ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. FIERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advan

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and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are eccive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR The following gentlemen constitute the Financial WESDELL PRILLIPS, EDNUSD QUISCY, ED-JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipality takes, for the time, the place of all municipality and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and, under that clade of things, so far from its being

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

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

VOL. XXXV. NO. 16.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1785.

Selections.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. ashington City, on Tuesday Evening, April 11, 1865. We meet this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The tvacuation of Petersburg and Rehmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgest army, give hopes of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained, in the midst of this, however, He from whom all blesings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a National Thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose hard-quart gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be parceled out with others. In yell, was near the front and had the high pleasure of transmitting fauch of the good news to you. But no part of the honor for plan or execution is misse. To Gen. Grant, his skillful officers and brave men, all belong. The gallant navy itood rady, but was not in reach to take active part. By these recent successes, the re-inauguration of the national authority—reconstruction, which has had a large share of thought from the first—is pressed. authority—reconstruction, which has had a share of thought from the first—is pressed more closely upon our attention. It is fraught reat difficulty. Unlike a case of war between

ready, but was not in reach to take active part. By these recent successes, the re-inauguration of the national authority—reconstruction, which has had a large share of thought from the first—is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike a case of war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for as to treat with. No one man has authority to give up the rebellion for any other man. We simply most begin with and mould from disorganized and disordant elements. Nor is it a small additional enharrasment that we, the loyal people, differimong ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction. As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wising not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this presention, however, it coines to my knowledge, that I am much censured for some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State government of Louisiana. In this I have done just sp much and no more than the public knows. In the annual message of December, 1863, and the accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase goes, which I promised, if adopted by any State, would be acceptable; and I also distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say who or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was in advance submitted to the then Cabinet, and approved everyments of Virginia and Louisiana, that I should drop the angestion about apprenticeship for freed possibly be acceptable; and apprenticeship for freed possible and processed and the plan. The message went to Congress, and that I should be admitted to seats it should then, and in that connection, apply the processed of the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the plan. The message went to Congress and that I should be increased from the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the plan. The message wen

ation, would reconstruct substantially on that.

I wrote to him and some of them to try it, or tried it, and the result is known. Such has my only agency in getting up, the Louisiana xment. As to sustaining it, my promise is out, fore stated; but as bad promises are better en than kept. I shall treat this as a bad promise, break it whenever I shall be convinced that wing it is adverse to the public interest; but I into the them to the them to the them to the them are on this subject, (supposed to be an able one), which the writer expresses regret that my has not seemed to be definitely fixed on the tion whether the seceded States, so called, are to Union or out of it. It would perhaps add

is inspired with vigilance, and energy, and daring to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective-franchise, will he not attain it sooner by saving the already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new gov-ernment of Louisiana is only to what it should be, as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. (Laugh-ter.)

by hatching the egg than by smassing to the constitution. Again, if we reject Louisiana, we also reject one vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition, it has been argued that no more than three-fourths of those States which have not attempted secession are necessary to validly ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself against this further than to say that such a ratification would be questionable and sure to be persistently questioned, while a ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

to details and collaterals. Such exclusive and in-flexible plan would surely become a new entangle-

ment.
Important principles may and must be inflexible.
In the present situation, as the phrase goes, it may
be my duty to make some new announcement to the
people of the South. I am considering, and shall
not fail to act when satisfied that action will be proper.

THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE IN THE WAR.

"Had it not been for the resolution taken by those who directed the affairs of the rebel States, to plant corn instead of cotton, to sow large tracts with wheat, and to rear large stocks of cattle for

with wheat, and to rear large stocks of cattle for the substance of their armies, Sherman could never have made his triumphant march through Georgia and South Carolina." This was a remark made the other day by an officer who had accompanied Gen. Sherman in his "agreeable journey" through Georgia, and afterwards traversed with him and his victorious host the State of South Carolina. This is one of those circumstances which so remarkably characterize the present civil war, all conspiring to the great end of crushing the rebellion and slavery together. The planters of the rebel States knew not for whom they planted their fields and sowed them with grain, nor for whom they fattened their beeves and stocked their poultry yards. The army of Sherman marched through their region and found abandant granaries and numerous berds awaiting their arrival, and then it was seen for whom this ample provision had been made. Had the usual quantity of cotton been planted, the journey through that country, would by no means have been found so agreeable. In fact, it is not to much to say that, not being able to subsist on the resources of the country, this march, so important to the success of our arms, could not have been made. It was because the leading conspirators so carnestly exported their followers to confire their carnestic was the country the solid not have been made. the law found professed Union men endeavoring to any polic expression upon it. At appears to any, and their husbandy to the army of direction, have purposely forborned any polic expression upon it. At appears to any, and the rearing of consocial exists, has a we have considered and the service of consocial the any discussion of it, while it has a policy and the service of consocial than the we have considered and that any discussion of it, while it has we have considered and that any discussion of it, while it has we have considered and that we have been considered and the mischieves one of dividing one of the readers of the readers of the service of consocial that we have consocial that we have been consocial to the service of the readers of the readers of the service of the readers of the

tions, organized a State government, adopted a Free State Constitution, giving the benefit of the public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man.

This Legislature has already voted to ratify the Constitutional Amendment recently passed by Constructional Amendment recently passed by Construct

recognition and its assistance.

Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We, in fact, say to the white man, You are worthless or worse, we will neither help you nor be helped by you. To the blacks we say, This cup of liberty, which these, your old masters, held to your lipes, we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined when, where and how.

If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have so far been unable to perceive it. If, on the contrary, we sustain and recognize the new government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of 12,000 to abhere to their work and argue for it, and ripen it to a complete success.

The colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is neprired with vigilance, and energy, and daring to the six price with vigilance, and energy, and daring to the colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is negative with vigilance, and energy, and daring to the colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is negative with vigilance, and energy, and daring to the colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is negative with vigilance, and energy, and daring to the colored man, too, in seeing all united for him, is negative with vigilance, and energy, and daring to the system of slavery and the decimation, impoverishment and dispersion of the slave-holders, naturally generated by their institution. Accustomed to make their will the law, as well in politics as on the plantation, they would an even to the contrary, we sustain and recognize the new government as an independent power, entitled to a share in the public property and the unsettled termination in the North as are into the public property and the unset of their new government as an independent power, entitled to a share in the public property

TORY CHAGRIN.

Throughout the ardnous struggle now closing of our country for a place and name among the nations the organs and oracles of European monarchists is sued among us have been the most insidious and un sued among us have been the most insidious and untiring partizans of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. French, English, Scotch, or whatever else, they have done their worst to set the National cause before their readers in an odious light, and to give steathy aid and comfort to the embattled bosts of Secession. That British Toryism should be foremost in this work was natural and expected. In all British America, not one journal of anti-Liberal proclivities has sought to disguise its ardent hopes that our National downfall was imminent and inevitable; and the Tory organ in this city, though more cautious, has been equally eager to see Saratoga, Monmouth, Yorktown and New Orleans avenged or counterbalanced by the triumphant hoisting of the Stars and Bars over the flag of the Union. Now that this hope is blasted, it is reduced to such 'mis-

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

When a question has been settled, it is wonderful how clear it becomes. We find it hard to comprehend what it was that made all the difficulty. But in four-fifth of the cases, the real trouble is in the disposition of the parties concerned—they don't want any settlement of the question, or they are not in the right frame of mind to take it up. We have seen this illustrated during the whole progress of the negro question since the war began. There was a grand hitch in the first place, arresting the whole public mind as before an impenetrable wall, until Gen. Butler proferred his "contraband" key, and let us all into the next stage of the question. And so we have been going on, sometimes by the aid of the sword, at others by the statute-book, and at others by the spontaneous impulses of the masses. But now it is plain enough that the great impending question in many quarrers is to be that which relates to the suffrage of the colored man.

Here in Massachusetts, and in most of New England, the question was decided long ago, and consequently it looks so easy that we hardly know what to make of the rising excitement over it elsewhere. We simply take no account of the color of a main's face in determining his right to vote, but we do look somewhat to the condition of his mind, for we conceive that that has a direct relation to his exercise of the great responsibilities of the franchise; and so we require that the voter shall be able to read the State Constitution in the English language. It is true, that does not necessarily secure us in every case a wise and patriotic voter, and it may occasionally exclude such an one. But as a general rule—and it is general rules alone that must govern in all political affairs—it does supply a good and just test of men's fitness to vote, so ure experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. But whatever may be the at rules alone that must govern in all —it does supply a good and just test to vote, as one

and it is general rules alone that must govern in all political affairs—it does supply a good and just test of men's fitness to vote, as our experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. But whatever may be the fact as to this, we doubt if one sensible man can anywhere be found to look another in the face and say that complexion is a sound standard for giving or withholding the right of suffrage.

No, the candid opponents of negro suffrage will rest their objections on the present unfitness of the race to be admitted to that responsible right and duty. They will advert to their ignorance, to the state of dependence in which most of them have hitherto passed their lives, and to whatever other defects the average American votes is free from But even these men must admit that where a colored man is free from these defects to the same degree as any present voter, foreign born or native, he ought to have the same political rights. To say otherwise is to bring out that colorphobia from its hiding place which every sensible san at least who is willing to have colored men fighting for him in the field, ought to be abhamed of. The true way, then, is to consider honestly what safeguards ought to be thrown around the ballot-box, in order to more the proper working of our institutions, and then to apply those safeguards impartially, as to white and black, natives and immigrants. If the accomplishment of reading is not deemed a wise rule, let any other be adopted, provided that it applies to all alike. But it is one strong recommendation of that, that if any one is very desirous of surmounting it, in order to exercise the most honorable right of a freeman, he can be sure to do it in a few months. We have not at this time taken into account the great public considerations which attach to the right settlement of this question, but have chosen rather to glance at its very simplest elements, because it is really a simple question, and will one day be universally acknowledged as soch. As, moreover, it has got to be settled, all pa

FREE LABOR IN LOUISIANA.

Considerable has been said in the papers in rela Considerable has been said in the papers in relation to the working of the free labor system in Louisiana. Perhaps we cannot do a better service than directing attention to this subject as shown in the report of Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent of the Bureau of Free Labor Department of the Gulf, for the year ending February 1, 1865. That report states that the number of freedmen, (orphans, infirm persons, &c.,) supported by the government during the year was 1416, and the cost \$113,426. The number of freedmen on the plantations who were managed by the Bureau was 50,000, and the number of plantations under cultivation by military orders, 1500. On twelve plantations, it has been found necessary to seize property for the purpose of securing the payment of the freedmen working them. It having been an exceedingly unprosperious year, the planters have found it very difficult to pay their laborers.

The disaster of the past season by the failure of the crops has been so great as to almost ruin nearly every planter in the department. Another such

In a disaster of the past season by the failure of the crops has been so great as to almost ruin nearly every planter in the department. Another such year will hardly leave any of the old planters on their feet. Their estates are to heavily mortgaged, that if the crops again fall as last year, they cannot save themselves, and the old planting aristocracy emselves, and the old planting aristocracy appear. Even with fair crops, it will be im-

not get away behind them to be dealt with by the Yankees, whom they had described as fiends in human shape, or to be burned to death amid the blazing buildings, or to starve for the want of the food which they tried to deatroy.

That is what they care for the people. Saving themselves by a dishonorable and precipitate flight, they abandoned their blacks and the poor whites to the borrors of conflagration, pillage, insuit and famine. Nothing recorded in history is baser, crueller, more cowardly, than this desertion of the poor by the rich, of the weak, by the powerful, followed by such heartless attempts to bury them under mere smodlering ruins. It is the more infamous because there could be no motive in it but hatred of the victor. When the Russians burnt their city of Moseow, they knew that the secrifice would defeat their enemy. They knew that the French would be compelled to an immediate and disastrous, if not an overwhelming retreat. But no such advantage was to be gained by burning the towns our forces have captured. We might be hindered in the seizure of a little property, but our marches could not be stopped nor our campaigns arrested. Only their own poor could be despoiled of the factories in which they might have labored, of the magazines and storehouses of supply, of all the means of fiture subsistence. —N. Y. Ecening Post.

A TRIBUTE TO PRED. DOUGLASS

A TRIBUTE TO FRED. DOUGLASS.

The following speech was made by Prof. Charles D. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, in introducing Frederick Douglass to an andience in that city. It is at once appropriate, elequent and truthful:

crock Jougnass to an andence in that city. It is at once appropriate, eloquent and tratful:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by the ladies most deeply interested in the success of this lecture to introduce to you the speaker of the evening. The word "introduce," in the ordinary meaning, implies that the party "introduced is unknown to the other. In this sense for me to introduce to you the orator of the evening, known all the world over as the eloquent champion of human rights—the rights of man as man, whether an Indian, an African, or a Caucanan sun shone upon his birth—would be, in the language of Shakspeare, as "wasteful and ridculous excess" as "to gild refined gold." But in the sense in which it is generally understood—to smooth the way a little for the speaker of the evening—I am most happy on this occasion to do so, though I think he has pretty generally shown to the world that be can smooth his own way. Especially am I happy to perform this office this evening, as your orator is of that race that has so long been held in bondage in our land; but now, thanks be to God I nearly, and soon doubtless to be universally, enancipated. I would rather that this had been effected by the power of Christian principle; but if, in the providence of God it.

thas been done by powder and ball, I accept it; for as the spostle said he rejoiced in whatever way. Ohvist was preached, even though gained by the swood by Major General Banks on March 22d ensuing.

In secordance with that promise, General Order No. 33, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, was used by Major General Banks on March 22d ensuing.

In the present effects of liberty, "I rejoice, even, and will rejoice," even though gained by the swood by Major General Banks on March 22d ensuing.

In the present effects of liberty, "I rejoice, yet, and will rejoice," even though gained by the swood of the fact that need the production of the freedmen, for the Department of the Gulf, was work that man can do under the most untoward circum what man can do under the most untoward circum the most untoward circum the most untoward circum the most untoward circum what man can do under the most untoward circum the most untoward circum the most untoward circum the most untoward the most untoward

THE LAST FLASHES OF HATEED.

Mr. Sumner, when he denounced in the Senate the "barbarism of slavery," was supposed by many to have given utterance rather to bis own exaggerated prejedices than to a jest appreciation of a great social wrong. But the progress of the war must have convinced the most credulous of that day that he was entirely right in regard to the resential matheman society. Thomas Jefferson, indeed, long before Mr. Sommer, and with better opportunities of observation, had characterized the effects of countaintain a state as brutalizing to both master and alaye. "The whole commerce between them," he said, "is a perpetual union of the most boisterous passions—of the most unremitting despotsin upon the one part, and of degrading submission on the dearn of the color."

If you have the progress of the war must

COLORED SCHOOLS IN NEW ORLEANS.

When, in April, 1862, the guns of Farragut transferred the city of New Orleans from rebel to national rule, no such thing as a "Public School" for colored cred children was found in the schedule of the condiquest.

No such thing had ever existed in the Crescent (1998).

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No such thing had ever existed in the Crescent (1998).

No such thing had ever existed in the Crescent (1998).

The children of the colored population, who, for generations, had been wealthy and free, were allowed no public school, although taxed to support the school-system of the city and free, were allowed no public school, although taxed to the public fund to a school for orphans, attached to the Colored Orphans' Asylum.

The children of the free colored people who were in good circumstances, known as "Creoles," generating of circumstances, known as "Creoles," generating of the free colored people who were the schools, were quietly instructed at home, or in a very faw private schools of their class.

Even these, although not contrary to law, were really white, and by blood, sympethy, association, slaveholding, and other interest, were allied to the white rather than to the black.

For the poor, of the free colored people, there was no school.

was no school.

To teach a slave the dangerous arts of reading and writing was a heinous offence, having, in the language of the statute, "a tendency to excite insubordination among the servile class, and punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one years, or by death, at the discreti

In the face of all obstacles, a few of the free colored people, of the poorer class, learned to read and write. Cases of like proficiency were found among the slaves, where some restless bondmain, yearning for the knowledge, that somehow he coupled with liberty, hid himself from public notice, to con over, in secret and laboriously, the magic letters.

In other cases, limited teaching of a slave was considered at by a master who might find it convenient for his servant to read.

Occasionally, the slave was instructed by some devout and sympathising woman or generous man, who secrety violated law and reststed opinion for the sake of justice and humanity.

A single attempt is mentioned of a colored school kept for a few months by a lady named Brice, in 1860-61.

In February, 1864, were published General Orde No. 23, of Gen. Banks, known as the "Labor Or No. 23, of Gen. Banks, known as the "Labor Or-der." That order bridged the chasm between the old and the new. By it the laborer, although a slave, was permitted to choose his employer. The govern-ing power was shifted from the planter to the Pro-vost Marshal.

BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR PREEDMEN

In accordance with that promise, General Order No. 38, Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, was issued by Major General Banks on March 22d en-

dence maintained with the Propiets the data to determine the

In spite of the war, of the fierce opposition of prejudice or passion, of all obstacles and disabilities so really vital in this system of instruction, that at the close of the year 1864, after but nine months existence, the Board of Education was sustaining in successful operation, 95 schools, with 162 teacher and 9571 pupils—being an average monthly increase of 10 schools and 15 teachers and 850 pupils.

In addition, the number of colored adults of both sexes receiving instruction in night and Sunday schools, under the ampices of the Board, is over 2000.

Of the scholars in attendance in December the

Of the scholars in attendance in December there were—3883 writing on slates; 1108 writing in copy books; 233 studying Grammar; 1338 studying Geography; 1223 studying Practical Arithmetic; 6238 studying Mental Arithmetic; 7638 Peading; 3031 Spelling; 2103 learning the Alphalet.

Early in the spring of 1884, a censes was taken by the parish Provost Marshals of all the colored children between the ages of five any twelve years, within our lines. The returns of this census indicated a school population of 15,840. Later in the season, this number was swelled by the influx of bindreds of families from the Red River country, and by colored people entering our lines at all available points. It is estimated that the number of colored children, of school-attending age, now within our lines of military occupation; that number, we

of colored children, of school-attending age, no within our lines of military occupation; in Louisian exceeds swenty thousand. Of that number, we have, at this writing, over eleven thousand in school. These accessions from beyond the lines, explained the apparent discrepancy in the Provost Marbable census with our schedule, where, in the parishes a Lafourche and Jefferson, the number of children's constant of the total as given in the Market of the constant our schools exceeds the total, as given in the Ma

our schools exceeds the total as given a me-shal's enrollment.

The Report proceeds to recite the many difficu-tion attending the establishment of schools. It relate instances of privation and peril among the teachers and of raids from rebels; guerrillas, &c.

DELAYS IN PAYMENTS.

The past year has been one of great financial de lays and embarrasments in this Department.

The military bureaus and offices have been large ly in arrears; and even the soldiers in the field have been six or eight months without pay.

It is a matter of congratulation, that owing to the unfailing promptness and consideration with which the Major General Commanding has supplied our pecuniary needs, the employes of the Board have seldom been required to wait more than two months for their payments.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOUTHERN WOMEN.

EMPLOYMENT OF SOUTHERN WOMEN.

The cases cited and many others have seemed to justify the Board in the adoption of the policy expressed in a previous report, and since adhered to-that of employing, not exclusively, but mainly, Southern women as teachers. They understand the negro. They have a competent knowledge of the neople. Their Southern origin and education for them to combat the prejudices of their former friends and associates against negro education.

If these women are willing to forego the hatred of race, the hostility of caste, the prejudice of education. If they are ready to bear the jeers and contempt of friends and kindred, and the practical exclusion from circles that hitherto plave received them gladly, surely they are entitled to the first consideration. Therefore, of the one hundred and sixty-wo feachers in the employ of the Board, in December last, one hundred and thirty are of Southern origin, thirty-two from the Westand North. It has been our aim to select the most capable and worthy, but we have not been unmindful of those whose loyal antecedents and consequent suffering from the rebellion entitle them to sympathy and aid.

Whenever colored teachers with the requisite ability have presented themselves, we have made no distinction whatever.

ABSENCE AND THE CAUSES.

Ansence And the CAUSES.

A much larger per centage of absences is foun in our schools during the winter than the summe months. This is owing to the very general want of warm and suitable clothing. At least one-fifth of the school children are suffering from this cause. These, for the most part, belong to those familie who have entered our State within the past year. They, come to school with singular diligence week after week, bare-footed and bare-limbed, wit

garments ragged and thin, shivering over their le-sons from cold and wet, but still persistent to lears We have made our plea for bare feet an naked shoulders to Northern charitable societie

of which may make the Board the almoner

TAX TO BE LEVIED.

TAX TO BE LEVIED.

IBy section 7th, of Order 38, the expenses of this system of education are to be "defrayed by the proceeds of a school tax, to be levied upon rea and personal property sufficient in amount to mee the cost of establishing, furnishing, and conducting these schools for a period of one year."

The average mouthly expense of instructing each upil is one dollar and, a half, or eighteen dollar a year.

It may be safely questioned if so great an advar It may be easily questioned it so great an advantage and so speedy a return were ever before realized by any people, from a like outlay. It is as great the white as to the black. If this liberated population are to remain among us, as they surely will, be their right, and our need, then it is the interest of the State, and of society, that they should not be kept in ignorance, to swell the vice and pauperisa that are the turbid issue of that stagnant pool.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PUPILS. The pupils, as a class, are orderly, industrious, are easily governed. They are exceedingly grateful is any interest and kindness shown to them. It is the

testimony of our teachers, who have taught in bo white and colored schools, that these children do n

white and colored schools, that these children do not suffer in comparison with the white in the activity of most of their faculties, and in the acquisition of knowledge. They are quick-witted, excelling in those branches that exteries the perceptive and insitative powers, and the memory, while they are slower in arithmetic, and in studies that tax the reasoning powers—probably from a hereditary, dormancy of those faculties under the long night and craice weight of slavery.

A marked characteristic of these children is their genuine delight in learning, and the heartiness with which they repeat wheir exercises. Masic is the natural expression of their spirits; the song never flags for want of voices. Some of their own irregular and plaintive melodies fall from their lips with a strange, deep pathos. They are also natural actors and natural orators. They read and declaim with ease, and just expression. They are quick in responding to the pathetic, as they are keen in discerning the ludicrous. Recently, we had twenty. responding to the pathetic, as they are keen in uncerning the ludicrous. Recently, we shall twenty four hundred of them in "Howes Gireus" at on time. Four fifths of them had never seen any suc g, Some of the performers said, after they never had a more appreciative audie that seemed to know, by intuition, when gh should come in, and where the app

one that seemed to know by intuition, where the laugh should come in, and where the applaume. One of the clowns ventured upon a stale joke about "rain from the surrounding black clouds," but it fell bearily and almost in since at the feet of an audience just realizing that ther have a matural right to be black without repreach.

Another habitude of these colored children, a their care of books and school farniture. There, is an absence of that Young America lawlessness, a common on Caucasian play grounds. The wall and fences about the colored schools are not, de faced, either by violence of vulgar scratching They do not whittle or ply the jack-knife at the expense of deaks and benches. It may also be said that the imagination of these juveniles is generally incorrupt and pure, and from the two most prevailing and disgusting vices of rebool children, profanity and obscentify they are singularly free.

INELURACE OF THE SCHOOLS.

INFLUENCE OF THE SCHOOLS.

The beneficial sindleness of these schools is n limited to the pupils. The children go from the school-room to their homes as instructors. One the interest of the interest of the model of the color adult and his bousehold; in the increase of familiarspace, the promotion of cleanliness and thrift, are generally, and in equal degree in these good effect that like influences have produced upon the popular tions of other races.

much resistance to the schools, may serve to illustrate this statement. It is the more conclusive, a the teacher is himself an educated colored man from

the State of Maine:

"Everything works harmoniously now, the small planters (Spanish) are giving in the heaton to the present disposition of affairs, go far, in some cases, as to send their own child ask admittance into this school. I have now half-dozen of the small planters who come night-school, where they recite on the same be with the freedmen. This I consider progress. The children are taught exclusively in Er. Bound by the strong ligament of a common to they will never foxer the subtle emity to Na unity that lurks in diversity of speech.

Very respectfully,

B. RUSH PLUMLY.

R. RUSH PLUMLY,
Chairman Board of Education by Chauman Board of Education for Freedmen, Department of the Gul Lieut E. M. Wherelock, Secretary.

The Tiberator. No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, TO BETRACT OF MODIFY THE EMANCIPATION PROCESSATION NOR SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVERY ANY PERSON WHO IS FR ERSLAVE SUCH PERSONS, ANOTHER, AND NOT I, MUST THE INSTRUMENT TO PERFORM IT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the AMER CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the cit of New York, on Tuesday, May 9th, at 10 o'clos

bers of the Society a prompt attendance at this mee ing. The questions to come before it are of the gree importance. Some members of the Con pose, in view of the almost certain ratific the Anti-Slavery Amendment of the United Stat Constitution, to dissolve the Society at this ann ficially proclaimed; and others, still, advocate of tinuing the Society's existence until all the civil righ of the negro are secured: Besides this, whichever of these views receives the the Society's existence until all the civil righ

anction of the Society, there is the further questi whether the Standard shall be continued.

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

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries. C. C. Burleigh,

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

The low which filled all hearts at the time of the pul bent great and repeated successes of the National Cau over the Rebellion, and especially of the surrender. Gen. Lee and his army, was turned into grief, all ou readers know but too well how completely and how profoundly, ere the week reached its close, by the mor unlooked for tidings of the DEATH, and that by the hand of a murderer, of the President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

So sudden and complete a revulsion of feeling w hard to be borne; but the thought that our h people, with one consent, at first refused to entertain But, ere the Saturday night of that most eventful an never-to-be forgotten week fully came, all doubts an unbelief were compelled to give way before the dread ful certainty; which, it may truly be said, has bowe down the Nation with bitter sorrow and lamentat

present century can remember the like.

For no President in our day had so thoroughly, in so large and wise a sense, identified himself wit the people, sought to strengthen and build up the por ers of the people, sought to give expression in his and to develop fully their best interests, as Abraha Lincoln. The people everywhere understood him and felt sure of him. They felt that he was thinking planning, and working, with a slocere desire to pr mote the high and noble ends for which the republic their respect, aye, and their love, as to no predecess whom they have ever known.

Mr. Lincoln has not indeed been a man of rapi action, or of bold experiment, and it has been no par of his ambition or plan to startle the country with measures for which the public mind was not pre Far enough from that. Yet a simple catalogue of the great acts of public policy suggested and advised b him, and adopted under his administration, could no fail to strike every reflecting mind with admiration and President, in the application of the principles the Declaration of Independence to the legislation

public affairs of the Nation.

The people have not honored Mr. Lincoln the less for the careful and deliberate manner in which he he examined every step forward before taking it, an amined ever naidered all its pr considered all its probable effects upon the great que-lons of the Nation's integrity and the defeat of th questions which, as the sworn Chief Mag istrate of the land, he was bound to keep ever ar first before him. On the contrary, they have honor him, and justly, in our opinion, all the more for h course in this respect; and have felt that these qual-ties gave him a special fitness for his "great office; in the wholly new untried, and terrible circumstance with which, as President, his was called to contend. But this is not the time to analyze and dwell up Mr. Lincoln's characteristics. He was a man,—there fore not perfect. But he was a man of that integrity of that unselfishness, of such absence of pretence and assumption, of such sincere, conscientions, and in the non, or seligious devotion to his country and to th best sense religious devotion to his country, and to the great duties which the people had laid upon him, that his memory will ever be precious in their hearts, sacredly embalmed there,—yes, identified with all their best emotions, holiest purposes, and choicest sac-rifices for their country, and for that heasted Cause of Freedom for the slave and the world, of which she has been the representative and characters. has been the representative and champion during these eventful last four years. Especially will they remember and bless Mr. Lincoln for those great acts remember and overs are known to know great and of his administration whereby the supremacy, at power, and afterward the very existence of SLAV ERY have been, first crippled, and next (if sustaine power, and alterward the very existence of SLAV-ERY have been, first crippled, and next (if sustained by the people, as they surely will be) overthrown and annihilated forever. This is the great, the crowning giory of Mr. Liscoln's Presidency. This it is which makes true those extrest, worthy words, spoken by treedom's elequent orator a year and a half age, "Mr. Lincoln has won for himself, in the temple of illustri-ous fame, a niche so high, that no detraction can ever-reach to displace him thence." Well may we say of him also, as was said of Wilberforce, if not with ref-erence to a long life-time of anti-alaxery effort, yet in view of the practical results of "what he has officially and so honorably achieved, "He has gone up to the har of God with millions of broken fetters in his hand." To day, the slave, — slave no longer, —bless-es the name of Abraham Lincoln; to day, millions of commelpated men and women, with sincere and lov-

be given as. We feel sure that one more aprights more unselfably devoted to the country, cannot be Never will this people forgot that, to all its other snormities, cruelties and crimes unspeakable. Slavery has added the assassination of the President, hating him for that for which every true and generous hear loved him best—even his resolute and unflinching purpose that slavery should have no longer a place is the land forever. Slavery, taking the shape of Treather that the land forever. son, having afrack for four years at the Nation's life and being folied at every point, flies to its own choser and familiar method of revenge, the searcher of those and familiar method of revenge, and whom it cannot otherwise subdue. The cup of it abominations is full, and overflows. Deeply afficilavery, until an adequate and terrible retribution neted out to the real criminals, not to their wretch ools merely. And now, trusting, above all, that Go rill be with us, as in the past, so in the future, a rith unabated faith in our dear country's cause, a confidence in Liberty's perfect triumph, needs and say, Thy will be done!-s. M.

THE ASSASSINATION AND ITS LESSON

Another frightful, astounding revelation has be ade of the character of that rebellion which has bee arried on for four years in the interest of slaver The arm that atruck Sumner in the Senate chambe as given another and a surer blow. The party whos areer has been signalized by lynch-law in Kansas, b ave failed in strategy, they have failed in battle.

lain that special attempts were made to reach Secury Stanton and the Vice President also.

But how signally has Providence brought imp etribution upon the author of this conspiracy, the sassin's weapon were the two most favorably dis n the punishment of their crimes : to assume the e leaders of the rebellion would be powerless for wil after their followers had been defeated and di ersed. Mr. Lincoln was always inclin a very extensive, perhaps an universal amnesty y an electric stroke, to repudiate that mistaken polic see and feel that the rattlesnake's fangs are s f justice, against the further efforts of men to who crime seems too black, no depth of villany too atre

m, he went as-fast and as far as the people wou ollow : that he could not have acted more energet cally in that direction without calling forth a peri Some of us thought that if he had attemp more he would have accomplished more. As it of us thought that a President should go forwa ven though he were not certain beforehand of read equiescence on their part. He however pursued h wn course, no doubt from a genuine conviction of it iliation. He offered to the rebels every indulgen ession, they might save slavery. In the Proclam aders. A kind-hearted man, of friendly, genial no

Had the surrender of Lee been followed by fl rrender of Jefferson Davis, Mr. Lincoln

om great liberality of treatment to the mass of the ebel population, on condition of holding the *leads* ivil and military, to a strict account for their crim would be gross injustice to the co into accession by the wify management of the great, staveholders, to send those entire miscreants lock among them, with a free pardon for their infamous acts of treason, again to take the position of heads of the "first families," again to exercise the power which great landed property always confers, and again to throw their weight of influence against the which great tanues property as any content, and against the conces-tion of justice to the colored population. The flow erment, bound by its function to help the weak against the strong, is as much bound to shield the or Southern white from the aristocratic caste which has so long ruled him, as to help the freedman to take without obstruction, the position of a freeman. Th nty to every State in this Union a Republican ent" should by itself fostroot the Ever tive not to allow the return to the Southern States of the leaders who have always tried to prevent, and whe have largely succeeded to preventing, both the form and the substance of Republican government there. To the full extent of the influence retained by these men upon a population accustomed to look up to them as lords of creation, and blindly to follow their leadas lords of creation, and blindly to follow their lead-to that full extent will their influence be pernicious stike upon blacks and poor whites, upon the Govern ment and the country. The only way to preven their doing harm, and great harm, is to provide the they shall have no influence there, by providing against their existence there. Whether this should be done by the ordinary punishment of high tresson hanging, or by perpetual imprisonment or perpetus bantshment, opinions will differ. But affortus an permanent removal of these men from contact wit those who have hitherto been their dupes and victim is the impersitive duty of the United States Govern by perpetual imprisonment or perpopulations will differ. But absolute

in the face of th asing of the whole weight of their influence, prompty y and energetically, into the opposite scale, they can settler provide against present detriment to the republic, nor do their part towards securing the weifare of posterity. Indeed, to act otherwise in the present case would be a premium on rebellion. It would allow the villains who have brought upon us the unpeakable miseries of this war to wait and work in upop for the time when opportunity may occur for another—u. R. W.

THE PEELING AT THE CAPITAL

This is a Sunday of more heartfelt sorrow in Wash ngton than has ever before been known. Even the carless show an instinctive respect for public feeling and the solemn aspect is pulsared.

ne suffer. The penalty must reach further, visit all whose acti his dreadful result.

leed. It differs in sature from all other murde nowever atroclous. It is the culmination of the virine of the rebellion. It is the last desporate of the crushed Confederacy, striking at the life he nation. It is the instinctive blow of the venor atriotism is disloyalty, and whose highest reach hivalry is assassination. It harmonizes with th

well is responsible for all the deplorable con-"bloody instructions," the cruel nature de conspicuous examples of the nation's si justice—the justice which, like that of Heave reme justice ims its bolts at the highest heads, and would

This has heretofore been the sentiment of a large p portion of loyal men. The sentiment is now great trengthened and become universal. "No lenience traitors !" is the lovel watchword. The advi-

That, henceforth, traitors shall beware of thee."

The pure and gentle mind of our great and go resident could never fully comprehend the deprav (so foreign to his own nature) which originated the bellion, nor the extent of punishment due to suc uilt. His speech was tempered with tenderness, b speaks to the nation in a different to his rebellion, for the extirpation of slavery, and H ermitted this assassination, that it may result in th extirpation of traitors. The nation is awakened ead His purpose, and to fulfil it. D. h

LOUISIANA FREE SCHOOLS. We give in this pa etty copious extracts from the "Report of the Boar Education for Freedmen, Department of the Gu or the year 1864," a copy of which has been sent New Orleans. It details with much is for the children of the newly-fre ple of New Orleans and neighboring parishes, ons of rebels, and to the hostile action of pretende fierce opposition of prejudice or passion, les and disabilities, so really vital is this sy action, that at the close of 1864, after b hs' existence, the Board of Educ colored adults of both sexes receiving instruction ween the ages of five and twelve years, within or he lines, "at all available points," has swelled th her it is believed, to over 20,000. "Of that

A very interesting feature brought to light in the eport is the large proportion of Southern women employed as teachers by the Board. Of the whole number of 182, "180 are of Southern origin," The Reper of 163, "180 are of Southern origin," The Re-port says, "If these women are willing to forego the hatred of race, the hostility of easie, the prejudice of education: if they are ready to bear the jeers and contempt of friends and kindred, and the practical ex-clusion from circles that hilberto have received them gladly, surely they are entitled to the first considera-tion." "It has been our aim to select the most capahese whose loyal antecedents and consequent suffering com the rebellion entitle them to sympathy and aid. Whenever colored teachers, with the requisite ability, ave presented themselves, we have made no distinc-

The New York Evening Post, a paper by no The New York Evening Pest, a paper by no means given to approve blindly what the administration and its officers have done, but disposed always to welcome generously every effort is behalf of the long enalayed race, commends warmly these Louisians schools. It says: "The facts we have extracted from this report must give great satisfaction to every lover of democratic institutions. As the blacks are educated, they will become self-helpful; but the very persons, who cry out that the colored people are a useless burden upon the community, sie they who oppose the establishment of schools wherein they can be taught the advantages of industry. Happily, this fanalical and bigent of schools wherein the intages of industry. Happily, this fanatic ed class has no longer any power." We commend the Report to our readers.

Ty Up to the hour of our going to press, counts from Mr. Seward, and Mr. Frederick continued favorable. Nothing reliable is kn the whereabouts of the murderer, Booth!

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE—ITS TRUE BASIS-A NATIONAL LEAGUE TO GUARD IT AGAINST ABUSE.

TAOYD GARRISON Vs. LLOTD GARRISON:

MY FRIEND—Before me is a letter published in the interaction some twenty-seven years aimée, on the wrong if basing suffrage on color or sex, advocating the equality of Woman and the Negro with all others to exertise that right. Buch, for thirty years, have been the eachings of the Liberator; that in this and in all governments, it was an outrage to exclude any person rom the ballot because of color or sex.

The question of suffrage—Wae shall sote—underlies the existence of Republican Government. Chatters in existence of Republican Government.

is the only security of the republic, may become its most potent and deadly enemy. So of the bullet. While the government regards this as the final arbiter alle the government regards this as the final arbit its destiny, its only hope in the last appeal, alled never forget that it may become the instr-at of its sure and swift destruction. While it ands of the people, no less than the bullet in the ands of the soldier, may be made the means of de-truction to freedom and free institutions. What has en the deadliest enemy of the republic the last fifty erous and perfect tyranny, the sun ever shon -i. e., American slavery, " the sum of all villa Its abuse brought the republic to the brink o demagogues and politica ifers and blacklegs did this.

Thank God ! chattel slavery is dead, by the act of The Anti-Slavery organization, through olitionists have labored for more than thirty ars to strike down that concected essence of all po Society. As such, its work is done. In the . As they disband their Anti-Slavery ciety, I hope they will inaugurate another me nd only in importance to Anti-Slavery, as is generally received.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE - its true basis! Is Is it complexion! Is it property, title or sta-Is it intelligence, integrity, virtue and loyalty! de the basis of suffrage ? Ought the ballot, the stitutions, to be placed in the hands of drunkards nd drunkard-makers; of traitors, burglars, rioters bery, and those who deal in treachery, and nose who would, with a ballot, betray their country Ought use of sex, and millions because of color? Ought to republic to have its existence controlled by man, because God made him a man and not a so ntrol over the republic, and yet be taxed to support , because God made her a moman and not a nght the Negro to be denied the ballot because God ade him a Negro, and not a Saxon?—because his anstors came from Africa, and not from Europe ?

Abolitionists! As you disband your Anti-Slave-y Society, band together with a view to agitate the lation on the question of suffrage, and wage a war of ideas against abuses of the ballot. n this work at once. You are the people to do it. army-all enlisted and drilled, are come to enter into conflict. As you have the ability and the will to liscuss the subject, and grapple with the above quesne others have, you may bless civiliza deeper interest in such a war of ideas for the elecive franchise, and against its abuse; than they have aken in that against chattel slavery, now so victorious

The ballot, not the bullet, is the foundation public, of all free institutions, and of civilization. The ballot, not the bullet, is the defender or the de-droyer, the surest friend or the deadliest foe of life for on the physiological, but only on the inte omestic, social and moral conditions of the tased on ignorance, drunkenness, domestic moral corruption; on religious bigotry, political fligacy and gambling, party scoundrelism, official bery, and ambition for office, the ballot will surely

irrespective of say or color. The reconstruction of the Unign furnishes an opportunity to consider this subject such as centuries may not offer again. Im-prove it! As you lay off the Anti-Slasery armor, gird on the armor of the Elective Franchise, and never lay this off till color, sex, property, or title, in this and in all lands, have ceased to be the basis of suffrage, and of direct participation in the formation and admin-

HENRY C. WRIGHT.
P. S. April 10. Hallelujah 1 the God of Liberty P. S. April 10. Hallelujahl the God of Liberty and of the Negro hath wimphed? The Confederatory of corsairs, with "chattel slavery for its cornerstone," is a fugitive and a vagabond—without a home, without a head, without a sword, without a purse! Area at house,—(not to be found)—is its epicaph. Its commander-in-chief, with his army, has yielded. Slavery is twice dead. Liberty is glorious triumphess? "Hatletish, fee the Live Code. y triumphant ! "Hallelujah ! for the Lord God or

injoient reigneth!"

I repeat—the hour and the hout are come, to wage a war of ideas for the elective franchise. As the war of beliets against alvery ends in victory, will the nation dare proclaim a war of ballets against (reedom? The republic has wrested the bullet from the hands of layendone-ring traitors, shall it may time their bloods. The republic has wrested the bullet from the hands of slavemongering traitors; shall it put into their bloody hands the ballot, to be used as a still more potent means of oppression? A curax NATIONAL LEADUR of men and women, to place the elective franchise on the firm and immovable foundation of impartial justice and equal rights, irrespective of pay, color, property, creeds title, or atation, is now the great call of civilization! The ballot, not the bullet, is, theoretically, the supreme power in this republic, and must be in sill popular governments. Had the slaveholders and their allies been obedient to the ballot, not a drop of blood had been shed, not a house had been and a deadsite, not a mother's heart had been riven with anguish by this civil war. Let us have a League, a National Organization of men and women—a colarib NATIONAL INVESTIGATION OF COLLIGIES, to teach the people the only true basis and use of the ballot. Three thousand millions have been spent in four years to teach them how to use the bullet. They have used it; and with what result! Savery is indeed dead. Are Liberty and the Republic safe t. The ballot misst

nswer. A skilful use of the bu use of the ballot in Into the hands color ! Let all the people, me answer this question.

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER

ise, last evening, in our little S llage. Mrs. F. E. W. Harper le ce, and su nd it difficult to real nd grand-daughter of slaves.

THE OLD FLAG AT SCRIPE The

ws of which was re teamer " Oceana." The ceremonies at the

Anderson's despatch a

"I am here, my friends and fellowing

e shall give extracts next week.

was powerfully addressed by Judge Kely, Senator Wilson ng been enthusiastic beyond description

FILLERAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLS

The funeral obsequies of our lamented a nd the impressive and touching o ending them come to us freighted with a "The spirit of the day entered in irits of men, and the thousands who early owards the gates of the White House walks verent steps and spoke in low tones. Rev. Bishop Simpson, and Rev. Dr. E. E. Chaplain of the Senate, in the presence of in ce of Mr. Lincoln; the Gor nnison, Mrs. Sprague, and Miss Nettle Ca tev. Dr. piscopal burial service, resurrection and the life." He then real the present to tears. The funeral discours variative red by Rev. Mr. Gurley a tooching sal logy of the departed, and an affecting is rare simplicity and integrity of cha st in God.

emoved to the bearse, and the sad promise y a detachment of colored troops, morel venue to the Capitol, where the body rate At the cor in the Rotunda. The streets were a very hand. It is estima an thirty thousand persons in the pro-nied by thirty full bands, and it occuand a quarter in passing a given point.

A nation mourns him. But behind this grief, behold, "the shining Hand" bec

"His ways are not ar our ways; the seried

At sect of the old life is often given.
To-day, God crowns the martyr in its host.
To-morrow, whige his numberer on set only.

JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, OF HARWICE. dou and afflictive accident which can this gentleman has already been see reper: Crowded as our columns are, the closed without a word of reperfutribute to his memory. He was no sarly, ed, generous friend of the AndSharo; and was at all times ready to give his act to promotion; and his heart and his frame. its promotion; and his heart and here open to its advocates. The cause and of the freedman, throughout Baros is largely indebted to the seal, counse verance of Mr. Robbins; and, is his day an unitring and able friend. We offer ayrapathies to the bereared family...k.

APPALLING NATIONAL CALAMITY. Assassination of President Lincoln.

vas at the White House at the time, and the President stard to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincolnitated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincolnitated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincolnitate on the well, because the papers had announced that he and General Grant were to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the ablence to be disappointed. He went with apparent releasance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had, made other arrangements, and, with Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, bade him goodby.

indicate, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had, made other arrangements, and, vils Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, bade him goodby.

The President was received, with great furore on taleng the Theatre; his reception was indeed extraorlinary. One of the actors, Mr. Hawk, had made the remark, as "Dundreary," "This reminds me of a tory, as Mr. Lincuin says," and was telling the tory as the President entered. The enthusiasm of the addence interrupted the story for several minutes that yet the people to tell the story over again.

The scene of excitement at the theatre when the much was committed was of the wildest description, and had the addence secured the assassin, he would have been torn to pieces.

While the Cabinet and, a few friends remained in the rom of the dying Chief Magaiarnte, an investigate of the nurder was commenced by Judge David Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dairte of Columbia, in another room of the annio, house, Gradually the assassin of the Fresident became identified a J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, and that man's trust found at his room were damning tridence that trunk found at his room were damning tridence that tranged is the fruit of a deep laid orapiracy. At least five persons are known to have been concurred. At least five persons are known to have been concurred. At least five persons are known to have been concurred. At line parties implicated are Maryland me, and the suprementation of the first that the murder was planned before the thi March, but fell though then, because the accomplice backed out until Rhondon could be heard from.

The Fresident was ablet with a common booket pister, the few feet of him. The fails bill entered the heard are the temple bone, about three inches from the left ear, and penetriated nearly to the eye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wild-test height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this

Jact, he was probably more widely popular than any other actor who has visited this country. He had four sons, Junius Brutus, Jr., Edwin, John Wilkes and Joseph, and one daughter, who afterwards married J. S. Clarke, the actor. These children were brought up in Harfford county, Maryland, where Mr. Bouth presently took up his residence.

All the family adopted the stage as their profession, but Edwin Booth is the only one who has obtained a position that at all approaches eminence. John Wilkes Booth has played many engagements in this city, but was given to rant and mouthing, and slowed in his acting the coarseness of his nature. His last engagement here was at the Howard Athensum about a year sgo. He is about twenty-five years of sge, and unmarried. He is strongly built and muscular, with black hair and a fark complexion. We have been informed that his character was far from good, and that although some of the members of his profession may at first have been friendly toward bim, on account of his family connections, yet his tastes led him to seek the lowest, company, and that this and his arowed disloyally have of late caused him to be shunned by his brother actors. It is stated that he has been heard to express in the most violent language his battred of the North and the Union, and fattly his determination to kill the President. It is also stated, and we believe with truth, that he was driven by his brother Edwin from his house, for continuing to utter his treasonable language.

Wilkes Booth has for the last year given up the stage, and engaged in oil speculations which have, it is asid, proved profusible. He played once in New York last winter for the benefit of the fund for the Shakspeare statue,—in the tragedy of "Julius Comar," if we mistake not,—with his two brothers Junius Brutts and Edwin. He has also appeared once in Washington, on the occasion of the benefit of an actures, at End's theater, where the assessination took place.

He was in this city no longer age than last Monday, and on that day, and p

of apparent and superficial consistency, so often the bugbear of meaner minds, weigh down for an instant, in the scales of his series and considentious adjudications of duty and verify, the imperative demands of any doctrine or any method, however newly discovered.

Coming to the Presidency, pre-occupied by the traditional theories and opinions of the political school in which he was educated, he devoted, himself with a purpose, single and exclusive, to the rusticel interpretation of events, to the study of those leasons taught by the experience through which the country was called to pass; and learning, in common with a majority of his cauntrymen, in the strifes and sponies of the robellion, by the larid glare of the fire of treason and of civil war, how to accommodate opinion to the altered relations of Stites, increase and sections of the people, he marched side by side with the advancing hosts of the best and most disserning, in the direction where Divine Providence pointed the way.

Comparing his declarations of purpose and of faciliation with the great actions of his career, we recognize how that career was absorbed by caternal, more than by internal forces. Until long after his trianguistion, he never proposed nor counted upon way. He proposed only to hold, occupy and possess the places and the property which were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. And yet he waged to a successful issue a civil war the most tremendous which history records. Not had he ever proposed of inclined to interfere with slavery in the States. He proposed only to heave it was the most tremendous which history records. Not had he ever proposed of inclined to interfere with slavery in the States. He proposed of my to check its spread and suppress is existence in places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bederiel Union. And yet he proclaimed therity to three millions of American slaves, and prepared the way for universal emancipation.

Without disparagement, then, of his lotiness of matter he waged to the r

competent to perform daties as justicitud as apposed interests. That Nover morely personable as those which have been to purepreteitly larges on the control of the administration of the policy which may be parested by me in the identification of the policy which may be parested by me in the identification of the policy which may be parested by me in the identification of the policy which we be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance, that I can now give of the future as reference, the L can now give of the future as reference, the L can now give of the future as reference, the L can now give of the future as reference, the L can now give of the future as reference, the L can now give of the future as reference, the course rebellion must be regarded as a guaranty of the future. My past public flips with the basis of the policy of right, which lies at the basis of the policy of right, which lies at the basis of the policy of right, which lies at the basis of the policy of right, which lies at the basis of the policy of right, which lies at the basis of the principles of of reg generoment, and it believes that he some principles of right, which lies at the basis of the policy of right which have been found as the principles of right, which lies at the basis of the policy of regions of the policy of

For the Liberato OLD TIMES AND NEW

Twee in my easy chair, at home, About a week ago, I set, and puffed my light cigar, As usual, you must know. (1) I thought upon the Pilgrim flock Whose luck it was to land

Upon almost the only rock
Among the Plymouth sand. In my mind's eye I saw them leave

Their weather-beaten bark— Sefore them spread the wintry wilds Behind rolled ocean dark. Alone that little handful stood, While myage fees turked nigh;

Their creed and watchword, "
And keep your powder dry." Imagination's pencil then
That first stern winter painted,
When more than half their number died,

A tear unbidden filled one eye, My smoke had filled the other; One sees strange sights at such a time. Which quite their senses bother.

I knew I was alone, but, lo ! Let him who will deride me— I looked, and, drawing up a chair, Down sat a man beside me.

His dress was ancient, and his all Was comewhat strange and foreign He civilly returned my stare, And said, "I'm Richard Warren."

You'll find my name among the lists Of heroes, sages, martyrs, Who in the Mayflower's cabin signed The first New England charter. I could some curious facts impart,

Besides some wise suggestions; But, then, I'm bound on seeing sights, nning o'er with que "Ask on," said I-" I'll do my best To give you information, bether of private men you

He said, " First tell me what is that In you compartment narrow, Which seems to dry my eye-balls up, And scorch my very marrow?"

His finger pointed to the grate—
Said I, "That's Lehigh coal,
Dug from the earth." He shook his head:
"It is, upon my soul."

I then took up a bit of stick, One end as black as night And drew it quick across the earth, When, lo! a sudden light!

My friend drew back, uprolled his eyes, And strove his breath to catch : "What pecromancy's that," said he ; Quoth I, "A friction match."

Upon a pipe just everbead, I turned a little screw, When forth, with instantaneous flig Three streams of lightning flew.

Uprose my friend—"Now, Heaven me save !
Aloud he shouted then,
"Is that hell-fire!" "Tingas," said I, "We call it hydrogen."

The next we strayed into the fields
A train came thundering by,
Drawn by the snorting iron steed, Swifter than eagles fly. Rumbled the wheels, the whistle shricked

Far streamed the smoky cloud; Echoed the hills, the valley shook, Down on his knees, with hands upraise In worship Warren fell; "Great is she Lord our God," cried he,

He doeth all things well. "I've seen his chariots of fire

His horsemen, too, thereof:

0, may I ne'er provoke his ire,
Nor at his threatenings scoff!" "Rise up, my friend, rise up," said I,
"Your terro?'s all in vain;

That is no coariet from the skies-We stood within a chamber small-

Men eams the news to know, om Worcester, Springfield, and New York Texas, and Mexico.

It came, it west—silent but sure :

He stared—smiled—burst set laughing !

What witcheraft strange is that? " said he That's magnetic telegraphing."

The next we stepped into the street. Said Warren, "What is that That moves along across the street,
As soltly as a cat?

"I mean that thing upon two legs, Wish feathers on its head monstrous lump below the waist, Large as a feather bed.

"It has the gift of speech, I hear; But, sure, It can't be human!" "My amiable triend," said I, "That's what we call a meman."

Signed he, with voice that faltered "I loved the women in my day— But, O, they're strangely altered!"

A labor-saving henery, That beats the very dickens!

Thereat he strongly grasped my hand, And said, "Tis plain to see! This world is so transmogrified. Twill never do for the

"Your telegraph, your railroad cars, Your gas lights, friction matches, Your hump-back women, rocks for coal, Your thing which chickens hatches

No peace is left within it ": So, turning round upon his heel, He vanished in a minute.

Porthwith I quickly grasped my pon, Wrote down what I had heard; And here, dressed up in doggerel rhyme, You have it, word for word.

and (1) A habit ("mere honored in the breach observance."—[Ed. Lib.

A minute and married of the MOTHER, where the state of the series of the

The Ziberator.

THE DITTY OF ABOLITIONISTS.

CENTRAL CITY, (Col. Terr.) March 27, 1865

the duty of abolitionists, now that slavery is d. The question is asked whether the Anti-Associations shall be dissolved or not. One recommends the formation of a Society for the

evate the freed slave, and protect him in all his a. I suggest the immediate calling of a Conven-of all the friends of the colored man, to take solemn consideration his interests; and to devise whose period object shall be, not to make money out of the labor of the negroes, but simply to clevate them by every possible means. I would suggest that this Society be called "The American Society for the Elevation of the Colored Race" and that it hold itself alouf from all plans that shall bring repressed upon its object, such as purchasing land and employcting the object contemplated—just as the A. S. ty has always done. Then let it employ lectur-ind endeavor to revolutionize public sentiment, uth, respecting the three great rights o ns now in existence, whose object is to aid temporarily, the freedman. This Association would manent affair, and would enlarge its sphere of the Union, enjoyed precisely the same rights as ite man. This would be a Heronlean task ...

For one, having sacrificed a great portion of my life in efforts to remove the curse of slavery, I still by no means feel like abandoning the cause. On the man the heavy weight of slavery that was g him to the earth, I now feel like taking him hand, and gently lifting him up, and leading him along into those "green pastures and by the side of those still waters," where he will find rest to his soul. In other words, I contemplate going South as in his complete enfranchisement. I wish others to mplete enfranchisement. I wish
ne. North as well as South, and I hope our
of Anti-Slavery veterans in the lecturing ed object. I shall be in Boston, probably, early in July, and I should be pleased to meet with any of my old Anti-Slavery friends who feel like continuing their labors for the slave, as I trust they all do; and see if we cannot combine and nighted region the glorious religion of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, which consists, mainly, in doing

n, let them leave word at the Anti-Slavery Office, and I will correspond with or call upon them. I propose going South in July, on an exploring tour, visiting Eastern Yirghia, Northand South Carolina, and perhaps Georgia, and then returning North, and reporting progress. Who will join me in this expedi-

Yours, for the cause. C. STEARNS.

REPLY TO E. H. H.

FRIEND GARRISON—In the Liberator of the 17th ult., there is an article over the signature of E. H. H., in which the following statement is made:—"The ent should be advanced by a pro fessed Non-Resistant. That the North is wrong from our stand-point of view, I admit; but that does no justify the South for coming out in murderous rebel n-Resistant. That the North is w issuitly the South for coming out in marderous relection against the Government the past advantable and the Government the the past and the state of the coming of the state of the coming of the state of the coming of the comin on against the Government they had voluntarily sus

MATTERS IN RICHMOND.

The Exchange Vision Journal:

The Richmond Whig was issued yesterday afterton as a loyal paper. The editor and all who have
retefore controlled its columns fled on Sanday
th. The proprietor and one afface of the edirial corps remain. They have taken the oath of
rial corps remain. They have taken the oath of
rial corps remain. They have taken the oath of
rial corps remain. They have taken in the oath of
rial corps remain. They have taken in the oath of
rial corps remain. allegiance. The same of last night says; "The William be issued bereafter as a Union paper. The sentiment of attachment to our whole country, which formerly characterized it as a journal, will again find expression in its columns, and whatever industrice it may have for the restoration of the national anthority will be exerted."

The Sentimet office was not destroyed. I saw the proprieter to-day. He formerly did the government printing. We had a pleasant interview.

"I was sorry," he said, "to see the Stars and Stripes torn down in 1881. It is the pretitest flag in the world; but I shed tears when I saw it raised over the Capitol of Virginia on Sunday morning.

"Why so?" I saked.
"Became it was done without the consent of the State of Virginia."

"Then you still cling to the idea that a State is more than the nation."

"Yes. State rights above, everything."

"Don't you think the war is almost over—that it is meless for Lee to contend further?"

"No. He will fight another battle, and he will win. He can light for twenty-five years in the

"Do you think that men can live in the

rights, State sovereignty—and are impelled by St pride. They talk of the proid Old Dominion, i State which has raised up Presidents—of their re-sectors and all that—living in the past, without co prehending the revolution of the present, which is receiptated them from power, and which has broug iberty to a deanised raise.

berry to a despised race.

A friend called upon one of the most aristocrat amilies of the place last night—a family which I and a great name. He found them exceedingly at an defiant. They never would yield. No never. They would fight through a generation, a

There are many people in Richmond who are glato see the old flag here once more; they love the Union, they say, but cannot bear to "see a nige parading about the streets." And this brings me to the subject of

I have taken especial pains to ascertain the truth about negro troops in the rebel service. A great meeting was held in the Africas charch some weeks ago to fire the African heart. The church was

I asked of a colored man dressed in butternut colored clothes, who stood near by,

"No, sir. Dey might have shot me through de body wid ninety thousand balls, before I would have fired a gun at my friends."

"Yes, sir. I've prayed for you to come to get here for a long while, and do you think the read and the form a long while, and do you think the read way and for the long while, and do you think the read way and for the long while, and the long while, and the long way and for the long way and way

have fired a gun at my friends."

"Then you look upon us as your friends?"

"Yes, sir. I've prayed for you to come to get here for a long while, and do you think that I would have prayed one way and fit do other?"

He said it with spirit, as if a little hurt that I should question his sincerity.

"I'll tell you, Massa, what I would have done," said another, taking off his hat and bowing; "I would have taken de gun and when I cotched a chance, I'd a shouled lit at de rebs and den run for de Yankees."

This brought a general explosion from the crowd, and arrested the attention of some white men passing.

I look back with pleasure to the scene. It was in the street directly west of the Capitol—the dilapidated building with decaying walls and broken windows. I had but to raise my eyes to see the Stars and Stripes waving in the evening breeze. A few paces distant were the ruins of the rebel way department, from whence were issued the orders to paces distant were the ruins of the rebel war de-partment, from whence were issued the orders to starve our prisoners at Belle Ide. Shibbury and An-dersonville. Near by were the walls of Dr. Reed's church, where a specious gospel had been preached. A stone's throw in the other direction was Dr. Hayes's church, where Jeff. Davis's heart qualled on Sunday last. The street was full of people. I was a stranger to them all, but I ventured to make this inquiry:

ly.
"What kind of people do you think they are?
"Well, massa, I spees dey is a good kind of peo

ple."

"Why do you think so?"

"Case when I bear bad white folks swearing and cussing alout 'em, I reckun dar must be something good about 'em."

"Well, my friends, I am an abolitionist; I believe that one man is just as good as another if he behaves as well, and that I have no more right to make a slave of you than you have of me."

Every hat came off in an instant, and a dozen hands were reached out toward me, and I heard from a dozen tongues a hearty "God bless you, sir!"

There is freedom of speech in Richmond now.

White men heard me and scowled. Last Sunday, had I uttered those words, I should have dangled upon the nearest lamp nost in five minutes; but today, those men who stretched out their hands to me would have given the last drop of their blood before they would have seen, a hair of my head injured, after that declaration.

The Philadelphia "Press has a correspondent in the field who writes excellent letters—Mr. J. Morris Chester. He is a tall, stout, muscular, yet unasuming man. He is a black man. Entering the hall of Congress, he sat down in the Speaker's chair, and commenced writing on the Speaker's chair and commenced writing the state of the speaker's chair and the s

were burned.

Libby Prison! What horrors have been witness within its walls! What sighs and grouns! Who prayers and tears! What dying out of hope as wasting away of body and mind! What nights darkness settling on human souls! Its door an extrance to a living charnel house—its iron-grated witness the loop-boles of hell! Death was the warde Whorwer entered there stood on the verge of a wastered there stood on the verge of

"Please give me a bit of bread, aunty, I am starving," was the plea made one day by a young soldier who saw a negro woman passing the window. He thrust his emaciated hand between the bars and clutched the bit which the kind-hearted colored woman cheerfully gave him; but before it had passed between his teeth; he saw the brains of his benefactress spattered upon the sidewalk by the sentine!!

Where on the page of history is there such a damning record of crime as that written in Richmond—at Libby, at Bulle Isle, at Castle Thunder, the jail and the pententiary? Andersonville, and Salisbury, and Millen are parts of the Richmond record of crime—for all orders were issued from here.

At the jail, Major Stevens, the Provost Marshal, found a crowd of starving wretches—men, women and children, blacks and whites, incarcerated for petty crimes.

girl. For stealing a piece of bread, sir. I was hungry and my mother was starving," she replied, the semistarting down her cheeks.

Major Stevens ascertained that nearly all were
imprisoned for petty offences—driven to crime by
necessity—and opening the door, told them to go
where they pleased.

Barbarity and inhumanity are characteristics of
slavery—which have shown themselves on the plantation, in the slave mart and in the prison—to slaves
and prisoners of war alike.

and prisoners of war alike.
"I jutend to treat the prisoners well. They have murdered our men, but I shall not retaliate except with kindness," said the officer who conducted us. with kindness," and the officer who conducted us.
The prisoners were glaying cards, cooking their
breakfasts, baking hoe cakes by the fire.
It was gratifying to see the flag of the Union floatng over that accursed prison-house, with the soldiers
of the Union pacing their beats before the doors—to

on the Union pacing their beats before the doors—to see the motley crowd peeping from the iron-barred windows. It was not a feeling of resentment, but of satisfaction that at last there was an end to human torture on that spot; that it should be no longer the prison-house of despair.

How strange the action of the rebel leaders! They, burned the tabasen was changed.

Charles Sumner in Richmond! The hated, de-spised, malterated fanatic of other days, whose life was sought, who was received only with haughty, insolent contempt from his compeers in the Senato of the United States, walked the streets of Rich-mond to-day, entered the Capitol of the Confedera-cy, while ex Senators Mason, Hunter, Breckinridge, Benjannia and Davis are fugitives. It is not Senator Sumner who has triumphed. Men are God's instru-ments, Justice and rightcourses, have were the usness have won CARLETON

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

oratory was, the audience, we think, were not satisfied. Old, wora-out lectures are not what popular andiences want. They want the orator's latest research and thought, iit up by the light of the latest events; and they want something characteristic as well as new. The true theory of a lecture course is well as new. The true theory of a lecture course is well as new. The true theory of a lecture course is well as new. The true theory of a lecture course is well as new. The true theory of the country—the latest ideas and the latest facts. If a man (as Wendell Phillips) who has devoted his life to the negro question is to lecture, by all means let him locture on the negro or some subject akin to that. If Jeff. Davis is to lecture, let the subject be State Sovereignty, or Treason Dulended, or the like. In ahort, no locturer should be so hampered that he will try to exclude himself from what he says, and no wornout lecture should be assigned to him from any fear that he will express peculiar and unpalatable ideas. These are precisely what should be expressed, if we would carry out the true intent of the lecture system, and experience its full benefits. When Wendell Phillips comes again, we hope he will be allowed to select his own thome, and say what he pleases.—

Utica Heraid.

THE USES OF LABOR.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

The following comments on "the Pope's Ency al," from the editor of the New York Independence beb. 2d, are worthy of attention:— PICKING A BONE WITH THE POPE.

but here is a patriarch whose body is alive in the nineteenth century, yet whose spirit is dead and sepulchred in the twelfth.

The Eneyclical, though European in origin, is American in application, inasmuch as, in addressing Catholics throughout the world, it addresses a considerable class of the American people. What, therefore, does it say to all such?

"We have condemned, says the spiritual father, the principal errors of our sad age." And what, in the Pope's opinion, are these errors? Is slavery mentioned among them? No. Treason? No. Drunkenness? No. Lust? No. Lying? No. The No. Pride? No. Scandal? No. The common selfishness of the human heart? No. None of these! What, then, are these guilty things? They are 'Propress, Liberaalism, and MODERN CIVILIZATION!" These are the blots on the nineteenth century, which His Holiness, with encyclical vinegar, and sand, seeks to scour and cleanse! Nevertheless, we fancy that the aged Pontiff, rubbing against, 'progress, Liberaalism, and modern civilization,' will himself be soonest rubbed out!

Why has he written this letter? He answers.—"To destroy new opinions." One of them, so erroneous as to be 'hurtful to the safety of the Catholic Church and of souls, 'is—what?' Nothing lest than the long fought-for and hard-won doctrine that 'Liberty of conscience and of worship is the right of every man." This the Pope regards this doctrine as a delirium, how are tope-fearing Catholics in this country to regard it? They are in duty bound to bold the same opinion. What follows? 'Liberty of conscience and of worship is frighted in the law of the Republic. The law is and the proper and the proper can delirium to the same opinion. What follows? 'Liberty of conscience and of consolopy' is a fundamental law of this Republic. The law is a fundamental law of this Republic. The law is the practical result? For insance, St. Louis is a Catholic city. Within its bor-Fontili, if obeyed, will make American Catholics traitors to their country—enemies plotting the over-throw of the laws. And this Encyclical is, therefore, a covert declaration of war against the American Republic.

Is this pressing our point too far? Not at all. Let us quote other words from the letter. Its apostolic writer denounces the heresy that 'Protestantism is another form of the same true religion in which it is rossible to be countly leasing to God.

tolic writer denounces the heresy that 'Protestantism is another form of the same true religion in which it is possible to be equally pleasing to God as in the Catholic Church.' Now we have no quarrel with the Pope for denying this foctrine; we expect every other Catholic to deny it. Our quarrel with the Pope, and with the followers of the Encyclical, is for denying that every man is FRER to embrace and profess the religion he shall believe to be true. Now, the Pope's argument is not 'The Catholic religion is the true one; therefore let men be persuadrate to adont it—of which he could not be

the consultances notice arrow from he bow.

He denounces popular schools, open without distinction to all the children of the people. freed from ecclesiastical suthority and interference. It is not this as exact description of our Common School system 2. Striking at this system, is he not seeking to destroy another of the foundations of our American institutions? He tells the Catholics of this country that our schools must no leaves he comes to the contract that our schools must no leaves he comes because

revolt against our fundamental principles of government. When State-craft and priest-craft joined to govern the world, all history greaned under the tyranny. The union of Church and State, as this chief Shepherd teaches it to his American sheep, is thus Catholics must govern America. The established Church is to be the Romish, and officers of State are to be members of her communion. This is the scheme of the Pontiff for the Republic of the Pilerims!

is the scheme of the Fontiff for the Republic of the Flgrims!
Church and State 1 May God keep them apart while the world stands! For never yet have they come together except, like the upper and the neither millstone, to grind men to powder! Kings and princes, says the Fontift, are not to his free from the jurisdiction of the Church! How, then, with Frestdents, Governors, and Senaturs? Are the Catholics of this country, having been thus instructed by their spiritual bead, to demand of Abraham Linetots, on his inauguration, that he shall take as Presidents, Governors, and Senators? Are the Catholics of this country, having been thus instructed by their spiritual head, to demand of Abraham Lincote, on his inauguration, that he shall take an oath of allegiance to the Papal Seo? And if the State has no right to be independent of the Church, if the rulers of the State, are thus summoned by the Pope to kiss his toe, how some are American Catholice to insist on the execution of this beheat? Are they already waiting for the budding of an opportunity? Are they setting their trap in secret, to spring it in due time? The Pope's finger writes upon the forehead of every American Catholic the innertition, 'Alies and enemy to the United States.'

The comprehensive lesson from the Encyclical is, that Romanism is iscompatible with Republican institutions. Like slavery, it is a hostile element lodged within the nation, grawing and burning it like came it. What is the remody? If we were called, 'May not a man under our American institutions cherch the Catholic faith if herpleases?' we reply, 'Certainly.' But we sake in return, 'Shall we opening the Indian Catholic of the Inquisition'. Shall we seed to the joint of the Inquisition'. Shall we seed to the joint of the Catholic Alies?' So at last there comes a point at which we smust say. 'Thus far and no farther.' The Pope's letter will not madmigible parts.

of Romanism under a Republication of Romanism under a Republication of this Engradiant at the Republication of the Engradiant of the Republication of the Republication of the Republication of the Republication of Republication

EMIGRATION OF WOMEN

The general attention excited by Gordrew's allusion to the disproportion of an sachusetts has proved of great value in sachusetts has proved of great value in gard. For while a few careles penses tested that things as they are re try working women themselves, and all pensent tested that things as they are re try matically interested in the wied of pensent pensent

that there are now 100,000 less men than week Massachusetts, the number of men in result unbers being about 250,000. These station, that from the tables, show distinctly enough with a that of a class of twenty-six female graduate at commercial school only three find stations have commercial school only three find stations have commercial school only three find stations have been seen the same time why it is that those who are employed. wages which drive men for conscision in the min of arms, wages which drive men for conscision in them in the same business, and therefore items is emigration of men from the State, said the in which is complained of. All this, which me in the tinetly intimated in a few well-close paragraist the Governor's speech, has been illustrated in endetail in the various discussions which have followed in the control of the control o

largely due to the check ordinarily placed a free emigration of women, who cannot go when where they like, as men can. To take the can case which the Governor himself alledes to me can go to Oregon for \$13.5 in gold, while was cannot go for less than \$300. This is because an can go in the steerage, where no women shell; so that all the entreaty of the emigrant commerce of the Pacific and Rocky Mountin State in territories is met by the prohibition which or go ent system imposes, preventing in a large seen the distant travel of women.

To meet this difficulty, however, add tenshich labor market, to adjust itself, as it certainly via labor market, to adjust itself, as it certainly via two plans are suggested. We call the sitesian our friends throughout the Commonwealth is mod them.

First, Mr. Crawford, the late Emigrant Camsioner of the State of Oregon, states that fails which are willing to emigrate overland as jush train for which the government provides exact, at make the expedition in wagons from the bead dupation on the Missouri to Boise city, at the basis nation of the provisions for the party. Talk he computes that the oxen and wagon which the would purchase for the transit could be soil or erival in Oregon at prices sufficiently enhanced cover all other expenses than those of substem. Secondly, the Emigrant Aid Company, which been for years in correspondence with geatened the first position and character in Oregon, have established its own agent in Portland. He starport is already received. This company will he had been for years in correspondence with geatened the first position and character in Oregon, have present the oregon of the ore

from Boston to Portland, by way of Aspiaval, is average charge of not more than one beaded after dollars a bead.

The organization of emigration will thus gin a women the same right and facility which me in to go where they can obtain the best wage. Or gon, Nevada and Colorado, all of then, are early pressing the advantages which they offer to favor the processing the advantages which they offer to granization as gives women the power to give their interest calls them, all the questions of sing population will settle themselves. The same population will settle themselves. The same cited in such discussions become wholly sample ant after such arrangements are made. The way who have already gone to Oregon under the same of different agents for organized emigration at themselves return such accounts to their fineds will determine their action, so some a deept a respectable means of emigration are provided.

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THE inderrigued begs leave to inform his fundamental the public, that (owing to Hisanit), as in obliged to leave his rituation at Meers II & year of the control of the con JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,
In the mest careful manner. New Fixtures braiding put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, and put the fixtures done over any disa Glassics of a litterial state of the fixtures of the fixtures done over any disa Glassics of the fixtures of the fixtures done over a little of the fixtures of the fixtures

THING OF HEADTY

TO A JOY POREVER!

AND nothing is so beautifu at A FINE the A HALL All preparations for the last set and full, lively, carry half or not received to get a but it conts. Warranted to give no receive the conts. Warranted to give no fine in the last set and the conts. Warranted to give no fine in the last set and the last set and

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