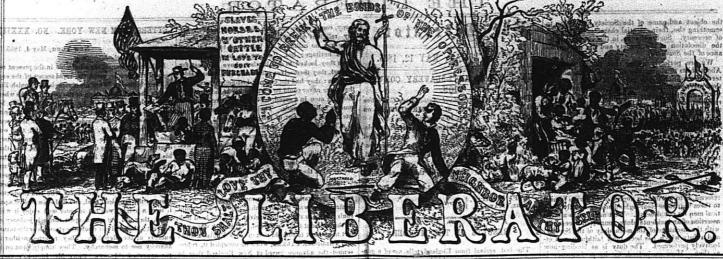
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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# BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865.

# Selections.

### THE PUPIL AND HIS TEACHER.

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THE

"They talked about a rebellion down South, but a greater rebellion had been in progress in the North."—Rev. C. Chauncey Burr.

the GS special process of the control of the contro

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GENERAL BANKS,

colongave his word that you will be free, and enjoy all the rights guaranteed to all citizens. (Creat all cheedings of manner, that shoet clearing.)

It is his forty to have gone to God. Let us report the control of the property of the control of the property of the pro

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

God have meroy on them (which we will pray for )
man cannot 'y
And not they only, but the spirit that has bred so
many enormities, that has so long and in so many
way attruck at the nation's life, and has only shown
its full development in striking down the nation's
head, must perish. The new President—God bless,
preserve, and golde him l—is right. That spirit, to
gether with the fool slave-system that spirit, which
is a murderer from the beginning, and forever will
be while it survives, must be erushed into the earth
Justice is as divine a principle in God and in man
as mercy. An sunfit clemency to guilty individuals
is cruely to innocent millions and to unoorn generations.

Asions.

Not from the kindly lips and tender heart, of Lincoln do we derive these stern counsels of duty; but from his gaping wound and flowing blood do we take them, and must heed them.

The awfol doties of retribution rest where they best may, with the law and the magistrate; and there we leave them in strong and faithful hands, I do helieve work.

And yet there are dulies for the humblest citi-And yet there are duties for the gens. We must raise higher, and hold firmly up, the standard of loyalty. The country that has been sayed to us, given back, as at were, from the jaws of destruction, must now be devotedly loved, and jealthe standard of loyalty. The country tant has been sayed to me, given back, Bat week, from the jaws of destruction, must now be devotedly loved, and jeal-oosly watched for, and guarded by all its people. No more careless pattering with treason and half-loyalty, North or South. Our grand and happy nationality, restored and rehabilitated, is henceforth our most sacred trust from God; and the arm that is lifted against it, be it palsied rather; and the false tongue that would profane its majesty by a word of treason, or of sympathy with treason, be it streek dumb ere it speak. Whoso does not love his country is unworthy to live in it. Let the people this day, bending in tears over the bier of their beloved chief, let them register in their hearts the soleun decree, that they will bold their country so dear a possession and so holy a trust, that they will not permit a drop of the deadly virus of disloyalty to circulate in its veins; and that traitors, and the apologists and supporters of traitors, must not share its blessings, nor enjoy its protection, nor so much as breathe its air. Tens of thousands of our dearest and our noblest have died to save it, and our great chief has died because he had saved it; and shall not we, who are spared to enjoy it,—shall we not swear by that sacred blood, his and theirs, that henceforth we will love it with all our hearts, and live for it, and watch for it, and davote ourselves and all that we are and have to it, hold its enemies as our enemies, and have no friends that are not its friends, and love none that do not love it?

Perhaps at this moment, while we speak, they are lifting up the remains of our other hard, deliverer, martyr, to bear them from his palace-home to the dark and narrow house. In such a moment, of so great solemnity and tenderness, let the sacred fires of patriotism blaze up bright and aloft in millions of hearts; let hand clasp with hand in a solemn league and covensunt of loyalty, and all true souls renew their rows of devotion to the country which he loved

league and covenant of loyalty, and all true sour renew their vows of devotion to the country whit he loved, and lived for, and died for; and make th untry, in its unity, its grandeur, and its peace, accurge monument to his memory, worthy to rece, his earthly fame, and acceptable to the contemp-tion of his glorified spirit.

### THE END OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH VOL-UME.

It is not often that Farewell has a joyous sound in the ears of him that utters it. Seldomer yet that the last time of the performance of a long-accustomed task is without a tinge of melancholy. For it is but rarely that a work undertaken is fully accomplished, and that he that takes leave of it can tin but rarely that a work undertaken is fully accomplished, and that he that takes leave of it can feel that nothing more remains for him to do in the particular field, which he is leaving. It is the rare felicity of the Abolitionists of the American Anti-Slavery Society to see the end of their specific mission—to feel that 'the purpose for which they banded themselves together is accomplished. The American Anti-Slavery Society was formed thirty-two years ago for the object of procuring the Abolition of Chattel Slavery. That object is gained. The necessities of the nation have opened its eyes to the fact that it must die or put slavery to death. It has chosen the better part of self-preservation. Congress has proposed an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery and making it impossible within the National domain, and twenty-six States have either ratified it, or are so certain to do so that their action may be taken for granted and acted upon as an accomplished fact. As it is now certain that none of the 'rebel States will be restored excepting on the basis of the immortal Proclamation of the illustrious Lincoln, which put an end to all legal slavery within their borders more than two years ago, there can be no question that the Amendment will have the sanction of every State yet to act, epon it, and scarcely a doubt that the Amendment will have the sanction of every State yet to and make the ratification unanimous. Virtually, and for all peratical purposes which could make an extensive association becessary, slavery has escaed to exist, and the formality of the announcement of the Action of the States must very soon supervence. Slaand for all practiced purposes which could be extensive association secessary, slavery has ceased it exist, and the formality of the announcement of the exist, and the formality of the announcement of the could be supposed to the could be suppose exist, and the formality of the announcement of the action of the States must very soon supervene. Slavery being at an end, Anti-Slavery and the Society which it has brought together end with it, of necessity. An Anti-Slavery Society with no Slavery to oppose is a solecism and an absurdity. Nay more, it is an impossibility. If a body of men choose to call themselves an Anti-Slavery Society after slavery has legally cased to be, it is but a name to live that they can have, and their efforts to appear to be doing what has already been done can be only vain, impotent and ridiculous. They may call themselves an 'Anti-Slavery Society, but they are and can be, in the nature of things, nothing of the kind.

the kind. With the organization the organ by which it speaks ceases also. Our connection with the National Anti-Statery Standard, therefore, will end with this number. The Standard has been in existwith this number. The Standard has been in existence exactly a quarter of a century, of which period we have been a part of its staff, as Corresponding Editor and Correspondent, for twenty-one years. It has occupied much of our time and thoughts and been a main object of interest to us. That we have been always well 'advised or judicious in what we have done and written we will not affirm; but we can conscientiously declare that we have had but a single eye to one duty to the slaver in it all. It is single eye to our duty to the slaves in it all. It is not for us to speak of the good work which this panot for us to speak of the good work which this paper has done in the due performance of its office. On that point let others speak. Setting aside ourself, few weekly journals have had a greater amount of talent engaged in their service. Messrs. N. P. Rogers, D. L. Child, S. H. Gay, Oliver Johnson, C. K. Whipple, James Russell Lowell, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child and Mrs. Chapman are among those who have at one time or another been editors or regular contributors. Besides these eminent names a score more; almost as well known, might be recited of persons whose occasional contributions, often frequent, have given strength and brilliancy to the columns of the Standard. We believe that there are not many weekly papers that have been more gladly welcomed and more highly valued for the variety, piquancy and peculiar interest of their contents, and that there are few of its readers that will not regret the discontinuance of its weekly visits. But the necessity of an Anti-Slavery paper has happily passed away with slavery itself. The existence of gret the discontinuance of its weekly visits. But the necessity of an Anti-Slavery hapen has happily passed away with slavery itself. The existence of the Standard as an Anti-Slavery organ ends with slavery, by the very conditions of its being. Antagonism dies with the antagonist it lived only to oppose. To endeavor to survive that happy conclusion of the whole matter would be but to enter upon a condition of decrepitude, dotage and lingering decay, neither useful in life nor comely in death. These being our opinions, and the opinions of the majority of them. We have been the most set of the second of the majority of them. These being our opinious, and the opinious of the majority of those who have been the most active and influential members of the American and influential members of the American Anti-Slavery Society and the warmest supporters of the Standard, we shall withdraw from the Corresponding Editorship after this number, and declies active economics. andard, we shall withdraw from the Correspond-ge Editorship after this minber, and decline any rther setive cooperation with the Society. We now that it is, competent for the majority of per-nation assemble in this city next week to vote that e Society and the Standard shall continue in ex-sence. But there are some things beyond the con-pensation with the standard shall continue in ex-sence were of majorities. Unanimity itself and not make an Anti-Statery Society, and an An-Statery organ a possibility after there is no State-to oppose. And if the very same persons change

the object and name of the Society and organ to something else, their essential character is of necessity. Such a change, in this case, the dissolution of the Society and the di ance of the Standard.

We are perfectly aware that the

Aboltionats to aim at the elevation, of the char-ter and condition of the people of color, "so 't they may, according to their intellectual and mo-worth, share an equality with the whites of civil a religious privileges," was made one of the article the Constitution. And we hold that this divireligious privileges," was made one of the articles of the Constitution. And we hold that this duty remains at imperative as every on all members of the Society. But to suppose that the founders of the Society intended that, after its main objects—vis the abolition of the domestic slave traile, of slaver in the District and the Territories, of the prohibition of the volument slave traile, of slaver in the District and the Territories, of the prohibition of the volument slave at the abolition of slavery likely by a change of the Constitution—that, after these objects were accomplished the Society, was to remain in existence as an Ani, Slavery Society, for the furtherance of these incidental reforms, is to autribute a segretal. Society were of remain in existence at an Anti-Siary Society, for the furtherance of these incidental reforms, by to sutribute a degree of sectarian faulty to them that these clear aghted and eminently proceed that the section of an incidental duty, connected necessarily with the discharge of the main duty of the Society and a unity which has been most faithfully—and effectively performed. The duty is as binding now at hear. More so, indeed, for its performance in and a latty with has been most faithfully and effectively performed. The duty is as binding now as then. More so, indeed, for its performance is more and more plainly essential to the future safety and well-being, not merely of the black race but of the white as well. There is no question whatever as to the duty of Abolitionists to be diligent in the business of securing their rights to the colored people. North and South. But it is no longer a specially of the Abolitionists, as it was in 1833 and for long years afterwards. It has outstripped the speed and overpassed the limits of the Anti-Slavery Movement, proper. They who think that the American Anti-Slavery Society should not continue its organic existence, merely as a Freedmen's Aid Society, after Slavery is abolished, are of that opinion and because they would not have the rights of the colored man maintained, but because they think that such action would be a hindrance rather than a help to that end. The Freedmen's Aid Associations, having for their object the elevation of the black race politically as well as morally and in material prosperity, are gaining vast dimensions. Of necessity, they must throw the American Anti-Slavery Society into the shade, and dwarf all its operations by the extent-and magnitude of their own. They are destined to become great political as well as philanthropic forces, and we think all the friends of the black man would do better to unite themselves to this great body than to keep themselves esparation away, which must make their best efforts comparatively unimportant and inoperative. Call themselves by what name they will, they can be nothing hereafter but a Freedmen's Aid Society, and an observe and insignificant brue. We do not think this a dignified ending of so glorious a Society, nor the scure and insignificant one. We do not think this dignified ending of so glorious a Society, nor the best disposition of the energies and means of i nembers. But of that they will judge and decid

members. But of that they will judge and decide for themselves.

But we have wandered from what we meant to say when we began. Our long habit of speaking at the moment to the topic of the moment has drawn us away from the retrospect of the long procession of events which has passed: before us during the years that we have occupied this post of observation which we had proposed to ourselves. But this all our readers are as competent to make as we are ourselves. They all know the immense, the incredible, change in public sentiment which has taken place within the last quarter of a century, and which has culminated in the Abolition of Slavery throughout the land. And they know, too, the share which the Anti-Slavery Movement has had in bringing about this sublime result. It has cost many years and many lives, but they have been gladly bestowed and abundantly rewarded, as well in the toil as in the harvest. For our humble portion in that work we are devoutly grateful to Heaven as a chief blessing and happiness of our life. For all our shortcomings and failures we entreat the kind consideration of our briendly readers. For all their kindness and indulgence towards us we return them our hearty thanks. But neither our work nor theirs is done, and we may, hope to meet in other fields of labor. We do not part as if we were never to meet again. The scourge and the fetter are broken, but the wounde they have left behind are to be healed, and their scars removed from the soul as well as the bodies of the Freedmen. They are to be helped to the wounds they have left behind are to be healted, and their sears removed from the soul as well-as the bodies of the Freedmen. They are to be helped to rise to the dignity of Freemen, of "Men, high-mind-ed Men," such as only constitute a true State, and to be rehabilitated in all their natural, political and to be renabilitated in all tent natural, pointed awas social rights. The platform of this Movement is the whole country, and its agencies all the political, ec-clesiastical and social hiduences of American society. In this field we shall soon meet our lite-long fellow-laborers and till then we bid them heartily fear-terwell.

E. Q.

-Anti-Slavery Standard.

## NEW-BORN ZEAL.

The Evening Post informs us that "a public meeting of colored citizens," held on Monday evening at Shiloh Chorch, for the purpose of making "the needful arrangements to have delivered in Cooper Institute, by Frederick Douglass, a discourse on the life, and death of Abraham Lincoln," took occasion

Institute, by Frederick Douglass, a discourse on the life and death of Abraham Lincoln," took occasion to resolve, "That the American Anti-Slavery Society cannot in good faith, without a violation of assumed honorable trust, at present dissolve."

Why this new-born interest in the American Anti-Slavery Society on the part of the colored citizens of New York? In 1840, they all, with here and there an individual exception, "forsook it and fled," and from that day to this they have never, as a class, deigned to give it even the benefit of a resolution. For twenty-five years the Society, struggling against wind and tide, has maintained a foothold in this city, publishing its organ and doing all that it could by other means to promote the abolition of slavery and vindicate the equal rights of the negro; but never, during this whole period, have the colored citizens of New York so much as held one public meeting to tender it their support or sympathy, or ir any other way evinced a decided interest in its operations. Not a contribution for its treasury has ever been taken up in one of their churches, nor have they given any appreciable support to the Standard. We do not state these facts by way of complaint, for it was the right of the colored people to choose the agencies by which they would work for the abolition of slavery and for their own amelioration. But the case being as we have stated, is it not a little singular that now, when Mr. Garrison and other leading members of the Society, in view of the fact that the Government and People of the United States have pronounced solemn and irrevocable sentence of death upon slavery, have come to the conclusion that the Society may be honorably dissolved, those who have so long been utterly indifferent to its fate should all upon slavery, have come to the conclusion that the Society may be honorably dissolved, those who have so long been utterly indifferent to its fate should all at once be smitten with a conviction of its great usefulness, and assume to lecture its life-long supporters upon the duty of keeping it alive? We venture to suggest that the question whether the Society should or should not be dissolved may very properly and safely be left to the decision of those by whose toils and socrifices it has been supported hitherto, and that, too, without interference from others. We do not think that Mr. Garrison and those who have been associated with him in the thirty years strugdo not think that Mr. Garrison and unuse ..... been associated with him in the thirty years': gle for the abolition of slavery need lessons in " faith" and "bonorable trust" from any quar-

gre for the abolition of slavery need lessons in "good faith" and "bonorable trust" from any quarter.

The colored people of New York—such of them as were active in the anti-slavery cause—generally seceded from the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1840, joining a rival and bostile association, the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The latter was dissolved long since, while slavery was in the very zenith of its power, but we never heard that the colored people, charged its managers with bad laith. More recently another rival association, the American Abolition Society, was formed, and it, too, was dissolved years ago, without remonstrance from "Shiloh." But it seems that our Society, which has kept in the field till slavery is in the agonies of death, is not to be permitted to dissolve if those hitherto hostile or indifferent to it can prevent it! This new-born zeal has to us a very suspicious look.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

Fall or Cotton. The European steamers are steadily bringing intelligence of failures on the other side, in consequence of cotton speculations. The fail of Richmond will cause still lower prices in the Liverpool market, and when the supply in the Southreally begins to find its way out, a further declinemust take place. The losses in cotton have been enormous, and a bale is now only worth about \$200, which ten months ago was selling at \$300 to \$000.—Beston Transcript.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN TION.

will be held in Beston, at the MEBODEON, on Wednesday, May Siar, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Questions of great importance and inferest, in relation to the final Abelition of Slavery in the United States, will doubtless come before the Convention.

All the old members of it, and all persons interior invited to attend. By order of the Managers of the M And Slavery Society.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

R. F. WALLET, Seretaries. BESULTS OF THE MURDER.

The last arrival from England tells us of a gen-ral expression of horror and indignation there at the news of the assissination of President Lincoln, Till new crime will perhaps do more than all that went before to produce, among the people of that country ing sense" of the guilt of those who plan he slaveholders' rebellion.

Strong as has been the sympathy with secession in Liverpool, on the receipt of this news two great meetings were held there, which, after appropriate speeche had been delivered, unanimously adopted resolution expressive of their grief and horror at the assassi

The commercial body in London, and the officia bodies in various towns and provinces, adopted sim

Earl Russell in the English House of Lords, and Sir George Grey (on behalf of Lord Palmerston) the House of Commons, gave notice that they wo on the 1st of May, move an address to the Queen, ex pressing sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American Government. And all the members present in the House of Com-mons on the day, when the sad news was received signed the following address, which was present the same evening, to Mr. Adams:—

" We, the undersigned, members of the Hot "We, the undersigned, members of the rouse, or Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of fife by an act of violence; and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations. great country, which we trust will cont sociated with enlightened freedom and tions with this and every other country.

The Times of the next day said-

"This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing, in the name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at this crime, and of assuring the American people that whatever difference of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an honest and high-minded Magistrate." sympathy with them minded Magistrate."

On the other hand, the leading rebels, and the parties individually accused of accompliceship in the murder, are hastening to offer their plea of "No guilty," which is worth just as much as the similar ples, uttered in the criminal's dock, of any habitus and notorious liar. Thus the ex-envoy of the rebel in London, Mr. Mason, wrote to their organ in tha city, The Index, repudiating the crime in behalf of the rebel States. Of course he re does Beverly Tucker in this count Of course he repudiates it!' So Tucker in this country. So does W So does George N. Sanders. And so W. Cleary. no doubt, will Dr. Tumblety and Jefferson Davi Every one of these "honorable men "-who commi ted perjury at the commencement of the rebellic and whose life has been one enormous complicati and concentration of crime of every sort through i whole course, including the syste matic starving o prisoners, and the systematic theft of the proviand blankets sent to these prisoners by their Northern friends—will assure you, upon his honor! not only of his inpocence, but of the shock inflicted upon his ser sibilities by the bare suspicion of such an offence.
This is what the felon who is at the same time harder ed and impudent always does. Let them continue to ed and impudent always does. Let them continue to heap up wrath against the day of wrath. Now, at last, the time seems come in this country when villa-ny can no longer go free on the plea of partnership with slavery. Mason will no more summon Govern-ors and Senators before him on the charge of want of fealty to "the peculiar institution." Toombs witnesser call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hil Foote, like Dennis, may be called to realize how personal experience of hanging feels to the hangma Lincoln by the leaders of the slaveholders' rebell

# A NEW MINISTER IN BOSTON.

At the Melodeon, on Sunday morning last, was public the acceptance, by Rev. David A. Wasson, the invitation given him by the 28th Congregation Society of Boston to become its minister. This see vice was conducted in the simplest manner, act to the Congregational idea, which is that the has the right to settle and install its own ministe ing Committee chose as their spokesman Wendell Phillips, gladly intrusting this office to one who has en, from the beginning, a steadfast friend of the ciety, who was often associated in works of practical er and who, during Mr. Parker's sickness, and since hi

inviting Mr. Wasson to take this office, and his reply accepting it. He then requested, first the Society, and then the newly elected minister, to make manifest by rising their assent to this engagement. This havby rising their assent to this engagement. This hav-ing been done, and the public ratification of the con-tract thereby completed, Mr. Phillips made a brief but impressive address to the Society, of which a ph graphic report was taken by Mr. Yerrinton, as fol-

It remains only that in your name I should we come our dear friend to this desk, which represent our view, the bravest and boldest element of England life. I love to trace its spirit back to the nost earnest epoch of our country's existence. It ems to me that all eras are brothers, and that all great moral and religious emergencies call out the sa ulities in men. This pulpit is but the reprodu that earnestness of religious faith, that breadth of religious life, which planted New England. I think the key-note of our religious idea is found in the pathe key-note of our rengious new stouch at the per-thetic farewell which Robinson saddressed, at Leyden, to the departing Pilgrims: He said—"I charge you, follow me no further than you see me follow Christ. God hath yet much trout to break forth from his holy Word. I bewall much the condition of the churches which have made a period in their religion, and will not go beyond the instrument by which they formed. Luther and Calvin were shining their day, but they did not exhaust the whole their day, but they did not exhaest the whole counsel of God. I charge you, it is your church covenant, that you keep your minds open to whatever shall be made known to you from the written Word of God."

It was in that spirit of entire personal independence, with face set forward and not backward, and drawing its inspiration from the fature and the present, not from the past, that our country was founded. And one of the first principles which the Filgrins manifested was that every soul was equally near to God, that no laying on of human hands, no cunning cere.

The Tiberator.

Shorton, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865.

There was no calling of an individual to lord it over God's heritage; but "fall ye are brothers"; and when they looked to one brother above the rest for the Liberator:

Souther, they hemselves arranged him to their side. that there never could be a true union of independent, thinking men in a creed. The carly churches of our country had no creeds. Their unity was not that of intellectial ideas, but of religious purpose; the unity of a life which, in its cernessues, single-gred devoitos, contented aubunison to bearing each other's burdens, aspiration in life Nature to its lottlest point, well-comed all difference of intellectual rice into the name brotherhood. I do not say that they exhausted diefer theory—but they believed it; they grouped their way in pure faith toward it; and they soknowledged its sufficiency. The chillref unbelief, the corruption of subsequent generations, built up round chair religious or gapization a wall behind which indulent and thild couls sought to shelter themselves from the hard trak of thinking out their own creed. This deek was an offert to go budy to the sidered to New England faith, and Throdors Farker, when he occupied it, represented the advance guard of New England thought and purpose. I differed from him in almost every public of wilglood convicted () I found this self drawn

be done, wherever a great quality was to be unfolded wherever a true Christian life was to be built up o

manifested, I found no other church so near to my own ideal as this, which one holding the most antago-

nistic convictions had erected close at my side. tained its own shape. But he was not merely an intel lect. The passer-by on the other side thought him only an iconoclast—a destroyer—a breaker of images. He was a destroyer, as Fulton was a destroyer, when he replaced the slow barge by the steamboat; he wa a destroyer as Luther was a destroyer, when he rethe Middle Ages with the light, and the warmth, the breadth of modern Christianity; he was a de stroyer, as Michael Angelo was a deatroyer, when his chiech hewed off the unsightly corners and clumsiness of the block of marble, and revealed ing else than apathy. That it is not, is proved by the universal condemnation of Sherman's error, (if that the Christ which lay below;—but in no other sense was he a destroyer. In every other sense he was a builder, and the scenes of the last four years show how wisely and how deeply he built. No nation was ever aummoned to so severe a trial; but when every-thing seemed gone to wreck, when there was no pre-cedent on the file, when the ruts were all rubbed out, the Nation, with the tenacity of a Christian purpose, linked itself to the justice of the Throne of God, and nursed used to the justice of the Inrone of God, and survived the storm. Amid the awful crisis of that danger and confusion, it litted itself up to the exhibi-tion of a Christian humanity that would soften the horrors and alleviate the inevitable sufferings of war, such as no epoch has ever exhibited hitherto. I do not say that this pulpit was the single agent, but I sa that it stood of lefest among the agencies which mad this proud, sublime, merciful, Just, Christian Nation ality possible. It is the best proof how wisely this

use of seeming image-breakers have been really idding the church of the living God. Look also at the last four years in the status of w man—throwing the purity, the humanity, the tender ness of her nature into every channel of public life— and say if the agencies, this chiefest among the which have broken down the wall of partition, and summoned woman to a broader sphere, have not be ilding as well as breaking do iously this one has builded! There was no vexed soul, struggling alone with spiritual problems on the oth side of the globe, that did not hear his name who stood here, and feel the strength of a brother's sym-pathy. There was no class low down in the moral and spiritual nature which did not feel they had his strong hand underneath them. His friends were not merel the great intellects, but they were the broad, war hearts, the world over. True, his plety did not gre robust in the gymnastics of the closet, but it did in the active labors of the street. ne you to his desk, my brother; not to

be trammelled by his example, but we felt, very natu ally, that his mantle fell on your shoulders; that you were eminently fit to continue the work which he set us to do. We will hold up your hands: Teach us to be good men and women, Christian men and women faithful in public and private, as husbands and wives as parents and children, as private men and as citizens. Embolden us to speak the truth everywhere telling the world what we know. Lift us to our no blest duties; bind us to our gravest sacrifices. Make And when God summons you or us to ar or to other labors, may we feel that while we were cultivated, our strongest services, were rendered; that we were lifted into a Christian life preeminently and in our degree were co-workers with God in all

Mr. Wasson then proceeded with the usual services of Sunday morning. One of the hymns which he chose was the one commencing "Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee," which had been a special to with Mr. Parker. The discourse which followed might properly be entitled, he said, The Radi-cal Creed. It was intended to express the great points of belief common to himself and the Society, and the practical purposes for which they had assembled themselves together. He had found the subject too large, however, for a single sermon, and gave on this occasion, only part of it, reserving the remainder un-

til next Sunday use was densely filled, with such an audien as Mr. Wasson's eminence as an indepe er and a vigorous speaker and writer might be expeced to draw together. He is to preach regularly henceforward, on Sunday mornings at the Melodeon. -c. K. W.

The Glasgow Herald of April 24th info of a demonstratio which took place at Broadfield House, near Port Glasgow, (the residence of A. F. Scotland.) in honor of the Federal victories, and es-pecially of the last reported, the surrender of Lee. Several letters were read from sympathizing friends mable to be present, one of which called the war "God's Emancipation Act." Animated speeches were made by Mr. Stoddard, James Sinclair Esq. and others a national salute of 21 guns was fired, and a entertainment appropriately closed this day of thankegiving.

The London Star said well (April 25th) that "Mr. Jefferson Davis with his carpet bag at Danville is a very different person, in the eye of international law, from Mr. President Davis in Ri by the army of General Lee." Will not the view of international law be yet further modified by the p duction of evidence that Jefferson Davis is the in gator or accomplice of private assassination ?

A movement for cooperation with the American Freedmen's Aid Society, has been commenced in Paris by Laboulaye, the Rev. J. Monod and the Rev. T. Baron Hart.

The eldest son of the Emperor of Russis, the heir of the imperial throne, born in 1845, has lately died at Nice, where he went for the recovery of his health. The next heir is the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Emperor's second son, 18 years of age.

close into the most intimate brotherhood with him or every act of religious life. Wherever a work was to

sination, many exciting and momentous event friend is brought to a miserable fate. Gen. Sher-man, when all were expecting from him the rout of Johnston, attempts a political settlement with his an-Johnston, attempts a pointed security in the prime trai-tagonist, and opens a way of escape to the prime trai-tor and rebel. The Government immediately sends Grant to reverse the armistice, and disallow the action of Sherman. The surrender of the last considerable Cohfederate army follows. Everywhere the support-ers of the hopeless cause retire from the contest, or yield themselves to the United States authorities. Trade is admitted into districts long closed, and re strictions on exports taken off. The army is largely reduced, the navy contracted. War ceases with the ed. Yet these sudden changes cannot disconcert the public equanimity, based on faith in God and in our free institutions. We might be anxious, if this composure were no

is harsh enough a word,) and approval of the Gover ment's prompt interference to the contrary. Then the praises of the martyred President have made conspicuous over all his deeds the act of emancipation and over all his virtues his love for his black country zenship has gained thousands of supporters fourteenth day of April. Our city Council assisted it mightly on the day of the funeral cortege. voted that the colored men of this vicinity s oin the line of mourners for the Emancipator. Pub opinion revolted at the thought of their exclusion The Secretary of War requested that this might not happen and Commissioner Acton said it So they walked up Broadway after all, with numbers omewhat thinner, it is true, from long waiting for their turn, and doubts as to their having oppo tunity and menaces and abuse from the baser i our population; but still enough to assert their right to a place, and their participation in the general grief. Other parts of the pageant passed along in silence They, however, excited unmistakable demonstrati of encouragement and respect—the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, if not always audible signs—and at no point more enthusiastically than on Fifth Aven We concluded that if it were possible to expeal vermin from the City Hall by broadening the franchise for the blacks, a very weighty vote would have been thrown for such an amendment of our State Constitution. The country over, a similar account might be rendered. It has, indeed, long been a noteworthy sign, that the bulk of the loyal press is ble to the exercise of political rights without regard to olor; and this must be truer than ever to day. Mr. Lincoln's latest words, too, as well as his death itself, are potent in the same direction. For, with that haracteristic conservatism which induced him always e meant, he acknowledged that he to say less than he was ready to give the ballot to every colo in our armies. No further concession is required to settle the whole question. The military distinction i The military distinction is sion of one to the polls and the rejection if capacity alone is consulted. If suffrage is bestowed as a reward of service, it is clearly a premium upon accident, since thousands more would have enlis if they could have been reached; and even of th whom we style "volunteers," a host were never ask-ed their consent. If, as Sherman put it, the hand which drops the musket ought to pick up the ballot, and this on the ground of right, it cannot be pretend d that the right was created, but merely confirmed, by the defence of the Union. The axiom of a reand if a citizen has no part in the government, cause must be shown by the community for his deprivation but forfeiture implies offence; and let it be shown wherein the negro has offended.

If the new President is true to his noblest utte ances, he will exert himself to secure for every man a fair, or, as his predecessor phrased it, an equal chance in the race of life. Sift democracy to its finest wheat, and I know no better exposition of its regard for individual development than this-equal chances the same or portunities, fair play for all. For the neg this means more than common schools and competitie wages: a joint proprietorship of the soil. An inci-dent which has attracted little attention in the midst ment in capital letters, gives a hint of the spirit of the Government towards the blacks in the prospect of reconstruction. On Sunday, the 16th of April, the day following the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the accession of the present incumbent, the Secretary of War telegraphed Gen. Gordon at Norfolk, that the President ordered the confiscation sales postponed till the Freedmen's Bureau was organized. The design is evident. Whoever else occupies the land of the South, the negro shall not be crowded from it. It is so good as his who cultivated it, and who has bough it a hundred times over with his uncompensated, bloodily exacted toil. Rumors speak of a possible withdrawal of Mr. Stanton from the Cabinet. If any ficer deserves rest, it is he; if any praise, or glory of success, it is he; or the gratitu tion, it is he. But a higher crown yet awaits him, a nobler sphere of usefulness widens about him: Mr. Lincoln gave freedom to the slave, let Mr. Stanton give him root. I know this is the wish of his heart, and therefore I do not credit the story of his resignation. Whether Mr. Johnson entertained streads nation. Whether Mr. Johnson entertained already the same views as he in this particular, or whether he was easily persuaded by Mr. Stanton to issue the order alluded to, the fact that the sales were stopped by the direction of Government, until file freedings could become a bidder, is gratifying to every intelligence. could become a bidder, is gratifying to every intelli-gent mind.

We seem to have begun our treason trials with Harris, of Maryland; probably the first fruits of the new administration. Punishment may come of them, or it may not; one thing is sure; great advantage will be derived from the most thorough exposure of the character of the men with whom we have had to deal the character of the men with whom we have had to deal the control of the derive of the advanced for the force of the subjected Steel. in providing for the future of the subjugated States. We shall learn, I trust, by and by, that there can be no such thing as North and South—loyal and traitor— coming to terms. Montesquieu said that the fortune of war alone determined whether Punic faith or Roman should become a repreach. The same doubt can-not arise in the case of trattors. Their orime is in the violation of every piedge, and, when overcome, they are to be treated as if incapable of Sdelity. The naoclamation, requesting an observance of ition fixes the terms and commands obedience, nor that manner in this State. asks for promises which can be but a repetition of

perjuries. At has yanguished, it must rule. It has restoracy, it must establish a rest

ociety.

The President, by proclamation this morning tag. the guilt of Mr. Lincoln's assassination upon let son Davis as principal, and certain Canadian retuong them that eminent on and hater of bloodshed, George R. Sand peace and mater of processing a course a State, who tempted Mr. Greeley to Niagara, (whit i to was there!) The chances for the escape of the sities are hourly lessening. However he myeld tive are hourly lessening. However he may the the grass of Government, he cannot dissert him from his own thoughts, beside which the safering from his own thoughts, beside which the safering from his own victim becomes absolutely insignificantly but envy not the self-communion of me paney. But envy not the self-communion of me paney. but eavy not the search whereto it goes.

M. Do Path

NEW EDITION OF WEBSTER'S DIGTION. ARY.

ARY.

Thirty-five years have elapsed since Dr. Weber

first gave his great work to the world. It yas to fruit of long and patient research and toil. Johnson Dictionary, which had been in use for sevent year. Dictionary, which had been in use for seventy run, had undergone, but slight improvement during the whole period; and some estimate of the criest all importance of Dr. Webster's labors may be formed to the beautiful than the same of the criest should be some of the criest shou importance of Dr. Webster's labors may be formed from the fact that his work contained twelve thousand words and between thirty and forty thousand desi-tions not found in Johnson's or any other Englad Dictionary. It is hardly too much to say that it was Dietionary. It is hardly too much to say that it van a new work, and men best qualified to judge, tot, it this country and in Europe, have designed that he improvements upon Johnson—saide from all dapated points in orthography—were, greater than Johnson himself made on those who preceded him.

Dr. Webster lived to publish a revised elition of his work in 1840—41. After his death is 1840 in 1840—41.

Fork in 1840-41. After his death, in 1842, his soc. work in 1840-41. After his neath, in 1842, his so-in-law, Prof. Goodrich, devoted two or thre ren, with the aid of accomplished assistants, to the revision and preparation of a new edition, which was published in 1847. After this, Prof. Goodrich became the per-manent editor of the work. He devoted himself to the task for twelve or thirteen years, but died in 1860. ind the materials which he had collected were by other hands used in the preparation of a new edition, published in 1859, and known as the "Pictoral Edition." The additions consisted of an Appendix of he tween nine and ten thousand new words and mean ings; an elaborate treatise on English Synonym, which Dr. Goodrich had designed to publish as any arate work; eighty pages of Pictorial Illustration, over fifteen hundred in number; and several ralassia Explanatory and pronouncing Tables and Vocaba-

The English language, however, is not stationary, but progressive. Old words become obsolete; are thoughts require new words, or invest old ones with new meanings; new discoveries and investigations seessitate new names; improvements in art and science demand new terms and appellations; and as the philsophy of language comes to be better understood, hanges, of greater or less importance, are required in the definitions of many words. A diction language, therefore, to serve its most important use, requires occasional revision and modification, and the present edition of Webster has accordingly been therefore. oughly revised in all its departments by some of the ost competent scholars in Europe and America, note ne general supervision, first, of the late Dr. Goodrick, and since his death, of the Rev. Dr. Porter. The Etymology was revised by Dr. C. A. P. Mahn. of Berlin—favorably known by his special researches in his department—who spent five years upon the talk. The definitions, in which lay the great strength of Webster, have been revised by eminent gentlem each laboring in the department for which he've specially qualified. Prof. William D. Whitney and Daniel C. Gilman have labored at the definitions of the principal words, recasting, re-arranging and coolea-ing them, according to the principles sanctioned by Webster. Prof. Lyman has given his attention to the terms in Mathematics, Physics, Technology and Machinery. Prof. Craighill of West Polor has give like attention to terms in Military Science, Enginee-ing, etc. Prof. Dana, assisted by Dr. W. C. Moz. was employed in the Department of Geology mi Natural History. The terms pertaining to Musical Science and Art were chiefly prepared or revised by Lowell Mason and John S. Dwight. and Medical Science, Prof. R. C. Stiles, M. D., fe nished many carefully considered definitions and emendations. The Hon. J. C. Perkins of Salem Mass., with great labor and care, revised the terms Law and Jurisprudence. E. B. O'Callaghin, S. J. fevised the definitions of such terms as have a special meaning in the Catholic Church. The Rev. Characey Goodrich revised or prepared many of tions in Agriculture and Horticulture, in Antiquities and Architecture, in Biblical matters and Ecclesiast cal History, in Commerce, Don the Fine Arts, making use of the best authorities it these departments. Webster's has long been accoun-ed by scholars—even those who condemned his pul-ing of certain classes of words—the best definist Disnary in the English language. The improvement in the present edition must raise it still higher in the

Popular esteem.

The edition of 1859 contained 99,798 words; the resent contains upwards of 114,000 It must not be upposed that the 15,000 new words have been sidel capriciously, or from a desire to swell the list to the greatest possible number. "Words," says the dis"which were the offspring of the individual conceit of a which were the onspring of the indictions conforms whimsical or lawless writer, which did not conform the analogies of the language, and which were need accepted or approved by good writers, of their or and a complete or approved by good writers, of their or and a complete or approved by good writers, of their or and a complete or approved by good writers, of their or and a complete or approved by good writers, of their or and a complete or approved by good writers, of their or and a complete or approved by good writers, or their or and a complete or approved by good writers, or their or and a complete or approved by good writers, or their or an accepted or approved by good writers, or their or a complete or a complete or a conformation of the conformation subsequent generation, have not been admitted. On the other hand, new words which have been acknowledged and approved as good have been carefully garne whether used by old authors or one w. A great number of obsolete or obsolescent words, which were one st cepted and freely used, have been recovered by the eadings and researches that were directed in part is

this end." The collection of Synonyms, pr Goodrich, and published in the Appendix of the ferrer edition, have been incorporated in the body of this,

for greater facility of reference. In the department of Orthograms, and in the principles set forth in the revised edition of 1817. In 1800 classes of words the Dictionary recommends and for classes of words the Dictionary recommends and for lower the peculiar modes of spelling which Dr. Webster introduced for the sake of carrying out the set introduced for the sake of carrying out the set. knowledged analogies of the language—mole o spelling which, in every instance, had been period; auggested by distinguished English grammarian and support of the control of writers on orthography, such as Lowth, Walket, and the propriety of which has been recognized Smart and other recent English lexicograp to remove every reasonable ground of compleagainst the Dictionary in regard to this matter, at ternative orthography is now given in almost ere, case, the old style of spelling being subjuiced to be reformed or now. reformed or new. In two or three instances it has been found that the forms introduced by Dr. Websit. or to which he lent his sanction, were nistaken etymology; and therefore these en set aside, and the old spelling has been re This edition, moreover, contains "A List of West

ery convenient.

The Vocabularies of "Scripture Pro-Greek and Latin Proper Names," Modern or Greek and Latin Proper Names, "Modern Christist graphical Names," Common English Christist graphical Names," Names," etc., have been reedited, or expressly pared for this edition by able scholars. One of the

"AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE BY NOAM WERSTER, L. L. D. Theroughly Revised, and Orestly Eularged and Improved, by CRATKET AGE RICHARD AND AND A STATE OF THE PROPERSOR OF Relative in all for tory, and also Professor of Relative in 15th tory, and also Professor of D. D., Chark Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in 15th Confessor of the Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in 15th Confessor of the Professor of

Pictorial Illustrations are over 8,000 in number much information in regard to the objects t gire much most of them are incorporated in the work, each in connection with the body of the wors, each in connection with the d to which it specially pertains; but these, to her with many others, which from their larger or for other reasons, could not so well be given in ody of the work, are grouped together in classes emple, Anatomy, Architecture, Botany, He nithology. Quadrupeds, Mechanics, etc.

Prof. Russel of Lancaster, Mass., bears the follow pluser of the value of this new edition of

present the property of the pr

# I AEGUMENT ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

red at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday Even ning, Feb. 12, 1865. Namber people can trace back their history furthe Nother people can trace tack their history further has be African; and in the periods before written histor, they seem to have been in advance of other gins in civilization. No other people save the Jews ranfered more dispersion throughout the globe barder fate; and not even the Jews have born grander late, and not even the years have borne but mistriunes with more endurance and more do-sity than they. There is a prophecy which, through the log night of ages, has beanied upon this darkness.

By long night of ages, has beauted upon this darkdess.

This prophecy seems on the eve of fulfilment.

As reshall soon be called, as citizens, to determine As we shall soon be carried, as citizens, to determine is pation's policy respecting this people, we ought to ekknowledge betimes, that we may be prepared to dern as Christians should our civil duties.

refers as Christians snound our civil duties.

It is true that the war is not yet over; but does any
set force doubt the issue! It is true that peace has
st et diwned; but, thanks to our President's integst fet diwned; but, manks to our Erestient's integ-grand sagacity, we have shot been entrapped into a gar, and we are sure that when peace does come, it sare, and we are sure that when peace does come, it ristand on foundations of justice. It is true that silvars are not free, but slavery is wounded unto tech by ond a doubt. With the purgation of the fahmental law of the land, is established liberty for err human being in this nation, save when for

mer human being in this nature, which is sent question on my mind is, what shall be done with the blacks ! Irah I propose to devote the evening. I bein by assing, that the difficulty in the case of the Arglo-African is not at all one of principle, or of pice, but slimbst wholly a practical trouble of workcont in detail a very clear policy, and an unmistak

ger in cean a cean a great fact, if it be true.

It principle. This is a great fact, if it be true.

I may say further, that the difficulty, such as it it leads, but to the races dust seround them. It is not inherent; it is exhas sarround them. It is not interent; it is ex-risinc. In other words, our troubles are ushife realler, and not b'ack ones. Were this a fierce and intelest people, like the tribes of Algeria; were they incr a unsusceptible of culture and amelioration as the North American Indians have proved to be, there mildbe less hopefulness in their case; but the Angloediarly susceptible to culture, and they are reby endowed with moral susceptibilities-so that, eragin we are to have prophets and seers and rapt piles, we shall find them of their blood.

Sow that the multitudes of lies are swept away helt slavery wove as a blanket to cover its ow we begin to see and to know more of the der first work is one of removing wrongs and dis theory. We are to recognize this people as a part of the housest family, for which Christ died. From the that truth will fly away all those guilty and troking which have denied their humanity, and asset them with beasts. They are Men. In that ereds an age that believes in human nature. persied, if free, if incited to education and moral believe that human nature is competent cessities, and to its deetiny. And with the stace. They are men, are cleared up a thousand soph ful excuses for wrong; and they are her the breefit at once, of those general truths re-ring man which have been gradually evolved, and it it our hands as the legacy and history of all past wantes. The turk which we have in human nareal which the certainty that man mpi poor, may be born of the Spirit and educated, ies, are for them. We have immeasurable conto common people, if only they are edu-norsily inspired, and left free, under our No one thinks of doubting the results et witte men are benoucht under the Gospel. To the most new the black man. Once admit that heather, and then whatever you would think of the men, think of him.

whole question, then, is narrowed, and is tion, not of this race, but of general human na-Whatever is true of men, is true of black men. psy be some specific differences between th and the whites; but there are no more than ist between the various races of white men. It is we daty to have faith and courage for their future Is doubt their well being is to doubt the laws of God's

beri gererment.

It i were to put into one single sentence a pregcripwas for that people, it would be this: Make them full darriers Citizens. Take away whatever hinders it, and add whatever is needful to it. Make them citiis, and they are safe, and you are safe.

To give this more in detail I would say,

I fire them land in fee simple, with ample pro-

Love them land in tee simple, with ange, e-chine in shape of a wise self-protecting, e-conomy. For it seems to have been a part of the divino pur-pering the should be a means of education, and hat the ownership of it should be indispensable to the Billionia of the control of the should be indispensable to the of the best form of manbood.

vide for them all those means of improve heat which we so solicitously secure for our white speaking—schools churches, books, and papers. We apairs societies for our new States. We send home ionaries, school-masters, school-mistresses, and all
ipparatus required for education, to our newer ask for the blacks no more tha at: just that, and only that.

Open up for them a right to use their own faculted their own skill in honest competition, in all des and pro ssions, with all comers, whoever the and then let them stand or fall by their own ca I to endure the ordeal. I do not propose to be the black man, or shield him in any kind o etten list because he is black. I simply claim ston, just because he is black. I simply canyou should give him the same chance that you
le saybody else. Take him as you take any
making no distinction one way or the other
then let him stand where he can place himself
her number to the control of the contro ther putting him higher nor lower by privilege of ferment. Give him no prerogatives nor privileges type him no disabilities nor hindrances. Place as the broad ground on which we put other mer-dumat.

6 Give to the blacks that right which belongs to y born creature—the right to take part in deter-mining the laws, the magistracies, and the public poli-y under which they and their children are to live.

when has there ever been an allegation that they were unfaithful to their trust? that they were less than competent to hold it? There is abundant evidence to prov that they have shown themselves to be both faithful to it, and competent to hold it. It has never been dreamed that they were not.

And if it be said that the case is different when you

sweep in vast masses of the uneducated black men of the South, I reply, that there may be special cases in the shift that the will be mischief worked, but that the reneral result cannot but be true to this great demo-

is an inherent right : it is not a privilege conferred. It is an innerent right; it is not approving on a part of citizenship, to which all men are entitled, except they forfeit it by crime. And when you say, "It is not safe to trust the vote in these men's hands," I reply that: it is not for you to determine. It is a part of that which is their right; and they come to you, and say, "Why do you withhold from us that which God gave to us ? "

On no ground, except that of crime, can you the elective franchise to any class, without admitting the monarchical doctrine that civil rights and authority descend from the superior classes or rulers, and that they have a right to confer, as a privilege, that which, the democratic doctrine teaches, belongs to all which, the democratic doctrine is, that all rights and prerogatives belong to the whole people; and that they may be delegated by them to superior classes. The European doctrine is, that rights and prerogatives belong to the better classes, and that people may have them only as they are delegated to them by these classes. According to our doctrine, it is asfe for nave them only as they are desegrated to them by these classes. According to our doctrine, it is safe for rights and prerogatives to rest with the people. According to the European doctrine it is not safe. In England, education is called free; but it is free only as a charity or a dole is free. There are not in Great as a charity of a dot is free. There are not in order a form of the first in what we understand by common schools—namely, schools provided by the common people for themselves, as a part of their rights; but the State may open schools without pay, as a mode of giving charity to the poor. Our doctrine is, that civil rights inhere in the people, and that if they rise to the hands of superior classes, they are powers delegated to them, and that they evermore come back to the people. As the clouds draw their rain from the ocean, and, pouring it down upon the ground, return it to the ocean again, so authority goes from the common people to their rulers, and returns to the common people again. And the doctrine that the superior classes are exclusively fitted for holding powers and prerogatives, is a s preme arrogance. It is a part of the impertinence of aristocracy. When, therefore, any part of our people demand their rights as citizens, and we talk about the unsafety of giving these rights to them, we assum the positions and doctrines of monarchical govern its and aristocratic classes.

A little more minutely, I would say, that an igno rant and poor, and inexpert man has an inherent interest in his own affairs as much as though he were ex pert, and rich, and educated. The life of every man, no matter how poor or ignorant he may be, is as dear to him as yours is to you. The prosperity of his children is of as much importance to him as the prosperity of your children is to you. The laws which affect his peace, and comfort, and well-being are as much his concern as yours. And he has as much right to be consulted as to what shall be his fate as you have. And in ten thousand matters of common daily life, he is as apt to be right, and as surely right as if he were a born philosopher. I claim, again, that in a free republic, though it is

manifestly dangerous to multiply ignorant voters, yet, it is far more dangerous to have a large under-class of ignorant and disfranchised men who are neither stim plated, educated, nor enpobled by the exercise of the vote. The best government, the wisest laws, the discreetest institutions, and the ablest administration of them, will not save us from perils. There is dan-ger in everything. And to have an ignorant class vot-ing is dangerous, whether white or black. But to ing is dangerous, whether white or black. But to have an ignorant class, and not have them voting, is a great deal more dangerous. In other words, a great mass at the bottom of society that have none of the mass at the bottom or so-necy that have some of the appeals to conscience and to manliness that come with the accessity and duty of voting, are more dangerous arminul periods than they multi possibly he if they were made citizens. And the remedy for the unonable dangers of having ignorant voters lies in educating them by all the means in our power, and not in excluding them from their rights. The safety of the State consists in the virtue, liberty, and power of its whole citizenship. Civil safety is but another term for civil rights. The old policy has been, and in Europe it still is, to attach the citizen to the State by as few rights as possible, and chiefly to secure his by inculcating blind submission to law, under a motive mostly of fear. But our American doctrine abhors this view, and teaches that the citizen should be attached to the State by every conceivable just expedient. It is best for the State that every single citizen should be a property-holder; should aid in determining the policy of the State; should assist in select-ing its magistrates; should have open to him, and to his children, all the honors and powers which any may justly covet or seek; in short, that he be a stockholder, and learn to study the public weal as part of his own. It is not wise to treat thousands of men as if they

had no interest in the State, or only a subordinate one It is not wise to create a class-feeling by giving to one man political power, and withholding it from another The voter stands in a class above the non voter. To say that universal suffrage is dangerous, is a platitu or a sophism. Limited voting is dangerous. Voti Voting at all is dangerous. Living is dangerous. Everything is dangerous. It is dangerous to have laws, a State, an magistrates. Not to have them, is more dangerous ! We must have them, and combat and overrule all the dan gers! If to give half a million men the vote is peril ous, how will it be to have them lying at the bottom o society in a state of savagery, looking on laws as ene mics, and government as despotic, and bound to their fellows more by a sense of wrong than by communities, interests, and ambitions ?

Does any one say, "First prepare these people, and then give them the vote." But who will prepare them? Will the government undertake their education ! Will you assume the burden ! Will their late tion? Will you assume the burden? Will their late masters and poor white neighbors take up the cross and seek to culighten the blacks? In this land a poor man without a vote is like a vagabond king hiding for his life; and a poor man with a vote is honored and courted by all. A hundred voteless black men will be consigned to contempt. But a hundred black men with a vote will be a school, and every candidate play schoolmaster to them, and expound and argue the ar nual questions of policy. Comprehensively viewed, voting carries with it civil education.

Nothing so much prepares men for intelligent suf-

that which is true in the mechanic arts is true in th matter of voting. There are nations in Europe that have the right of suffrage accorded to them who know not how to use it. They have a tool in their hands which they do not know what to do with. And what we need, to give aptness in the use of the franchise, is to accord to men the right of suffrage at an early

It is true, I suppose, that some are not benefitted by the exercise of the right of suffrage-such may be counted as the tare and tret of society; but the great mass of men are benefitted by the simple use of the vote. When, for instance, in a crowd, where men are But i give a more general answer than this—for this is a prudential answer. The citizen's suffrage is not a privilege or a prerogative, but a right. Every man has a right to have a voice in the laws, the magistracies, and the policies that take care of him. That it is not not a proposing that these men shall be a committee to deliberate upon the subject in which they are all best mode of procedure under the circumstances. Up to these time these men were, like all the rest of the crowd, noisy, disorderly, undignified; but the moment the responsibility is put upon them of thinking for others, they are sobered. They feel differently, be-cause more interests than simply their own are in their hands. And it is natural. You cannot under take to think for one man, and still less for a commu nity of men, without being conscious that there is a

pressure upon you.
Now, the moment a man becomes a v gins to feel that there is devolved upon him a duty that reaches beyond himself and his family to the town where he lives, or, it may be, to the party to which he belongs. He is a thinker and an ac others; and the moment he begins to think and act for others he is an officer of some sort, raised, digni-fled, and made conscious of an importance that he had not before. In the science of educating a comm people, nothing is more essential than that which makes a man feel that he is personally important. One reason why the family has such a civilizing and elevating influence upon society, is because the fa-ther is the head, and has the interests of all the members to look after. And the peculiar tendency of put ting the vote into a man's hand is to inspire him with conscious importance. The result at first may be slight; but in the long run it is vast. The appeals that are made to the voter's understanding, from first to last, are a great education. Consider, for instance the discussion of public topics during the last ter years. How universal, how pervading, how intense it has been! That man must be scarcely distinguishable from the beasts of the field into whose head have not during the last ten years, penetrated many thoughts, and doctrines, and truths that pertain to th individual and to society.

Consider how any class of the community becomes redeemed from abuse by the power of the vote. Let a town be filled with five hundred freshly imported Irishmen who cannot vote, and who cares for them How easily men curse them ! How, if they interfere with men's plans, and desires, and interests, are they treated as the offscouring of the earth? But let them come citizens, and be allowed to vote, and how po lite candidates are to them! How instantly their wishes are consulted! How important it is found to be that they should have their rights! The motive that actuales the candidate may be selfish and insir cere; but see the result. The rights of those men become respected; and it is held that Irishmen have rights that candidates are bound to respect!

Protecting the rights of the poor is more impor tant than protecting the rights of the rich; for the poor, being in the majority, give to the community its character. The condition of the poor is the gauge by which to measure the condition of the community And the way to educate them, and to raise them in the scale of being, is to let them vote. For he that votes; and is free to vote, is wanted by both parties community, therefore, become a jury, and all y speakers become advocates pleading a case be-them; and they are made to sit in judgment; and their vote is their decision. And this process cating men.

So firm is my belief in this, that I would So from is my ocitet in this, that I would be the after a little a combing and washing—have our immigrants vote at once. It would be dangerous, I know, to have them vote immediately; but it would be more dangerous, not to have them vote then. I would be more dangerous, not to have them vote then. I would be the first house of think we have them vote at once, first, because I think we have institutions which will bear the strain of bad voting—for they would vote badly. It would be strange if they did not. Put me in a continet shop, and all me to make a bureau, and the probabilities are that I should spoil the lumber and lies tools that are given me to work with. Put me into the trench to earn my bread by under-draining, and it is likely, not only that my earnings will amount to little or nothing, but that I shall spoil much work. Now, put an Irishman at practicing the art of self-governm he has had any experience in that art, and it will be strange if he does not spoil some tools and some work; but he is a learner. He is not to be compared with an old citizen till be has had an opportunity to make himself proficient in his new calling. country is a great academy of civil government and human rights, and there come to us thousands and human rights, and there come to us thousands and thousands of scholars; and the only way for us to al with them is, to pu pating in the administration of public affairs. Their first efforts will be bungling; but our system of gor-ernment will stand the disadvantages of their want of skill while they are being educated. And very soon they will begin to yote better. You may not see the result; fresh importations may cover it up; but you may take the lowest of them, and let them yote for five years, and you will see that at the end of that tim hey will vote with more thought and vim, if not with more conscience, than they did in the beginning. Let them grow; let them begin to amass property; let them feel the influences of the family, and you will find that they are ameliorating in the character of their vote as well as in their social condition. And when they have been here and voted for twenty-five years, show me one of them, if you can, that o not vote as well as our own countrymen. I hold that it is better to put them to school at once, and give them to understand that it is a political school that this nation is keeping, and that we can afford to have scholars, though they spoil many writing books in

If it is said that there are great interests of society at stake which cannot safely be intrusted to such hands, I reply that this is true in some countries, and eminently untrue in our country. In countries where nere are separate political classes, where the interest there are separate political classes, where the interests of these classes are not reciprocal, but antagonistic—in countries, for instance, where there is a monarchy, an aristocracy, a rich middle class, or plutocracy, and a laboring class, and they are sharply demarked, having their own special percogatives and rights—I can understand that in such countries it is dangerous to have the vote go below a certain point. I can understand the countries is the vote go below a certain point. I can understand the countries is the vote go below a certain point. stand why in England they do not believe in univer

But how is it in this country? We have a govern ment that has been formed, in its laws and institu

In short, I demand that the broad and radical democratic doctrine of the natural rights of men shall be
applied to all men, without regard to race, or color, or
condition. Let me see the democrat that will face me
and deep this doctrine? What is the reason that it
should not be applied to every living creature, without
regard to condition, race, or color! I demand faith in
our own national principles, and courage to trust them
in their practical application.

I shall be met, at once, with the honest, but mistaken declaration, that it is not safe to put the vote into
the hands of the black man; that the elective franthis la too important to be committed to rude hands.

My reply is, that it has been committed to the hands
of black men. They are voters in New York. They
are voters in Massachusetts. They are voters in New York.

They are voters in Massachusetts. They are voters in New York.

They are voters in Massachusetts. They are voters in New York.

They are voters in Massachusetts. They are voters in the very

that the ment of the matural rights of men shall be
cannot educate a man for liberty in any way so well
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beyond all peradventure?

I advocate, then, the giving to all men, black and white, the right of suffrage, first, because it belongs to them; second, because it is one and beneficial; I know not that it is necessary for me to go further white, the right of suffrage, first, because it belongs to them; second, because it is safe and beneficial; and, thin, because only in this way can we have peace. We cannot have peace in any other way, because no question is ever settled that is not settled right. It is easily disturbed. If justice, is refused, you may be sure that you will have agitation. Xou cannot hush up a principle. And as to compromise ing, often it is wise on dexpedient to compromise where things are concerned; but never is it wise or expedient to do it where principles are concerned. If you do it, you only rake up the first, that it may break follows. And the only way to settle a made industrious by the ownership of land, and by you do it, you only rake up the fire, that it may break failness of his right as a current, retigiously insign, and out again to-morrow. And the only way to settle a made industrious by the ownership of land, and by question of this character is to ask, What are the principles on which we should build? When you have settled a question thus, you have settled it right day, I can say, with Simeon, "Now Lord, let thy and you are done with it. Of the questions which arryant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy And all this, not because it is a negro, but because of that which is in him in common with you taing and tormenting us. And if there was ever a people that ought to have learned that to touch the ground of principle is safe, and that to come short of Calvary. I accept him and the size were washed a mit another mistake.

I advocate and

deserved this boon, even if it were not their right. I allude to their singularly good conduct in the trying ms of the last five years; to the wonderful sa gacity which has marked the doring all that time our soldiers. I do not believe there is a soldier that, escaping from Southern captivity, has been minister-ed to, night and day, by the blacks, has had his wounds dressed by them, and has in no case been be trayed by them; I do not believe your son, who estrayed by them; I do not believe your son, who, esped through the fidelity of these people; I do not believe any soldier who, in the midst of suffering and peril, has been succored and relieved by them, would, if the question were to come up as to whether the gros should be permitted to vote, or be denied the right of voting, go for denying him that right.

Then, for their heroic military services, I think the Then, for their heroic military services, I think the blacks have deserved the right of suffrage. And here let me tell you what was Gen. Grant, a testimony about colored soldiers. Said Gen. Grant, "For picketduty, for guard duty, for the march, and for assault, the colored soldiers are surpassed by none in the world, and equaffed by few." "Well then, General," it was asked, "what do they lack? They seem to very qualification that a soldier requires." Gen. Grant replied, "They may not have the power to endure continuous fighting, like that of the forty five days' struggle from the Wilderness to the James.

This has not yet been proved; but it may turn out that they possess this element also."

They are more faithful than white soldiers in guard duty. The bread of the army under the bayonet of the black man is safer than under the bayonet of the white man. And it is not long to be disguised or dis write man. The late of the conditions are defined that these men make as good soldlers as soldiers need be. And when, coming from the plantation, without having had the advantages of education, they are able to maintain themselves by the side of white men that have been brought up in the common school, how much do they deserve of praise! Let Gen Sherman be heard : " Though I think the white ace a superior one, and that it ought to rule this conrace a superior one, and that it ought to rule this con-tinent for itself, yet if you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot."

Moreover, they deserve the right of suffrage by

eason of their unswerving fidelity to the Union; nd on this ground I demand that they should be recand on this ground I demand that they should be rec-organized as citizens. Talk of their unfitness to hold the dealiny of the nation, when, in fifteen States, while the white population have proved recreant to the Government, they have remained constant in their adherence to it! While fifteen millions of white men betraved their trust, and brought eternal infamy upon history these four million blacks, though subtheir history, these four million blacks, though sub-jected to severe trial, both of life and limb, were faithful to law, to Union, to the Constitution, to liber-ty, to the old flag, and all that that dag symbolizes; and in the name of fidelity, I demand that they who have done so much for this nation shall not be denied

have done so much for this should shall not be defined as the right of eliminating in it.

I demand it on one ground more: I demand it for the sake of the white Union men in the South. For, ere long, when again the rebellious States are, by the flash of the sword, wheeled into line; when igain things resume their old way, the white men that have been faithful to the Union in those States will be in a sad condition. When local affairs again pass into the head of the citizens there those men, who are her a hands of the citizens there, those men, who are but a handful, if left by themselves, will be ground as between an upper and lower milistone. But if the slaves are allowed to vote, they and the white Union But if the men will be more than a match for their adversaries And I demand that you shall not eacrifice the minori-ty of white men in the South, by withholding the vote from these their natural silies, that if allowed to exercise the rights of citizenship, will always go with

I know it is said, "This will make the black man equal to the white." Well, if God made him equal to the white, you cannot help yourselves. If God did not make him equal to the white, then I do not. Whatever God made him capable of becoming, let him become. That is all I sak. I do not express any opinion at to whether he is or is not entail to the white. I lon as to whether he is or is not equal to the white. I am willing to take my chance with him. Are you willing to do the same? or, are you afraid he will utrun you in a fair race ?

outrun you in a fair race?

It is said, too, "If he may vote, then he may be voted for, and may hold office." Why not, if any-body wants to vote for him, and wants to put him in office? Do you suppose that the is the particular danger? Do you suppose that the moment black men are allowed to vote and to be voted for, every body are allowed to vote and to be voted for, every body will insist on having them made officers 1. One would think, to hear men talk, that, if the way was opened for it, the whole community would rise up and fill every public station with a colored man! Why do not you know that such is the cloud of prejudice against the negro, that such a thing as the election to office of a colored man would be next to impossible! If it

I advocate suffrage for the black people, because I in the name of Christianity, in the name of liberty, believe they have given evidence that they will make a good use of it. They are intelligent enough to do gave him, that men have taken away from him, and hat it is your privilege to restore to him.

It will be seen by the following letter that the cause of reform, in England and everywhere, has suf-fered a great loss in the death of the able and excel-lent conductor of the London Morning Star, the best friend of this country among the whole English press

fered a great loss in the death of the able and excellent conductor of the London Morning Star, the best friend of this country among the whole English press:

In MESCORIAN—SLAURER LUCKS. To the Editor of the N.Y. Tribine. Sir: Allow me, moved by the spirit of international love, to put up to-day in your columns a Voitve Tablet to the memory of Samuel Lucas, who passed away last Sunday, and gave some of the fire of his dyling heart to Liberty and America.

The manager, and administrator of the Morning Star newspaper, you will understand that it would be ungrateful to the United States if no friend of this man were to claim the sympathies of your people loyal to Freedom and the Republic, for a name and decels so full of quiet righteousness, and so affectionately identified with that cause for which you have almost given the blood of your national life.

He was with you up to last Sunday in all your trials, following every event with hearty solicitude, and yet with an unswerving faith; almost alone in his steady vision of the end, the beginning of which he just lived to see. Ever since the commencement of the War of Liberty, his silent, cheery will, his simple sight of good, his daily and nightly industry, his administrative mind, have stood in the Morning Star, and as a spiritual power truly supra-national, have since he per since the struggle; the truth of fact and the truth of hope; and have rebuked a journalism which otherwise had perverted well nigh the entire mind of England.

He lived to know that in very deed, the despised and rejected Morning Star was all right about America, and the great Times was all wrong; he knew it without acrobity, because he belonged to the mission of love, which is sorry for the leaders of bod causes, and more than forgives them in their doom. A Quaker by birth, he inherited into the Spirit, and into a quieted beyond present things, and was an example and a propiecy of that are order of man who cares less to have a career than to have a mission; who has a spirit instead of an am

ine clash of superficial opinions. His atmosphere was of love.

When I visited him medically on Saturday morning last, the great news had arrived, and I said to him; "Well, dear friend, Richmond has fallen," and he rejoined with a noble smile; "I vish Cobtien had lived to know it." His wife standing by, and to whom I had just been talking in the same strain down stairs, rejouned: "The doctor says he does fine as know it." Does he!" said he, with his bright childlike curiosity, as though he was willing to know more of that matter by and by. He died on Easter Sanday, "very early in the marening, just a formight after his dear friend Ekchard Coobden.

He leaves a widow, the sister of John Bright, to know his loss, and to therish his spirit. Hen and women of America, krep his heart among you, for he belonged to New England and New America, and the world has more love in it because he lived in it. Thank God, for him.

I J. GARTH WILKINSON.

Rumor says that Jefferson Davis is in Georgia and that his expture is considered certain. Also that his photograph, and those of other persons accused o England by the steamer now on the point of salling

THOROUGHOOING, Mr. John Stuart Mill, the distinguished author, baving been proposed as a candidate for Parliament, has given a summary of his political opinions. The following is his position on two leading points:

both men and women, who can read, write, and per-form a sum in the rule of three, and who have not, within some small number of years, received parish

within some smain names: or year, relief.

Respecting the disabilities of dissenters, my answer may be brief. There ought to be no disabilities whatever on account of religion." The highly commendatory article on the new

edition of Webster's Dictionary, in preceding col-umns, is copied from the Anti-Slavery Standard of last week.

AN INCIDENT. The Washington correspondent of

An iscinist. In evaluation correspondent of the Boston Transfer relates the following:

One of Mr. Lincola's last acts was to decide upon the appointment of a gentleman in one of the Western States to an important office. He said to a friend of mine who called upon him, "I am greatly embarrassee by the persistency of Mr.— and Mr.— in sticking to their candidate for the place." My friend asked what was the objection to their man. The President quickly replied: "He is a drunkard. I hear had stories of his moral character, yet his backers are among the best republican in the State. I like the fellow's friends, but it goes against my conscience to give the place to a man who gambles and drinks." The result was that Mr. Lincola refused to give the appointment to the applicant, and gave it to another person who did not ask for it, but whose character was above suspicion.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN

A. 8. SOCIETY.

A. S. SOCIETY.

At the opening session of this meeting in New York, speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Frances Walkins Harper, George Thompson and William Lloyd Garrison.

In the afternoon meeting, an animated debate arross upon the question whether or not the Society should now be dissolved; pending which, an adjeurnment was made to the next merning. The Liberator must go to press before any further news can arrive upon this interesting topic.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LIN COLN.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. A PROCLAMATION. a cold

Wagnes. It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the attempted assaissination of the Hon. WM. H. Suwarn, Secretary of State, were insided connected and hasassination of the hon. W. H. SEWAED, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob. Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary and others, rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harborred in Canada:

Inc United States, harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done,
I, Andrew Jonnson, President of the United States,
do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or
either of them, within the limits of the United States,
so that they can be brought to trial, the following re-

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis;
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay;
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay;
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi;
Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George & Sanders;
The thousand dollars for the arrest of Everty Trucker;
Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of Everty Trucker;
The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of the said persons, with a notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have here with, set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States at the City of United States, the eighty-night.

of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.—WILLIAM HUNDER, Acting Sec.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Salem, called to give expression to the loyal sentiments of the community a series of excellent resolutions, drawn up by R. S. Rantoul, Esq., were adopted. We, select three of the number, which are especially pertinent and important: Resolved, That as all men are equal before God's

Resolved. That is all men are equal before God's law, so shall they be equal before ours;—that a black patriot is better than a white traitor;—that in the nower of the General Government, carefully circumscribed, inflexibly exceuted, in unconditional submission to Law, throughout the land,—and in the immediate recognition of manhood, now nobly earned, too long denied, in the toiling masses of the South, lies our future security;—and we assure Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, that, so far as our strength and prayers can aid him in restoring his country to a just and lasting peace, he shall not lack them.

country to a just and lasting peace, no sum now them.

Resolved. That the Elective Franchise is more than a high prerogative—it is a sacred trust; and those who exercise it, hold in their hands the lives and property of all the rest. That great crimes are not committed whelly by biameless and misguided men; and for this Treason, the greatest of all crimes, as its progenitor was the sum of all villanies, some persons are responsible;—that these persons have shown themselves undit for the smallest measure of political power—and never should be permitted again to lift their hands, red with innocent blood, in renewal of the persons are consequently violated as they have been often the responsible;—that these persons are shown hemselves unfit for the smallest measure of political sower—and never should be permitted again to lift heir hands, red with innocent blood, in renewal of biligations as grossly violated as they have been often ind solemnly assumed.

Resolved, That in the order of Divine mercy, resentance comes before forgiveness—and repentance makes itself known by honorable deed. That a Government which must purchase the obedience of its ubilects by condonation of their crimes, is no Government, in order the condonation of their crimes, is no Government.

ernment which must purchase the obedience of its subjects by condonation of their crimes, is no Govern-ment of Laws. And the American People, who make their own laws, and agree to abide by them, will have no truce with Bebeis, North or South.

Mn. Lincoln's Autoniography. Mr. Charles Lamman writes that, while preparing his "Dictionary of Congress" for publication in 1858, he forwarded to Mr. Lincoln the usual request for a sketch of his life, and received the following reply:

Born February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Ken

ucky.
Education defective.
Profession, a lawyer.
Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black
Hawk war.

awk war.

Postmaster at a very small office.

Four times a member of the Illinois legislature.

And was a member for the lower house of Con

Yours, &c., .... A. LINCOLN.

AT In the New York Daily Ness of Friday, the 18th inst., is published the report of a speech which was delivered the night before, by Mr. Edward Ingersol, of the Twenty-second ward of this city, at a dimer given in New York, by the Anti-Abolition States Rights Society. In this speech, among other traitor ous sentiments, the following appears, which we commend to the attention of our readers without consistent of the strength of the people of the sight before the assassination of the President: "I yield to me man in sylmaphity for the people of the South, a gallant people struggling nobly for their liberty against as sordid and vibe a tyranny as ever proposed the degradation of our race—may, I go farther, and with Jefferson, Madison, and Livingstone, I faily embrane the doctrine of Secression as an American doctrine, without the element of which American institutions cannot permanently live." Phil. City Iss. In the New York Daily News of Friday, the

As Informated Orders. Gen. Schuffeld has issued an important order in North Carolina with a view to the more effectual carrying out of Freedent Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. He notifies all former masters that these negroes are now free, and advices that they retain their servants by paying, them fair compensation. He also tells freedmen to accept such paid service, and in all ways to deport themselves worthily of their new condition.

REORGANIZATION. The Union army after its per manent reorganization, will consist of four army corps of 40,000 each, one corps of regulars, one corps white volunteers, and two corps colored. The four organizations will be complete in themselves, with cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

DIED-In St , 8th inst. Lucreria Flace, wife o the Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY.

## CLEANSE THE BLOOD

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in plumples, or sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed, and good for mothing. But you ciannot have good health while your blood is impure. Arras Sanaparaltill, purges out these impurities, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly curses a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or King's Rvil, Tamors, Culters, Sores, Bruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Bolls, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Krystpicals, Tetter or Salt, Rheum, Scatt Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eres, Female Diseases, woch as Retention, Irregularity, Supression, Whites, Sterility; also, Syphilis or Veneral Diseases, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try Arra's Sanaparantilla, and see for yourself the surprising solivity with which it cleanes the blood and curse these disorders.

PARAILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleapes the blood and curse these disorders.

During late years, the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarmaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick; for they not only contain little, if any, Sarmaparilla, but often no curative properties whisever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarmaparilla, which food the market until it he name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarmaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall recease the name from the old of other hands of the surprise which are the same to the product of the surprise which are have have the continuary run of the diseases it is insended to the weak of the surprise of the surprise with the same to be light it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

ATURE CHEMPARY IN THE MOST HAND IN THE STATE AND THE STATE HAND IN THE STATE AND THE STATE HAND IN THE STATE

# ANWUAL AUGULTOSO ES AMERICAN

AS IT WAS.

United States, your hanner wears
Two emblems—one of fame;
Alas it he other that it bears
Reminde us of your shame.
The white mans liberty in types
Stands blacened by your stars;
Bet what it he maning of your stripes?
They mean your negroes sears become

### AS IT IS.

United States, your gallant flag at length is purged The stars that stud its field of blue, like the

I who see them proudly float may thus the in

That now impartial Liberty protected is by Law.
What mean the stripes that greet the breeze who
fleg's unfurled?

fleg's unfurled?

They mean the whips whereby you'll scourge spress?

from the world!

E. W. Twind. Springfield, (Mass.) April 30, 1865.

### For the Liberator. "SKIES OF NEW ENGLAND."

37 K. C.

Skies of New England, I love you, I love you! Others may cross the great ocean to see Italy's rarest; returning, they'll prove you Fairer and dearer, as you are to me.

Let me gaze in your depths with my heart in the gr As a lover might gaze in the lovellest cyes,
Till my soul is too full of your beauty for praising;
Till, tranced in the rapture, I breathe but in sighs! Homes of New England, I love you, I love you!

Prayer at the altar, and peace at the hearth deauty around you, God's blessing above you; Where are there fairer and purer on earth? Homes in the valleys, with Love at the hearthstone; Homes in the mountains, where Freedom is nursed;

Homes in the mountains, where Freedom is nur Blest is the oradic-song, blest is the mirth-tone. Blest is the child-voice that rings you its first! Hearts of New England, I love you, I love you!

Poet and statesman, reformer and sage ; The country that needed, bath found you, to prove you Prophets, and saviors, and saints of the age ! Ob, when life's chords have forgotten to quiver,

My eyes wept their last, and my feet ceased to roam, ay me to rest by that beautiful river Where the noblest great heart of them all has a home

## A DIRGE .-- APRIL 15, 1865.

e's wailing from a million hearts—there's gloom every hearth;

The shouts of victory are dumb-hushed is the sound of mirth ; There are falling tears, and breaking sighs, and

reverent tread,
Where the Nation, in black robes of wee, sits watching
by her Dead!
Her kingly Dead! He lieth there, in grand and simple

Calm is the brow that wore no crown, for earthly c

an, patriot, saint, could not another life tha thine
Atone for all our country's guilt, appeare the wrath Di-

Ab. no! His life-work nobly done, his toils at last

Like Moses from the mount, he saw the promised land 'eaco'; his country's starry Flag once more in pride t

Above a soil that pressed no more the footstep of a slave

And then he went! God called him hence to lay his a mor down, To take his more than conqueror's wreath, his martyr

In the great host of Freedom's sons our Lincoln leads the

Himself that greatest, "noblest work of God, an he

He needs no praise. His eulogy his deathless deeds

emory lives in myriad hearts—his life is part of

tears, To strow his grave from whence shall spring blest fruit i Lay him to rest in silence down beneath the sweet spir

sky,--ountry in her mourning woe standing in sorrow by;

He broke, and gave them in their place the ble the Free !

Lay him to rest! His work is done-the land is at last;
The fierce rebellious strife is o'er—the work of death i

past:
My country, ch! my country, see'st thou not that Sh

That Freedom's drooping head again is lifted to the skies Arise, then, oh my country, rise! be worthy of his fame; Lift high the banner of the Right—put all its fees to

"Twill lead you on to victory-'twill lead you to God' Concord, Mass., April 18, 1865.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Oh, slow to smite, and swift to spare, Gentle and merciful and just! Whe, in the fear of God, didst bear The sword of power, a nation's trust !

In serrow by thy bier we stand. Amid the awe that he And speak the anguish of a land That shook with horror at thy fall.

Thy task is done; the bond are free; We bear thee to an honored grave, Whose proudest monument shall be Whose proudest monument shall be.
The broken fetters of the slave.

Pary was thy life; its bloody clee.

Hath placed thee with the zons of light,
Among the soble host of these

Who perished in the cause of Right.

# THE SUMMONED RULER.

BY THOMAS WARD

He died with mercy on his lips,
As the dread need to ask it came;
When could he go with better grace
That mercy of his God to claim?

He fell, surrendering to his Lord The vengeance bolt within his hand; What pardon-plea could sinner make Like such submission to command?

Strong was his will to serve the State, And strong his arm to break the foe; one his manly tenderness When the opposer was laid low.

Then rest, great heart, in humble hope !
The follower in his Master's way
Finds advocates in good men's tongues,
And friendly Judge on trial-day.

# The Tiberator.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Rev. S. J. Marie DEAR SIE-In view of our happy association with you the past twenty years, all your valuable and faith-ful instructions in the pastorate, your tender and con-soling sympathy in our sorrows and bereavements; and kindnesses we have received from you-it is the spontaneous wish of all the ladies of your Society to present to their beloved and revered paster some me

nister to your comfort; but we wish to prese on this occasion with a more permanent m rticle of silver .- 1 set of the American Encyc dia-(which we ascertained you were desirous of ob-taining)-but were deterred from the latter purchase (\$250;) to be invested by you in such articles and a uch time as shall be most consonant with your own

eart lament that we have not walked more worth by of the high leasons of devotion to God and fidelity, and love to man, which you have so faithfully incul-cated from the desk, but still more beautifully illustrated in your daily life and conversation.

Accept our warm wishes and earnest prayers for your continued health and prolonged service in, and peaceful termination of, your ministry. We are most gratefully and affectionately your

[Signed by 103 names of ladies of the parish.] After the presentation, a member of the Society re

narked, that a few lines addressed to the Pastor by one of the ladies had been handed to him, and, with permission, he would read them for the edit

Thou goodly man, we bring thee greeting; Thou, who hast borne the strife so long. Ne'er faltering in thy work, though meeting Fierce passion's hate, and ribald wrong. Now joy be thine; though mixed with sadness, Thy tondest dreams are real—not undness.

Life's eve, 'tis true, is settling o'er thee, But Dawn—a glorious Morn, thou'st see Liberty's Stars are bright before thee— Their beauteous rays behind no screen; Beneath their glimmerings all may gath And bend the knee to God their Father.

A Nation's blood, and tears of sorrow, How freely hast thou seen them flow! And, oh! a Nation's glad to-morrow Will bring its piercing stings of wee: But Honor, Peace, and spotless Glory, Will claster round each Martyr's story. Around thy heart a holy walling—
through manhood, aye, thr

brough youth, through manhood, ay od and the Right and Freedom call warrior ever in the strife; hough not a martyr, still will Fam reathe all her blessings round thy

Still, still we need thy hallowed teachings, For thou hast taught us long and well; Thy sympathy, thy loved heart-reachings, With each and all shall fondly dwellings, Give, oh! give, till life is ended, And thine with purest spirits blended.

Taken entirely by surprise at these manifestation of the feelings of his parishloners, some minutes elapsed before Mr. May could resume his self-com mand, when he responded substantially as follows:-

DEAR FRIENDS-If I could only feel that your high ommendations of my ministry to you were deserved, I should enjoy them much more. But what you have so kindly and beautifully said in the lines just read, and in the letter that accompanied the elegant and generous presents which I received this evening, make me all the more sensible of what I meant to be have been to you.

Your allusion to my course in regard to a subjecshould be, by the issue of the fearful civil war fro which we are just emerging, reminds me of the most important event of my life—my early espoused of the Anti-Slavery cause. The amount of time, thought, speech, that I have given to this one great topic, may have led me to neglect some matters to which every mloister of a parish is expected to give his special attention. I thank you for your patience with my short-comings in these respects. I thank you for the one when it imperilled a man's popularity, property, limbs and life to denounce slavery. And I am thankful to you, dear friends, that you have always upeld my hands and encouraged my heart in being true to my own convictions of duty.

But my heart is too full for utterance to-night. If ever a minister had reason to love his parishioners, surely I have. And I do love you. For those of you who are advanced in years, I feel a brotherly affection; and for the younger ones of the flock a fatherly

long enough to give you some stronger assurances than ever of my deep interest in your highest welfare. But whenever the good of this church shall seem to re quire it, no one will, more eagerly than myself, de sire to have this ministry committed in part or wholly to the hands of a younger, abler and better man.

The Boston Transcript pays the following nandsome and merited compliment to Mr. May:

handsome and merited compliment to Mr. May:

THE REV. SAMUEL J. MAT, of Syracuse, has recently been the recipient of most graftlying testimonials to his Christian worth as a man, and his fidelity, as a minister, from the members of his church. The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of his settlement. Mr. May is a native of this city, where he has a large circle of attached kindred and devoted friends. He is widely known as a gentleman whose kindly and affectionate disposition, freedom from all bitterness, envy and jeslousy, are only equalled by his indomitable adherence to principle, unawerving faithfulness to duty, through evil report and good report, and whether his course was popular or unpopular. He has been a man of faith and a man of works; steadily saying and doing what he believed to be right, and trustfully waiting upon Providence for results.

to be right, and trustinally waiting upon Providence of results.

He was one of the first anti-slavery men, when to be so was a reproach, and even perilous. He has been prominent amongst those of former years denounced as radicals and fanatics. But though so closely connected with agitators and ultra reformers, his bitterest opponents, as well as his most passionate associates, have never failed to bear testimony to his patience, forbearance, and importurable good nature. It is seldom that such steadiness of conscience is

FROM HILTON HEAD.

The Pioneer Negro Colony in South Carolina.

HILTON HEAD, April 13. In another letter I have spoken of a visit Mitchelville, General Littlefield's colony of free men, located about a mile and a half from this place As being the first self-governing settlement of free men in the country, and, withat, as a most successible the service in all men in the country, land, withat, as a most success-ful-interprise in all respects, the town deserves more notice than I then had time to give it. The incep-tion of this movement for the amelioration and up-lifting of the colored people, whom the Chivalry called chattels, is of comparatively recent date, and the modus operandit by which several thousand hings have been metamorphosed into self-reliant, ambitions, industrious citizens of South Carolina, is explained in the following order issued by General Littlefield on the 13th of February last:

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, LITON HEAD, ST. HELENA AND TYPER ISLANDS, HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 13.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.

One of the results of civil war has been the accur on of a large colored population upon Hilton Head.
C. Their present condition demands the sympathy
c cooperation of the philanthropic and those in aurity, to aid them in organizing, as far as possible
in the control of the philanthropic shall be seen to the control
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and police and sanitary regulations. At all season thereby ordered:

I. That all land now set apart for the colored population, near Hilton Head, are declared to constitute a village, to be known as the Village of Mitchelville. Only freedmen and colored persons, residing or so-journing within the territorial limits of said village shall be deemed and considered linabitants thereof.

II. The Village of Mitchelville shall be organized and governed as follows: Said village shall be divided into districts, as nearly equal in proportion as practicable, for the election of Councilmen, Sanitary and Police Resultations, and the General Government of

lice Regulations, and the General Government of people residing therein.

11. The Government shall consist of a Supervisor I Treasurer, to be appointed by, and hold office durthe pleasure of the Military Commander of the strict, assisted by a Conciliana from each council trict, to be effected by the people, who shall also at same time choose a Recorder and Marshal. The ice of the Marshal and Recorder shall be defined by Concil of Administration.

V. The Council of Administration shall have po-

1. To make rules for the conduct and record of its proceeding.

2. To pass such ordinances as it shall deem best in relation to the following subjects: To establish schools for the education of children and other persons. To prevent and punish vagrancy, idleness and crime. To punish licentiousness, drunkenness, offences against public decency and good order, and petty violations of the rights of property and person. To require due observance of the Lord's day. To collect fines and penalties. To punish offences against village ordinances. To settle and determine disputes concerning claims for wages, personal property, and controversies between debtor and creditor. To levy and collect taxes to defray the expenses of the village government, and for the support of schools. To lay out, regulate and clean the streets. To establish wholesome saniary regulations for the prevention of disease. To appoint officers, places and times for the holding of elections. To compensate municipal officers, and to regulate all other matters effecting the well-being of citizens and the good order of society.

VI. The Supervisor shall hold a court at such times as the necessities of the village may require, for the hearing and determining of disputes and controversies between the inhabitants of the villages. The parties gardered by any final decision of the Supervisor's Court shall have an appeal to the Commanding Officer of the District, through the Superintendent of Freedmen.

VII. All village ordinances must be approved by

Officer of the District, urrouga are constructed.

VII. All village ordinances must be approved by the District Commander, and when so approved shall be binding upon all the inhabitants thereof.

VIII. Hillion Head Island will be divided into School Districts, to conform as nearly as practicable to the schools as established by the Freedmen's Association. In each District there shall be elected one School Commissioner, who will be charged with supplying the wants of the schools, under the direction of the teacher thereof. Every child between the ages of six and fifteen years, residing within the limits of such and of the school six and the school six while they the teacher thereof. Every child between the ages of six and fifteen years, residing within the limits of such school Districts, shall altend school daily, while they are in session, excepting only in cases of sickness. Where children are of a suitable age to earn a livelihood, and their services are required by their parents or guardians, and on the written order of the teacher in such School District, they may be exempt from attendance for such time assaid order shall specify. And the parents and guardians will be held responsible that said children so attend school, under the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the Council of Administration.

nistration.
The District Provost Marshal is hereby charged

with the execution of this order.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

The fruits of this order have been the instant establishment of a town, of not far from three thousand inhabitants; each family occupying a neat white cabin, situated on the front of a lot sufficiently large for all gardening purposes. A church, school-house, and other such accessories, have also been erected in convenient localities, and so anxious has been the desire of these freedmen to show themselves worthy of liberty, that they declined any assistance toward building their church, preferring to do all the work with their own hands. Everything about the town of Mitchelville has a cleanly, roomy and healthy look; the streets are wide, the houses detached, the inhabitants neat in dress and habits, and the tout ensemble gives the visitor an impression of thriftiness and comfort such as is suggested by a quiet New England village.

Under the pilotage of Gen. Littlefield our party, in half a dozen ambulances, passed through the principal street of Mitchelville, and on alighting at the church door, found the building crowded almost to suffocation by several hundred negroes of all ages and both sexes, who had gathered there to welcome such unusual visitors as were most of the gentlemen composing the party.

I shall never forget the sublime and solemn specta-

Icmen composing the party.

1 shall never forget the sublime and solemn specta-Ishall never forget the sublime and solemn spectacle presented by these hundreds of happy, because enfranchised, creatures; whose past dark life of suffering and slavery had thus suddenly been illumined by the beams of the Sun of Righteousness. May at the day now dawning upon them and their race be, indeed, as the "light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." In this little settlement, I could not help thinking, is to be demonstrated, perhaps, the problem of the negro's capacity for self-government and self-support. Rejoicing in their sudden emancipation, basking in the sunshine of a liberty hitherto all unknown, and, at length, beyond the range of the content of the regression of the distribution of the range of the cle presented by these hundreds of hap

reform the higher functions of curzensmp and numest freedom.

The church edifice is a frame structure, in size perhaps sixty feet in length by forty, feet in width, high enough inside to admit of a gallery across one and, and lighted by large side windows which admit both light and air in abundance. Around the room, upon the walls, are hung instruction cards, which are among the educational appliances of the school usually kept here. The only vacant seats wible at the hour of our arrival were those that had been reserved for the Arago company, and the chairs in the pulpit and chancel. These were soon filled.

Messrs. Garrison and Thompson, Assistant Secre-

tary Fox and Judge Kellogg shared the pulpit with Rev. Mr. Merchurson, (the pastor of Mitchelville.)

of the cherch.

The exercises began with one of those plaintive hymns peculiar, to plantation worship, in suiging pinch the brethren and sixters came in with a chorus of more melody than sense, but with great unanimity, and keeping perfect time. The hymn is known as "Simon Peter," and its prominent feature is the chorus, which runs somewhat after this fashion.

"Simon Peter, feed my lambs, Feed my lambs; Sitting on the golden altar."

Another of the choruses is: "Doubtful Thomas, doubt no r Doubt no more; Sitting on the gol Jen altar."

However destitute of poetry and pathes, these words may seem to be, in print, they are full of rhyme and beauty when rendered as negro voices alone can render them; particularly when wellof forth from the surcharged souls of men and women, once slaves, but now rejoicing in that liberty where with the gospel—political as well as religious—maketh free:

After single the hymn.

After singing the bymn.

"Jesus, thou art the sinner's friend," one of the colored brethren was called upon to make a prayer, which call was duly responded to by the offering of an humble, fervent, thankful petition, the spirit and phraseology of which brought tears to many an eye, and developed any amount of latent piety on the part of the dusty worshippers, which found its vent in numerous and frequent circulations.

which found its vent in numerous and frequent ejaculations.

At the close of the prayer, General Littlefield, who is the patron saint of the Mitchelville enterprise, introduced, in a brief and enlogistic address, the Mrchurson, the founder of the settlement basing his remarks upon Romans viii, 2; 3, Mr. Merchurson proceeded to take a brief retrospect of the "law of sin and death," from which the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln had set his people free. His vivid pictures of slave experience, heightened and intensified, as they were, by the sighings and groanings of hundreds in the audience who had just escaped from the hell of slavery, were most effective and affecting. With such an exordium, all present at once fell into fullest sympathy with the slave. Thenceforward, throughout the meeting, to its closing moments, all gave themselves freely to the melting mood, and, from the most hysterical contraband to the dispassionate judge, there was no reserve or restraint in the general flow of tears. Mr. Merchurson gave way to General Littlefield, who introduced William Lloyd Garrison as the man who, thirty years ago, had been dearend through the streets of Besten with a rope General Littleheld, who introduced william Lloyd Garrison as the man who, thirty years ago, had been dragged through the streets of Bostan with a rope around his neek, because of his devotion to the cause of the slave. Mr. Garrison was rapturously welcomed, and began his address by reading Moses's triumphal song, Exodus xv., and then, for half an hour, magnetized his colored constituents, as he detailed the scale bitters of the antialayers movement in Americal

comed, and began his address by realing above, triumphal song, Exodus x-v, and then, for half an hour, magnetized his colored constituents, as he detailed the carly history of the anti-slavery movement in America, and sang the praises of the proclamation which had answered all their prayers.

Judge Kelley, the representative of Philadelphia in Congress, was next introduced. His speech was very plain, very practical, and consequently very appropriate. While acknowledging his sympathy with the oppressed, his hatred of the oppressor, and his gratitude to God for breaking the chains and letting the oppressed of free, Judge Kelley did not confine himself to mere sentiment, but dashing in mediar res, he adjured his audience to walk worthily of their new and high vocation, and, having been called to the exercise of freemen's rights, to take to heart at once the full measure of their duties and responsibilities. He endeavored, and apparently with success, to impress the freedmen with a sense of their position as respondents to the libels that had been heaped upon them by thin old masters, who denied their capacity for supporting, or governing, or pro-

cess, to impress the necessity of the position as respondents to the libels that had been heaped upon them by their old masters, who denied their capacity for supporting, or governing, or protecting themselves, and who accused them of chronic indolence, shiftlessness, falsehood and dishomesty. "These accusations," said the speaker, "it is your business to dispraye. By your industry, thrift, integrity and devotion to the cause of your country, you can promptly give the lie to the men who have standered you; while by your untring pursuit of knowledge you can also soon place yourselves in a position where full citizenship, even to the enjoyment of the elective franchise itself, cannot consistently be withheld from you." Judge Kelley's remarks were applicated to the echo, and, it most be believed, were generally well understood by his hearers. The hymn, "There is a land of pure delight," was then sung to a familiar rune, and with marvellously fine effect.

Next came Theodore Tilton's speech. And only those who have seen a contraband congregation in a perfect furore of excitement can imagine the whirlwind of enthusiasm and intense feeling which formed the noisy accompaniment of the Independent editor's remarks. The key-note of the speech was gratitude to God for what He had wrough; and, as Mr. Tilton rang the changes and touched the harp of a thousand strings vibrating before him, the effect was at times absolutely terrific. I confess that all my experience of enthusiastic political gatherings faded into nothingness when compared with the tempestuous piety which found vent as Tilton occasionally stopped to take breath. Any attempt to describe the scene would be an utter failure. Unquestionably, this speech was temporarily effective; a but as to its having had any permanent influence upon its hearers, further than in the form of a general impression for good, I am free to own my doubts. Judge Kellogy, Joseph Hoxie and George but as to its having had any permanent influence upon its hearers, further than in the form of a general impression for good, I am free to own my doubts. Judge Kellogg, Joseph Hoxie and George Thompson filled up the remainder of the oratorical programme: each doing his part in his own peculiar manner. Mr. Hoxie enacted his favorite role of young man; and so well did be perform the part that, before he had got far into his speech, he cried like a child, and, what was more, we all wept with him. We certainly had a wet time just then. George Thompson, who can never speak otherwise than well, did not seem favored with the afflatus suited to the occasion; for he fired far over the freedmen's heads, and failed to impress them as he must have wished, and evidently tried to do. The Caucasian rather than the African element was benefit ed by his speech.

By this time the meeting had been in session about three hours, and speaking material was still the components and the proposed of the speech. In 1829 I first boisted in the city of Baltimore the flag of immediate, unsured the proposed of the speech.

by this time the meeting had been in session about three hours, and speaking material was still abundant, for Judge Holt, Governor Anderson and other good talkers had not been called upon. General Littlefield, however, thought best to bring the excreises to a close, and, by request, the negrees sang "The Day of Jubilo hab Come," and "John Brown's Body," &c., not forgetting the "sour apple tree" verse, in which all the brethren and sisters and piccaninnies joined with immense unction.

Thus was concluded a meeting which was allowed, by all who participated in it to be the most impressive and affecting spectacle and experience of their lives. Had our mission, as the Government's guests, closed with the visit to Mitcheville, and with the opportunity there given us to see for ourselves that the freed slave can govern as well as sapport himself, we could have returned joyfully; and, even without the pageant and ceremonial of the next day's flag raising, could have taken the retrospect of our ripp with a richly laden memory and a grateful heart. But, having been privileged to enjoy both these scenes, it is left to us to consider whether the God of battles looks not down with truer, deeper interest upon the Mitcheville experiment than upon tensified work at Sumter. Both have been born of war; but, when peace shall possess the land again, one shall outshine and outlive the other, even as mind overtops matter, as freedom transeends slavery, or civilization barbarism.

E. W. B.

—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

### BANQUET IN CHARLESTON.

A banquet was given at the Charleston (S. C.) Hotel on the evening of April 14th—after the Flag raising at Fort Sumter—by General Gillmore, to the invited party that went out in the Arago. After the removal of the cloth came toasts and apecches. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazetic reports what was said by three of the speakers, as follows:— GEORGE THOMPSON

GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS: I shall, on this eccasion, offer but few remarks in acknowledgment of the toast so unexpectedly given by the friend who has just taken his seat [Lieut. Gov. Anderson]. Speaking from my own knowledge, he has done my country no more than justice in saying that the great majority of the people of England have deeply sympathized with you in the great struggle with which, during the last four years, you have been angaged; and that scarcely on this soil will there be more rejoicing over the victories which have been gained within the last few weeks, and on the receipt of the tidings that this great and devastating war ganged; and that scarcely on this soil will there be more rejoicing over the victories which have been gained within the last few weeks, and on the receipt of the tidings that this great and devastating war has virtually come to an end, than upon the shores of that island from which so many of you derive your descent. For myself, allow me to say that I as carcely know to-night whether I am in England or America. (Cheers and Jaughter.) Certain I am that in all my feelings—in my thankfulness for the successes which Heaven has granted you—in the contemplation of that era of peace and prosperity—I am wholly an American. (Great cheers.) There is nothing in me as an Englishman—while I retain to my sovereign that loyalty which is justly her dae, and for my country that love which all feel toward the land of their birth—there is nothing in me as an Englishman which prevents my whole heart being in sympathy with you to-night in all over which you are called to rejoice, and in all which you anticipate in the glorious luture that lies before you. (Cheers.)

days of peace:

ship of State into the harbor of peace and repositions ship of State into the harbor of peace and repositions have been ship and particular descriptions. Allow me, as the only Englishman present to night, on behalf of his country to say, that all lovers of freedom rejoice in your success, and exult in your future. (Cheers.)

THEODORE TILTON.

In response to a toast to the Press, Mr. Tilton said: Am I awake or in a dream? Am I on solid earth or do I stand in fairy land? For what is the spectacle mine eyes have beheld to-day? To-day my own hands were upon the rope that hauled up, till it faced the sky, the flag that floats from Sumter, and now over the whole land. When that flag went up, my heart went up with it, and to-night it is in the heavens more than it is here in the earthy presence. Speaking of the war—what was the beginning of this war? 'It was upon Fort Sumter, standing upon a foundation of New England granite. What shall be the end of it? It shall be South Carolina, standing upon a foundation of New England ideas. What changes! To-night stepping into Charleston, I walked by the side of a man who, thirty years ago, for uttering the sentiments! hear boldly avowed here and everywhere, had a rope tied about his waist, and was dragged through the city of Boston by a mob that sought to take his life. To-night that same man, coming from Massachusetts to Charleston by a mob that sought to take his life. To-night that same man, coming from Massachusetts to Charleston walked with me past the slave auction mart, deserted now of its common prev, and with liberty and freedom proclaimed as the law throughout all the land. Let me give you the health of one as braye and noble as the greatest heroes of the army, Wm. Lloyd Garrie give you the health of one as brave and noble as be greatest heroes of the army, Wm. Lloyd Garri-(Cheers.)

## WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. Garrison was greeted with three hearty cheers, and responded as follows:

and responded as follows:

My friends, I am so unused to speaking—in this place (cheers and laughter) that I arise with feelings natural to a first appearance. You would scarce expect one of my age—and antecedents—to speak in public on this stage, or anywhere else in the city of Charleston, South Carolina. (Cheers.) And yet, why should I not speak here? Why should I not speak anywhere in my native land? Why should I not have spoken here twenty years ago, or forty, as freely as any one? What crime had I committed against the laws of my country? I have loved liberty, for myself, for all who are dear to me, for all who dwell on the American soil, for all mankind. The head and front of my offending hath this extent, no more. (Cheers.) Thirty years ago, I put this sentiment into rhyme:

But upon a broader, sublimer basis than that, the United States has at last rendered its verdict. The Direct States has at last rendered its verdict. The people, on the 8th of November last, recorded their purpose that slavery in our country should be forested from the very Southern State. Before the close of the states, farmers, merchants, capitalists are wanted in every Southern State. Before the close of the year, one million of men should be sent down to assist the Union cause at the polls, when the time comes to vote. Nothing ought to be left to chance. Throughout the world, no such field is presented to wholesome enterprise. With small capital, great opportunities ago direct to determined energy. Now that Slavery is dead, Labor will be honorable in the South.

it is not it Constitution I can subscribe to I we flag is stained by the blood of a brother held in the gag, I repulsate it, in the macro God. I can subscribe to the state of the state of

ABOLITIONISTS IN CHARLESTON. BY REV. A. P. PUTNAM OF BROOKITE.

The war is opening a larger freedom to all than the most sanguine had ever antiqued. He certo, most of the people of the Northeast Bed, error, most of the people of the Northeast Bed, every living of fravelling in the Southern people of the Northeast Bed, and the same and the s

were holding beautiful bouquets in tuer names freedman said, in most pathetic and impassed tones, that but a brief time before, he had no pere to claim them as his own, although they were been of his bone and flesh of his flesh. "Now, in, he continued, "through your labors and those of your noble coadquitors, they are mine, and an oam on take them from me. Accept these flowers arb token of our gratitude and love, and take them stoken of our gratitude and love, and take them stoken of our gratitude and love, and take them stoyen to your home, and keep them as a simple edeing from those for whom you have done so madified his peech. Hardly one of the distinguished ast who followed him spoke with greater accuration one of them did with greater power.

The little girls ascended the public stairs, and presented their flowers to Mr. Garrison, who made most fitting and touching reply. It seemed to see that it must have been the proudest moment in the reformer's life. To stand in the city of Charlesto, S. C., in the presence of a vast assemblage of fred men and women, whose fetters he had done so mad affection of the poor who ware ready to grah must indeed have been a sufficient reward to grah must indeed have been a sufficient reward the laborious services he had rendered, and althe obloquy he had endured in their behalf, theory more than thirty years of conflict with wrong.

Powerful speeches were made by Senten Wiss. Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania. George Thompset of England, and Theodore Titten of New Yest. No one could fail to remark the riveted attraction of the poon who there the substitute of England, and Theodore Titten of New Yest. No one could fail to remark the riveted attraction of the poon who the proper to the whole of England, and Theodore Titten of New Yest.

of England, and Theodore Tition of New Jor.
No one could fail to remark the riveted attention all that throng of uneducated velocity expels in whatever was said. Not only did they attentificate not the world stat were spoken to then, let they quickly apprehended and heartily respectively the special to the loftiest ideas and profounded settinests they quickly apprehended and heartily respectively to the special to the loftiest ideas and profounded settinests which the orators of the occasion gave expession. Neither Congressman nor philanthepast segistively the simplify his utterance to suit the mental capacity of those whom he addressed. Yet I never here audience that seemed to have a more inclingate preciation of the remarks that were made to that had did these uninstructed and recently release of the negroes of the South for the rights of capacity of the negroes of the South for the rights of capacity of the negroes of the South for the rights of capacity of the negroes of the South for the rights of capacity of the negroes of the south of the properties of the colored people.

The enthusiasm of that assembled multitude at the first mention by one of the speakers of the association of the properties of Abraham Lincoln was such as to def deepings. It was intense, wild, and almost forful. The arrowd cheered, and clapped their hands and elaping the an order hands, and clasping the an order hands and their hands, and clasping the an order hands and clasping the anormal hands. The more and benefactor. How little did any of the p

agu triend.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Gen. Satton, who is in command of that department. Fight full, vigilant, loyal, and true to freedom, became mands the confidence of the Government at flight ington, and the admiration and sympathy of error patriot, white or black, within the limits of his particles.—N. Y. Independent.