolished and prohibited for ere invited by servitude within State and verticar subject as ry servitude within State and territory subject to interest and

But I must conclude. In a few moments with be under weigh. In former years, the question often put to me, "Why don't you go to the Soult To-day I answer—"I am going; going to civing the triumph of Garrisonian abolitionism is Caston," going in company with Carrison himself; got ton trumph of Garrisonian abolitionism is used ton "going in company with Garrison himself; ping to tread a once slave-cursed soil, soon to be deemed, regenerated and disentialled by the installable Genius of Universal Emancipaison."

Sound the loud timbrel abroad o'er the sea.

Jehovah hath triumphed, the Negra is free.

GEO. THOMPSON

It is stated that our debt on the Sist of More amounted to \$1,000,381,241 80 of gold-bering back \$761,005,128 29 [seal tender bonds; bonds in interest has ceased, \$849,420 09; debt bering of interest has ceased, \$849,420 09; debt bering wis interest has ceased, \$849,420 09; debt bering wis interest has ceased, \$849,420 09; debt bering of \$2,000,387,000. The war will probably large with a debt of about two thousand series million dollars. The interest on such a debt which have been been such a debt which have been such a debt with respect to the such as \$250,000,000, of which could be obtained by duties on import, appear them to be levied with reference to precausal.

STERENDER OF GEN. LEE AND HIS WHOLE

ARMY. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1865-9 o'clock, P. Mar. jen. Dir, New York and added

day of Gen. Lee and his army ; on the terms proposed by Ge ill be given as speedily as possible EDWIN M. STANTON,

April 9-430 P. M.

April 9-430 P. M.

Stanton, Secretary of War:
Lee surrendered the army of Northe,
infernoon upon the terms proposed:
accompanying additional correspondens
be conditions fully.
U. S. GRANT Lieut General.

holdwert Arent 9, 1865

Very respectfully.

Your obsellent servant,
R. E. LEE, General

GRANT, Commanding U. S. Armies

E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Armies; note of this date is but this moment (1.100 A. pired, in consequence of my laving passed Rishmond and Lynchburg road. I am at this host four nifes west of Walter's Chirch, and tor walt to the front for the purpose of meet. Notice sent to me on this road where you interfew to take place well meet meet from the continuous west to the purpose of meet. Yet was pectfully, when the beautiful to the continuous well and the continuous was a support to the continuous which was a support to the continuous was a support to the contin

APPOMATION COURT HOUSE, APPIL 9, 1865.
E. Lie, Commanding C. S. A.;
collance with the substance of my letter to the St. Inst. 1, propose to receive the surrence of Army of Northern Virginia on the follow. Army di Northern Viriginia non' the followto wil;

all the officers and men to be made in ducopy to be given to in officer designated
other to be retained by such officers as you
atte. Officers to give their individual parole
up arms against the Government of the
tess until properly exclanaged; and space
for regimental commander to sign a like
the men of their commands. The armis or
public property to be paraded and stacked
over to officers appointed by me for exceed
over to officers appointed by the oftheir givate horses or baggage. This done,
and man will be allowed to return to their
to be disturbed by the United. States aulong as they observe their parole and the

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut, General.

ARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

April 9, 1805.

April 9, 1805.

April 9, 1805.

I have received your letter of this date the terms of surrender of the 'Arthy or Virginia, as proposed by you.' As they as the the terms of surrender of the 'Arthy or Virginia, as proposed by you. As they as the terms of surrender of the 'Arthy or Virginia, as those expressed in your let shinst, they are accepted. I will proceed the proper officers to carry the stipulation 'Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

The following is the previous correspondence beeat Livet. Gen. Grant and General Live referred to
the foregoing telegram to the Secretary of War:

a Edicin II Privos House, VAL April 9, 1865.

a Edicin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

the following correspondence has taken place beese General Lee and myself. There has been no
lattice in the pursuit during its pendency.

U. S. GRANT, Livet. General.

--- APRIL 7, 1865.

R.E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

neural: The result of the last week must convince
of the hopelessness of further resistance on the
of the Army of Northern Virginia in this strug
free that it is so, and regard it as my duty to
from myself the responsibility of any further ef-Iretinatis to the commendation of the confidence of the confederate States Army known as the sign of the Confederate States Army known as the sign of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,

Cour obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Livel. General Commanding Armies of the U. S.

APRIL 7, 1865. ral: I have received your no end: I have received your note of this dat go not entirely of the opinion you express, polysomes of further resistance, on the part, may of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your d a avoid useless, effusion of blood, and therefor

treeral R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States dray:

Commit: Your note of last evening in reply to mine the same date, asking the conditions on which I accept the surrender of the Army of Northern rginia, is just received. In reply, I would say the particular that the property of the same date in the same da

to to it is in it in it is in it in it is in it in it is in it is in it in it is in it in it is in it in it

hich sy a so of not contain the sale received th

· 查看温息基本基金是有要表

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
II. S. GRANT Lieut. General Comd'y Armies of the U.S.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General Confederate States Armies.
To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the

oth - <del>Sec</del>ular Areil 9, 1865.

Is Gra. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Armies : General: Your note of yesterday is received. As lare so authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten A. M. to day could lead in a good. I will state, however, General, that I am yearly anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole borth entertain the same feeling. The terms, upon thich peace can be had are well understood. By the south property and the whole borth entertain the same feeling. The terms, upon thich peace can be had are well understood. By the south grade own their arms they will hasten that most destrable event, eave thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be stilled without the loss of another life, I subscribe a really a control of the subscribe a pell, very respectfully.

Your obdelnt servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Licut. General United States Armies. APRIL 9, 1865.

Licut. General United States Armies.

Was Department, Washinsotow, D. C., Licut. General Grant:

April 0, 1866.

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which lie has this day crowned you and the gallat sanise ander your command! The thanks of this biparament and of the Government and of the peope of the United States, their reserence and honor, have been deserved by and will be rendered, to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time;

EDWIN M STANTON,

IF In a suit for damages for imprisonment and rescutions at the hands of certain prominent seeks of asswille, during the early days of the rebellion, Dr. W. G. Brownlow has been awarded the sum of \$2,000, to be raised from the properties of the noto-now? C. Rausey, Sneed, and some others.

enemy's lines. They found them evacuated and the guns spiked. Major. Stevens found a rebel deserte who ploted the detachment safely over the torpedoe which had been planted in front of the enemy's works A mile and a half out from the city, Major Steven met; a barouche and five men mounted bearing white fing. The party consisted of the Mayor, Judg Meredith of the Confederate States Court and othe gentlemen who tendered the surrender of the city Major Stevens entered the place amid the wildes demonstrations of joy on the part of the colored peopland the poor whitee. They danced and shouted an prayed and blessed the Lord and thanked him that the Yankees had come, Major Stevens informed me the some of the colored people threw, themselve upon the some of the colored people threw, themselve upon the some of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, themselve upon the form of the colored people threw, the steven informed and criefor joy. He saw several Union flag throw out from the colored people threw the colored people threw

An immense number of Confederate bonds, with the coupons all registered and signed, were thrown into the streets of Richmond during the recent evacuation. They were ploked up by everybody who had any inclination to subject themselves to that trouble, and can be purchased from the boys for a very insignificant sum.

Of the five newspapers of Richmond, three have been destroyed by fire. The Waig and Scatissialone remain. The latter has been conficanted by the government, and the Whig is issued as an evening paper by the torner proprietor, William Ira Smith, who an

NEW YORK; April 9. The Herald has Mobile Bay correspondence of the Blat uit. It appears that Grau ger's and Smith's corps took up their line of march from Danby's Mills on the 25th for Blakely, meeting alight opposition only of the first day. On the 25th the 18th corps moved towards Spanish Fort, a strong contracting commending. Minetts. Bay accounted to commending.

the 18th, corps moved towards Spanish Fort, a strong actilwork commanding Minette Bay, encountering and driving in the rebel cavalry, and in the evening, Gen. Granger encamped on the left of the fort.

The Sixteenth corps continued on toward Blakely, encamping at Sibley's Mills, ave miles from that town, on the 25th. On the morning of the 27th, our forces alvanced on Spanish Fort, driving in the rebels, capturing their ride' pits, and 'establishing our batteries within four hundred yards of the fort. On the 29th, our forces ware intracelled, within 70 series 29th.

osed Blakely bar and others were arriving; colst, siege guns and morters having been pla position, the heaviest canonading was opened anish Fort and continued all day, but the result of known.

LEE'S ARMY ROUTED BY SHERIDAN.

the honor to report that the enemy, made a the intersection of the Burks Station read ich they were retreating, ked them with two divisions of the 6th Army of routed them, handsomely, making a honor

is a sea of the bengin. It is the most complete ton. There the afters exchose only to my footstep and, to the cry of buzzards, but here I look down from my window to-night upon a woebegone trow from the man beings, gazing at the ruins, most before and there, gathering up broken from looking glasses, piles of conditing, chair. The ground is thick with feather to window the most proper will be the conditing chair. The ground is thick with feather to window the most proper will be the conditing the condition and empire, walk these streets to night penalties, poverty-stricken, broken hearted, beholding the condition and empire, walk these streets to night penalties to the condition and empire, walk these streets to night penalties to the condition and empire, walk these streets to night penalties to the condition and empire, walk these streets to night penalties to the condition and empire, walk these streets to night penalties that the condition and empir

ebellion as a military question; the destru-lavery, and the true theory of the reconstru-he rebellious States. The emergency under the was called to serve the Government having

THE INCOME TAX. The act passed just before

behavior. Upon the application of the Mayor of any city or Selectmen of any town or any other persons, officers and men may be detailed by the commissioniers for service else where, to have precedence and control of the police force there, and the board and police force are made subject to the order of the Governor for the perservation of peace or the execution of the laws, with provisions for their payment from the State Treasury. It shall be the especial duty of the Metropolitan Police to use their, utmost endeavors to repress and prevent crime by the suppression of liquor shops, gambling places and houses of lift-fairs. The bill was laid on the table.

THE BURLAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE SOLDHERS
OF T

ifr. Dixon, were redlected. In the stately logic, the contribution of the stately logic, the contribution and the stately logic, the contribution and the stately logic and the inchanting eloquence of Federick Doughas on Thurs day evening, we could not help thinking how much would elevate some narrow-minded white people they could have the benefit of intellectual equality with such a man. Doughas is emphatically one of the reat men of the age.—Partland Press.

APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE FOR THE U.S. DISTRIC

NEW ORLEANS, March 4. A train on the Opelousas Ballroad, bringing the 33d Illinoia regiment from Ter-rebone, when four miles from this city, ran over a

horse, throwing eleven care off the track, instantly killing ten and severely wounding thirty-nice, several of whom will probably die,

23 At Rockport, Indiana, recently, a man who, was boring for oil struck a yeln of lead and eliver, eighteen inches thick, which yields two ounces of pure silver and eight ounces of pure lead to every pound of ore.

pound of ore.

23" Senator Saulabury and McDoogal, not having been sober enough during the last session to attend to business, are dropped entirely from all committees under the new organization. There is a change for a good deal of a temperance reform in the Senate end of the Capitol, and we do not wonder that the Senate and resolved to exclude the sale of iliquors in that end of the building. The greater wonder is that, it was ever permitted. But this was one of the relies of the barbarian of slavery.

burial by a mean-spirited and crued enemy—Transcript.

Broy is Pokrasovrii, N. H. A riot broke out in Rorsmouth, N. H., on Monday aftenone, and the ordinary run of the Savanosh, and report the Union feeling increasing very rapidly. Men who six mouths ago dared not give utternoe to their sentiments, are now open agreement of the copperhend paper cailed The Saists and Union was cleaned out. The "school of liberty" in New Orleans, states with the saves are not only willing, but prepared to pield their slaves, as are not only willing, but prepared to pield their slaves, and recurs back into the Union.

By All new dies made at the U. S. Mint for coining money are to bear as a national motto. The God was Trust. In accordance with the special zero to the second the surface of the copperhend paper not provided the second the second to be surface. The surface of the copperhend paper cailed The Saists and Carlos was cleaned out. The second through the second through the second the second the second through the second the second through the

Alexander Milliner, a revolutionary soldier lied at Adams' Basin, thirteen miles from Rochast N. Y., on Tuesday morning, at the age of one h leed and five years. There are now only four of geodutionary heroes alive, so far as is known.

Caleb Adams, a negro, aged 02, died at New gron, N. H., on the 11th instant. He was a boach at in the Adams family of Qdincy; Mass, in the unger days.

I. S. Grant.

A letter reached. Washington in the army maliriday, from Gen. Sherman to his wife, with this incription on the earwidge; "Exyetterlile, N. C.—no
ostage stamps here." The letter was put through.

Two thousand colored refugees from So-Carolina, brought out by Sherman, have reached it District of Columbia within a week. Most of the are women and children.

The General Agent acknowledges the reamuel May, Jr., of the following sums from

roe the year 1865.

From Miss Lapton, Halfod, North Wales,

Miss Estlin, Bristol, Eng.

Miss White legge, Manchester, Eng.

Mrs. Taylor, Adbrey House, Condo.

Mrs. Dr. Nichol, Huntley Lodge, EdScolland.

ADDITIONAL SUBSECIPTIONS the thirty-first Anti-Slavery Anniversary, for Spinburgh, Scotland, by Miss Elina Wigham, V. 210 10 ( Mrs. Clarissa G. Olds, Johnstown, Ohio Sarah L. Willis, Rochester, N. Y.

Mary S. Doty, BUHRGOOM RIZAW

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY

Two Weeks for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers ALBUMS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS lso, Remittances by Mail for the same, when so speci-

out for this object, bearing date any tin ay lit, will be received and the 25 per con aid over.

The admovined quest of the Treasures of the Chris
commission will be sent when required.

The goods will be sold at our nual printed catal
prices.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

FOR BRADWAY, New Yor.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WM. E. DODGE, Chairman No Y. Branch. 1971.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD

Wish carrapt, disordered or vitiated blood, yon, are side of the carrapt, disordered or vitiated blood, yon are side of the carray of t

March 9, 10000
The learner of an ancient day
Grashed heath their feet a conquered for,
And in our battle-days sublime,
The blood of countless markyrs flow.
Another work has long been thine,
O, watchings upon Freedom torier, O, watching upon Freedom's tower, With bugle-blast and prophet sign, Warning shut eyes and hearis that cower.

Unheeded of by human souls,
God heard the servant's servent prayer,
And with His own right hand unrolls
Freedom's great charter on the air. A

For the Liberator. TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BY ONE OF HIS PRIMEDS. Our game, I fear, is almost up, My Jefferson, my Jefferson! We soon muck drink from Serrow's cup, My Jefferson, my Jefferson!

Who would have thought, two years ago,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson ?
That we should have been besten so?
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!

Of home and friends we are before, My Jefferson, my Jefferson I: And we have scarce a dellar left, My Jefferson, my Jefferson I

It was a very great mistake,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson I
To think the Yanks with fear would quake
My Jefferson, my Jefferson I

More man / old Abo's just made the call,
My Jefferson in y Jefferson !
Where do you think they find them all?
My Jefferson, my Jefferson? To longer "blow" is of no use,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!
They're bound with us to raise the deuce,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!

Our cherished doctrine of "State rights,"

My Jefferson, my Jefferson!
Is blown up higher than a kite,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson! Tis plain to see we are unden My Jefferson, my Jefferson! Jefferson, my Jefferson!

Our yery servants out and run, My Jefferson, my Jefferson ! Alas I alas I I drop a tear,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!
Not even our niggors do us fear!
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!

But, dressed up in the "Yankee blue," My Jefferson, my Jefferson! They dare put us, their masters, through )

O, have we lived to see the day, My Jefferson, my Jefferson !

When we our niggers must obey?

My Jefferson, my Jefferson!

We're lost our men, and spent our "lin,"
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!
And by the Yankees are hemmed in,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!

O, for some lone, seeluded isle,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!
Where we might go and rest awhile.
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!

Do you think that Abe would us forgive? My Jefferson, my Jefferson ! And let us in the Union live?

O, let us now our boasting cease,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!
And on our bent knees sue for peace,
My Jefferson, my Jefferson!

And if once more we do get home, My Jefferson, my Jefferson! We never more shall wish to ream,

WAKE, NICODEMUS!

the slave, was of African birth, bought for a bag full of gold; coned as part of the salt of the earth, But he died years ago, very old.

Thus his last aid request—so we laid him away
In the trunk of an old hollow tree; "Wake me up," was his charge, "at the break of the

day, Wake me up for the Great Jubilee !

Chorus—The good time coming is almost here; it was long, long, long on the way.

Now run tell Elijah to burry up Pomp, and meet us at the guin tree down in the swamp,

To wake Nicodemus to-day. He was known as a prophet, at least was as wise,

For he told of the battles to come; And we trembied with dread when he rolled up his eyes, And we heeded the shake of his thumb, Though he clothed us with fear, yet the gar Were in patches at allow and knee,
And he still wears the suit that he used to of yore,
As he sleeps in the old hollow tree.
Cherus.

us was never the sport of the lash, Though the builet has crossed his path; here were nome of his masters so brave or so rash As to face such a man in his wruth.

as to face such a man in his wrath.

Though his great heart with kindness was fill the brim,

He obeyed who was born to command;

But he longed for the morning which then was so

For the morning which now is at hand.

Twas a long, weary night—we were almost in fear That the future was more than he knew;

'Twas a long, weary night, but the morning is And the words of our prophet are true. nd the words of our prophet are true.

There are signs in the sky that the darkness is gone,
There are tokens in endless array; less array; While the storm which had a

Only hastens the advent of day.

#### BOUTH CAROLINA. 1865.

Behold her now, with restless, flashing eyes, Crouching, a thing forlorn, beside the way! Behold her ruined alters heaped to-day With sches of her costly secrifice !

How changed the once proud State that led the strife,
And stag the war-cry first throughout the land?
See helpless now the particidal hand
Which aimed the first blow at the nation's life!

The gram is growing in the city's street.

Where stand the shattered spires, the broken
And through the solomn neconday silence falls.

The scatty's footstep as he treads his beat.

Behold once more the old flag proudly wave Above the ruined fortress by the sea! Re longer chall that glorious banner be The entign of a land where dwells the slave.

Heart ! on the air what swelling authoms rise to A ransoned people, by the sword set free, Are chanting now a song of liberty;
Hear how their veloce sche to the akins!
O righteous retribution, great and just!
Behold the pain two failen to the earth,
Where Freedom, rising from a second hirth,
No more shall trail her garments in the dust.

Horse's

# The Piberator.

A WASHINGTON EXPERIENCE. on—A recent visit to the capital has been in my mind, of many novel impression as, some of which may be of interest t

Mo reneword, some to your readers.

Doubtless, the early part of the mouth of March is not the best time to visit Washington, to order to a facerable first impression. "Winter, Ingering is the lap of Spring," is not altogether a romantic episode there. The latter finds feature and expression hardly so much in the yellow of the crocusses and tulips as the mud. This is the ull-pervasive hint of the renewal of Nature's year. Have you a vanity respecting the polish of your boots, or the variable of your carflowers, the melody of birds, and Nature "in verdure clad." Under this impression, second to the dome o the Capitol, or the beights of Georgetown, and a fair

But exterior attractions signify, little in the pres-ence of the closing session of Congress. Unmindful, therefore, of the possibilities of May, or the actuali-ties of March, I sought the Congressional galleries, and patiently swaited for any ebullitions of wit, wis-dom, eloquence or wrath which the "assembled," or either of them, might chance to manifest. Pertinent iodeed must have been the appollation which the Riouse of Representatives gained for fiself, in those palmy (ought I not to say, rather, palastic) laws when plantation manners were in women there

days when plantation manners were in vogue there namely, the "national bear-garden." Even yet, it gives hint of the managerie. What buzzing of many discordant voices I what pacings to sind fro among the more active spirits! what sportive altercations and aidelong conversations, while some inefficient orator is vainly essaying, by vigorous gestures and vocifers

the Speaker evokes momentary order out of this chaos but no sooner is the prosy monologue fairly under way again, than the din recommences.

their ends by sending to Congress a learned, accom-plished and fluent speaker. In politics as in war, bruisers and pirates are of better promise than talkers and clerks." This, once, I religiously accepted; but now, enlightened by practical examples, presume to differ.

As I sat trying to catch a coherent idea of the busi ness in hand, I could not suppress the mental exclama tion—"O for an hour of Clay, Everett, Phillips, or Beecher, to throw a beam of clear light amid this murkiness, and charm turbulence into eager attention, in an exhibition of that conjury beautifully character in an exhibition of that conjury beautifully characterized by the pen of ancient wisdom, "apples of gold in pictures of silver"!

The accept the premises, and, with a logic worthy of Edward the premises, and, with a logic worthy of Edward. in pictures of silver "1 The Senate manifested a better decorum and mor

business despatch; a result arising, in good part, I presume, from the more convenient size of that body. The House is ponderous; yet, in its multitude of ors, there is no doubt greater safety agains bribery, fraud or conspiracy. Perhaps the practice which obtains in the English House of Commons, of "coughing down" garulous and windy speech makers, may sometime come to the relief of our legislation. I fancied the average ability of the Senate to be much superior to the House; but the brevity o my observation hardly justifies an opinion. At any rate, mediocrity is liable to get the floor there, also, a important junctures. On the last night of the session senate of the United Gates might be presumed not to need a reiteration of them. But what avails a jury trial when half the adjacent houses contain secret ene-mics, yelept "Sons of Liberty," "Golden Knights," or whatever else ! When, bullets whistle at you from your neighbors' door steps, and midnight torches are thrust into your windows, the remedy of a jury trial

thrust muo your windows, the remedy of a jury trial seems ludicrously inadequate.

These and similar cogent considerations were well urged by Senator Lane, of Indiana, who opened up the subject by moving to strike out from the Appropriation Bill the Henry Winter Davis amendment, which restricted military trials to offenders in actual military or naval service. military or naval service.

speaking very loud, and thus he became hourse quite early in his speech. But he is a lover of freedom, and a man of much character. A little episode of this debate, for the moment quite exciting, may in some measure indicate this. One of his energetic sentences measure indicate this. One of his energetic sentences evoked a, round of appliance from the speciators. Thereupon, the presiding officer, as I presume in duty bound, threatened that, upon a repetition of it, the galleries should be cleared, "Mr. President," continued the Senator, "I hope the galleries will not be cleared. I desire to speak to the galleries, for they represent the intelligence of the country, and the public opinion of the country, and it is in that behalf that I need and to that I defer." The temperation of the country and it is in that behalf that I speak, and to that I defer." The temptation to appland again was, of course, extreme, but the lookers on held their peace and their seats.

Turbulent galleries certainly do not facilitate legis

lation; but when Senators become eloquent for hu man rights, "something may be pardoned to the spiri of Liberty."

of Liberty."

The ceremonies of Inauguration day were of the usual stamp. I held no card of admission to the Senate Chamber, which, considering the unhappy developments of the occasion, must be considered a felicity. This inauspicious episode may, however, by the powerful and universal impression, it has produced, be of nob with and 61 come complacent and sentimental; thereupon suddenly a mad engineer amashe up a railway train, or bursts a steamboat boiler, or general upon the field of battle, wine-cup in hand slaughters in his imbecility thousands of his comrader slaughters in his imbecility thousands of his comrades and our brothers, or the second officer in the republic disgraces the nation and himself, exciting by his conduct the apprehensions of hopeful and patriotic hearts.

Then we startle to perceive in what dire abyss this rose-blooming path of intextication may end.

The ceremo nies of inauguration at the East Porti were, of course, the chief feature of the day, and at-tracted a vast concourse. It was, I thought, the nation

Professedly a Bostonian myself, I stood upon th Capitol steps, in conversation with a soldler of Berk-shire, whose comrade beside him was a Pennsylva-nian. I had just been introduced to a member of the lature, arrived in Washington the day Kansas Legislature, arrived in Washington the day before. I am sure there were present in the crowd period of "contrabands," (if the word be not obsolete,) and I presume, also, rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance, from the far South; while in the distance, but conspicuous enough, I could see the stalwart form and massy beard of the California trapper, who had visited Washington bearing as a gift to the President the "elk hore chair"—and near at hand, the artist of the New York Illustrated papers, busily aketching. I, therefore, had reason to be personally impressed both with the vastness of our country, and the dignity of the occasion which could thus gather an audience from the extremes of a continent.

The inaugural ceremonies were in the usual form, and have been described so often as to be familiar to all. I wish, however, to enter a protest—puritante, if you choose to call it so—against one rite which I witnessed with surprise shin to sanoyance. Instead

of assenting to the oath as administered by the Chief Justice in any mans form of affirmation, the President best over and kissed the book which the Chief Justice held in his hand. Presumably, the volume was the Bible, but, if so, it was only a "forthibus concourse" of sheepskin and paper. If, as the book bud was a most for the latest the control of was the Bible, but, if so, it was only a "fortuitous concourse" of sheepakin and paper. If, as the book littelf says, regard for the letter killeth., while the apirit giveth life, what shall be said respecting the mere handlework of printers and binders? The practice is of popula origin, and like obsequiousness before the consecrated wafer and similar customs, "more thought in the breach thus in the observances." Since God is a Spirit, can we better reverence his word, outwardly and materialistically, or in spirit and in

outwardly and materialistically, or in spirit and in truth t

The presidential reception in the evening was conducted in an ultra-democratic style; that is, the mob got possession of the premises; and that being the nine points of the law of etiquette, as they understood it, they kept it, much to the disappointment of numerous ladies and gentlemen, who waited two or three hours in the chill night air, in the vain hope of an opportunity to pay their respects to the bost. Either the White House must be greatly enlarged, or else visitors must be taught politeness by police authority if necessary, and persuaded to move along, and make

if necessary, and persuaded to move along, and make way for their fellow-citizens and peers in the realm.

I had not time or opportunity to learn much of the condition of the emancipated population, but gained some insight respecting it in the intimations of a well-informed friend, and by observation from an interior point of view—namely, an African Methodist church. It was an edifice of medium size and extreme plain-

congregations in the city.

The burden of the preaching was highly evangelical, with more numerous and frequent allesions to
his sulphurous majesty than would have been considered pertinent in a more Northern pulpit of the

but stress was laid upon the means of grace, and the forlormness of earthly life and prospects. That preacher and auditory were in unison was evinced by frequent amens, and incoherent responses from all parts of the house. Gratitude for freedom was especially rendered, for the reason that now they were not compelled to close their meeting and be home at nine o'clock, as formerly. The doctrine preached is not novel and unheard

of in the North indeed, but there it is assented to like a French verdict of guilty, wish "mitigating circum-

Dives of New York allows, like his African broth home upon luxurious wheels, and is reminded, in passing, that this week he must sell those vacant lots, and put the proceeds into the "seven-thirties," where they cannot be taxed, and that before another where they cannot be taxed, and that before anothe Sabbath he will have a pair of bays as good at least as those of his brother Brown, who has just drive

accepts the condition also.

"Are these people industrious and fragal?" asked Itof my friend. "Very much so," said he. "Whatdo they do with their money?" "Spend it on their churches," was the reply. He then went on to say, that it was difficult to interest them in social amello-rations; that worldly advantage, education, personal thrift, and, in general, all those interests which we de-fine by the word civilization, were viewed by many of them as quite unimportant, if not immoral considerations. Nor is this to be wondered at. Slavery has and its nightmare is not yet wholly departed. A origin of this morbid moral condition :-

"Resting, one day, at an inn in Virginia, I saw :
"Resting, one day, at an inn in Virginia, I saw :
woman, blind and decrept with age, turning the ponderous wheel of a machine on the lawn, and overheard this conversation between ther and my fellowtraveller: 'Is not that very hard work!' 'Why, yes
inistress, but I must do something; and this is all
that I can do, now that I am so old," 'How old are
you?' 'I don't know; past sixty, they tell me.
'Have you a husband!' 'I don't know. that I can do, now that I am so old.'s. 'How old ar you?'. 'I don't know; past sixty, they; tell me 'Have you as husband?' 'I don't know, mistress. 'Have you ever had a husband?' 'Yes, I was maried.' 'Where is your husband?' 'I don't know, he was sold.' 'Have you children?' 'I don't know; they were sold.' 'Have you ever heard from any of them since they were sold?' No, mistress. 'Do, you not find it hard to bear up under such sfille tions as these?' 'Why, yes, mistress; but God doe what he thinks best with us.''

wast no thinks best with us."

No exception, of course, to be taken to this religious trustfulness, but the paralysis of hope which it indicates is certainly not the right condition precedent to a redeemed and new created South; or the social and multipal about the second and new created South; or the social and multipal about the second and new treated South; or the social and multipal about the second and the second and

Education, skilled labor, and their proper sequ social independence and individual character, are in their case the desiderata: and it is encouraging to know that the freedmen's cause in Washington is under the leadership of those who, while revering religion, yet perceive also, with St. Paul, that "that is not first which is epiritual, but that which is natural."

Washington needs a strong infusion of Norther lood, a permanent population of some thousands of living, irrepressible Yankees, "with their heads full of

The advent of a few Lowell factories and East Bos ton shippards and machine shops, and their inevitable concommitants, would make as attractive and admiconcommitants, would make as attractive and accommitants, and the human aspects as now in the physical, this city of the hope and pride of the pater patrie, seated upon these gently sloping hillsides overlooking the broad Potomac, which bends gracefully before it, and sweeps away into a distant southern perspective.

D. W. B.

### INSTRUCTION OF THE FREEDMEN .-- No. III.

THE FIRST LESSON-(as now taucht.) Teacher.-Here, Sambo, do you wish to learn to

Sambo.—Yes, massa; very, very much.
T.—Well, Sambo, this letter is A.

S.—A.
T.—And this is B.

T.—B, A, spells ba.
S,—B-s, ba.
T.—Now, can you tell me what A-b spells t

S.—Yes, massa; A-b spells Abe. T.—O, no, Sambo, A-b spells ab. S.—B-a, ba; a-b, ab.
T.—That is right. I will now teach you to spell

me or two easy words. Spell Bay,

S.—B.-a, ba.

T.—Well! no, not exactly; when we want to ape

the word buy, we put s'y to it—b-a-y, buy.

S.—B-a-y, bay. Spelling is mighty funny, massa
b-a, ba; a-b, ab; and b-a-y, bay. T .- That's right; you're a smart negro, Sambo you may be President yet. Now spell Abe, which we sometimes hear for Father Abraham. S.—(Scratching his head,) A.-y.-b, abe. (The teacher leaves in haste.) you may be Preside

T.-Well, my fine boy, have you forgotten you first lesson 1

S. No, massa—dat is A, dis is b; and b-a spells

T.—Right'l and a-b spells ?—
S.—Abe.
T.—Oh, no! a-b, ab.

S.—Yes, massa l a-b, ab. But how do you spe S—Yes, massa 1 s—b, ab. But now do you spell Abe?

T.—A-b-e spells Abe; now spell for.

S.—B-we, ba.

T.—Why, no! don't you remember I told you yesterday that we spell for, b-a-y? S.—I remember now, massa, b-a-y, bay.

T.—This letter is C.

S. A. c. soc.

S. A. c. soc.

T.—No! s-c spells so: Spell Acks.

S.—(Remembering his lost ractor in spelling Abe, and brightening up with a look of triumph)—Aco-e.

T.-No, no! boy, you must put an & in that word;

The part of the state of the st

only begun to encounter the difficulties that our orthography presents.

N-o spells no; but do, dec-door, but food; soup,
but soir, tone; but, ore, run, ton and son, food, head,
read, (red or reed,) aught, laugh, &c, &c. But why
repeat these things! Why begin a list of absurdities
that has no end! If we should not exhaust the subject; for, in point of fact, less than one, hundred words in the English language are written as they are spoken. And this chaotic mass of rubbish is reducible to no general laws. In the end we must deducible to no general laws. In the end we must de-pend upon learning the spelling of each word by itself, or learn ten thousand arbitrary signs for the sen thou-sand most common words in the language, and remain forever ignorant of the remaining.

A nearly exhaustive treatise on these irregularities may be found in the third number of the Rapid Writer, to which we would refer. With all our facilities for ed-ucation, our children spend four or five years in learn-ing to read and and write. All lear of release and

ing to read, spell and write. All love of science and truth is in danger of being crushed out by this early training, and but little time is left for real knowl-

edge.

Now, we do not design to say that the negro is un Now, we do not design to say that the negro is un-able to do as well as white children. Under proper instruction he can, doubtless. Tearn to read and write by our present plan of teaching them. What we do say is, that he must spend years in learning which he could karn better in the same number of months by the Pho-netic method. Besides, it is easier to command a number of years for a useless labor in childhood than number of years for a useless labor in childhood than later in life. They are too sangulps altogether, too sangulne, who hope to see the millions of the freedmen taught even to read and write by the present method of teaching, with all the aid that can be secured. But is this all that they need to know! Are Negroes so much superior to Anglo-Saxons, that white we need instruction in all branches of study, they need only the husts of knowledge! A person who has learned to read has only gained an entrance at the gates of knowledge. The treasures of wisdom are still hidden, and need to be sought—and sought from what a mass of rubbish! We pitly the poor freedman, not for what he is, but for what he know here a rates in the properties of the superior when the section of the superior when the results are the properties. The Phoneric plan or method of teaching reading is this: The old letters of the alphabet retain each

want of types. New types are also used for the sounds of a in fall and far, and the sounds of oa, th, sh, sg, s, in pleasure, &c. &c. In short, a ungle, invariable sign is used for each simple sound, in the language, and the same sign is used in all cases to designate that sound. Hence, when the alphabet is learned, the pupil can read at once. Five hours' instruction is sufficient for teaching an intelligent, freedman to read the Phonetic paint.

The Liberator has had a marked character and a significant history. It has been a real and recognizable force, and has made a real contribution to our moral and civil life as a people. Its object was specific, and it was never forgotten or subordinated. It aimed simply at the destruction of American slavery. This ultimate object included others,—this aim brought many things beside the target within the workman's range. Incidentally, many topics, collateral to this, have come up for consideration, and, for longer or shorter periods, have seemed likely to become the principal topics. But the paper has always come back to its path again, from every deflection. It has at once welcomed the cooperation of every man and woman who would aid in the masin undertaking, carring little for their creeds or standing. It might also be added, without injustice, that it has not always been very inquisitive about their crotchets or characters. The moral Essaus of the community, belligerant, cynical, andactons—negative natures that repel at both poles and attract, at noither—egotists without principle and critics witho

dertaking of the Abolitionists, is a fact needing no proof. Hien of candor and the highest moral worth said, as they looked through the crowded, radical

pons, advocated on such grounds, and urged on you such methods, must bring more swil than good; and so, while assenting to its main principles, they went away and laft it unhelped and unapproxed."

That is one feature of the paper—one quality in its obstracter—one element of st power—one items that must be allowed to weigh something in the estimate of its appregate value. But it is only one, and by no means the main one. The paper has been managed, with consummate ability from the very first. Vigorous thought, philosophical discussion of fluidamental principles in politics, society and morals, listorical research, legal learning, scientific criticism, literary taste and culture, eloquent utterance, and pocitic fire, have all lent their influence to this antialayery organ. Incolonins have often seemed heaving with strong life, and one could almost feel the throbbing of its vital paragraphs. The deliler reader was compelled to think when running over its editorials—the most stupid nature worked into fervid or indignant feeling beneath its weekly ravelations. Few journals in the country have brought out higher or a more fully sustained merital power. And it has never faltered in its demand for justice, nor allowed itself for an hoor to be traved aside from its chosen path and its main object. It has kept the great question desadily before the country, its would not be diverted by any side issues. It has been as vigilant as a veteran soldier on picket before Petersburg, allowing no enemy to freedom to pass unchallenged, whatever disguise he might as some, and refusing to take the rifle from, its shoulder till it heard the countersign of liberty in a clear, full voice. It has grappled with every legal technicality brought forward in legislatures and courts for the support of slavery—every deduction of science, every possideration of religion—intent on showing than one of them could justify, but that all of them put their condemnation upon, our national oppression, and demanded a prompt repentance. In a way at once s And so it has held on its way for thirty-five year

nate.

And so it has held on its way for thirty-five years, sometimes hopeful, sometimes despondent; yet never despondent enough to relax, its exertion, and never thopeful, shough to anticipate that he who began the battle in its columns would be permitted, while yet in the vigor of his manbood, to write there the fulfilment of his ridiculed predictions, and the thanks giving over a completed victory. He may well be satisfied to build his paper fint the abiding monument which will tell of liberty schleved for a long oppressed race. It has done a great work in the education of the people—rebuking and restraining our greed of gain and our worship of material prosperity, duckening the conscience and bracing up the moral tone of our body politic. Without at all endorsing all the preclements that have been set up in its behalf, we accord it she too rare merit of comprehending its mission and of remaining devoted to it; of asking chiefly what was right instead of what was politic; of exalting the very truths which were most in danger of being contemmed and crushed; of vindicating free speech against the tyranny of power and the clamor of the populace; of making the form of Justice more majestic, her smile more benignant, and her discipline more to be dreaded; and of putting into the heart of the loyal North something of the courage which have decreed it an execution and a grave.

We have deeply regretted what seemed to be its

grave.

We have deeply, regretted what seemed to be it faults—the excesses in statement, the bitterness come of its utterances, its sometimes uncharitablemper, and its indirect crusade against the institutions of that very Christianity from which it drew i highest doctrine of justice and its grandest ideas.

when types. New types are also used for the sounds of a is full and fur, and the sounds of so, it, sh, m, s, s, and it is a sound. He sounds of so, it, sh, m, s, s, and it is a sound. He sounds of so, it, sh, m, s, s, and the same sign is used for each simple sound, in the language, and the same sign is used in all cases to designate that so sound. Hence, when the alphabet is learned, the pupil can read at once. Five hours instruction is sufficient for teaching an intelligent freedoman to read the Phonetic orthography has been tried so frequently, and always with such huppy results, that its fastibility is placed beyond queston. Ten thousand efforts in all parts of the country, in England, and growing in the fact, that the Introduction of a Phonetic orthography would do more to advance edeastion or every where than any other means. It would, at a least, double the facilities of education, and sare three-fourths the time now devoted to the rudiments of reading and writing for progress in higher thories. But our anomalous orthography sill remains. For the present, at least, we must learn to read it. While Phonetic was, and is, excellent as an armo, it is not the most direct way of fearning to read our common print. For this, Phonica is designed. It makes the war on our corthography; it only, sims to make the our our corthography it only asims to make the best of a bad matter, by reducing to order such nor our corthography; it only asims to make the best of a bad matter, by reducing to order such nor our corthography; it only asims to make the best of a bad matter, by reducing to order such nor our corthography; it only asims to make the best of a bad matter, by reducing to order such or correspondent, that he expect to discominists the is auto of the sheet at the close of the present year.

We concur in the view taken by Mr. Garrison, that, when an agency has done its proper work, it is time for it to retire and leave its room to be occase, but the contraction of the manifested Messiah; instead of clinging, to th

pression, and turned the grief of prophetic warnings into the bitterness of passionate denunciation—all these classes have offered the Liberator their alliance in behalf of its great object, and then have more or less sought to make it voice their opinions, have it commit itself to their personal objects, and publicly espouse their individual theories and private quarrents.

The Liberators. The veteran editor of the Liberator amounces that, with the conclusion of the Liberator are the understanding the publication of the passive special points and private quarrents. We should regard unch an evil the property of that journal will cease. We should regard unch an evil the private the picture. An army with beauty of that journal will cease the cause of humanity in the publication of a new journal with snother title, and for the present property of the Scripture—and for the greatest intemperature and rest. Insures of the Liberator, as used, is done; that freedom has triumphed, and the opportune of the construction of the case of humanity in the publication of a new journal with snother title, and for the present property of the Scripture—and for the greatest intemperature and rest. Insures of the Liberator, as used, is done; that freedom has triumphed, and the opportune of the passive properties the properties of the passive pr

in the darkest hour. Few philanthropits have set behind them so bright a record; few have safend so much of obloquy and persecution. Mr. darms states that although his direct object is scomplished in the emancipation of an enslaved rate shall aways continue to make their came his own, and shall ways continue to make their came his own, and shall ways continue to make their came his own, and shall ways continue to make their came his own, and shall ways content to any abatement of their claim to flexy consent to any abatement of their claim to flexy equality and fraternity."—American Baptia.

## PAST DAY PROGLAMATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSEITA By His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor: A Procumation for a Day of Fasting, Hanking

By His Excellency John A. Andrew, Georget I. Proclamation for a Day of Fasting, Huntiman and Proclamation for a Day of Fasting, Huntiman III accordance with the practice and ctrust of our fathers, but not in the spirit of a heavy hereditary and formal observance districts of a desired our fathers, but not in the spirit of a heavy hereditary and formal observance of religion, Is hereby, with the advice and coment of the Commonwealth with the spirit, they consecrated to the uses of religion, Is hereby, with the advice and commonwealth with the observed throughout the Commonwealth with the observed throughout the Commonwealth with the commonwealth, that laying aside the care of basing and the demands of daily ordinary life, they may ble in their usual places of world and limbly and the Divine face and favor.

For our rulers, that in an unselfab and patient the Divine face and favor.

For our rulers, that in an unselfab and patient endeavor, they may follow that wooderfal proceedings of the commonwealth with the divine face and favor.

For all our citizens, that they may electrish best whatsoever of sacrifice and trul may yet be seed in the future.

For the authors of the terrible strict which has thus for the commonwealth with blood, and made declais the homes of thousands who mount their sin on a many battle-fields, that the bittersea of usy were specified.

Code Carte Carte Code Code Code

A Year and the control of the contro

seeks a selfish supremacy at the cost of the

specks a selfish supremacy at the cost of the common good.

For our own Commonwealth, let us ak is the faith which prompts the diligent discharge of entrated the trial that God will grant to us rais and ruitif seasons; that in all the departments of indent his will grant a due reward to the toil of size, and will bless with prosperity all good enterprise of clear tion, morality and religion.

Let us earnestly pray, that in the promised pass and the triumph of our national arms, we may as forget Whose hand has gotten us the victor; that in the assured prospect of a restored Union in the may become a banner of protection and the trial may become a banner of protection and the trial of equal rights to all men under its folds of white ever condition and color; and that in the establishment again of the rightful authority of the government, we may not yield ourselves to corapion in the instinual councils, nor to the dominion of the vices which destroy a people.

Let our fast be that which God hath closes—to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go fre, and to break every yoke; let our humiliation.

Let our fast be that which God bath chose—to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go fee, and to break every yoke; let our humiliation to that sincerity which fears to mock the Most High with false solemnities; and let our prayer be the penitent outpouring of hearts which reconsure the presence and power of that High and Holy On whose Infinite Majesty is unlimited by the bonds-ries of space or time, who condescends to come sear to all the children of men.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, the first day of March, in the year of our Led one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

By His Excellency the Governor, by and with the
advice and consent of the Council.

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary. God save the Com

# MR. HACKETT AND ANDREW JOHNSON.

The great comedian, Hackett, writes that to a New York, March 6, 1865.

refreshment. Indeed, from what I then say a sar. Johnson, I can only account for his very extractionary address upon the hypothesis that, having best beset, he had indiscreetly yielded to a sam of heartless parasites, some of whom may have prosely seduced him to "put an enemy isto his mouth to steal away his brains," and inspired his with the idea that his new-found and stately associates, in spite of his elevated position, were inclined to disparage him because of his fresh and most directly plebeian origin; and that then Mr. Johnson.

directly plebeian origin; and that then Mr. Johnson, having quite forgotten himself, indulged in an Etimed, irrelevant and incoherent harangue. I was never yet inchriated; but I can feel stother's wo thus victimized, and believe Mr. Johnson will be generally looked upon as having been now sunned against than sinning," and will maintain is own usefulness and a becoming dignity hereafter in presiding over the action of such an acquat boy at the Senate of the United States.

JEFF. DAVIS A FALSE PROPHET. The insufficials arrogance and self-conceit of the rebel legiers here they left the U. S. Congress are well remembered, and now the debusion under which they laborate in regit to the power and resources of the South, and he is billity of the free North to make head against the criminal designs, is thoroughly exploded. The right chief himself, greatly as he was lauded as a solid chief himself, greatly as he was lauded as a solid chief himself, greatly as he was lauded as a solid chief himself, greatly as he inself terribly mistar, as the inexorable logic of events has proved. For example—in a speech delivered in the United State Seaton the 10th of January, 1861, a short ince help the 10th of January, 1861, a short ince help he and his colleagues "secoded" from that body, id.

"My filend from Louisiens, in cleaning his resurts,

d he and his colleagues "seconded" from that body, and by Davis said:

"My friend from Lonisiana, in closing his mustive referred to the disastrous scenes which might be consistent by the invasion of the South. He disastrous scenes which might be of the country of the South. He disastrous scenes which might be of the country into the country of the country of the country into the country of the country into the country of the country into the country in