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VE. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 18.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prints

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostle armies are set immitted array, the commanders of both armies have power to summiting eights all the slaves in the invaded sergiory. "J. C. Analis.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof." HT CHA STRUE TROUGH

Ow Hay this down as the law of mations | I say that m Rary authority takes, for the time, the place of all mun-inal institutions, and BLAVERY ANGNO THE RES-land that, under that state of things, so for from its bot free that the States, where dayery crists have the action transparent, of the subject, and couly, the Presupersy, the University of the County of the Presupersy, the County of the County of the County of the Presupersy, the County of the C

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1787.

has power to the Alays or war; and by the has no invaded country has all its laws and mainted tions swept by the board, and marran rowing

Selections.

SPEECH OF HON. J. HOLT, er in Charleston, S. C., on the evening of

14th April, 1865.

Ma dinner given on the evening of the 14th of pell 1853, at the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. h. Major General Willmore, to the guests on add the steamer Arago, invited by the Secretof War to witness the ceremony of raising the side States flag on Fort Sumter on that day, in General Anderson having been toasted, in course of his reply paid a warm tribute to the course of his reply paid a warm tribute to the course of his that they have been considered the support they had given him while command of that fort; whereupon, being called on by the guests present, Mr. Holt spoke, in subset, as follows:

AND GENTLEMEN—
Lam most grateful for the kind words of
lam most grateful for the generous rewhich has been given to them, I feel little
peak to you tonight, much as you have enme to do so. As my feet pressed the ruins cluster there, and as I loose out open unroundings, and upon that magnificent if events which stretches away from its realls, I experienced emotions too pro-terance, and was deeply conscious that blest express the awe, and wonder, and and thankgiving with which I was fill-and thankgiving with which I was fill-

the President of the United States, and carnest appreciation of the appular heart, which prompted him dur, which four years ago was lowpopular heart, which four years ago was low-e flag which four years ago was low-hosolent and treacherous foe, should, before an aveslent and treacherous foe, should, before an aveslent and treacherous foe, should, be hards of the then gallant commander of that be today dung to the breeze, saluted and home hards of the subject of the

Anderson, and a part of his command, em-hat loval and fearless man of God, the then ust ceremonics derived a new vills which did not speak to us in their praise, while the vision that glorious old flag, vindicated and releamed at last, seemed to flutter in the sunlight the more proudly for having been unfurled by him proudly for having been unfurled by him so consecrated it by his valor. Of this jer I may speak with confidence, as I shall asure, since I had some personal knowledge

statesmen and rulers have made greatlyes, fatal mistakes in the choice is of their crimes. But of all the Popt rarely mistook his memore remarkance since properties of the memory is assignment of Twiggs to the Department of Itsus, and by other appointments and adjustments of the military service, looking to a lubrication of the machinery of the rebellion, on which I will not the comment. Great too have been the surpseand tergor of these wicked rulers, when they are found their trusted instruments failing in their lasts; but perhaps few of these exhibitions have enabled, that which was witnessed at Washington when the unfaltering fidelity of Major Anderson and his fittle command was first fully manifested. When intelligence reached the Capital, that by a laid and dexterous movement this command, had len trastered from Moultrie to Sumter, and was not foom the disabled guns left behind, the emotions of migled mortification and anguish and rage and hack. His fury seemed that of some baffled fiend, who discovers suddenly opening at his own feet the left of rule which he had been preparing for another. Ore all the details of this passionate outburst of a conspirator, caught and entangled in his own is the memorable scene to its pages. There is one, levere, whose absence to-day we have all deplored, and the third rebellion in all the vicissitudes of its cause their behalf the country needs and to whom the nation is grateful. For the masterly start is rebellion in all the vicissitudes of its cause the rebellion in all the vicissitudes of its cause to the page of the country needs and the back upon that seen, and the country needs was be familiar.

defiance.

The state of the sta

the republic which was born on the 4th day of July, 1776, was born not for death, but for immortality; and that though its bosom may be scarred by the poignards of conspirators, and though its blood may be required to flow on many fields, yet that neither the swords nor the bayonets of traitors can ever reach the seat of its great and exhaustless life.

While in these events there is ground for boundless gratitude to the Father of all us, and to our unconquerable armies and navy, there is also ground for boundless rejoicing; and exultation. We exult in no unhallowed or merciless spirit. Before Him who sitteth on the circle of eternity, we bow our heads in adoring thankfulness, for these proofs that he still rules among the children of men, and that we are still the people of his care; but before the world we exult and shout aloud for joy—joy with a thousand tongues and a thousand songs—that this rebellion, with all its crimes, with all its fettd and pustious baseness, is at length being trodden down—down to the hell from which, it came. We accept this as evidence that the demon of all evil seen in the apocalyptic vision in chains, has not yet broken his fetters, and the ruined fortresses and devastated cities of the rebellion, its palaces and homes in ashes, its people exhausted and impoverished, we hail these as the footprints of Him who dwelleth among the scraphim, and who hath said: "Vengeance is mine—I will repay." Woe to that people who, under the promptings of a charlatan humanity, shall presumptuously throw themselves between that vengeance and its victims!

grandeur of the sacrifices which nave been managed to fling contempt upon the memories of those martyred armies which have so nobly died that liberty might live. But if the work is to pause while treason is only scotched, not killed; if the knifes to be tional vitals, then in vain shall we have expended thousands of millions of treasure, and in vain will the country have offered on the red altars of war the bravest of its sons. It is the duty of the Government, not by words, for they are already found in our Constitution and laws, but it is its duty by stern and implacable action to stamp upon this monstrous crime against our national life, and upon the parricides who have committed it, the brand of an undying infamy—an infamy so black and loathsome that the generation to which we belong shall shrink from it with horror, and those which are to follow us will recall it with a shudder. Let us bewere, lest under the impulses of a miscalled magnanimity, we impiously assume to be wiser than God in claiming that crime can be repressed without punishment. lovel vitals then in vain shall we have expe

nimity, we improssly assume to be weer than Got in claiming that crime can be repressed without punishment.

Let it then be our fond and solemn trust that the Government will maintain to the end, the position which it has occupied from the beginning—that this is, in very deed, a war upon crime and criminals—criminals with whom we cannot fraternize, with whom we can make no compromises, without, in the judgment of mankind, and at the bar of history, becoming criminals ourselves, without giving an absolute respectability and a new growth to the sentiment of treason in the South, and turning loose in these distracted States a band of unwhipped malefactors, with their hands filled with the seeds of another rebellion, to be by them scattered and planted at their will. As for the masses, the ignorant, deluded masses, who have bindly followed the standard of this revolt, let there be fall and free pardon, if you will, on their sincere return to their allegiance; though it does seam to me that it would be but decent to allow these thrice guilty rebels a little time in which to wash the blood of our brothers from their hands before we hasten to offer them our own.

But as for the original compirators and leaders, who, through long wears, in the Capitol, in the cabinet, the ant decent in time in which to wash to the time in which to wash to their hands before we hasten to one. The their hands before we hasten to one. But as for the original conspirators and leaders, which is the capinot, in the cabinot, many look deliberately prepared this capinot was too, deliberately prepared this capinot was too deliberately prepared the prepared of the presence of wood or who have and in the army too, deliberately prepared this rebellion; who, without the pretence of, wrong or provocation, traitorously, set it, on foot; who have pressed it forward with all the malignity of fiends, and with all the cowardly, revolting cruelty of sava-

Southern Confederacy, then the country sprang like a giant from its lethargy, and was at once filled with impulses and purposes as grand as they were irrepressible. But while the nation rushed almost en masse to meet the enation; it did so with but dim and imperfect perceptions of the field of duty that was opening before it. When, however, the progress of events unmaked the true character of the rebellion, and laid bare in all their ghastliness its inherent barbarisms and atrocities, as well as its ultimate aims, gradually at first, but rapidly at last, light was poured upon the national mind and conscience, as the timid dawn kindles blazingly into day; and now, the whole land, in council and in the field, has, as under a resistless inspiration from on high, seized the clanking fetter of the slave, and the bloody lash of his driver, and has flung them scornfully full into the face of the rebellion.

In answer to the graceful and generous compliment of our friend Major General Auderson, permit me to say, that from the first moment this conspiracy disclosed its cloven foot in the Capital until now. I have never doubted of my own duty; and had the entire race of man confronted me on the question, my convictions in regard to that duty would not have been the less complete. Nor did I ever doubt of the finil success of the Government in putting the accuraced rebellion under its feet,—though I knew not how long we might be fated to toil, to suffer, to bleed, and to die on fields of battle and in the loaths some prisons of the South; still the assurance has evere forasken me, that sooner or later, when purped of our national sins, we would be accepted of Ilim, in whose hands are the issues of all our plans and of all our yearnings. For weary months aft years His face seemed bidden from us, and stood still. But now that, under the leadership of your true-hearted Chief Magistrate, the country has all years His face seemed bidden from us, and strong the country would be accepted for the mean of the desire of the last few pressed race the same ignorance, and poverty, and social and political disfranchisement to which they have heretolore been subjected. That the lingering sentiment of disloyalty in the South, added to aubave heretofore been subjected. That the lingering sentiment of disloyalty in the South, added to ancient prejudices, and to the treacherous and savage instincts known to be inspired by this institution, will, under a changed nomenclature, seek to accomplish this result, can scarcely be doubted. Upon the solution of this momentous question of reconstruction, the American people can well afford to wait, and it is their duty to wait, lest by precipitation false steps should be taken which could never be retrieved. There should be the utmost patience and circumspection, but no haste. The country wants no more traitors in the Capital, and no more State governments into whose organizations the spirit or treason has been breathed. If a loyal population cannot be found to put the machinery of State government into operation, then let us wait and see if the next will not be a wiser and better generation. In the meanwhile, let these former States be subjected to military rule. They constitute part and parcel of the territory of the republic, and no apoly is to be made for holding and governing them as such. While the ballot-box is the rightful source of authority over loyal men, the legitimate and reliable foundation for the authority of the Government over traitors is the sword.

With peace restored, and with the duties it must impose performed, upward towards Him who, from the counsels of eternity, bath declared that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," we may turn our eyes, and in humble confidence invoke his blessing; because through carnage and sacrifices of every kind we shall at last have had the courage to do unto other and in the counsels of eternity, bath declared that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," we may turn our eyes, and in humble confidence invoke his blessing; because through carnage and sacrifices of every kind we shall at last have had the courage to do unto other and in humble confidence invoke his blessing; because through carnage and sacrifices of every kind we shall at last have had the coura

ted ourselves of the solemn trust that humanity has committed to our hands, and by restoring the repub-lic, in despite of all the power and crimes of the eu-emies within its boson, we will have afforded a demcommitted to our hands, and by restoring the republic, in despite of all the power and crimes of the enemies within its bossom, we will have afforded a demonstration of the capacity of our race for self-government, transcending far in its impressiveness even that furnished by our fathers in founding our institutions. On this issue of this struggle have been staked, as I verily believe, the concentrated fruits of the battles for free government in all ages and elimes of the world, and we shall have preserved them; and this extended land, which, in its soil and climate, in its rivers and lakes and mountain ranges, seems to have been fashioned by the hand of the Almighty as a temporal paradise for his people, we shall proudly present to the nations of the earth as no longer distinction on the enormities and spoils of servidude. And then, both on land and ocean, and upward to the aky, our national anthem will rise, mounting higher and wilder and wilder in its exultant strains, because, for the first time in our national bistory, these strains will be unmingled with the moan of human bondage.

And then, my countrymen, with your starry banner, undimmed and untoirs, and floating on every breeze from Maine to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic, the republic, redeemed from this cankering curse of slavery and from the machinations of its compitators, regenerated and purified by the struggle through which it has passed, and ennobled by a sense of duty performed, will rebound from the blow it has received, and will enter upon a career of prosperity, of freedom, of national greatness, to yes, so fur-reaching, that in the distant contaries to come, amid the grandeur of its power and the unclonded splendors of its renown, even this mighty conflict, with all its agonies and the triangles, may be forgotten, or, if recalled, only as a dim and allifoot enremmented event in the sublime history of the past.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on the 12th of Februry, 1809. The story of his early life is one of the hardships and trials, the energy and perseverance, so well developed by the difficulties of the frontier. At the age of seven years he began his school life with the Bible and a copy of Dilworth's spelling book, good tools in the hands of an earnest soul. Thomas Lincoln, his father dissatisfied with the prospect held out to a into service on his own account. It was for that fence that he split the rails which as an bonorable symbol of free labor have become historical, and at one time rail-splitting furnished him, as it did most other frontier men, constant employment. Our space will not allow us to recount the successive steps by which the young pioneer fought his way into the respect and confidence of his fellows. He was fertile in resources, quick of perception, never discouraged, and lost no heart of perception, never and two years afterward, in 1834, he was elected to the Legislature. After three years service in the political field, he began the practice of law, a knowl-edge of which he had acquired while serving as a clerk in a store, or guiding his flatboat down the river. For six years he continued his legal studies and practice with uniform and remarkleading politicians of Illinois, and stumped the State during the presidential campaign. In 1847, he served his first term in Congress, where his course was somewhat in advance of the general position of the Whig party. It will be remembered that while he would not neglect the soldiers in the field, nor withhold from them supplies, he refused to acknowledge the justice of the Mexican war. He urged the abolition of Slavery is the District of Columbia, and advocated stringent measures against the slave traile; he voted, as he eaid, more than forty times for the Wilmot Proviso, in whatever form it came up, and placed his name on record as a consistent and carnest opponent of the aggressions of slavery. He was a member of the national convention that nominated Zachary Taylor; in 1848, and was defeated as a candidate for the United State Senate the next year.

tion that nominated Zachary Taylor, in 1848, and was defeated as a candidate for the United States Senate the next year.

During the time when the vexed question of Kanasa and Nobraska occupied the public attention, Mr. Lincoln was true to his record, and as he had opportunity opposed his plain good sense and honest speech to the cophistries of his opponents. At the national republican convention which nominated John C. Fremont, Mr. Lincoln received one hundred and cleven votes for Vice-President. In 1858, he was nominated again for the Senate, and then took place the memorable debates between himself and Stephen A. Douglas,—debates in which all the mental characteristics of the statesman of the backwoods were brought out, and displayed to the best advantage. The reader of those debates will not fail to observe how a clear perception, strong good sense, and unwavering truth were more than a match for advoitness and skill of fence. Mr. Lincoln lost the election to the Senate, but he really won the victory with the people. In 1860 he made that celebrated speech at Now York city which so admirably discussed the questions at issue before the country, and made him the second choice of New York for the Presidency.

In the republican convention at Chicago, which followed soon after, Mr. Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency on the third ballot, and in the election received the electoral vote of every free State.

geth, and texas on the 5th of February. On the 4th of February, Jefferson Davis was elected Press dent, and A. H. Stephens Vice-President of the States in revolt, and they were inasquirated on the 18th. Recruiting commenced at once in the Southern States, a military of one hundred thousand men was organized, and all the machinery of rebellion set on foot before the new President could declare in is policy or exercise his power. Mr. Lincoln left, a Springfield, Illinois, on February 11th, and on his way to the capital foreshadowed the course of his administration in a series of speeches made at the chief places along his roots. It is said that his assassination was plotted at Balimore, but he evaded the murderers then by taking an earlier train.

We all remember the tone of the President's intugural, its mingfed pathos and persuasion; and the iron firmness as well, which was couched under this honest intent and kindly phrase. On the 12th of April, Sumter was fired on. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation that the state of the mation calling out seventy-five thousand men, and assembling Congress, was issued three days after. The ports of the rebellions States were declared under a blockade on April 19th, and on the 19th of May, Yirginia followed her sister States into sees sisten. On the 22th of September, 1882, Mr. Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation of emancipation, which made free all always about preclamation, confirming and completing the design of the first.

We need not here repeat he more recent official acts of Fresident Lincoln. The world has winnessed his unwearied patience, his overflowing kindness, his ulter lack of any passion or settliment of revenge against those who were seeking his roin and that of the nation. Nichler bitter invective nor wile abuse moved him from the path of duty and he went from the council chamber, where his solicitude bad been appressed as to how he could best forgive his enemies, to meet death at the hand of the assarian.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

A Committee of the Union League of New York waited upon the President Thursday. In reply to their address, Mr. Johnson spoke as follows:

their address, Air. Johnson spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: In reply to you, and through you to the organization which you represent, I can only say, as I have said to others, that your effectiving ement is peculiarly appropriate at this time. I have been thrown into the position I now occupy by circumstances that you are all familiar with: There has been a great deal done. There is a great deal to do of a nomplex and difficult character. The circumstances which have occurred are saddening to

of God. If I know the honest impulses of my heart, when the time comes to act upon measures that come before me, though I may not have the same ability and talent as some, if a hearty obedience to conscientious conviction is worth anything in the administion of the government, you shall have it. I thank you again, gentlemen, for what you have said, and you again, gentlemen, for what you have said, and trust you will bear my thanks to the organization you represent."

SOUTHERN REFUGEES.

Mr. W. B. Fleming, B. A., of Oakville, writes Mr. W. B. Fleming, a contemporary, expressing his astonishment as a temper in the Globe of Monday, relative to the demonstration of approval with which the news of the contemporary with the contemporary with the contemporary was a seasonation was received by certain the contemporary with the contemporary was a seasonation with the contemporary was been to repe sober, responsible for, such sentiments. The statement is true of several men: "thoughtles" they certainly were, or they would have known enough to conceal "sech sentiments." We hold nobody responsible for the exultation over President Lincoln's assassination but those who were guilty of that outrage. We are willing even to say that some refegees would not have committed such an offence against decency as to give public expression to foelings so atrocious. But the reflection immediately follows, that "sober and thoughtful" men are not so numerous among the Southern refugees in Toronto is to as they ought to be. Ordinarily we look for such qualities in clergymen; but a man has been found among the refugees to degrade a sacred calling, by using language so blasphemous and atrocious that all good men must shudder to hear it.

Mr. Fleming arrived in Toronto on Saturday morning—after the debauch at the hotel was over, of course—and, consequently, is anable to give any devidence respecting it that can be of the sightest, value. Nevertheless, he pretends that, in speaking of it, he knows whereof he affirms. He net, he says, a number of his Southern friends in Toronto, and found that "all thoughtful and sensible men among them fully concurred with me in the belief, that the assassination of the late President of the United States was a public calamity, both to the North and the South." Mr. Fleming is a B. A., of Toronto University, and may be supposed to be capable of saying what he means when he writes a

whice made free all slaves whose masters should be in revolt on the first day of January, 1863; and on the latter date he issued a second proclamation, confirming and completing the design of the first.

We need not here repeat the more recent official acts of Fresident Lincoln. The world has witnessed his unwarried patience, his overflowing kindness, his utter lack of any passion or sentiment of revenge against those who were seeking his roin and that of the nation. Neither bitter invective nor vite abuse moved him from the path of day; and he went from the council chamber, where his solicitude hed been expressed as to how he could best forgive his enemies, to meet death at the hand of the assassin.

Testident Johnson feecestly said—"Memory Has were stain. Let us now take care that Justice is not shall also."

Testident Johnson feecestly said—"Memory Has were stain. Let us now take care that Justice is not shall also."

assassination as "a public calamity both to the North and the South," we must confess to some astonishment at the impudence which Mr. Fleming exhibits in writing his letter contradicting the correct statement we made.

When the horrible news was first received in Torotto, expressions of joy were heard from Southern refugees in other quarters than those of which we have spoken; and plenty of witnesses of the fast can be obtained if needed. In a short time, however, it was found that the expression of sinch sentiments was exciting too much indignation among Canadians of all parties, pro-Southern as well as pro-Northern, and the jubilant refugees began to hark back. They began to express great regret at the dreafful news from Washington; but such simulated feelings are no atonement for the first berbarous expressions of joy, and deceive none but those who wish to be deceived.

Mr. Fleming accuses us of "pursuing with relent-

joy, and deceive none but those who wish to be deceived.

Mr. Fleming accuses us of "pursuing with relentless hatred the few Southern recidents left in the city of Toronto," and of being "eager to expose those to public indignation who have not rendered themselves obnoxious to any charge." This is not true. The Southern refugees who have conducted themselves properly during their residence here, have never received a word of censure from: as. But those who have behaved improperly—and their number is far larger than their apologists are willing to admit—have no claims to our forbearabee. When a ruffian among them assaults a lady in the street, simply because her husband has done his duty as a magistrate—when Southern ruffians drivemen from places of public amusements, simply because they are Americans, or hunt men through the streets for the same cause—when they digrade our courts by unseemly demonstrations—we take the liberty of speaking of their acts as they deserve. We cannot find any reason for giving the large measure of sympathy which is claimed for people who have done us so much mischief since they have been among us. They have abused the asylum afforded them by plotting and executing raids into the United States. They have thereby involved us in a world of trouble and vast expense. Not satisfied with the evil reculting to us from the St. Albans

obtained implicating every Southern resident in the city, before we denounce their vile plottings. We wish no harm to those who are innocent, and entertain no sympathy for those who are guilty.

Montreal Globe.

GENERAL LEE.

Those persons who fondly and foolishly fancied that General Robert E. Lee was a character higher and nobler and more sensible than his master, Davis, will have been undeceived by the tenor of his fare-well letter to the army which he surrendered to General Grant.

It was reported by some of the journals, and believed by some credulous minds, that Lee had seen the futility of further "fighting, and was ready now to return to good citizenship and forswear rubellion. There was, until a week ago, a desire with some to condone treason and the desertion of his flag, in this person, and to forgive his offences.

But the letter in question shows him as bitter and graceless a traitor as Davis himself. He congratulates the robel soldierty that their conduct flas "endeared them to their countrymen," and he bids them farewell "with increasing admiration of their constancy and devotion to their country," and bids them take with them "the satisfaction that proceeds from the consequences of duty faithfully performed."

With this slap in the face to loyal soldiers, General Robert E. Lee retires from the fold, as unrepentant and as foolishly defiant a rebel as his master Davis. To admire bravery, even if exerted in a bad cause, is natural and allowable; but this sebel general, this desorter from the old flag, who ran away, with a file in his footb, and entered the general service of the Confederate army whom he had promised his sister to serve only his State—this person cannot refrain, even when he shast given up the contest as hopeless, to blurt out his treason, and to use his influence over the army which he had streamed the server of the Confederate army whom he had promised his sister to serve only his State—this person cannot refrain, even when he shast given up the contest as hopeless, to blurt out his treason, and to use his influence over the army which he had stream the state and t

But why should we think better of Lee than of Davis, or Bonjamin, or Hunter? What has he

But why should we think better of Lee than of Davis, or Benjamin, or Hunter? What has he done for us, or omitted to do against us, which makes him a better man than his base condition? It is urged in his favor, by his friends, that he was the tool of Davis and the other Confederate leaders—but he was a most willing tool. In 1861 he was the tool of Davis and the other Confederate leaders—but he was a most willing tool. In 1861 he was serving on the staff of the Generalian-Chief of the United States army, he had peculiar opportunities, by his position, to learn all the plans of his commander, and the resources of the army. He remained long chough to get the fullest information, and then he deserted to the enemies of his country, and carried with him his valuable knowledge of the plans and intentions of the government he had left. Certainly this treachery of Lee was as base and moran as that of any man in this rebellion. That he deserted his flag with protences of the profoundest grief, and betrayed his country with Peckanifican sighs and grouns, does not, we imagine, raise him in the opinion of honorable men and women.

Nor let us forget that this General Lee, so influential in the South that his suggestions were of greater effect than Davis's commands—this Lee who had only to say what he wanted, and it was done, had his headquarters' within sight of the horrible prison of Belle lale, where brave Union soldiers, his prisoners of war, were rotting like sheep, crowding together in diches to keep their blood stirring, killing rate, cats and dogs to appease their hunger, and dying daily under Lee's yery, eyes of starvation. He was so near, them that, on a still night, he might have heard their disease grouns, he was all powerful, and had only to say that he heard the New York paper, in which their suffering were, published; he was all powerful, and had only to speak to have our hother suffering were, published; he was all powerful, and had only to speak to have our hother for hear the prison of the continuous continu

A TRIP TO FORT SUMTER, AND THE DOOMED CITY.

DOMED CITY.

BROOKLY, April 20th, 1864.

"Yoader is old Sumter!" exclaimed one of our pamengers. "Is that Fort Sumter?" we inquired that dark mound rising out of the water, with a few tall spires in the dim distance beyond it? Sey; sure enough, it was the old historic spot—the bourne of our pilgrimage—and my heart was in my mouth in an instant. The pilot of our good steamer "Oceanus" turned, the bow in towards the bar as ix o'clock (of Thursday, the 13th), and we sped away towards the cradle of the rebellion. It is at once its cradle and its grave. By sunset we were passing slowly in beside Morris Island, a low stretch of sand. Our ship's company stand silent on the upper deck as we pass Fort Wagner, beneath which lies buried the gallant Shaw. We all uncover our heads to his memory, just ahead is Sumter—brown, battered, silent, longly, in the quiet waves. Its broken walls are example, in the quiet waves. Its broken walls are example, the older of balls and broken iron several inches a stratum of balls and broken iron several inches a stratum of balls and broken iron several inches company to the proper of the still evening air rolls the glorious melody, "Fraise God from whom all blessings flow." The salion on a genboat and twe monitors take up the strain, and manning the yards pour forth a thundering cheer.

nungees passengers strike up the doxology, And On, the still evening air rolls the glorious melody, "Frisse God from whom all blessings flow." The sailors on a genebast and two monitors take up the strain, and maning the yards pour forth a thundering cheer. As wethread our way through the loyal fleet; we call out from the pilot-house, "General Lee has surrendered!" Then you should have heard them shout! Our band strikes up; other hands catch the infaction, and Charleston harbor rings with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Rally round the flag." At nine o'clock I went ashore with Col. Howard to call on Gen. Saxton. The streets were in gloomy darkness; Pompeil is not more awful in its ruins. No gas works are left, and no lucky man has yet "struck jie "in the doomed city. We groped along over broken pavements, and past houses where the horrid reats of the shell had torn through the fronts, or laid half the roof open to the sky. We found Gen. Saxton quartered on the "Battery," Charleston's fashionable-sremendae, in 'the desarted mansion of Charles Allston. The air of the courtyard was loaded with the fragrance of roses and the mock orange; but the mansion was stripped from garret to cellar. "The Desaussure mansion mans by, once the most aristocratic abode in Charleston, is a shattered ruin, with the marble mantels lying in broken fragments on the parlor and the bed-room floors. Nearly all the mansions in this once proud part of the guilty city are windowless; many of them roof-less. Except a few negroes who have neatled in the deserted chambers, they are tenant-es. A few of the slaveholding aristocracy have come back, and taken reluctantly the oath of allegiance to save the remnant of their property. Gen. Saxton says that these once braggart lords of the lash are now the most abject and cringing whipped spaniels who ever favned for a crust of bread. With the exception of a few blockade-running speculators, who sent their profets abread for investment, the merchants and planters of Charleston are hopelessly bankrupt. negroes were doing a few doors off! We through Secretary Memminger's deserted an applendid mansion; the remaining contraband desolate house told us, "Massa Memminger's through Secretary Momminger's deserted and once splendid mansion; the remaining contraband in the desolate house told us, "Massa Memminger sent his money over to Europe; he be up in Nort Carolinas he be rich to-day." A gentleman in £barleston says that he saw on the books of a bank in Havana the sum of \$100,000 in gold crédited to Jefferson Davis! Governor Aiken told me that if this were so, it must be the gift of friends; for, said be, "Mr. Pavis spent all his salary, and is considered poor." Not only is the Charleston aristocracy bank-rupt, but most of them are dead! Gov. Aiken said sadly enough, "Our most wealthy young menelisted—many of them as privates; they are nearly all dead or in prison. South Carolina has among her whites nobody left but old men and little boys!" Truly; the iron has entered into Charleston's proud soul, and she is the most iblasted, blighted, broken-hearted desolation on the face of this bontinent. Her cup of misery is filled to the brims! I could not exult over her woeful wretchedness, although I felt that it was not one whit more than her stupendous sin has richly deserved. She has lived on the spoils of her plundered bondmen; now her turn has come for the bondman to dwell in the deserted places of the slaveocrat. Robert Small, the famous negro capitain of the steamboat Planter, (who now has a salary of \$1,800 as her commander), is able to give bread to half the bank-presidents and brokers of Broad street.

My dear brother, you cannot conceive of the for-

Broad street.

My dear brother, you cannot conceive of the for iorn desolation of Charleston. Just imagine all the banks in Wall street, with all their doors and win dows gone—their fronts burst through with shells dows gone—their fronts butto the state of bank their floors covered knee-deep with scattered bank books, checks and drafts—and the street in front beer noors covered three-very with saving in front grown with grass, and weeds among the shattered pavements, and you have a fair picture of Broad street and East Bay street, the two commercial thoroughfares of the Palmetto City! The "Secsacion Hall" in Misesting street, in which the original act of separation was passed, is a charred ruin, hardly one brick left upon mother. In St. Michael's church, a shell broke through the wall back of the pulpit and broke the Commandements which were graven on tablets of stone. The discriminating missile of death spared the three commandments, "Thou shalt not steal—thou shalt not kill—thou shalt not commit adultery." These were the very precepts that Charleston needed most. In fact, the shells seemed to have a special spite against the churches; and many of those sanctuaries in which the Gospel of Christ was tortured into a defence of oppression are now "left unto them desolate."

On Saturday morning last, I was standing in front

tortured into a detence of oppression are now "left unto them desolate."

On Saturday morning last, I was standing in front of St. Michael's church with William Lloyd Garrison. Just then, 'the band of the 127th Regiment came down Meeting street, playing Old John Brown most superbly. "Only listen to that in Charleston streets!" exclaimed Garrison, and we both broke into tears. I had many such startling and almost incredible surprises during my visit. For example, I stood with "Ward Beecher, Garrison, George Thompson, the English Reformer, and Thoodore Tilton, beside the grave of John C. Calhoun in St. Phillips's church yard. It is a plain brick oblong tomb, covered with a marble slab, and bearing the single word Calhoux. "There," said Garrison, lies a man whose name is decayed worse than b word CALHOUN. "There," said Gar the other never!" Several northern shells have fallen and burst close by that tomb! Did none of the bones in that sepulcher ratile when the voice of William Lloyd Garrison was beard at the grave's

William Lloyd Garrison was beard at the grave's mouth?

On that same day I stood beside George Thompson, Senator Wilson and Garrison, in Zion's church, before 3000 emancipated slaves. How gracefully a freedman presented a bouquet of roses to Garrison, and with what eloquent words! How admirably the happy negroes understood and appreciated the finest points in George Thompson's speech, which was in language as elevated as if spoken in Parliament! How the roof resounded with shouts at the first mention of the name of Annaham Lincoln! How we all wept when the vast assembly broke forth into the wild African strain, "Roll, Jordan, roll!" It was as if a hundred birds were let loose, and the whole air filled with melody. The audience resolved unanimously to hold the next anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Charleston! and Henry Ward Beecher was announced to preach "in this house to-morrow morning!" In the lower room! addressed one thousand well-dressed negro children; and when! I inquired, "May I send an invitation to good Abraham Lincoln to come down and wist you?" a thousand little black hands went up with a shout. Alas! alas! we knew not that, at that very hour, their beloved benefactor was lying cold and silont in the East Room at Washington!

Of the thrilling scenes at the flag-raising in Fort lomter, I have no time or power to write as they de-erve. It was the most exciting moment of my life then that flag went up. "Whether in the body out of the body, I could not tell." Ope of the finest when that flag went up. "Whether in the body or out of the body, I could not tell." One of the finest things in the pageant was the appearance of Gen. Anderson as he stood at the head of the stairway, and caught his first view of the interior of the fort. He controlled his emotion with much difficulty. He told me afterwards that he never could have recognized the spot; the esier baskets of sand which the rabels introduced not only metamorphosed the fort, but made it ton-fold stronger than before. Mr. Beecher's speech reads well. In its delivery it lauked the slectricity of an off-hand effort. It was received tanish'; but, oh! when the tatured flag—henceforth The consecrated banner of the Republic—first swung out to the breeze, and began to rise.

towards the sky, did they not hear our shout to Charleston wharves? Anderson and Gilmore palled first—then the rope came along to our part of the platform where a dozen of us laid hold "with a will." "Was not that a good pull for John Bhil?" said George Thompson to me as he gave a hearty surge at the rope. When the flag reached the spex, the whole bay thundered with such a volley of canon front ship and shore, that one might imagine the old battle of the Monitors renewed again. Then we grasped hands, shouted, embrased, and wept for. Oy. For in the rainbow of those stripes and stars we read the covenant that the deluge of blood was ended, and that the Ark of Freedom had rested at length upon its Ararat.

yes read the covenant that the delege of blood was ended, and that the Anx of Freedom had rested at length upon its Arava.

Before I close this hurried letter, let me state that in company with Mesers. Beecher soil George Thompson, I bad a full, frank interview with Governor Aiken. He received us cordially. We found him opposed alike to seession and to Lincoln's emancipation act; he considers the war ended, and the Confederacy collapsad, as does every Southerner I saw. But he thinks that the pacification and permanent reconstruction of the Union will depend upon two things, viz: the temper of the Northern people and the character of the men sent South for reorganize the chose. Mr. Beecher, replied to him that when the South accepted the old Constitution again as their code, and bowed to its anti-alwayr amendment in true loyalty, there was hardly anything that the North woold not grant. But, he added, we may insist on "making an example of some of the leaders in treason." Gov. Aiken is a courteous, kind-hearted gentleman of the old school, but lacks both the brains and the back-bone for a leader in the world of regenerating his native South Carolina. Seven thousand Charlestonians have taken the oath; afteen obstinate traitors, in butternut uniform, still sit in the old jail with elenched teeth, swearing that they will die before they will forswear their idolized Davis and Disunion. Those fifteen fools are all that remain visible, of the vast concourse of jubilant revellers who with demoniac joy tore down the Republic's ensign four years ago. Its fall was hailed with a carnival of champagne and songs, and reckless reveiries. That sacred flag was restored amid such solems services of prayer and praise that the scene in Sumter may well be styled the grandest religious ceremonial of our time.

New York Evangelist. scene in Sumter may welligious ceremonial of our Thine ever,

New York Evangelist.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON MR. COBDEN. Professor Goldwin Smith writes to the Boston

warm panegyric upon Mr. Co . . . "The goodness of Cobden's beart ar the purity of his motives made him not only influential but popular in the House of Commons, with all except the most violent fanatics of the tory party. His eloquence, simple, clear, carnest and genial, flowed from his character as a stream from its

spring. He never composed his speeches, but trust ed that words would not be wanting to a full min and a glowing heart. The most peculiar of his in tellectual gifts was the perfect simplicity of view tellectual gifts was the perfect amplicity of view which is likewise characteristic of Adam Smith and of all great economists. He saw things exactly at they were. His modesty in his speeches, writings and conversation equalled his strength of conviction. His conversation, which was charming, and his letters (a relection of which would be most delightful and instructive) advanced his principles almost as much as his public speeches.

ters (a selection of which would be most deligibling and instructive) advanced his principles almost as much as his public speeches.

Few of those with whom he held intercourse could fail to venerate, none could fail to love him. He possessed, above all men, the talisman which wins hearts. Johnson said of Burke, that a stranger could not stand by his side for a moment to take shelter from the rain, without discovering that he was a remarkable man. Five minutes' conversation made you feel that Cobden was a good man.

Judged merely by his public speeches, he might have seemed a man of a single subject, or of a limited class of subjects. But his modesty led him to confine himself in public to questions with which he was specially familiar, and to pay an almost excessive deference to the special knowledge of others on topics to which they had given more attention. Though his education had been limited, he had enlarged his culture as he rose in life, and could talk with interest and intelligence on any theme. This 'cotton spinner' was not without a heart for beauty. 'There are two sublimities,' he said, 'in nature; one of rest, the other of motion—the distant Alps and Niagara.'

Whatever there may be sordid in commercial pur-

'cotton spinner' was not without a heart for beauty. 'There are two sublimities,' he said, 'in nature; one of rest, the other of motion—the distant
Alps and Niagara.'
Whatever there may be sordid in commercial pursuits, it had not touched his nature. No man ever
felt a deeper contempt for the pretensions of hoarded wealth. 'That man,' he exclaimed, speaking of
a covetous and dictatorial millionaire, 'talks as if
his words were shotted with sovereigns; and yet it
is not money that deserves respect, but a generous
use of it.'
His later years were spent (when he was not at-

is not money that deserves respect, but a generous use of it."

His later years were spent (when he was not attending Parliament) at Dansford, a country-house in a beautiful district near Midhurst, built for him by the gratitude of his political friends on the site of his father's farm. This was his Caprera; and like Garabaidi's Caprera, it was the unostentatious centre of one of the great movements of the age. Never was there a more perfect picture than that country-house presented of English family life, of frogal enjoyment, simple hospitality, and the happiness that flows from duty, friendship and affection. Each Sunday saw Cobden with his family walking by a pretty country path to the village church. Free (as the church of the future will be) from bigotry and sectarianism, he was yet a truly religious man, walking as in the presence of God, and thoroughly valuing the religious character in others. He would eacreely have trusted any one whom he believed to be without a religion.

He was accused by his enemies of being non-English, and of not loving his country. No man ever had a more thoroughly English heart, or loved his country better. But he loved her not as an isolated tyrant, but as a member of the great community of nations, and in just subordination to humanity. He knew that her interests were inextricably blended for the best purposes of Providence with those of her neighbors; that her strength lay, as

for the best purposes of Providence with her neighbors; that her strength lay, as those of her neighbors; that her strength lay, that of a man among his fellow-men lies, not in hemities but in her friendships; and that the law mutual good will, not of mutual hatred, was to one which, as a nation of Christendom, she whound to obey. Even her military security hence essentially practical by his policy of comme cial alliances, which is uniting all the powers Europe with us in a great confederacy, pledged defend the common trade."

THE PEOPLE'S DUTY.

dress, commemorative of President Lincoln, comprising, as it does, a significant allusion to Gen. Sherman's blander, will be read with interest:

"The removal of the cause of the rebellion not only demanded by justice; it is the policy of mercy, making room for a wider elemency; it is the part of order against a chao of controversy; its success brings with it true reconcilement, a lasting peace, a continuous growth of confidence through an assimilation of the social condition. Here is the fitting expression of the mourning of to-day. And let no lover of his country say that this warning is uncalled for. The cry is delusive that slavery is dead. Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuance. The last winds from the South wast to un the sad intelligence that a man, who had surrounded himself with the glory of the most brilliant and most varied achievements, who but a week ago was named with affectionate pride among the greatest benefactors of his country and the ablest generals of all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the executive, and under the name of peace has revived slavery, and given accurity and political power to traitors from the Cheaspeake to the Rio Grande. Why could be not remember the dying advice of Washington, never to draw the sword but for self-defence or the rights of his country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till its work should be accomplished? And yet from this bad act, which the people with one united voice condemn, no great evil will follow save the shadow on his own fame. The individual, even in the greatness of military glory, sinks into insignificance before the reastless movements in the history of man. No one can turn back or stay the march of Providence. No sentiment of despair may mix with our sorror. We owe it to the cause of popular liberty throughout the world, that the sudden crime which has taken the life of the President of the United States shall not produce the least impediment in the smooth course of public affairs."

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the AMERI-A AFTI-SLAYERY SOCIETY will be held in the city New York, on Tuesday, May 9th, at 10 o'clock,

ers of the Society a prompt attendance at this meet as. The questions to come before it are of the grea-at importance. Some members of the Committe-tropose, in view of the almost certain ratification of Constitution, to measure meeting; while others would postpone such dissolu-tion until the ratification of that Amendment is of ficially proclaimed; and others, still, advocate conficially proclaimed; and others, still, survey, tinging the Society's existence until all the civil rights

of the negro are secured.

Besides this, whichever of these views receives the ction of the Society, there is the further question

hether the Standard shall be continued. se most interesting and important, and ought to a emble all the members and earnest friends of the

The speakers on Tuesday morning will be WEN PRILLIPS GEORGE THOMPSON, WM. LLOYI GARRISON, and Mrs. FRANCES E. HARPER.

The Society will meet for business on Tuesday a ternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock, and probably, also, Wedner enoon and afternoon, in the Vestry of the WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

A NEW-BORN ZEAL-WHAT MEANS IT? We have already briefly given our reasons why we

believe the time has come for the dissolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as a matter of goo sense and self-respect; and, therefore, we shall no only advocate that measure at the approaching anni versary of the Society in New York, but te nection with it on that occasion. In this judg nt we are sustained by the almost unanimous viction of the present Executive Committee of the Society; and we shall take it for granted that those who have been entrusted for so many years with the management of the affairs of the Society, and whose sagacity and wisdom have never yet been impugne or questioned, fairly represent the feelings of thos who are entitled to vote upon the question,-at leas antil their decision is made to the contrary

We are none the less satisfied that our a sensible one from the ludicrous new-born zeal for t continuance of the Society manifested by those who have hitherto not only stood aloof from it—not only been indifferent to its existence—but who have on various occasions expressed themselves contemptu n regard to it, or its admirably conducted organ the ard, and sought to divert aid from its treasury and patronage from the paper. Suddenly, as the "old guard" are retiring in the full belief that the Society has consummated the great object for which it was or-ganized—the abolition of slavery—these new-fledged converts (!) are profoundly impressed with the vast importance of prolonging its existence! Thus, the nonwealth, of last week, shows its deep concern

about it as follows:—

KERT THE GUN POINTED! We confess a deep regret at the prospective disorganization of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its subordinate and affiliated associations. Though never "in line," politically, with their management or operations, we nevertheless have not been unmindful of their great usefulness, not only as giving organized support to numerous speakers, whose paramount duty it was to enlighten the public upon the erils and atrocities of sinvery, but as furnishing the palpable fact that so long as the national diagrace continued, a vigorous body of reformers, thoroughly marshalled, equipped and led, would be ever on the slert to denounce and expose it. The moral value of these two principal objects of the organization is beyond all calculation; and it is therefore with sorrow that we hear of the proposition to abandon the work.

fore with sorrow that we hear of the proposition to abandon the work.

Call it the "American Suffrage Society," or by any other name that will indicate the ultimate purpose of the organization in this new phase of American life, and bid it God-speed in its new and hallowed mission. Surely, the Society can be put to far better use than to allow its history alone to become an incentive to newer and equally imporative advocacies.

As co-workers in the great cause of political and social freedom, we feel that not an instrumentality can now be spared that ever was of service, and least of all the American Anti-Slavery Society. Keep the standard flying—ring out the bugle-note—on to a new charge! and abate no effort till the final victory!

Hinc illa lachryma ! Considering the source who this comes, we must say that this is the most remark able exhibition of solicitude and "sorrow" we hav the Commonwealth is not qualified to give any advic-to the American Anti-Slavery Society, or to its Executive Committee, in a case of this kind. It has proved itself too unfair, too unjust, too factious in its ourse, especially for the past year, to deserve to b listened to for a moment by the members of the S ciety concerning its operations. There is something ulterior about its assumed anxiety at this juncture. "Call it the American Suffrage Society." The

yields the whole point. Let those who choose for n association for the extension of suffrage, but le any such shape. If a majority of its men lect at its annual meeting next week, to continue it we shall leave them to manage its affairs as they may think best, trusting nothing will be done in a p or divisive spirit.

Here is what the Anglo-African-a paper which he never shown any disposition to cooperate with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and which has found pleasure in misrepresenting and abusing both the Standard and Liber ator-says in reference to the sam

The following from Hon. George Bancroll's address, commemorative of President Lincoln, comprising, as it does, a significant allosion to Gen. Sherman's blunder, will be read with interest:

"The removal of the cause of the rebellion not only demanded by justice; it is the policy of mercy, making room for a wider elemency; it is the part of order against a chaos of controversy; it is success brings with it true reconcilement, a lasting peace, a continuous growth of confidence through an assimilation of the social condition. Here is the fitting expression of the mourning of to-day. And let no lover of his country say that this warning is uncalled for. The cry is delusive that slavery is dead. Even now it is nerving itself for a fresh struggle for continuouse. The last winds from the South waft to us the sad intelligence that a man, who had surrounded himself with the glory of the most brilliant and most varied achievements, who but a week ago was named with affectionate prida among the greatest benefactors of his country and the babest generals of all time, has usurped more than the whole power of the executive, and under the name of peace has revived slavery, and given as curity and political power to traitors from the Chesapake to the Rio Grande. Why could be not remember the dying advice of Washington, never to that we now find fault with is, the reason they had country and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to sheath it till is country, and when drawn, never to she

The low fling contained in the closing sentence of this extract is characteristic of the manners and breeding of its author, Dr. J. McCune Smith. We only notice it as illustrating the axious of certain outsiders, who are impudently assuming to thrust their advice upon a Society from which they stand aloof.

Both the Commitmenth and the Angle-African float

Both the Commitments and the Angu-Ayreem has it to their purpose to represent those who believe that the Society may now with dignity and propriety dissolve, as disposed to withdraw from all effort to place the colored population on a level with the white, in regard to their political rights. The imputation is a base one, and undeserving to feerious refutation.

RETRIBUTION.

The way of the transgressor is hard. J. Wilkes Booth must have found it so. Even from so much as is now known, it fully appears that from his commis-sion of the murder to the elges of his earthly life, not a moment was free from physical suffering and not a moment was free from physical suffering and orturing anglety.

The assassin dropped a spur on the stage of Ford's Theatre immediately after firing the faral that

Theatre immediately after firing the fatal abot. This spur helped to identify the nurderer, being recognized at the stable where Booth had hired his horse. But how came the spur to be dropped?

The murderer's accomplice, Harrold, declares that it caught (another singular coincidence) in the U. S. flag which festcought the President's box, when Booth imped from the box on the the stage, and tender.

fing which festconed the President's box, when soom import from the box on to the sings, and tripping him up, occasioned that fracture of the leg which led to his capture. What must have been the agonies of that ride at full speed for life, every step causing the splinters of the fractured bone to lacerate the surrounding fiesh!

This beginning of retribution changed the line of

This beginning of retribution changed the line of flight at first intended. The fugitives were obliged flight at first intended. The fugitives were obliged to go to the house of Dr. Mudge, near Port Tobacco, in Charles Co., Maryland, to have the broken leg at in Charles Co., and have the tended to. Thence they went (Booth on crutches) to a neighboring awamp, where they lay concealed for several days, seeing their pursuers pass and repeas, and anticipating capture every hour. The amount of their alarm may be estimated by the fact that they paid \$300 to be ferried across the Potomac by a negr paid \$500 to be erried across the Foots of the in an old scow. This black man, too, was one of the instruments in identifying and capturing them.

After this, they fell in with a small party of rebels,

(one of them a captain, afterwards arrested,) who helped them to cross the Rappahannock. When the rsuers arrived at this point, the ferryman revealto them the haunt of the rebel captain, and he led them to the murderer's last hiding place, the bouse of John and William Garrett, between Port Royal at Bowling Green, in Caroline Co., Virginia.

The clothes of these fugilities were so stained with mad and dust by the necessary conditions of their vagabond life as to be mistaken for the gray of the Vagation in the state of the state of a different fabric and color. Their appearance was truly wretched. Booth was still on crutches, and his wound must have

Booth was still on crutches, been constantly growing worse and more painful.

The Garretts thought the new comers very suspicious looking persons, and tried hard to get rid of them usly refused large offers of hire for the horses, feeling well-assured that the horses would not come back. It was thought dangerous to have Booth and Harrold in the house, and they there lived and slept (if under the circumstances they could sleep) in the watching lest the horses should be stolen. At las came discovery, and the certainty of sejzure. The murderer refusing to surrender, and threatening to sacrifice still more lives, he was shot by one of his pursuers, who aimed, he says, at the shoulder, intend-ing to disable, not to kill him. But, either from in accurate aim on Corbett's part, or, as he thinks, from Booth's stooping at the moment of the discharge, the ball took place in the back of his head, nearly in th spot where he had shot the President.

This desperate villain had declared his intention not to be taken alive. Here again God arranged his fate otherwise. The shot paralyzed his arms, so tha he could not destroy himself, and he lived three hours in great suffering, repeatedly begging those around to kill him. Surely, the way of the transgressor

Enough is now known of the plan of assassination which was partially accomplished in Washington of the 14th of April, to render it almost certain that its perpenators, and their accomplices, and their employ-ers, will all be detected and brought to justice. Secretary Stanton tells us that he has evidence that the plot was arranged in Canada and approved at Rich If evidence really exists that the Confeder ate Government had commissioned, and intended to reward, these murderers, it will in due time, no doubt be spread before the world. But if such evidence re veals a distinct complicity of Jeff. Davis in the affair in effecting the capture of that eminent felon. ret got out of the country, a large reward of greatly increase the chances of his capture. And hi scape, if he does effect it, will then be made unde circumstances which will prevent his favorable recep-tion by men of honor, character and station in for countries, even those who may have been led partisanship in the Confederate cause. If the evidence shall be found really to justify this step, le warrants be prepared at once for the arrest of Jet omplice, before the fact, in that assau which has thrilled the world with horro Let him flee (if his escape cannot be prevented) as fugitive from civil as well as military justice, with th enstable as well as the soldier on his track, and with natration of infamy fastened to his nam scurity, instead of claiming such credit and consider tion as may belong even to a defeated leader .- c. K. w

28TH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF BOS-TON.

This Society, which has remained without a Pastor since the death of Theodore Parker, has now chosen Rev. David A. Wasson for its Minister, and he is to be installed on Sunday morning next, the 7th instar at the Melodeon. Wendell Phillips will assist in the es of installation, and Mr. Wasson will then give his introductory discourse.

The sermon before this Society last Sunday was

given by Wendell Phillips, who took for his subject ns which made the sustaining of that pulpit

Churches generally, he said, are institutions; as Churches generally, in the continued of the continued to long the continued to long the continued to long.

The effort to establish this Social speech, that of John Brown to the court that tried can speech, that of John Brown to the court that tried can speech, that of John Brown to the court that tried can speech at Birmingham, and a part of Kossuth's speech at Birmingham, and a part of Kossuth's speech at Birmingham, ety was to establish a spring instead of a reservoir. I consider it to be not an institution but a life. This pulpit has always taught that every man should keen his face turned to the light.

Ten years ago, the churches of this country alm unanimously bore the inscription—No Politics here But what is Politics? The enactment of justice int In This pulpit has constantly reminded the comnity of its duties in this department.

This religious Society has upheld the only unfet-tered pulpit in this city. It established also the first which welcomed to its platform both sexes d all colors. It has modified the whole Lyceus and all colors. It has modified the whole Lyceum system in this country. It has taught the people to think for themselves. But the Lyceum is intellectu-al only, not religious; and in its Sunday services this Society has done its part to teach the people true

pular opinion; but let us not despair. Even the nurches will yet come out of their darkness.—c. x. w.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN-TION.

The Annual New England Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Boston, at the MELODEON, on Wednesday, May 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

states, will doubtless come before the Convent By order of the Managers of the Massachus

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

R. F. WALLOUT, Secretaries.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

REMARKS AT THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE PRESIDENT, IN CONCORD, APRIL 27, 1865.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

We meet under the gloom of a calamity which darkens down over the minds of good men in all civil society, as the fearful tidings travel over sea, over land, from country to country, like the shadow of an unsclusted cellipse over the planet. Old as history is, and manifold as are its tragedies, I doubt if any death has caused so much pain to mankind as this has caused or will cause of its amouncement; and this, not so has caused so much pain to manking as this has caused or will cause on its announcement; and this, not so much because nations are by modern arts brought so closely logether, as because of the mysterious hopes and fears which, in the present day, are connected with the name and fastitutions of America.

In this country, on Saturday, every one was at dumb, and saw, at first, only deep below deep, as he meditated on the ghastly blow. And, perhaps, at this hour, when the coffin which contains the dust of the President sets forward on its long march we might well be silent, and suffer the awful voices of the time to thunder to us. Yes, but that first despair was brief: the man was not so to be mourned. for the task he had accomplished burst out into a song of triumph, which even tears for his death can keep down.

The President stood before us a man of the people

He was thoroughly American, had never cross ea, had never been spoiled by English insularity or French dissipation; a quite native, aboriginal man, as an acorn from the oak; no sping of foreigners, no on a farm, a ffat-boatman, a captain in the Blackhaw war, a country lawyer, a representative in the rural Legislature of Illinois,—on such modest foundations the broad structure of his fame was laid. How slow ly, and yet by happily prepared steps, he came to his place! All of us remember,—it is only a history of five or six years,—the surprise and the disappointent of the country at his first nomination by the Convention at Chicago. Mr. Seward, then in the cul-mination of his good fame, was the favorite of the Eastern States. And when the new and compar tively unknown name of Lincoln was announced (notwithstanding the report of the acclamations of that Convention,) we heard the result coldly and sadly. It seemed too rash, on a purely local reputation, to build so grave a trust, in such anxious times; and men naturally talked of the chances in politics as incalculable. But it turned out not to be profound good opinion which the people of Illinois and the West had conceived of him, and which they had mparted to their colleagues, that they might justify homestes to their constituents at home, was not rash, though they did not begin to know the riches of

A plain man of the people, an extraordinary for tune attended him. Lord Bacon says, "Manifest virtues procure reputation; occult ones, fortune.

He offered no shining qualities at the first encounter he did not offend by superiority. He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good-will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty which it was very easy for him to obey. Then, h which it was very easy in hint to had what farmers call a long head; was excellent in working out the sum for himself; in arguing his case, and convincing you fairly and firmly. Then, it turáand convincing you fairly and firmly. Then, it turned out that he was a great worker; had prodigious faculty of performance; worked easily. A good worker is so rare; everybody has some disabling quality. In a host of young men that start together, and proise so many brilliant leaders for the next age, each fails on trial; one by bad health, one by co by love of pleasure, or lethargy, or an ugly temper, och has some disqualifying fault that throws him out of the career. But this man was sound to the core cheerful, persistent, all right for labor, and liked noth-

ing so well.

Then, he had a vast good nature, which made him the claim of the petitioner; affable, and not sensible to the affliction which the innumerable visits paid to him, when President, would have brought to any one manity, in many a tragic scene which the war brought to him, every one will remember and with what increasing tenderness he dealt, when a whole race was thrown on his compassion! The or negro said of him, on an impressive occa

Massa Linkum am eberywhere."

Then his broad good-humor, running easily into ocular talk, in which he delighted, and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. It enabled him to keep his secret; to meet every kind of man, and every rank in society; to take off the edge of the severest decisions; to mask his own purpose, an sound his companion; and to catch with true instinct the temper of every company he addressed. And, more than all, it is to a man of severe labor, in anxous and exhausting crises, the natural restorative, ood as sleep, and is the protection of the over-driven

prain against rancor and insanity.

He is the auther of a multitude of good sayings, so disguised as pleasantries that it is certain they had no reputation at first but as jests; and only later, by the very acceptance and adoption they find in the mouths of millions, turn out to be the wisdom of the hour. I m sure if this man had ruled in a period of less fa cility of printing, he would have become mythological in a very few years, like Æsop or Pilpay, or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs. But the weight and penetration of many passages in his very closeness of their application to the estined hereafter to a wide fame. What pregnan lefinitions; what unerring common sense; what can only be compared with each other, and with no

His occupying the chair of State was a triumph of the good sense of mankind, and of the public con-science. This middle-class country had got a middle-class President, at last. Yes, in manners and sympathies, but not in powers, for his powers were superior.

This man grew according to the need. His mind man tered the problem of the day; and, as the problem. tered the problem of the day; and, as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was man so fitted to the event. In the midst of fears and and parties, this man so fitted to the event. In the minute of leafs and parties, this man wrought incessantly with all his might and all his honesty, laboring to find what the people wanted, and how to obtain that. It cannot be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested, he was. There was no lack of resistance, nor of slander, nor of ridicule. The times have allowed no State secrets; the nation has been in such forme such multitudes had to be trusted, that no secret co be kept. Every door was sjar, and we know all that

Then, what an occasion was the whi riwind of the war! Here was place for no holiday magistrate, no fair-weather sailor; the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years,—four years of bathelm in a tornado. In four years,—four years of bat-tle-days,—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnantinty, were sorely tried, and never found want-ing. There, by his courage, his justice, his even tem-per, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood a heroic figure in the centre of a heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time. Step by step he walked before them; slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs; the true representative of this continent; an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty mil- He has decreed that, ere yet these States are one, or

lions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue.

Adam Smith remarks that the sxe, which in Hon-Adam Smith remarks that the axe, which in Hobraken's portraits of British kings and worthles impraved under those who have suffered at the bled, adds a certain lofty charm to the picture. And visidoes not see, even in this tragedy so recent, low but the terror and ruin of the massacre are already lowning into glory around the victim! Far happier his fate than to have lived to be wished away; to but watched the decay of his own faculitie; to have matched the decay of his own faculitie; to have fate than to mave the state of his own faculties; to have seen atched the decay of his own accuracy; to have seen, -perhaps, even he, -the proverbial ingratitude of latesmen; to have seen mean men preferred. Hally statesmen; to nave seen mean men preserve. Helds not lived long enough to keep the greatest presise that ever man made to his fellow men,—the practical that ever man made to his reliow-men,—the practical abolition of slavery? He had seen Tennesse, Ma-souri and Maryland emancipate their slaves. He had seen Savannah, Charleston and Riche seen Savannah, Charlesjon and Richmood turneds, ed; had seen the main army of the rebellion by dwa its arms. He had conquered the public opinion of Canada, England and France. Only Washington on compare with him in fortune.

And what fit is should turn out, in the unfolding of the web, that he had reached the term; that was

And what it is should turn out, in the unfolding of the web, that he had reached the term; that this be-role deliverer could not longer serve us; that the mpellion had touched its natural conclubelinon and touchest required new and uncommitted hands,—a new spirit born out of the sales of the ver and that Heaven, wishing to show the world a conpleted benefactor, shall make him serre his coun pleted benefactor, small make him serve his county even more by his death than by his life. Nation, the kings, are not good by facility and complained. "The kindness of kings consists in justice and Easy good-nature has been the dangerous the Republic, and it was necessary that in trength. oible of the Ren nemies should outrage it, and drive us to unwouted firmness, to secure the salvation of this country in he next ages.

The ancients believed in a serene and beautiful enius which ruled in the affairs of nati with a slow but stern justice, carried forward the for. tunes of certain chosen houses, weeding out single of enders, or offending families, and securing at last the firm prosperity of the favorites of Heaven. too narrow a view of the Eternal Nemesis. There is a serene Providence which rules the fate of nation, which makes little account of time, little of one graeration or race, makes no account of disasters alike by what is called victory throsts aside essay and obstruction, crushes everything immoral as intu-man, and obtains the ultimate triumph of the best race by the sacrifice of everything which resists the moral laws of the world. It makes its own instranents, creates the man for the time, trains him is poverty, inspires his genius, and arms him for his task It has given every race its own talent, an which combines perfectly with the

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE THOMPSON, Before the Freedmen of Charleston, (S. C.,) in Zim Church, April 15, 1865.

Hon. GEROGE THOMPSON, on being introduced

This is a great day for me, as it is a great day for ou. You are joyful, and I am joyful. Your en neth over, so does mine. I rejoice because I have re-membered you in bonds. As it happened with you when in bonds. I rejoice with you to day, being in edom as I also am free.

This is a jubilee, a spectacle, on which God and the oly angels, and the spirits of the just made perfect ook with approval.

This is an assembly that commands the armethe of all the wise and good throughout the world. I cas scarcely believe it true that I stand upon a platform or pulpit in the city of Charleston, in the Sute of South Carolina, having before me the inspiring, mag-nificent spectacle of between three and four perioss who but yesterday were things, to-day are men and (Cheers.) It is hard to believe that I am at nce in the cradle and the grave of treason, se and slavery. (Cheers.) But yet I believe it is true or since I came into your city, I have performed all the functions appertaining to a living, working man I have walked, talked, ate and drunk.

What shall I say to you now that Fam here! To

ne it has been given to see two great, pure, signal, orious triumphs effected. To me has been given the unspeakable privilege of being a co-laborer with Wilberforce and Clarkson, who led the way in the great struggle for British abolition—the abelition of ne infernal slave trade, and its child slavery.

To me, also, it has been given to see their triumph see them go up to heaven, presenting at the thro of heavenly grace a million of broken manacles, as Africa redeemed from her English spoiler.

Now it is my privilege to be the co-worker and com anion in joy of the Wilberforce of America-William Lloyd Garrison. For thirty years and more my bear Lloyd Garrison. has been with you; with you on the plantation, with you on the auction-block, with you in your unrequied toil, with you in your sufferings, separations, and scourgings; and now I am with you in your freedom [Cheers.] You are no more slaves of these States (Cheers.) You are no more slaves of these States, for God created all his children free. A little while

ago I could say of my own country, but not of this "Slaves cannot breathe in England. If their lungs Inhale our air, that moment they are free."

Little did I think that on this 15th of April, 1865, I should be able to stand in the centre of the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and say slaves cannot breath in America. They touch this country's sol, their shackles fall, and they stand redeemed, free for

The excellent member of Congress from Pen ver. (Cheers.) ania has been talking to you of the future, of wha its rights and its duties will be And it is to me a matter of sincere gratification that you have pleading your cause to-day, and pleading it no less earnest elsewhere and in the high places of your republic

My counsel to you would be, co-operate w excellent men. They want not only to make you personally free, your bodies as well as the fruit of them, but they wish that you should be clothed with the

privileges and rights of citizenship.

Now many objections will be urged to the grating of this right, though it is your right according to the very principles upon which the nationality of the county reats. And though those scruples may be moved and prejudices conquered, that the harded your friends may be attempthened, see that by your own conduct you justify all that your friends with the progression is upon fitness and canacity not only to the progression of the your fitness and canacity not only to the own conduct you justify all that your trends by reference to your fitness and capacity not only to ercise those rights but, that power which belongs clinens of the United States. You are clinens Bit yesterday you were not even regarded as men. Is were human beasts of burden; you were animated legged hoeing machines; you were bought and

old like beasts of burden. But you are transformed into men and women, equi-o the President of the United States, for he is a man and no more, and each of you of the male set is man, and no less. Every principle upon which you government was founded, regards you as equally settled with Abraham Lincoln himself to exercise the rights and neighbors. rights and privileges of citizenship. Now you have to be obedient to the laws.

The praying people of the North are with you. This you know. They sought you with their payers will you with their payers will you were yet alaves, while yet sectuded: Since feer and the section of the have given them permission to traverse the coast-soil of this country, they have come down to get the shape of teachers who have been appointed to sh-minister to your temporal and physical want, and prove that the North is awake, and has put on the spments of repentance, trying to make restitution to re-in that they saw the angulah of your soils. God she is with you. He has been rising the storm that let shaken this land; he has directed the whitivishing the storm that let has directed the whitivishing the storm that let has directed the whitivishing the land.

ret the Constitution is established in its former exof the Constitution is established in its former ex 15t, the slave shall be free, and justice satisfied. America tried the experiment in 1789 of establishing America tried the experiment in a 193 of establishing spot this continent a Government founded upon a promise of human rights. It founded a Govern est on complexional differences. It built a temple berty, and called upon the world to admire, aye mberty, and called upon the world to admire, age, where, and its tribes but one to enter into it. It shut out one dast, and that was your class. There was no large for the negro there. The ordinary term of a trans life has gone by. Where is the Union now it was life has gone by. Where is the Union now it is that the betrayed and diamembered it.

The old edidec will have at least to be raised upon you have a solid, and more enduring foundation, or it the time. Let the fundamental law upon

time. Let the fundamental law upon is the time. Let the Jundamental law upor such this republic shall rise be the immutable law of the If not, as the first temple has faller, so shall if not, as the first temple has fallet, so shall be second. Sound policy, as well as duty, dictates to a people of this country that they should base their

to people of this common the property of the people who a righteous principle.
That is two who come from Europe ask the people what is two do? What was my cry when I came of America to do? What was my cry when I came there more than thirty years ago? Did I come seekag money of the Government? No! My message at money of the country was simply to lo use people of this country was supply to loose the sold of vickedness, and to let the oppressed go free. Interest my message. Say unto my people, Break Ditwis my message. Only unso my people, Breat cert joke. I said it was for the interest of all to d

The last fourteen months and more been There for the last non-trees more been erreling over the North. But what a revolution in jaken place there. Thirty years ago, America mailed me out of her mouth. She spewed me forth, and drave me from her shores as a disturber; a firegod, an incendiary.

Daring the thirty years that have elapsed between Dring the unity years that have enapsed between of intend last visit, a revolution has taken place at the North. I left the colleges on the side of slavery, intuned, and found the colleges on the side of liber-Heft America when there was but one man in the latter and the latter as put one man in the bose of Congress who dared to present an antiserry petition. I returned, and found scarce a man a Congress who would not deem himself honored by king selected to present such a petition. I left ancrea with the newspapers of the country and the ignitize of the country on the side of slavery. I nursed, and found the newspapers and literature, hat and most popular works published in the country, as the side of freedom. I find the man who towers as the same or irection. North is the man most earnestly, most sincerely, most accompromisingly devoted to the cause of freedom, accompromisingly accorded to the cause of freedom of guirersal, impartial freedom. I left America with the government itself on the

sleef slavery-a slaveholder in the chair, and slave shed slavery—a slave-holder in the chair, and slave-blier roling by them in the Senate and House of Egresolatives. Slave-holders had a great represen-sive. Slave-holders governed East and West, North and Soath. They were not only lords on their own parations, not only rulers of these sunny estates of the South, but absolute tryrants over the whole coun m. And I was sensible, in fine more sensible of all tery at Washington, than I am now sensible of the ristence of slavery at the South.

lastead of Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, a slave islate, in the chair, I find when the men appointed that a select a Chief Magistrate, they passed over the isshed all the slaveholders of this continent. They foliateren select one of the greatest in eloquence, be best versed in political chicanery, but they selected me flumble origin, born, it is true, in a slave State httselfmule saan in a free State, a rail-splitter, s punst solfler, honest Abraham Lincoln. All the dominant, overruling elements are enliste

all the dominate and a rear side. The great majority of the North have defared solemnly, in National Convention assembled, this later yellow the cause of this late rebellion. her say it is adverse to republican institutions, and derefore must be utterly and forever abolished on this soil. All the glements to-day are in your fayor. forest your sails, and catch the auspicious breeze Your President is with you in sympathy, in purpose athe exercise of those large powers with which he aretrusted. He has spoken the word, and will not be matent until that word is incarnated with the free ion of every slave in the United States.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE FREEDMEN.

OFFICE SUP'T OF FREEDMEN, HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 22, 1865. False Garrison-At a meeting of the " Couninistration," held at Mitchelville, yester M. Secolutions, commemorative of the recent samination of the President, were adopted.

As now will have the people of that town fresh in the nemory, it occurred to me that you will be in-leasted to see this expression of their feelings, and musty may deem it not improper to give them a va-

Regretting that events quite unexpected cut short for Southern visit, and premented the opportunity whosed for of seeing you again more at leisure,

I remain, most truly and affectionately,
Your obedient servant, J. G. DODGE.

RESOLUTIONS

Abopted at a meeting of the " Council of Administration" at Mitchelville, Hilton Head, S. C., April 21

ern of Mitchelville, on Hilton Head Island, S. C. membled this 21st day of April, A. D. 1865, having nt of the United States, by the hand of a wicke surderous assassin, seriously affecting the well eing of the nation, and in an especial manner the best bondage has been so recently removed, through the promptings of his truly Christian heart, vaid improve the occasion for giving utterance to he ad feelings which seek expression in this hour of Therefore,

solved. That we the representatives of Mitch trile, look upon the death of the Chief Magistrate of our country as a national calamity, and an irre-less beyond the power of words to express, surface hear with the country and the power of words to express. wring the land with glot so appalling as mation of our beloved President we feel to be a fitby seemen of the bloody times in which we live.

Resolved, That in view of the murder of our Chief
Septite, and the further efforts of the assassing hate the lives of other members of the Government a cannot but recognize the barbarously wicked mo s for many years; and while we are constrained h sljudge them criminals of the deepest dye, an est enemies of mankind, deserving the wor abment due their infamous deeds, we will not man moment of our solemn sadness by encouraging lictive revenge, but leave them to His the "doeth all things well," and has said, "Vence is mine, I will repay."

isplayed by the President in the manage and of the terribly bloody conflict in which the na as been engaged during the past four years, and it most memorable not proclaiming Liberty to nce, we would not fail to acknowledge the har Almighty God, who has crowned the career of this Put ted good man with a blessed immortality, sealby his blood, and embalmed him in the memory

ed. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy the family of the lamented dead in this hour

wed, That we wear grape upon our left arm

President Johnson's temporary reanded by the late President's body-guard, composed a bandred picked men, chosen one from each county obin. Detachments of these relieve each other, at season. ble precaution is used to prevent the ingress these who do not come on lawful business.

DEATH OF WILLIAM BUFFUM.

DETROIT, (Mich.) April 20, 1865. DEAR MR. GARRISON—We reached this city on the day the appalling tidings from Washington were filling the land with consternation and grief. The newspapers, the railroad engines, the street-care, public and private buildings were every where draped with the tokens of mourning that told to the eye the tide of wee setting in to such a flood of national sorrow away never pefore known in this country, or perhaps

as was never before known in this country, or perhaps the world, on the death of a single individual.

On taking up the Detroit Tribene, I was grieved to see the notice of the death of William Burrum, one of the oldest and best friends of the colored people in this circ. one of the oldest and best friends of the colored pee-ple in this city. He and his bereared family were en-deared to us, as so many other Anti-Slavery families are from Maine to Michigan, for the personal kind-ness received in our fourteen years' mission of anti-slavery pligrimage. It is eleven years since we vis-ited Detroit, and were then welcomed and our ears pleased with the Thee and the Thou of this friendly family, as we talked of their own dear Anti-Slavery friends in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

riends in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
And now, by the all-wise disgosing Providence, we were to meet the daughters and their lovely mother in this sudden and great affliction—and to go over with them tenderly the retrospect of the labors and love of the departed of their circle of friends and relatives in the divine cause of human freed hold Buffum, (the brother,) Effingham L. Capron an his wife, Mrs. Sarah Earle, Cyrus Burleigh, and so

recently, Nathaniel B. Borden. We felt afresh how blessed it was to have had part in those days when its disciples were few and de-spised in bringing the coming of the kingdom of Lib-erty in our beloved land. William Buffum died on April 13th, after four days

illness with congestion of the lungs. The burial was from Christ Church. And the solemn grandeur of the service was most impressive. As the stately verses were read, "Lord, thou hast been our refuge in al generations; before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made, thou art God from everlasting to everlasting ed up, and was touched deeply to see that half of the ed up, and was touched deepty to see that mourners of this good man were the colored women and children he has taught for the last five years, every and children he has touch to the last one of his life. The sight reminded me that President Lincoln has no sincere mourners than the ancesses millions he proclaimed free forever.

SALLIE HOLLEY. nourners than the affectionate, loyal hearted colore

PROGRESS.

On Monday, May 1st, after considerable discussion, an order was passed in the Board of Aldermen, re-questing the Trustees of the Public Library to make the necessary arrangements for opening the Reading-room of that institution to the public from 5 to 10 o'clock, P. M. on Sundays. This arrangement is directed to commence on the 13th instant, Sunday after The question on the passage of the order was taken by a yea and nay vote, as fol

Yeas-Aldermen Dana, Davies, Denio, Messinger

Nash, Sprague, Tyler-7.
Nays-Aldermen Gaffield, Marsh, Porter, Standish

Alderman Clann was unavoidably absent

Thus is one more step gained towards advancing the intelligence of the laboring classes, securing a small portion of time against evil influences in the case of those whose customary associates are evil, and supplying for young and old, during the few hours in question, a refuge from idleness, the mother of so many vices. The Aldermen who passed this vote not only conferred a benefit on the city, but have forwarded public intelligence, civilization, good moral and religion .- c. K. W.,

PERSONAL. Joseph and Ruth Dugdale, having completed their religious visit to the Prisons and Peni-tentiaries in Philadelphia and Trenton, New Jersey, have left Philadelphia for their home in Iowa. The have left Philadelphia for their home in lowa. Trenton State Gazette, speaking of their visit to the home for friendless children, says—"Our hearts will not allow us to withhold our grateful thanks to those gifted and excellent friends, Joseph Dugdale and others, for the kind and true benevolence that led them to seek the privilege, yesterday morning, of visiting the Chilippa's Home, and speaking to those little ones the Children's Home, and speaking to those little on in a manner peculiarly pleasing and acceptable. The incidents that were related to illustrate the Gospel lessons of truth, honesty, and love, were in language so pure and simple that the smallest child could com prehend their meaning, and yet so beautiful and elo quest, that those of 'larger growth' were moved by their power. It was a meeting that will long be remer bered. The sparkling eyes, and the smile of joy and gladness that beamed from every face, showed that such instruction was highly appreciated by the chil

NEVER A DEATH SO MOURNED. Whether refer ence be had to any nation or to all nations, it may be safely affirmed that never has a death been so mourned as that of Abraham Lincoln. And it can be as truly declared that, of all the millions whose hearts have been wrung by the recent awful tragedy, none have none have had such cause to feel, this great bereavement like the colored population of the South, whose chains have been broken and whose lib erties secured by the flat of the martyred patriot.

In another column we publish a series of appropriate resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the "Council of Administration" at Mitchelville, Hilton Head, S. C. on the 21st plt. Mitchelville is a village recently sprung into existence, of three thousand freedmen, who have chosen their own town officers, and manage their own affairs in a very creditable manner. We attended and addressed a crowded meeting in tha village, during our recent visit, in compar Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Judge Kelley, Theodore any with Judge Kellogg, George Thompson, General Little field, and others, and the occasion was thrilling be yond description.

FIRST GREAT MEETING IN CHARLESTON. During our brief sojourn in Cha able satisfaction of attending three immense gather and satisfaction of attenting the influence satisfaction ings of the freedmen in that city. We give, in our present number, a report of the proceedings of the first meeting at Zion Church, as farnished by the Charleston Courier of the 17th ult. We are sure that, imperfect as it is .- and in a few instances scarcely intelligible as to the sentiments uttered,—it will be po ever forget that occasion ?

WHAT OCORT TO BE DONE WITH FREEDWEN AND REBELS! This is the title of a sermon preached by Rev. H. M. Dexter in Berkeley street Church, April 23d, and now published at the request of his congregation, by Nichola and Noyes, 117 Washington street course of marked ability. Its delivery cal ed forth applause from the congregation.

Hon. Charles Sumner has accepted an invi tation from our city authorities to deliver a eulogy or the life and public services of President Lincoln probably in the Music Hall, Thursday, June 1st. The Handel and Haydn Society, augmented to six ht dead voices have tendered their services. It is also emplated to have a procession of trades and societies.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. We acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars from GERRIT SMITH, towards raising a fund for the destitute family of that intropid and untiring friend of the slave, and of the cause of universal freedom, in whose behalf he laid down his life, the late DANIEL FOSTER. May others feel moved to imitate this example of liberality.

We copy from the Commons bly expressed remarks of Raiph Waldo Emerson on the assassination of the late President Lincoln.

THE FUNERAL AT WASHINGTON. One of the most touching sights in the procession as a battallion of scarred and maimed veterana, with andaged limbs and heads, with an arm or leg gone ut hobbling along on crutches, determined that their but hobbling along on crutches, determined that their somage to their great chief ahould be, as sincere as that of, their companions. Then came the Golored Benevolent Associations, with their banners draped, ind their walk and mise the very impersonation of

Sorrow.

The procession was almost two hours in passing given point, and the head of it had actually begut disperse at the Capitol before the rear of the color had passed beyond the Treasury Department.

On the arrival at the eastern gate of the Capithe remains were conveyed into the rotunds, when catafaque like that in the Executive Mansion had by the color of the c

atafalque like that in the Executive Mansion had been rected to receive them. Here the attendants assembled, and amid profound silence Rev. Dr. Gurley read he burial service, and pronounced the benefiction. The remains lay in state at the Capitol until Friday norning, when they proceeded northward. The following is the programme which was arranged or the transportation of the remains of President Jucoln to Springfield, Ill., which has thus far been arried out:

carried out:

The remains will leave Washington at 8 A. M. on Friday, the 21st, and arrive at Baltimore at 10.

Leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

Leave Harrisburg at 12 M. 22d, and arrive at Phila-Leave Harrisburg at 12 M. 22d, and arrive at Phila-delphia at 6 30 P. M.

delphia at 6 30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia at 4 A. M. of Monday 24th, and
arrive at New York at 10.
Leave New York at 4 P. M. of the 25th, and arrive
at Albany at 11 P. M.
Leave Albany at 4 P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th,
and arrive at Buffalo at 7 A. M. of Thursday, the

and arrive at Buffalo at 7 A. M. of Thursday, the 27th.

Leave Buffalo at 10.10 the same day, and arrive at Cleveland at 7 A. M. on Friday, the 28th.

Leave Cleveland at midnight same day, and arrive at Cleveland at 7 A. M. on Staturday, 29th.

Leave Columbus at 7 8. M. the same day, and arrive at Columbus at 8 P. M. the same day, and arrive at Indianapolis midnight of the same day, and arrive at Chicago at 11 A. M. of Monday, the 30th.

Leave Chicago at 13 A. M. of Monday, May 1.

Leave Chicago at 30 P. M. of May 2, and arrive at Springfield at 8 A. M. of Wednesday, May 3.

At the various points on the route, the remains are to be taken from the hearse car by State or municipal authorities to receive public honors.

A special train consisting of the funeral car and eight passenger cars for those who have been invited as an excort to the remains of the President, go through from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

The funeral train left Washington on Friday. At Baltimore and Harrisburg, and at the intervening places, the same tokens of respect to the distinguished dead were paid.

were paid.

The funeral of Mr. Lincoln is something to be remembered for a cycle. It caps all eulogy upon his life and services, and was, without exception, the most representative, spontaneous, and remarkable testimonial ever rendered to the remains of an American citizen.

One of the striking features of the funeral proces sion yesterday was the applause showered upon the representatives of the colored race upon the line of march in the wealthier parts of the city. The scen-in Fifth avenue was one continued ovation to the ne in Fifth avenue was one continued ovation to the negroes, who were compelled to keep their heads uncovered for miles in acknowledgment of the plaudits
of the male spectators and the waving handkerchiefs
of the ladies in the windows. A queer city is New
York. Less than two years since, for one entir
week it was as much as a negro's life was worth to be
seen in the streets, while now they are on the very
wonder.—New York World.

THE Assassination of President Lincoln. The Raleigh Standard, the publication of which is con-tinued under the old proprietors, with the approval of the Federal authorities, says:

inned under the old proprietors, with the approval of the Nederal authorities, asys:

We announce with profound grief the assassination of the President of the United States. Humanity is shocked, and the heart bleeds at the announcement. The despatches which we give below contain the melancholy and astounding intelligence. He has fallen at the height of his fame, just as the sun of peace was bursting on his whole country, which he had redeemed by his constancy, his patriotism, and his devotion to the endless existence of the American Union. His name will live always, while his assassins and their prompters will be executed as the basest and most cowardly of human kind. Abraham Lincoln was the best friend the South had in all the North. We pray God that his untimely and cruel death may not add to the missries of our afflicted State. North Carolina had, no agency in the awful deed. We wash our hands of this blood-guiltiness, and we call Heaven to witness that we deplore it as the saddest event in the history of this continent.

The Raleigh Progress also says:

The Raleigh Progress also says: An exateign rrogress also says:

We tremble for the consequences, but we assure the officers and men of the Union armies, and the people of the entire North, that the great mass of the people of North Carolina and the South deeply deplore this act, and we sincerely trust that they will not be held responsible for the infamous act of the base assassins.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ASSASSINATION. The following appeared in the advertising columns of the Scima, Alabama, Dispatch, and evinces the same spirit that animated the conspirators who plotted the as sassination of the President:—

sassination of the President:

"One Million Dollars Wanted, to have peace by the 1st of March. If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash, or good securities for the sum of 1,000,000 dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, Wm. H. Seward and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the first of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in 'a land of liberty.' If this be not accomplished, nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of 50,000 dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villains. I will give myself 1,000 dollars towards this partiotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address 'X.' box X.
Alabama, Dec. 1, 1864."

Alsaama, Dec. 1, 1801.

A year ago, when there were reports of conspiracy in Richmond to murder President Lincoln, he said to a friend—" Well, even if true, I do not see what the rebels would gain by either killing or getting possession of me. I am but a single individual, and it would not help their cause, or make the least difference in the progress of the war. Everything would go right on just the same."

An Old Colored Woman's Presentiment. Mrs AN OLD COLORED WOMAN'S PRESENTIMENT. Mrs. Swisshelm tells of a prophetic old colored woman at Washington, who, during the great rejoicing of the late victories, was much troubled in her mind, and kept saying:—"They's goin' to do somethin' drefful to you. I's affeared for you all. You's a 'joicin', an' they's agwine to do somethin' drefful. You 'uns don't know em; I know em; they hates you. They won't never make no peace along o' you 'uns. They al'ays hated you; but now you've done gone an' tuk their niggers from em—they hates you wor's nor ever, an' they's only cheatin' you. They's goin' to do somethin' to you."

somethin' to you."

The windows of the office of the United States telegraph company's office at Auburn, N. Y. were smashed Monday night because a photograph of Lincoln draped, in black was displayed. When James McKaye, of New York, the president of the company, heard of it, he directed that the office should be folly draped, that a portrait of the President's and that the office and the portraits should be defended with powder, lead and steel, until after the President's funeral.

uer, rea ans sere, nout saver use Pressuents inneral.

27 A notorious copperhead at Waterbury, Ci., on hearing of the President's death, displayed a fing with the words, "The devil is dead," upon it. A rope put about his neck and a significant movement towards a tree induced the fellow to give up his flag, and to promise loyalty for the future.

HARPER'S WREELT, for May 6th, contains an ex-ellent likeness of the late "President Lincoln a fome," and also of his little son "Tad." The pic ure is well worth preserving.

The intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln caused much excitement, and cast a deep gloon over the American residents in Hayana... The rebels and their sympathizers, however, secretly and openly rejoiced. The American consulate displayed the flag at half mast, as also all the American shipping in the harbor.

in the harbor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21, 1865. The deepest gloom has pervaded the city since the assassination of our beloved President became known on the morning of the 19th inst. Many an eye that had witnessed the horrors of the battle-field unaffected, has now testified to a terrible grief. The colored people sobbed and cried in the streets, "My God1 My God1 Our triend is gone."

The Charleston Hotel, the Adams Express office, and the Citizen' Relief office were draped vely soon after the arrival of the sad news, and the theatre postponed its performance. Fisgs are draped in all parts of the city by the military and colored people. Minute guas were fired by the Tuscarora, Pawnes, Donegal, Acaccia, Fismbeau, Wamsutta, and the monitors Katakili, Passale and the sloop-of-war John Adams.

New York, April 29. By the steamer Fung Stucy we have New Orleans siles to the 2d inst. The news of the assassination of President Lincols was recoin on the 18th, and instantly apread a pall of gloom and

depondency over the city. The city was draped in nourning. Meatings were held, and expressions put with of heartfelt public grief. The city was never nore aboved.

OUTRAGEOUS. The New York Tong this remarkable to the New York OUTAGEOUR. The New York Times says: We find this remarkable reargraph in a Western paper; About eight miles from Shelbyville, Indians, is the little town of Marietta, a place noted for nothing in particular, save the virulent type of compenheadism prevailing there. The reception of the dreadful sever fow Westington set honest democrats thereabouts crazy with joy. In the absence of a cannot, they conded and fired an anvil repeatedly, shouted, danced, ang, and in every possible manner gave expression to their democratic joy, since which they constructed in effigy of President Lincoln, with a rude representation of the bullet-hole in his head, which they carried about the streets, a big ruffan following and ringing a bell. The effigy was afterward burnt."

The Herald's Washington dispatch any our Consul

The Herald's Washington dispatch says our Consul-general in Canada has given notice to the authorities hat all the criminals connected with the assassiantion of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the Juited States authorities.

United States authorities.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN BOSTON. The following greatlemen have been appointed in Boston to cooperate with the movement of the New England women for the construction of a Lincoln monument. John A. Andrew, A. H. Rice, A. H. Bullock, F. W. Lincelo, John B. Alley, E. R. Mudge, Charles Demond, C. G. Nazro, Charles F. Dana, J. L. Little, William Gray, E. S. Tobey, Jostah Quincy, S. G. Ward, Almon D. Hodges, Carlos Pierce, W. W. Clapp, J., L. S. Jones, George O. Carpenter, J. W. Edmands, G. B. Upton, William B. Spooner. The ladies of Massachusetts have been invited to form Lincoln monument associations.

THE SPIRIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The Spirit or Resident of the Anti-Slavery tandard, the characteristic speech made by Abraham incoln to his friends and neighbors of Springfeld, when he was leaving them, a little more than the spirit of the spirite our years ago, to assume the duties of President t is a beautiful illustration of his modesty and en-erity, and of that deep religious trust by which has has been sustained in the very difficult and trying po-tion to which he was called:

sition to which he was called:

MY FRIENDS: No one in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you gain. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine providence, upon whom he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and on the same "Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success, is certain. Again I bid you an affectionate farewell.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH BOOTH'S BODY? This question will, in all probability, be as great a secret hereafter as that concerning who was the executioner of Charles I. of England. A correspondent of the World writes from Washington regarding the matter as ollows:

of Charles 1. of England. A correspondent of the Morld wites from Washington regarding the matter as follows:

"Yesterday the Secretary of War, without instructions of any kind, committed to Col. Lafayette C. Baker, of the secret service, the stark corpse of J. Wilkes Booth. The secret service never fulfilled it volition more secretively. 'What have you done with the body?' said I to Baker. 'That is known,' he answered, 'to only one man living besides myself. It is gone. I will not tell you where. The only man who knows is sworn to silence. Never fill the great trumpeter comes shall the grave of Booth be discovered. And this is true. Last night, the 27th of April, a small row boat received the carcas of the munclerer; two men were in it; they carried the body off into the darkness, and out of that darkness it will never return. In the darkness, like his great crime, may it remain forever, impulpable, invisible, nondescript, condemned to that worse than damnation, annihilation. The river bottom may ooze about it, laden with grape shot and drowning manacles. The earth may have opened to give it that silence and forgiveness which man will never give its memory. The fishes may swim around it, or the daisies grow white above it, but we shall never know. Mysterious, incomprehensible, unattainable, like the dim times through which we live and think upon as if we only dreamed them in a perturbid fever, the assassin of a nation's head rests somewhere in the elements, and that is all; but if the indignant seas or the profaned turf shall ever vomit this coppes from their recesses, and it receives humane or Christian burial from some who do not recognize it, tet the last words those decaying lips ever utered be carved above them with a dagger, to tell the history of a young and once prominent life: 'Useless! Useless!'

BOOTH AN ILLEGITIMATE. A Cincinnati paper states that all the children of Junius Brutus Booth now living are illegitimate. He cloped with their mother, who is now living, leaving a wife and child behind him at London. He was never divorced from the wife he deserted. She followed him to this country, settled in Baltimore, became dissipated, and used to seek interviews with the woman who had supplanted her, when she used shocking language. Her son, Richard Booth, was a lawyer in Boston. The Booth brothers are said to have always shown the strongest possible attachment for their mother. J. Wilkes lately assigned all his property to her. y assigned all his property to her.

Washingron, 20th. The post mortem examina-tion of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch the brain, but striking the spinal column pro-duced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the surgeons is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being active and consciousness complete up to the very moment of his death.

Nearly all the parties directly implicated are are now in custody. Payne, the would-be assassin of Secretary Seward, is a brother of the St. Albans raid-cr. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring fellows. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua.

The reward offered for Booth amounts now to \$110,000. The government offered \$50,000, the city of Washington \$20,000, the city of Baltimore \$10,000 the special agent of the War Department, \$10,000 Major General Auger \$10,000, and Gov. Curtin of Penn., \$10,000.

Washington, May 1.

A report telegraphed hence that Senator Sumner was shot at one night last week was untrue, but was doubtless founded on information now in possession of the authorities, that two attempts have been made to assassinate the Senator. One of these attempts was made a night or two ago, and the other was made in January last. It was a knowledge of these attempts, and of threatening letters received by Mr. Sumner, that prompted some of his friends to request that a sentry be posted at the door of the house in which he resides. When the Senator questioned the sentry as to who had him stationed there, the reply was, the corporal ordered me to remain until relieved, and not to leave this post should you send me away, that being his justructions. On the evening in which President Lincoln was assassinated, Senator Sumner was absented in the month of the month of the senator summer was absented in the month of the senator summer was absented. WASHINGTON, May 1. Lincoln was assassinated, Senator Sumner was absent from his rooms. A number of persons called, but no attempt has been made to ascertain who they were; neither did the occurrence of that night prompt the posting a guard at Senator Sumner's door, which is still kept there.

Discovery of a Neparious Plot. Last Monday morning, the brig J. Titus, commanded by Captain Smith, arrived at the port of New York from Bermuda. Captain Smith reported that the United States Consul at Bermuda had discovered a plot by which the yellow fever was to be introduced into the city of New York. A Dr. Blackburn, of Wilmington, North Carolina, had, it appears, collected a large quantity of infected clothing, such as sheets, shirts, etc., which it was his intention to ship to New York. We are liven at a time that has been almost unexampled in atrocity and bloodthirstiness. The cunningest devices of hell scarcely exceed, in intended crucity, the remorseless ingenuities that have, in so many shapes, emanated from the South. The motives and deeds which have been manufactured there render the actura ripe for eternal retribution of the fiercest degree. By this last device, vengeance and malignity would defeat their own ends, and innocent children and delicate and lovely women would be entombed in one common horrible sarcophagus. The evil passions which have dyed the plains of the South with so many an Aceldama have never equalled an attempt like this, which, in the degree of its criminality, would seem to be equal to that which hath never forgiveness; neither in this world, neither in the world to come—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Loyal men find special cause for rejoicing in the decision of the Attorney Geoeral, forbidding the return to the North of those misguided miscreants who deserted filter original homes to join the civil or military forces of the rebellion. They are doubled dyed traiters, for they warred against their local as well as their National Government, and violated all the instincts of patriotism. Having shandoned their country for the express purpose of injuring it, and having voluntarily chosen to join their fate with that of its enemies, they should be left to drink the last diregs of the bitter cup of defeat and desolation.

THE LETTER ABOUT GEN. SHERMAN. It is easid that the Richmond letter to the London Fines, dated March 4th, and published in the Times of April 5th, has been made the subject of a cabinet consultation, The part of the letter, chiefly signifi-cent, and especially relating to Gen. Sherman, is as

of the "poor lasted, degraded glave," out of whom Mrs. Stowe has manufactured a melodramatic fame of which the incidents of this was are already making her country men ashamed. Possibly, in common with every other intelligent man, Sherman may think that the abolition of alavery would be a great boon fo the South, but he does not seem to think that it would be a boon to the slave. At any rate, Sherman has always shown great disinclination to admitting negree soldiers to his ranks, whatever allegations to the contrary may be made by journals, to which he gives little heed. I am informed that he forbade recently any junction between his own troops and those which Gen. Foster commands on the South Carolina coast, and which consist principally of negroes.

If, in the Armageddon which seems how approaching General Sherman once gets the South down, it may confidently be predicted that his politics will be more in harmony with those of General Lee than those of President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln has found him hitherto a very valuable friend; it is possible that before the endomes he will find him a still more dangerous enemy. During this war, I have seen no man who seemed to me to possess so, much of the temper of Cromwell as Sherman. Valu, eager, embusiante, fanatical, at time gloomy and retieent, at others impulsive and talkative, by some regarded as half mad when the fit is on him. General Sherman Descreases a character which, unless I am mistaken, is of the stuff of which great and mysterious actors in history are often made.

The Herald's Washington correspondence of the 21th says, the immentations of Sherman's army over the assassination of President Lincoln were suddenly changed to rejoicing at the appearance of Gen Grant. His old Army of the Tennessee were perfect twild with low. y wild with joy.

ly wild with joy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 25, 10
P. M. Major General Dix, New York:—A despatch
has just been received by the Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A. M., April 24. He
says:—"I reached here this moraing, and delivered
to General Sherman the reply to his negotiation with
Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston
terminating the truce, and informing him that civil
matters could not be entertained in any convention
between army commanders." etween army commanders. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

27 On Johnston being notified by Sherman that the Government would grant him no better terms than those conceded to General Lee, he immediately capitulated.

The terms granted Johnston

The terms granted Johnston embrace in the sur-The terms granted Johnston embrace in the sur-render four armies of the Military Division of the West, but excluding the fifth—that of Dick Taylor— lying west of the Chattahoochie river. Among the Generals arrendered is Beauregard. Principal among the Lieutenant Generals is Hardee. Bragg, lately re-lieved of command, was not surrendered. Wade Hampton refused to be surrendered, and is reported to have been shot by Johnston in an altercation; but a more trustworthy report is that he fied in company of Jeff. Davis. The number sctually surrendered is 27,400,sithough more names are given. All the milita from South-

are included.

Breckinhides on the Freedom of Lanor. The war correspondent of the Gincinnati Commercial says of Gen. Breckinridge, at the interview with Sherman, that he was moreose and reticent. He showed plainly how deep was his humiliation. He conversed, however, with those who addressed him, and with Gen. Sherman. In a discussion as to the slayery question, he made this remarkable confession: "The discussion the slayery question is at an end. The amendment to the Constitution forever forbidding slavery is percely fair, and will be accepted in that spirit by the people of the South." If this is the feeling of the class he represents, we hall it with gladness.

According to the official report, Gen. Lee sur-rendered to Gen. Grant 20,116 men, 169 pieces of ar-tillery, 71 stand of colors, 16,188 stand of small arms 1100 wagons, and 4,000 mules and horses. The mer as fast as paroled are sent South, recent orders from Washington forbidding them a habitation at the North

The Detroit Free Press (Copperhead) said on the very morning that Lee surrendered to Grant, but before it got the news, "The failures of the combinations of Gen. Grant are so manifest that the most inexperienced in military matters can perceive them. We pronounced Grant a humbug, and see no reason to change our opinion of him." Oh!

Gen. Grant has left Washington. While there, I took the part of Gen. Sherman with great warmi He says Sherman is no lawyer but a patriotic soldie

NO MORE DRAFTING AND RECRUITING

NO MORE DRAFTING AND RECRUITING.

WASHINGTON, April 13th, 1865, 4 P. M.

To Major General Dix:

The Department, after mature deliberation and consultation with the Lieut. General upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determinations, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately, issued.

First.—To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second—To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, quartermaster and commissary supplies, and re-

Second—To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, quartermaster and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in all
its several branches.

Third—To reduce the number of general and staff
officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth—To remove all restrictions upon trade and
commerce, so far as may be consistent with the public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation,
it will be made known by public orders.

MEMPHIS, April 24. A dispatch dated off the mouth of Red river, 234, says the famous rebel ram Webb ran out of Red river that night, passing all the Union gunboats and iron-clads in the Mississipp, going at the rate of 25 miles an hour. On her way down she attempted to destroy the steamer Sarstogs, but missed her. Early on the morning of the 25th, betwas seen 50 miles above New Orleans. Our gunboats fired on her, but she made no reply. It is believed the will steam the statement of the statemen she was seen 50 miles above New Orleans. Our gun boats fired on her, but she made no reply. It is be-lieved she will attempt to destroy our commerce on the Mississippi, and escape to the gulf. It was also thought that Jeff. Davis war on board, and was trying to get to Havana.

New ORLEANS, April 24. The rebel ram Webb New ORLEANS, April 215. The recei ram weed, captain Reed, of Tacony notoriety, commanding, ran past this city this afternoon. When midway she lowered the stars and stripes, and hoisted the rebell flag. She was fired upon, and a 120 pound ball passed through her bow. The gunboats started in pursuit, and when 24 miles below the city, she was fired up the crew and blew up. The crew of 84 and 8 officers took to the woods on the left of the river. The great—set contains afterward surrendered.

BOOTH. To the Editors of the Evening Post:
Booth was ambitious of immortalizing his name, writer proposes that his body be buried under the bavement in front of Ford's Theatre, and a flat stone of black marble placed over his remains, with this inscription: "Here lies the assassin."

The writer will give five hundred dollars towards the purchase of the building, and converting it into a Christian temple of worship.

F. M.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT BENSON. By accounts at the American Colonization Society's office at Washington, we learn the death of ex-President Benson, of Liberia, at his home in Bachianan, Bassa County, St. John's River, on the 24th January.

Mr. E. J. Roye, educated at Oberlin, College. Ohio, and who went to Liberia about 1845, has been appointed Chief Justice, in the place of the late Chief Justice Dayton, drowned in the serf near Cape Palmas 12th December last.

The Nashville Times, of April 22d, says: "report has reached here of the death of John Bell, i Alabama, about a fortnight ago. The intelligence comes through channels of the highest respectability it was communicated at Murfreesboro to a gentlemathy a lady whose family are in frequent communication with the South."

The Times' Charleston correspondent says that ex Governor Aiken has been arrested by order of President Johnson, and that his arrest was based upon his refusal to take the oath of allegiance.

Successful Federal Expedition. Intelligence from Charleston, S. C., states that, recently, an expedition under command of Brig. Gen. E. D. Porter started from Sumetrville to Manchester, and destroyed all the connecting railroad bridges on the line between Columbia and Florence. The expedition destroyed 1000 bales of cotton, 7 locomotives and 43 passenger care, and brought back with it 2500 liberated sixes. From 5000 to 5000 more of the same class were waiting to come in-

ng to come in.

PRILADEPHIA, April 30. Some excitement was caused to day by the discovery of a plot to burn the city, as attempted in New York last year.

Payne, the attempted murderer of Secreti Seward, has tried to kill himself.

STILL BENT ON KEEPING UP DISUNION. In the nterest of its defeated party, the N. Discussibly and with some ability endeavori apital down South. It advises the rebel to once, call the State Legislatures together utilizances of secression, send members

on natus and rotter, any the conduct of the conspira-more! The argument is that the conduct of the conspira-tors against the flag, all the blood they caused to be shed, all the atroctices committed at Amdersonville and elsewhere, are third; matake and misbehavior, in comparison with the outrageous acts and designs of the present Executive of the republic; and that they had better give up useless fighting for an abstraction, in time to make a shrewd alliance with the Northern in time to make a shrewd alliance with the Northe opposition, and gain by that alliance substantially their usurping temper and arrogant designs have c templated. In other words, having failed with t musket, they should be cuming enough to try pol cal engineering—in which their sympathizers in t tree States can venture to give them the helping har—Boston Transcript.

INFAMOUS. Last Friday, when the superfittendents and students of the Wilberforce University, at Tawada Springs, Greene county, were absent at Xenta, joi lilying over the glorions victories of the Government and the end of the slaveholders' rebellion, some vil lains in sympathy with the rebellion set fire to the buildings, and they were utterly destroyed. The loss is over \$50,000, and we learn there was little insurance on the property. This shows that there is a branch of the rebellion in that neighborhood that requires subjugation.—Dayton Journal.

EF THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS will be held at Lorawoon, (near Hamorton,) Chester Co., Pa., commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Fifth day, (Thursday,) the 8th of Sixth month, (June,) 1865, and continuing, prebably, three'days.
To this meeting, as usual, are invited all persons who
feel attracted to a Religious Society which sets up no the
ological condition of membership, and neither demands
nor expects uniformity of doctrinal belief; which as an ritual, discipline, or priesthood; which recognizes a Di-vine revelation in the unperverted instincts of the human soni, and the duty of every one to keep his mind and heart open at al receive the truth, and follow its guid-ance; and which finds its bond of union in a common reognition of the brotherhood of the human race, and a non desire and purpose to labor diligently for the upcommon centro and purpose virtual and oppression, and the upholding of the kingdom of righteousness and peace throughout the world.

The wonderful history of our beloved country during

the past year, as seen in the complete overthrow of the wn of peace after four years of retributive and bloody war, and the prospect of a speedy reunion of the States upor he principles enunciated by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, will furnish cause for grateful exulta-

OLIVER JOHNSON. RACHEL WILSON, ANNIR M. STAMBACH, EUSEBIUS BARNARD, MARY ANN FULTON, ALFRED H. LOVE, BENJAMIN C. BACON, SUSANNA P. CHAMBERS, THEODORE TILTON, LUCRETIA NAYLOR, J. WILLIAM COX, ANNIE F. KENT, CARROLL DUNHAM, JENNIE K. SMITH, ANNA E. DICKINSON. WILLIAM LLOYD

Among those whose presence is confidently anticipated re George Thompson of England, Wittiam Lloyd Garrion, and Aaron M. Powell.

DIED-At Mount Pleasant, (Iowa,) Feb. 9, Mrs. ELIZA-

CLEANSE THE BLOOD

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you are a sick all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you list-less, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Aven's Sansapantla, parges out these impurities, and atimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Serotila, or King's Evil, Tumors, Uleers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelsa, Tester or Salt Rheum, Scatt Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tamors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility; also, Syphilis or Venersal Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Avra's Sansapantlad, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleaness the blood and cares these disorders.

with which it cleames the blood and cures these duorders.

During late years, the public have been misled by large
bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla
for one dollar. Most of these have been firsteds upon the
sick; for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla,
but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter
disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which food the market, until the name
itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat.
Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to
supply such a remedy as shall rescen the name from the
load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have
ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible
by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.
We can only insure the sick that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the nost effectual purifier of the
blood yet discovered by anybody.

terative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

Ayran's Cansary Pacrosal is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Conghs, Colds, Induents, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronethits, Intolipent Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to ecount the evidence of its virtues; the world knows them. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass., and lid by all druggists.

March 15.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET. where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.

are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.

Hestorative differs from that of any one else, being made from the roots and herbs of the forest.

She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from the third that the state of the s

sing the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from urning grey. So an another for restoring grey hair to, its natural al color in nearly all cases. She is not a fraid to speak of er Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used nevery city in the country. They are also packed for her nattomers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two r three years, as they often say they can get nothing broad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER,

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Memr. H. B. Stanwood & Co., now Messrs. Shrove, Stanwood & Co., where he has to the control of actuation as aftern H. B. Stanwood to Cos, now Messrs. Shreve, Stanwood & Cos, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work being on heavy for his parical strength, and is now prepared of a lil manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES.

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,
in the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and
put up, old Fixtures and Grass Drope cleaned, leaks stopped, das Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinturnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the
approved kinds.
Particular attention given to Lighting up for Parties.
Shop under the Marthore Hotel. Orders may be left at
Mesers. Hall & Stowell' ProvisionStore, 13 2 Charles street,
Borton.
Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.
Oct. 30—1y

Farm for Sale Franklin, Mass.,

CONTAINING thirty-are acres of Alliaco and posture, tooluding eight acres of wood-land. Also, house, barn, and carriage-house, all he excellent order, built some fourteen years ago, with sell the modern largrounents, range, bath, do. Also, apple, pear and peach trees, grapes, currants, atc. Further information can be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 221 Washington Street, Boston.

TO-DAY. BY ALMIRA SEYMOUR

Onward and spward paleed, Thou faithful, Christly man ! At midday night-glooms over A Nation, as it stands aghast, faxing upon a crime so vast, Of crimes it leads the van.

For thee, pure, pious soul,

Thy time-work well was done!

O, not for thee the deep bells toll;

O not for thee the muffled roll; Or not for thee the muffled roll;
No, not for thee the sounds of dole
That travel with the sun.

Millions of hearts, as one,
Breathe thus their strange, great griefThe loving Father-soul has flown;
The widowed Mether-land's and mean
Calls to her children, all her own, For comfort and relief.

They come, dear Mother-land, Sworn to avenge thy loss!

Firm as eternal Truth they stand, A mighty, sin-subduing band ; er waves at their co Sacred as Christ's blest cross.

The last, indeed, are first ! on, lost sovereignty-The Black Man feasts where thou wast nursed ; The Poor Writz, into being burst, Rules the wide land thy crimes have cursed, And dictates terms to thee !

Lead on, our Heaven-sent guide, In thee we fully trust ; Our judgments all-thy words have tried, ords past works have not denied; ed back Mercy to his side, And bids us now be Just. n, April 19, 1865.

· HYMN.

The following Hymn was sung at the meeting at Peter boro', N. Y., on the day of the burial of President Lit

The song of spring-birds in the grove hained waters sweeping fast, And signs below, around, above, Proclaim that Winter's reign is past.

In vain to us the cheerful light, In vain the unchained wat In vain the earth and sky so bright, And happy spring-birds carroling.

Deep clouds and darkness shroud the land ; A cry of agony and woe Goes up to Heaven—for Munden's hand Hath laid our lofty Leader low.

But late you shrouded banner flung Its starry folds against the sky ; We sang the song that Miriam sung, The unbound millions marching by. Our Heaven with Hope was all affame;

The cannon's voice, from shore to And shout of myriads, with acclaim Declared the bloody struggle o'er.

To-day we bow 'neath sorrow's rod ! A Nation, in its hour of woo,
Pleads for Thy gaidance: 0, our God! We cannot, will not let Thee go!

As once across the desert sand Thy shaft of fire lit up the night w reach down thy ble And lead us onward to the Ligne

A FUNERAL ODE.

The following lines, written by ADIN BALLOU, mpressively chanted in the Hopedale Chapel by the ting exercise of the general funeral service so the obsculies of President Lincoln, April 19

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

The Nation's noblest Chief we mourn, Struck down by fiendish spite— The People's second Washington, Laid low in murd'rous plight! And all the land bewails the blow, O'erwhelmed in unexpected woe

Thus Blavery's last, most hellish deed Rebellion's dying rage—
Has made her element Conqueror bleed,
And darker stained the age! Down, writhing dragon, down the Thy native den, and tomb most fit!

To thee we turn, Almighty God, Thou ever good and wise,
And pray thy grace-distilling rod
May soothe the bitter cries That burst from household hearts bereaved, And bless this cup to millions grieved !

We thank thee for illustrious worth, So long sustained and spared ; For threatened lives still left on earth ; For Future Life declared ; For martyrdom in meekness crowned, And merit wreathed with glory round.

And now, most gracious Father, teach A groaning Nation peace— To heat their gaping, bleeding breach In Freedom's grand release; May Justice rule, and Mercy plead, And true repentance soon succeed!

.I VI. To Thee, in hope, our prayers commend The noble Chieftain's soul, The weeping ones that sadly bend Around his clay so cold, The sable hosts that bless his name And all that prize his deathless fam-

RAISING THE FLAG AT SUMTER. With hely hands and thoughts profound,
Lift the banner from the ground;
With sanctifying breath of prayer,
Speed it through the ransomed air;
With hearts tumnituous with love, Greet it, as it floats above : ned, regenerated, set free

Salute it, O ye land and sea! Four bitter years of dark mistrust

Four bitter years of dark mistrust
Trailed that banner in the dast;
Four cruel years of sin and shame
Falsified the nation's name;
Four watting years of blood and strife
Precedon struggled for its life;
But to-day the flag floats free;
Salute II, all the land and sea! and the fort where first it hung,

Treason first its cohoes rung; Where first the sacred sign unfurled Where first the sacred sign unured; First the boils of hate were hurled; Where first arose the moke and shell, First to earth, disgraced, it fell? There restored, and there see free, Balute it, land! salute it, sea!

Never again its folds shall wave O'er a traiber or a slave ;
Never again shall man efface
Star of hope or line of gross ;
Never again shall kings maintain
God's republic is in vain;
Hanceforth, that banner leads the free ;
Salute it, every land and sea ! on-Hudson, April, 1865.

The Liberator.

ANOTHER GREAT REJOICING!

and Crowded—An immense Gathering at Cit-adel Spaare—Speeches by William Lloyd Garrison, Hon. Henry Wilson, Judge Kelley, Judge Kellog, George Thempson and Theodore Tilson—The Colored People in Procession—Both the Old and Young tale in Church Crowded-An imm ... Catherine at Cit

[From the Charleston Courier of April 17.] day was another freedmen's festival. C Saturday was mounter from the morning on colored people assembled early in the morning on Citadel Square, where stands had been erected for the distinguished speakers expected to address them. The colored public school children met at the school marched in procession under the lead of Superintendent Redpath to the square, where the mated that between two and three thousand co s, old and young, were assembled on Citadel It had been announced that the Hon. Henry Senator from Massachusetts, would them, and that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and William Lloyd Garrison were also expected. Whili-waiting the arrival of the speakers, Major Delane, (colored,) of Gen. Saxton's Staff, addressed the crowd The Major has a good address, and created a grea

ARRIVAL OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

A little before 10 o'clock, the great cheering on th left announced the arrival of the great Liberator. Notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Redpath and others to keep back the crowd, the pressure and rejoicing great that Mr. Garrison was literally born shoulders of those present to the speakers. This demonstration elicited the remark from Major Delaney, that "this day should be the resur rection of John C. Calhoun."

ADJOURNMENT TO ZION CHURCH

After the reception of Mr. Garrison on the stand a message from General Saxton was received, requesting the adjournment of the assemblage to Zion Church Mr. Wilson's health not permitting him to speak in the open air. The adjournment was immediately and the mass of human beings soon filled every spot in the church.

THE SCENE AT THE CHURCH.

The pulpit was occupied by Hon. Henry Wils Lloyd Garrison, Geo. Thompson, Gen. Sax ton, Theodore Tilton, Judge Kelley, of Pennsylva-nia, Dr. Leavitt and others. In front of the pulpi was a large number of army and navy officers and visitors, including several ladies. As soon, as all had been seated, a freedman, named Samuel Dickerson, with his two daughters, bearing a handsome wreath of flowers, advanced to the pulpit, and, addressing Mr.

SIR-It is with pleasure that is inexpressible that I welcome you here among us, the long, the steadfast friend of the poor, down-trodden slave. Sir, I have I have read of the mighty labors yo have had for the consummation of this glorious of Here you see stand before you your handiwork om me, and I stood des olate. Many a night I pressed a sleepless pillow fro the time I returned to my couch until the close of the morning. I lost a dear wife, and after her death that little one, who is the counterpart of her mother's nce, was taken from me. I appealed for he with all the love and reason of a father. The rejec tion came forth in these words: "Annoy me not, or will sell them off to snother State." I thank Goo that, through your instrumentality, under the folds of that glorious flag which treason tried to triumph over, you have restored them to me. And I tell yo it is not this heart alone, but there are mothers, the fathers, there are sisters, and there are brothers the pulsations of whose hearts are unimaginable. The greeting that they would give you, sir, it is almost im possible for me to express; but simply, sir, we we possible for me to express our savior. We thank you for what you have done for us. Take this wreath from these children; and when you go home, never mind how faded they may be, preserve them, encasthem, and keep them as a token of affection from one who has lived and loved. (Cheers.)

Mr. GARRISON spoke as follows :-

MY DEAR FRIEND-I have no language to expres the feelings of my heart on listening to your kind and strengthening words, on receiving these beautiful tokens of your gratitude, and on looking into the faces of this vast multitude, now happily liberated from the galling fetters of slavery. Let me say at the out set, "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto God be all the glory" for what has been done in regard to your emancipation. I have been actively engaged in this work for almost forty years—for I began when I was quite young to plead the cause of the enslaved in this country. But I never expected to look you in the face, never supposed you would hear of anything do in your behalf. I knew only one thing-a that I wanted to know—that you were a grierously oppressed people; and that, on every consideration of justice, humanity and right, you were entitled to imte and unconditional freedom.

I hate slavery as I hate nothing else in this world.

It is not only a crime, but the sum of all criminality; not only a sin, but the sin of sins against Almighty God. I cannot be at peace with it at any time, to any extent, under any circumstances. That I have been permitted to witness its overthrow calls for expressions of devout thanksgiving to Heaven.

It was not on account of your complexion or race as a people, that I espoused your cause, but because you were the children of a common Father, create in the same divine image, having the same inalient and as much entitled to liberty as the proudest slaveholder that ever walked the earth

For many a year I have been an outlaw at the South for your sakes, and a large price was set upon my head, simply because I endeavored to remember those in bonds as bound with them. Yes—God is my witness!—I have faithfully tried, in the face of the ition and under the most depressing circumstances, to make your cause my cause; my wife and children your wives and children, subjected to the same outrage and degradation; myself on the ction-block, to be sold to the highest bidder. Thank God, this day you are free! (Great cheering.

And be resolved that, once free, you will be free for -not one of you ever will, ever can conser again to be a bondman. Liberty or death, but never

It gives me joy to assure you, that the Ame Government will stand by you to establish your free-dom, against whatever claims your former masters may bring. The time was when it gave you no protection, but was on the side of the opp there was power. Now all is changed! Once I could not rect any games at the sign of an archive flag, because it was stained with your blood, and under it four millions of slaves were daily driven to uncequited labor. Now it floats purged of its gory stains; it symbolizes freedom for all, without distinctions of the stains of the stains of the stains of the stains of the stains. tion of race of color. The Government has its hold upon the throat of the monster Slavery, and is stran-

gling the life out of it.
In conclusion, I thank you, my friend, for your affecting and gra tokens of our Heavenly Father's wisdom and good tokens of our Heavenly Father's wisdom and good-ness, and will try to preserve them in accordance with But let those men who have held the lasu over ness, and will try to preserve them in accordance with But let those men who have held the lasu over so many years, let the men who plunged the your wishes. O, be assured, I never doubted that I so many years, let the men who plunged the your wishes. On the assured, I never doubted that I lot a sea of fire and blood, let them un of the United States, even though per nally unknown to so many of them; because I knew on me heavily rested the wrath and hatred of your cruel oppressors. I was sure, therefore, if I our ears, that we have reshed them against me, I had you with me. (Applause.) the leaves of our Bibles, an had them against me, I had you with me. (Applause.) the leaves of our Bibles, and sworn on bended knee, that But, as it is now time to organize this meeting, it will the United States of America shall be one nation, and not be proper for me to go on with these remarks any a free nation forever. (Great cheering.)

further, except to say that, long as I have labored in your behalf, while God gives me reason and strength I shall demand for you everything I claim for the whitest of the white in this country. (Great

Major General SAXT Wilson, and was greeted with three cheers. Gen SAXTON said :

My FRIENDS-I did not want you to cheer for m My FRIENDS—I did not want you to cheer for me to-day. There are soldiers in your canae here whose hate I am not worthy to hold, for they have been a great while in it. It is my happiness to-day to infroduce to you an honored Senator from a noble State; my own loved native State, Massachusetts; one who, through a long, able, consistent and brilliant career in the councils of the nation, has fought and borne his testimony against the living wickedness of hushan slavery; and when the future of your emancipated, regenerate and regenerating race you shall read the record of its downfall, on the pages of its history shall shine brightly the name of Henry Wilson, of

Massachusetts. (Caeets.)
Ma. Garnison, I wish to add one word more.
I am delighted to find so strong a representation from
Massachusetts in South Carolina. Of all the States
in the Union, it is to her credit that she has always been the most hated and feared by the slaveholding South, for her suit-slavery spirit and tendencies. Sen-ator Wilson has ably and faithfully sustained her reputation, in this particular, in Congress, for sever years past; and for a much longer period has been your fearless friend and advocate. In the days of its deepest darkness and greatest perils, he unflir deepes unrautes are go which has been greatly advanced by his example and testimony. His life (as well as Mr. Sumner's) has been continually imperilled in the national capital; so that, from see ession, it has been uncertain whether he would ever session, it has seen his family and constituents again the permitted to see his family and centrituents again the has fought a good fight, and deserves to be crown ed with laurels. He began his carteer as a humbl mechanic—one of the "mud-sills," of whom some or you may perhaps have heard. He has by his own merits worked his way up to almost the highest sta-tion in the land, and is now one of the most esteem ed and justly honored of our public men. Join wi ing, God bless Henry Wilson, of Masachusetts! (Cheers.)

Senator Wilson rose amid cheering, and after it had

Men, Women and Freedmen of Charlesto AND OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND OF THE UNITED STATES.—This is the proudest day of my life. To stand here on the soil of South Carolina, in the home of the rebellion, on the platform with the great an slavery here of our country, William Lloyd Garrison and before the freedmen of the city of Charleston (Great cheering.) For twenty-nine years, in privat life and in public life, at all times and on all oc I have spoken against slavery, voted against slavery and in favor of the freedom of every man that breathe God's air or walks his earth. And to-day standing here in South Carolina, I feel that the slave power we have fought so long is under my heel; (cheers)— and that men and women held in bondage for so long are free forevermore. You have no masters now. (Cheers.) You know no master but Almighty God. (Cheers.) Slave is no more written on your foreheads. Allow no man hereafter to call you a slave. Spread abroad all over South Carolina, that the black me of South Carolina know no master now, and that they are slaves no more forever. (Great cheering.) Abra ham Lincoln, President of the United States, (tremendous cheering and waving of hats, &c.) with wenty-five millions of freemen by his side, and seven hundred thousand bayonets behind him, has decreed t, and it will stand while the world stands that the women of South Carolina can never more be slaves. They have robbed your cradles; they have sold your children; they have separated husb wife, father and mother and child. (Cries of yes yes! yes!) They shall separate you no more. (Halle-lujah! Bless the Lord!) Let them understand it. Here to-day I proclaim it. I want the haughty chivalry of South Carolina whom I have me Congress of the United States to know it ; I want them one and all to hear me to-day, and under stand what I say, that the black men and the black women of South Carolina are as free as they are; an further, that they are loyal to the flag of the country while they are false and traitorous. (Cheers.) Let them understand, too, that we the people of the United States and the Government of the Unite

States have more respect for a loyal black man than for a South Carolina white traitor. Now I want you to understand these things. I want ou to walk the soil of South Carolina with your fore leads to the skies, proud and erect, conscious that you are freemen, and that you owe your obligations, to the master of the palace, but to the lowest of you ation and to the God of heaven. (Cheers.)

And now, understanding that being your position a position in which you are placed by the Governmen of the United States, a position in which you will b backed by the bayonets of the Government of the United States if it ever be necessary to maintain your freedom—standing in this position, forever free, you, and thousands who come after you, remember, oh nber, the sacrifices that have been made for your to you ! (Cheers.) I know you will be.

to you; (theers,) I know you will be.

Through these four years of bloody war, you have
been always loyal to the old flag of the country. You
have never betrayed your country; you have never
betrayed the Union soldiers fighting the battles of the ountry. You have guided them, you have cheered them, you have protected them all through the country, and you have proved yourselves worthy the great ecasion in which you are placed by the s ors' rebellion. You saw, four years ago, the flag of of your country struck down from Sumter-yesterday you saw the old flag go up again. All its stars glean now with a brighter lustre. You know now what the old flag means; that it means liberty to every man You have been patient, you have endured, you have

e liberties and in wome country and the God of our fathers has blessed our count and blessed you; and now you are here, the cou is saved, the great army that carried the arms of this reballion has surrendered to Gen. Grant. (Great choers.) The long, dreary and chilly night of slavery has passed away forevermore, (Amen, Amen, Amen,) and the star of liberty casts its broad beams upon you to-day. Now your duties commence with your liberties. Remember that you are to be obedient, faithful, true, and loyal to the country forever (Cheers and cries of yes! yes!) Remember, too (Cheers and cries of yes! yes!) Remember, too, that you are to educate your children; that you are to improve their condition; that you are to make a brighter future to them than the past has been to you. Remember that you are to be industrious; that freedom does not mean that you must not work, but it means that when you do work, you shall have pay for it to carry home to your wives and the children of Remember that liberty means the liberty fruits of it to be ter your own condition, and improve the condition your children. Respect yourselves. Feel and go at on earth conscious that you are freemen. Walk like freemen. Bow and cringe to nobody on earth. Be kind and humane to each other, always serving each other when you can. Be courteous and gentleman ly to everybody on earth, black and white. (Cheers. ose men who have held the lash over you fo that we have buried a quarter of a million of brav men to save our liberty and maintain yours. Let it be understood while the names of those heroes sound in

carts' desire fulfilled. We have triumphed, and in or triumph we want all to stand up and rejoice to-

I want every man and every woman to understand I want every man and every woman to understand here that every neglect of duty, every failure to be industrious, to be economical, to take care of your families, to apport yourselves, to secure the education of your children; all these things will be put in our faces as a represent, and your old masters will point you out and say. "We told you so." We have said for more than thirty years you were fit for liberty. We have maintained it amid obloquy and reproach, and in the halls of Congress were made a by-word. Now your masters have plunged the country into war. We have beaten them; we have whipped them; their power is broken, and it is lost forever. (Great power is broken, and it is lost forever. cheering.) Now the great lesson is for you in the fu ure to prove that we were right; to prove that you were worthy of all liberty and power yourselves.

As you have used the bayonet, prepare yourselves for

the fature so that you can use the ballot in the cause we have maintained. (Great cheering.)

Index around me true and noble men who have come to see you in South Carolina. I know you will be glad to see and hear them, for they will speak to-day as they have spoken far away when the taskmaster stood over you. They come to look upon you as freemen; they have been your champions, and will be your friends in future difficulties. We simply ask you, in the name of your friends, in the name of the country, by your good conduct, by all that can elevate you and improve your condition, to show to your country, to eyen your old masters and mistresses, to when you are ready to send four or five hundred every body the world over, that it was a sin against students to a University, you will find the University God, a crime against you to hold you in slavery ; to show that you were worthy to have your names en

Judge KELLEY, member of Congress from Pennsyl ania, was next introduced to the audience, and said

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MY FRIENDS-I am used to talking to pretty large audiences, and talking with a good deal of freedom, and I am not often confused at the beginning; but upon my word I do not know

where to begin to-day, I have so much to say to you.

I have not come to you from Massachusetts. We had no William Lloyd Garrison to keep us up to our duty conscienticusly. I come from Pennsylvania, a State—and by the way, I hope all Northern men here will note the fact, for it shows how bad it is to depart, however slightly, from a great principle from Pennsylvania which was the first to abolish slavery by legislative enactment in its own limits; and yet under the influences of corrupt politicians, forgot its first love of freedom, and gave as a great statesman a President to the United States in James Buchanan, who, as President, betrayed the country is the name of slavery, and consented to the beginning of this war. (Groans.) A State the first to abolish slavery, to make every man on its soil a citizen; which, in 1838, instead of sowing freedom, deprived every colored man within its limits of the right he had be joyed to citizenship and the exercise of suffrage Bear her history in mind, oh ye Northern men, and determine that, in beginning the work struction, we will make no departure from the require ments of absolute justice, and that we will decree that every man upon our soil shall enjoy all the righte of men; that we will measure for others by the stand ard we set up for ourselves, and not be content while

any right we enjoy is withheld from another.

I will not, my colored friends, talk to you about th oast. God knows that you understand it all too well It is written in the depths of your hearts; it is with you in the morning and in the evening. When the dream disturbs your soul, it is by reason of the wrongs When the

It turn to the hopeful future, not to flatter, though I might very well entertain you with a favorable recital of your deeds during the last four years, but to remind you that, though it is true that you henceforth have no earthly master, you still have a master, the GREAT BEING that strengthened and guided your eminent friend William Lloyd Garrison; (great cheering.) the Great Being that trained in humble poverty amindedness. Abraham Lincoln, a happy moulder of America's destiny; the good God whose stars shine together over the slave's but as well as over your masters' palaces. His laws you must obey. You must worship him not alone at the altar, but in every act of your daily life. It is not enough, it will not be enough that you are faithful in observing the Sabbath : that you go to Him with your sorrow ; that you remember Him in your joys. You must remem ber that among His divine laws is that which reaches us all: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou cat thy bread." Labor, labor, is the law of all; and your friends in the North appeal to you to-day to stand by them, and help them in the great work they undertook to do for you: to do for the country as it is d

ing for you.

We want you to work with us, and we want you to do it by working here in South Carolina, and earning wages, taking care of your money, and making profit out of that money. Work on the plantation, if that is all you can do. Work in the workshop, if you can do it, and work well. He who does a day's work and could have done it better, has cheated himself Strive that your work on Monday shall be better done than it was on Saturday; and when Saturday come round again, you shall be able to do a more skillfu

day's work.

We at the North learn three or four trades; and when one of you finds that you can do better for him self and his family by changing his pursuit, if he b assured of it, let him change it. We white boys at We don't care much of being deprived o erty. cation, in its broader sense, in early life. only a stimulus. We run a race against a rich man's son carrying weight, and when we beat him under the weight we feel the prouder for it. Thus the truly great man who has addressed you toiled through the earlier years of his manhood, as well as his boyhood. had his name written higher in the scroll of fame, graven more deeply in the hearts of the Ameri cople, than that of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts

never saw the light of day in a school-house after was eleven years old; and yet I know boys who wen through college whose cases I have tried as a judge and whose interests I have represented in the Congress of my country. Now remember that we are all men, and what one man can do in Massachusetts, and another in Pennsylvania, you can do here; and though the colored man is not allowed to vote in my State, I think I will write to my eloquent friend here (Dickerson,) to come and stump the district with m State of such intellectual power as he disc norning. We have no right, my white brethren, to rob the commonwealth of such talent. (Cheers.)

I do like to look at these women here. I have a

great respect for women; my mother was one, you know. (Laughter.) My wife is a woman. (Con while I was under the delusion that the old elave-masters used to teach, that you were little better than blood swell from my beart to the throat. You are to be the mothers or wives of freemen's h oust make those homes happy. You are to be the must make those nomes any.

Mothers of American citizens. You must strive to make them intelligent, educated, moral, patriolic and religious men. Many of you cannot read. You are not too old yet, and the mother that can read can half

You have helped us to fight our battles. You have deal more by striving to hear the child's lessons, and taken your muskets, you have stood by the old flag, so too with the father. See to it that you make home you have given us your prayers, you have had your happy, and then see to it that the good man makes happy and then see to it that the good man makes happy and then see to it that the good man makes happy and then see to it that the good man makes happy and then see to it that the good man makes happy and then see to it that the good man makes happy and then see to it that the good man makes happy and then see to it that the good man makes happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and then see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the see to it that the good man make happy and the se deal more by striving to hear site child's sessons, and so too with the father. See to it that you make home happy, and then see to it that the good man makes home comfortable. You are not going to live in a slave hat. Work industriously; work, he true, sind then see that the carpet on your floor is one to your wife state. You can get at the conscience and heart of wife's faste. You can get at the conscience and heart of a great many Northern men who now think of you only may I be pardoned for quoting the language in this sacred building—as "damned niggers;" you can get at their heart and conscience right straight through their pockets. And when they find that the colored farmer wants to buy goods from them, and that the colored tradesman has a great deal of money to preed, they will begin in think that you are Me. that the colored tradesman has a great deal of money to spend, they will begin to think that you are Mr. John Jenkins and Mr. Joseph Brown. (Great laughter.) You are not to be contented with the common sel of Charleston for your children. I am sorry that I do not know my colored friend's

hame who spoke this morning. (Cries of Dickerson, Dickerson.) Well, if Dickerson had been well train ed in his youth, and put in a good preparatory school, passed through that with honor and credit, and then enered the law office of John C. Calhoun, I have no doubt, nor can any one who heard him doubt that he would have been one of the most distinguished lawyers of South Carolina to-day. (Tremendous cheers.)
You may as well pay your fees in future to some lawyer Dickerson as to a lawyer with a failer face, and
I have no doubt in the world that colored physicians will attend your women with as perfect attent the kindest physician in the State. out of reputation and money for the Professors; and when you are ready to send four or five hundred will be there to receive them. I am laying ou e against you to hold you in siavery; to will be there to receive that.

ou were worthy to have your names enported by the receive of the United States of Great cheering.)

output

will be there to receive that.

Will be there to receive that.

Will be there to receive that.

It is not a lift too big. Don't you know that colored men distinguished themselves in a harder job than that at Battery Wagner, at Olustee, and almost a hundred fields of battle 1 do in your quiet homes and in your daily life what they have done upon the field. Show your manhood and womanhood. I am only asking you to do what nillions have done before; what you too might have done, had the opportunity

I was just going to mention one of your number ne whose name has been sung and honored. One of your number is Captain Small of the steamer Planter. He took part in the celebration yesterday. I heard that he was here. If he is, I want to see and

[The speaker then alluded to the invasion of a town in Pennsylvania by Early's army: the name of the town we failed to catch.]

He said when Early's army approached the town the Burgess walked out eight miles to surrender the town, and ask for its protection. That Burgess was David Small.

Robert Small, being entrusted with a sto steam engine, which it was never supposed he could get out, did run it out, and did, therefore, make the circle complete for yesterday's celebration. The white soldier was there, the white sallor was there, and the black soldier and the black sailor, but they were there under white command. There was othing at all to show that the negro could do without a leader; but there came the Planter which Rob-ert Small, the black man, had taken by his own command from the armed State of South Carolina, show ing that your race have enterprise, energy, capacity, and may be trusted to go alone, at least on steamboats (Cheers and laughter.)

But I am detaining you too long. My friends from he North, these are to be our fellow-citizens. (Cheers. It is for us to say how soon, and to use all our influence at home. I thank the good God that he has so in terwoven our welfare with our justice to them, that if we do not, under the scourgings we have received, do justice to them now and at once, His plans for scourgng us further are already disclosed. ing us further are already you don't know, and I can't tell you. know that it amounts to thousands of millions of dol-There is, in my judgment, under Providence, but one mode of preventing the early as-sumption of that debt by the United States Government, and that is to protect yourselves and the loyal citizens all over the South. Let me give you an idea. We have not altered the spirit of the rebels; we have not converted them so that they renounce the right of a State to secede. They still hold the war to be unconstitutional. Now, if we confine suffrage to the white man alone, in the revolted States, every Senator and every Representative returned to Con gress will be believers in the doctrine of secession, and eniers of the constitutional right of coercing States o remain in the Union. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, and the men who controlled the Chicago Con vention, have borne contempt and contumely for what was as dear to them as the apple of their eye; aye, have been four years in maintaining these doctrines; and if you send from the South its old representatives ionists, and you get the Northern elemen embined with them, they will refuse to provide payment for the interest of the Federal debt, unless you embrace theirs also. And they will hold by the pocket or its equivalent; the throat of every honorable man who refuses his bonds, and some Northern com-promiser will propose, as it will be made a tax on the industry of their Northern friends, that both debts be d by the United States. How can you preven it? Why, educate the colored man; and when the new constitution is made, see that the colored man's right goes with it.

right goes with it.

Now, my friends, I have shown you what I want
you to do. I tell you, in closing, to remember that in
carning money and saving it, and gaining education and disclosing your moral virtues, you are helping us to vindicate your rights, and embody your freedo in the institutions of continued cheering.)

Three cheers were also given for Pennsylvania, the Keystone State. The congregation then sung the hymn, "Roll, Jordan, roll," and several others.

At the conclusion, Mr. GARRISON said :

word or two more to you before we separate; but you have other devoted friends here who have not yet adopportunity to do so. Should they occupy all the remainder of the time, it will be well. You will un-derstand that my heart is with you, and also my bene-

I wish the next speaker to be one who is not an erican by birth, but an Englishman; and better than that, one who is world-wide in his feelings and sympathies, and to whom the colored race is as much sympathies, and to whom the colored race is as much indebted as to any man living. Some of you must have heard of the slaves in the West India Islands. There were eight hundred thousand of them. Their chains were broken long ago, and for many Their chains were broken long ago, and for years they have been rejoicing in their fre They had many powerful advocates and determined supporters in England, but their liberation was, under God, owing as much—shall I do injustice to the living or the dead !-owing more to the noble philanthropist than any other person in the world-George Thomp-

I was in England when the chains of the West In I was in England when the chains of the West India slaves were breaking; and as his abolition work
in that direction seemed to be about accomplished, I
invited Mr. Thompson to come to this country to help
us liberate four millions who were still clanking their
fetters. Did he say, "My work is done—I must decline your invisition" No. But, though I could
promise him as his reward nothing better than to be
scorned, buffeted and spit upon, he nobly said, "I will
give myself to the liberation of the Soudmen in
America as I have done to the cause of the enalaved
in the British dominions." Accordingly, to the year not too old yet, and the mother that can read can hair converta as 1 days done to the cause of the enlayed educate her own child by helping it with its lessons; in the British dominions." Accordingly, in the year and the mother that has little learning will get a great 1834, he came to our shores, and was hunted like a

wild beast simply because he pleaded your cause, and had his birth in a foreign land. He was mobbed from had his birth in a loreign man.

State to State, and from city to hamlet. He was so
where safe. Assassins dogged his footsteps on the ight hand and on the left; until at last his friends right hand and on the leave the country to save his life, thought he never thought of leaving for any such one thought he never thought of leaving for any such one sideration. We became acquainted in 1828, in London, and have been one in spirit, purpose and laborations. ever since. If there is any one who ver since. It there is any one amount note and and orie, it is George Thompson, the eloquent and dans. less advocate of universal emancipation. (Great chee ing.)

[For Mr. Thompson's speech, see third page.] A message was received at this point of the po-ceedings from the Citadel Square, stating that a large rowd had collected there, and were waiting for speak erowd has concessed users and the waiting or peakers. After a short consultation, Judge Kellogg, mea-ber of Congress; Joseph Hozie, Rev. Dr. Lezin and Major Delaney, left the Church, and proceeded as

the Square to address the crowd there.

The next speaker was Mr. Theodore Tilton, Editor of the New, York Independent. He was introduced by Mr. Redpath, and delivered a beautiful and giving address, which produced an excellent effect on the stdience. Our limited space prevents us from giving a fuller report of this last address.

During the speaking, a very happy meeting of the school children took place in the ba superintendence of the Rev. F. L. Cuyler.

After the speaking had finished, the dense man of beings formed a procession, and escarted the distinruished visitors back to the Charleston Hotel.

The procession numbered about two thousand, old and young. As the guests stepped on to the parement by the Charleston Hotel, the procession moved on, cheering and hurraling for the various guests as they passed on the route. This closed the festivines of

INSTRUCTION OF THE FREEDMEN .-- No. IV.

Unlike the Phonetic method, the Phonic introduces new letters. Words are divided into syllables. A vowel in the end of a syllable is understood to be long; a syllable ending in a consonant is short. This is taught, with the sounds of the letters, as a law of anguage, and the text is made to conform to it The digraphs, sh, th, ng, oo, oi, and ou, with some others, are taught as distinct signs of sound. All a lent letters are printed in italies. And, landy, afer words of peculiar eccentricity are respelled; as, one, (wun,) was, (woz,) thought, (thaut,) (said,) (sed,) &c A few marks are also used to designate the long and short sounds of the letters in certain cases; but these marks are avoided wherever they can be.

When the pupil has been taught the sounds of the

letters and diagraphs, with the signs that most fre quently represent these sounds; when he has learned the syllabic law, and the sounds of the letters before R, he is prepared to read the phonic text. The silent letters give him no trouble, for he learns to n cognize them as dumb in the italic dress. He sees a once the true sound of the letter, for he has bee taught from the first to associate that sound with that letter or combination of letters. He finds himself a once, an independent reader. He need no longer at a teacher the pronunciation of every word, but fish that the letters signify something that can be depended on; that they express a sound which he can understand, instead of a dozen sounds from which he might select, with no hope of getting at the true sound.

Now for the transition to the common print sees the same words in the same dress. The words respelled are omitted; syllables are not eparated, but still the same words with the same thography meet the eye. The pupil has already become acquainted with these words, and though the silent letters are no longer italicized, he will pro ounce the word correctly, from his previous kno edge of its nature. He has nothing to unlearn. Every step he has taken has been directly to the point. Its first learned the laws of the language the most common representatives of those sounds. He learned to understand all that was regular and me the learned to understand an to distinguish the impulsar forms from these. Hence his reason was each cised, and he progressed intelligently through contra would otherwise have confounded att ly all sense of method or order. He is now prepared ly all sense of method or order. He is now prepare to bring other new words into the same order, and finds himself independent of a master; while other following the common method of teaching, have scarcely begun to read intelligently. We gire belor specimen of the Phonic text :

Extract from the " Phonic Reader," p. 66. Matthewa

Gospel, chap. [A few letters are left unmarked for want of prope

1. And, seeing the multitudes, he went up into a noun toin; and, when he was set, his disciples cane in to him.

2. And he o pened his mouth, and taught them, 11

ng.
3. Bless ed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the sing dom of heaven. ing dom of heaven.
4. Bless ed are they that mourn; for they shall be

comforted.

6. Bless ed are they which do hunger and thin after righteous ness (ri tyus ness); for they shall be in the comforted by the comfo

COLORED PEOPLE EXCLUDED FROM THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

A committee, consisting of some of the most respectable colored citizens, was appointed to write the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, to have a place assigned the body with they represented; and after two visits they were consistent to heave the Common Council Committee. Council, to have a place they represented; and after two visits they compelled to leave the Common Council Committee without an answer, and therefore without an abordinate committee was an assential that the Citizens' Committee was an assential to not a subordinate committee, another committee as behalf of the colored citizens waited on Mr. Meer Taylor this morning, to see if arrangement; real not be made for us to join the procession from Square, but the Committee was informed by Mr. Taylor that the committee which he represended in not wish to come in conflict which the Committee was independent of that of the committee was subordinate to that of the former Committee was subordinate to that of the former Committee was subordinate to that of the committee was subordinate to the other committee was subordinated to the o

did not wish to come in confined the Council, and he gave it as his opinion that the Common Council. Mr. Taylor, however, referred the committee was subordinate to that of the Common Council. Mr. Taylor, however, referred the committee waiting on him to a gentlema when they were unable to see.

The prospect, therefore, is, that every man with colored face will be refused the much-corted though melancholy satisfaction of following the corpse of the best public benefator face contributions that the most puerile wishes and most insignifications of the dead are carried out. Great directions of the dead are carried out. Great directions of the dead are carried out. Great directions of the thirty, is when intendity will falless stands in the way. And shall the not highly civilized people do what the most barbars would scorn to be guitty of doing. The last policy would scorn to be guitty of doing. The last policy would be consulted, he would have urgied, as a distinct that the representatives of the rate which he had lifted by the most solemn official so the dignity of citizens and defenders of the Union to the dignity of citizens and defenders of the Union to the dignity of citizens and defenders of the Union to the dignity of citizens and defenders of the Union to the grave.

But, besides this disrespect to what every or "But, besides this disrespect to what every mows would have been the wishes of Mr. Liscole i great injustice is done the living by this spid xclusion of us from participating in a sacred day and high privilege.

exclusion of us from participating in and high privilege.

It would be an overwhelming thought if we did not believe that great injustice is done to the second that the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the second privilege is the second privilege in the second privilege in the secon to a people who are excluded on according to the plexion which they did not give themselves.

Sella Martin, 132 Thompson
New York, April, 24, 1865.

The colored critizens of New Orleans ova release to the value of \$15,000,000, and they now last a daily newspaper—The Tribune—printed and estad by colored men.