EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-RINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

SERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

LAK L. GARRISON, JR.

LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

plaim Liberty throughout all the la

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1789.

Selections.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

ur exchanges the following sketch

HIS BENIGNITY.
remember the impression made on a occasion of his first visit to Mr. Linvate room at the White House. Just vale room at the White House. phan child. The last look he saw upon grown grand by great emotions, great purposes, great trusts, great hope, sell, was when he stood before his fellow, the well-known upper window of the seek, and with two glimmering tapers cast-upon his well-considered written declaration to the sellow of the

approached him, whether as ministe felt impelled either to stoop or to sence. He was neither awed by as lisgusted by vulgarity. He was nev rained nor uneasy in whatever presence, apposed no constraint nor ceremony on others one found him easy of access, yet no effouraged to take undue liberties. Mr., one of the best bred, most refined, and in of our countrymen, after observing his among the cabinet and foreign ministers, smors, senators, generals, and notables colit the Gettysburg celebration, pronounced peer in deportment of any one presenting that to be the fact, it is probably due to unstance that he alone never thought of any one or any one else was appearing. It is mind was intent on matters of wider the producing consequences. N. Y. Tribune

only added to his own doubts d to be flattered that his op-ing their best man. Holding lown, and, for a long time, the less prophetic, speech in in which he shocked the slave specific which he shocked the slave-haing that this satisfic must be "all tre"—with this cemarkable produc-ad, he proceeded to pay a high trib-coin. He said he was the leading sarty, the most difficult man to meet the stump, and the most skillful and the stump, and the most skillful and the most skillful and the most skillful and the most skillful and the stump of the most skillful and the stump of the most skillful and the skillful and States.-J. W. Forney.

MR. LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG ollowing is President Lincoln's brief speech osseration of the Gettysburg Cometery—o foldwin Smith very justly said, "No king

re and seven years ago, our father seath, we cannot consecrate, we cannot shallow sarpund. The brave men, living and dead, who target here, have consecrated it far above, our way to add or detract. The world will little note, it is grown better the same forget what they did here. It is for us, the ing, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished at which they who fought here have thus far so sit stanced. It is rather for us to be here deduced to the great task remaining, before us, that has these bonned dead we take, increased, devoso tat cause for which they gave the last full same of devotion; that we here highly resolve ta these dead shall not have dided in vain; that is mison, under God, shall have a "new birth! of home, and for the people, by the pape, and for the people, shall not perish from same."

MR. LINCON'S SADNESS.

MR. LINCOLN'S SADNESS.

MR. LINCOLN'S SADNESS.

Mr. D. B. Carpenter, the artist who painted the faired "The Signing of the Emancipation, Promassos, contributes to the N. Y. Independent is "Personal Impressions of Mr. Lincoln," embedding some interesting reminiscences. "He says: has been the business of my life, as you know, start the human face; and I say now, as I have all repeated by to friends, Mr. Lincoln had the sadist seal lever painted! During some of the dark say of last spring and summer; it saw, him at times has he are worn, troubled appearance was enough him of the domestic aparticularly one day, thing tears of sympathy into the eyes of his most based and the same and the same and the same and the domestic apartiments, I found him all sea, pacing up and down a narrow passing, his habeling him, his bead bent forward upon his land, says black rings hader his seyes, showing against angles —altogether such, a, picture, of the cases, such years and the same and the same

as and a second of the second

ing to hear stories; it is too serious stantly the smile disappeared from face, who exclaimed, "A—, sit do

ONE OF MR. LINCOLN'S LATEST LETTERS

ONE OF MR. LINCOLN'S LATEST LETTERS.

Recently, General Van Alen, of New York, wrote to the President to ask him not to expose his life unnecessarily, as he had done at Richmond, and assuring him of the earnest desire of all his countrymen to close the war he had so successfully conducted. After acknowledging the receipt of the letter, the President replied April 14, the day of his death, and said:—

"I intend to adopt the advice of my friends, and use due precaution.

I thank you for the assurance you give me, that I shall be supported by conservative men like yourself, in the efforts I may make to restore the Union, so as to make it, to use your language, a Union of hearts and hands as well as of States.

A LINCOLN."

A. LINCOLN." PRES. LINCOLN'S PRESENTIMENT OF HIS DEATH.

The communication below is from Rev. Dr. Kirk to the Boston Journal:—

to the Boston Journal:—

A great and good man has fallen! Let the nasion mourn. But let it trust in God—as he did.
This result was not unexpected by him. He may
not have looked for it from the hand of an assasin,
but he felt sure that his life would end with the war,
long ago. He told me "that he was certain he
could not outlast the rebellion." It was in last July. As you remember, there was a discussion then among the Republican leaders. Many of his best triends had deserted him, and were talking of an triends had deserted him, and were talking of an opposition convention to nominate another candidate; and universal gloom was among the people. The North was tired of the war, and supposed an honorable peace was attainable. Mr. Lincoln knew it was not—that any peace at that time would be only disunion. Speaking of it, he said:

"I have faith in the people. They will not consent to disunion. The danger is, they are misled. Let them know the truth, and the country is safe."

He looked baggard and careworn, and further on in the interview I remarked on his appearance, saying:

"You are wearing yourself out with hard work."

"I can't work less," he answered; "but it isn't that
—work never troubles me. Things look badly, and
I can't avoid anxiety. Personally, I care nothing
about a reflection; but if our divisions defeat us, I
fear for the country."

When I suggested that Right must eventually triumph—that I had never despaired of the result, he
said:

"Neither have I; but I may not live to see it.
I feel a presentiment that I shall not outlast the rebellion. When it is over, my work will be done."

It is over and his work is done; how well done
impertial history will tell.

AN INCIDENT.

AN INCIDENT.

The National Intelligencer mentions, as among those significant things which often look like inspirations, and that frequently attend the latter days of noted men, an affecting fact connected with the deceased President. While on his recent trip to Richmond, he amused himself with reading Shakspeare, and often to the friends about him. He twice read aloud, and called the attention of those about him to the well-known lines which Macbeth, in his remorse, uters about the traitorously murdered Duncan:

ANOTHER PRESENTIMENT. I, learnet, vesterday, of a presentiment of Mr. Lincoin's death that has now a melancholy interest. A gentleman of this city, quite intimate with the President's family, visited Mrs. Lincoin three weeks ago last Saturday. Mrs. Lincoin spoke of her desire to visit Europe, and the intention of Mr. Lincoin at one time to have made the tour. She said that, in speaking of the European tour a few days before, the President said in a very melancholy tone, "You can visit Europe, but I never shall."

further about it.

Turning to Mr. Colfax, he said: "You are going with me and Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre, I hope"; but Mr. Colfax had other engagements, expecting to leave the city the next morning. He then said to Mr. Colfax, "Mr. Summer has the gavel of the Confederate Congress which he got at Richmond, to hand to the Secretary of War, but I insisted then that he must give it to you. Tell him for me to hand it over." Mr. Ashmun alluded to the gavel which he still had, and which he had used at

there.

At the door he stopped and said: "Colfax, do not forget to tell the people in the mining regions, as you pass through them, what I told you this morning about the development when peace comes, and I will telegraph you at San Francisco." He shook hands with both gentlemen with a pleasant "good by," and left the Executive massion, never to return to it alive.

MR. BEECHER ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MURDER.

On the 23d of April, Mr. Beecher discours Plymouth church on the murder of President Lin-coln. The sermon surpassed all his previous efforts in the pulpit, and we regret that we can give only only the following extracts:

only the following extracts:

Who shall recount our martyr's sufferings for this people since November, 1860? His horizon had been black with storms by day and by night; he has trod the way of danger and of darkness; on his shoulder rested a Government dearer to him than his own life. At its integrity millions of men were striking at home, and upon this Government foreign eyes lowered. It stood on a lone island in the sea, full of storms, and every tide and wave seemed eager to devour it. Upon thousands of hearts great sorrows and anxieties have rested, but not upon that simple, truthful, noble soul, our faithful and sainted Lincoln. Never rising to the enthusiasm of more impatient natures in hours of hope, and never sinking with mercurial natures in hours of defeat to such depths of desnondency, he held on

On asking him the reason, he replied that sonething tidd him he should never visit the Old Country. Mrs. Lincoln added, that she felt very strangely about her husband; that till lately she had never had any fears concerning him; but now she had a presentiment that there was some great calamity hanging over him. She did not think he would live till the close of his term. She had done everything to shake off the impression, but the gloom thickened. This conversation was held a fortingite before the President's death. How tragically this presentiment has been fulfilled, a sorrowing nation can the fill the sheet of the President as sometimes. Burletqui.

LAST HOURS OF THE PRESIDENT.

As everything pertaining to the last hours of the last clay of his life have been obtained from several sources:

It is son, Capt. Lincoln, breakfasted with him on Friday morning, having just returned, from the capitulation of Lee, and the President passed a happy hour, listening to all the details. While the wist of slavery is not shoney, but a hastard of a hour, listening to all the details. While hour, and sent word that he wised to see him early as hour about his future policy of the Administration was harmoniously aftered approach that the wised to see him the should the should be such as the think of the conversed with him early as hour about his future policy of the Administration was harmoniously agreed apon. When it adjourance, and the unparalleled crucity to propose the president passed a happy hour about a bout the wised to see him early and manimously agreed apon. When it adjourance, and the unparalleled crucity to propose the house, and sent word that he wised to see him for the propose of the hard as a proper than at any previous period since the service of the last day to prove the providence of the most satisfactory California, briefly and manimously agreed apon. When it adjourance, and the unparalleled crucity to propose the providence of the service of the service of the season of his State of the service of the servi

while heaven lasts, while hell reeks and groans, will it be forgotten that elayery, by its minions, elew him, made manifest its whole nature and tendency.

And now the martyr is moving in triumphal march, mightier than when alive. The nation rises up at every stage of his coming, cities and States are his pall-bearers, and the cannon speaks the hours with solemen progression. Dead, dead, dead, by et speaketh. Is Washington dead? Is Hampden dead? Is David dead? Is any man that was ever fit to live dead? Disenthralled of flesh, risen to the unobstructed sphere where passion never the begins his literiate work. His life is your bells and bands and muffled drums sound friumph in his ears. Wail and weep here; God
makes it echo joy and triumph there. Pass on I
Four years ago, oh Illinois, we took from thy midst
an untried man, and from among the people; we return him to thee a mighty conqueror. Not thine
any more, but the nation's; not ours, but the world's.
Give him peace, oh ye prairies! In the midst of
this great continent his dust shall rest, a sacred
treasure to myriads who shall pilgrim to that shrine
to kindle anew their zeal and patriotism. Ye winds
that move over the mighty places of, the West,
chant his requient! Ye people, behold the martyr
whose blood, as so many articulate words, pleads for
fidelity, for law, for liberty!

SPEECH OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

Delivered at Washington on the receipt of the net of the fall of Richmond, on the 3d of April.

The Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, was discovered in the crowd, and upon being vociferously called for, was introduced by Mr. Wetmore, military agent from the State of Ohio.

Ohio.

The Vice President expressed his thanks for the fervid reception accorded to him by the vast crowd, and said:

"As I have been introduced, I will make one or two remarks, for I feel that no one would be justi-fied in attempting to make an address on such an oc-casion, when the excitement is justly at so great a

height.

We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion, a great effort that has been made by had men to overthrow the Government of the United States, a government founded upon free principles, and comented by the best blood of the Revolution [Cheers.] You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time that the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government, and entered into a conspiracy, more foel, more executable, and more odious than that of Catiline against the Romans, hannened to be a member of that body, and, as the Senate of the Senate of peace, our government will rest upon a more en-during basis than ever before. [Cheers.] But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Gov-ernment consisted? Has it been in one man power? Has it been in some autocrat; or in some lone man who held absolute Government? No 1s I shank God

blood.

One word more, and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil-doers should be punished. [Cries of "that's so! ?] Treasson is the highest crime known in the catalogue

Will.

Vice President Johnson then suggested threcheers for "our brave officers and men who havachieved these great results," and they were given
with great unction.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

It makes little difference that Edwin M. Stanto

Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one many who held absolute Government? No. I stank of who held absolute Government to proclaim the greathest that I have it in my, power to proclaim the greathest that that this government has derived its strength that the strength of the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, and their is not another Government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock.

We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest, and the bost nation that the world over raw. [Applause,] Thank God that we have lived through the trials, and that, look in igniny our intelligent faces here to-day, I can ansoning the to you the great fact that Teteraburg in house to you the great fact that Teteraburg in in your intelligent faces here to-day, I can ansoning to you the great fact that Teteraburg in its output to you the great fact that Teteraburg in the origin in your intelligent faces here to-day, I can ansoning to you the great fact that Teteraburg in its output to fine strong citadel, has been occapied by or between any gallant officers, and our untiring inviscible soldiers. [Great cheering] And not come the strong citadel, has been occapied by the forces of the United States. Tremeflous cheers.] Her gates have been near the strong hold of traitors. Richmond is our strong hold of the great have been the strong hold of traitors. Richmond is our singles, and the face have been the great fave that the great fave that the hour will come when these nations of the earth, and it is the encroachments of all the nations of the earth, and it is the encroachments of all the international that exhibited toward in the surface has occurred of short supplies, or irregular frace has been entired and medically care for some great or great in the face of our reduces, will learn the middle of our rejecting, we must not forget to drop's the tear for these gallants officers and in the strength of the surface and in the surface and in the surface and in th

GEN. LEE - THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

With unspeakable mortification we copy the fol-lowing account of a visit by a deputation of the U. S. Christian Commission to Robert E. Lee, late Gen-

delegation of the Christian Commission pays a visit

We are tired and sick of the folly which makes a
here of this blood-stained traitor. In our view, he
is the guillisst man in all the Confederacy. He was,
not hurried into treason by the franzy which posessed many Southern men at the outbreak of the
war, but he deliberately chose to be a traitor, with
foll consciousness of the enormity of the erime 'be
was about to commit. He became the foremost soldier of the rebellion, its military leader, as Davis
was its political leader, and any time during the
last two years, he had the power to control the
whole military policy of the Confederacy. During
those two years it was that the starving of Union
prisoners became a system, and the borrors of Libby,
of Belle Isle, of Andersonville, and of Salisbury
were enacted. No man doubts now that neglect,
hardship, starvation, and craelty of overy kind were
adupted as a policy by the robe leaders, in order
either to compel an acknange, or to prevent, enlistments in the North. Necessarily, Lee knew of that
policy, knew the horrors of the rebel prisons, knew
the purpose and the method of his associates. There
is no evidence that he fill not suggest and promote
this scheme of starvation; but whether he did or
not, he became its defender by mover edjecting to
R, and, by, never using the power, which he possessed,
to stop it. He, therefore, is, wholly responsible for
the sixty-four thousand deaths which he might have
prevented. He is a cold-blooded, cruel, treacherous
man, combining in time! many of the certel was rare
which the rebellion conducted-write the massacre
of negro troops, as well as the stavying of white
troops. Yet to him the delegates of the Christian
Commission pay their "respects."

Let in basten to note that Lee received these
funkeys with the contempt they deserved. We hope
to be able to said in our next issue that the respectable and hisherton hobble association whom they disgraced has discharged them from its service. And
wretched fashion in some quar

ith the port of th

pole niivel niiv

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

rill be held in Boston, at the MELODEON, on Wednesday, May 31st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Questions of areas immediately for the control of the c

Questions of great importance and interest, in rela-tion to the final Abolition of Slavery in the United States, will doubtless come before the Convention. States, will doubtless come All the old members of it, as members of it, and all persons interest

By order of the Managers of the Massachus Anti-Slavery Society,

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

R. F. WALLCUT. | Secretaries.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

[Phonographically reported by Jas. M. W. TERRINTON

The American Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its Thirty-Second Anniversary by a public meeting at the Church of the Paritans, on Tuesday morning last, May 6th. There was a very large gathering of the members and Iriends of the Society, the shurch, notrowded beyond the capacity of its seats, many stan ing in the sistes during the protracted exercises. Very many of the old and long-tried friends of the slave were present, some of whom had come with the ex ctation that this would be the last meeting of the Society, and rejoicing that, their work consummates sing the peans of victory.

"More than they hoped in that dark time, When, faint with watching, few and worn, They saw no welcome day-star climb The cold, gray pathway of the morn."

They "see of the travail of their souls, and are satisfied." Others, if less sanguine, still not less thankful fied." Others, if less sanguine, still not less thankful for the marvellous work already accomplished, and earnest to continue the conflict until, in fact as in law, the clank of not one chain shall vex the air of reg

On the platform were seated the President of the Society, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Hon. George Thompson, Samuel May, Jr., Rev. John T. Sargeant, Robert Purvis, Thos. Garrett, J. Miller McKim, Oliver Johnson, Mar Elizabeth C. Stanton, and Mrs. Frances W. Harper.

nenced with a voluntary on the rgan, which was followed by Mrs. Howe's a Hymn of the Republic," to the air of the Brown Song, in the chorus of which the audience joined, with thrilling effect. Appropriate selections o Scripture were then read by Mr. Garrison, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel May, Jr. The bymn commencing—

"Watchman, tell us of the night, What its signs of promise are,"—

was then sung by the choir, at the conclusion of which ddressed the andience as follows:

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sorry to say that as you perceive, I am laboring under a heavy cold and not able to make a speech. I come upon the plat form chiefly in order to redeem the pledge which the ent makes in announcing me as one of and allow me to make, not a speech, but one or two statements, which seem to me important to be taken

Everything on this platform is looked at in the light of the rights and interest of the colored race. It is as A bolitionists, specially, that we meet here, and there-fore the general duties of citizenship are to be subordinated to the special duty of Abolitionists. What I say, therefore, is simply in regard to the next national step, as affecting the security of the colored man in h is newly-got liberty. Governments are not made, they grow; and the seeds or elements out of which they derive their strength are the real guarantees of the rights specially recognized in parchments and constitutions. Now, if the Anti-Slavery Amendment the Constitution shall pass, as we con parchment will recognize the liberty of the negro. Our duty to-day, it seems to me, as Americans and clements of the State, to see to it that the great forces o society guarantee the right recognized, by the parement. That is the great duty which the present ho tion is effectual, unless, so far as we have the power we arrange the forces of society, which underlie law so that they may secure its execution. That is th

Now, what light do the events of the last four year throw upon it. The military chapter of the strugg is closing: What lesson does it teach us? We hav tried war in two shapes; and if I take two individus as the representatives of these two forms of war, shall make my meaning plainer, while, I do no injus-tice to either. The first national purpose was incar-nated in the idea that the South was not angered, but misled; that she was not hostile, but simply wayward; that she loved the Union as much as we did, but me ly took an 'odd way of showing it (laughter); that misled and mistaken, our object was, by magnanimity and forbearance, by the exhibition of strength without the use of it, to win her back from her error. At the the use of it, to win her back from her error. At the head of that idea we placed McClellan. The exhibi-tion of strength without using it; the idea that no crimic was intended, but only misinformation lay at the basis of Southern action. That form of war was evidenced by slaves sent back to their masters; by a proclamation that we should put down insurrection with an iron hand; by a guard set over the empty house of Gen. Lee, while dying mentals in the swainp in five miles, while fevered soldier died of thirst within sight of the died of thirst within sight of the a guard set over his deserted garden, so that the wounded man was carried half a mile round out to the swamp to die, by the step of a Union soldier ! Did it do an good ! The South hugged herself in the delusion that the North either had no strength of dared not use it; and what had been the scattered elements of insur-rection grew solid into a State; what had been a comparatively despicable shape of rebellion enlarged into the dimensions of civil war. Two years rolled away, and the curtain rose on another aspect of Northern pur-Sherman sweeps like a tornado across Georgie pose. Sherman sweeps like a tornado across Geor-leaving desolation behind him, but, at the same tibefore him eleven of his foragers, placed side by side on the green sward, with their throats cut, and pinned Death to every forager ! " Th their breasts, "Death to every forager!" There
he spreads the wings of his desolating host forty se, nor barn, nor fence, neither fowl n neither house, not bars, nor fence, neither fowt nor four-footed beast, nor, men and women excepted, any living thing, of any description whitever. 'One dead, uniform allence reigns where he has tred. In this gales, he aweeps up to Greensboro'. Behind him follow twenty-type, thousand houseless beggars, craving of their conqueror the mercy of their daily bread. They were the men and the women who, a year ago, and in moral houses, sure that the North either the

They were the men and the women who, a year ago, ast in proud houses, sure that the North either had not strength or was arraid to use it. Sherman wrote

bled to pieces. (Appiause.)
was plaything.
Now, our new President, in taking the chair of State, announces which kind of purpose will animate him in the coming four years, when he tells us "tresson is a crime to be severely punished, not a mere difference of opinion." (Loud applause.) The question is, with the light of that experience behind us, with this announcement from the Presidential chair, what should be the manifestation of opinion on the part of the people to consummate the work! I say the what should be done to assessing. If the hand or Days is red with the blood of our Chief Magistrate, we must leave him in the hands of the Administration, and to the wisdom of the government; it is not a matter with which we, as Abolitionists, have to deal. But when we speak of the great mass of public controls, (not calculate him and). or dead, here is no place for them. Men say, " A jury has no right to banish a citizen." Very likely. I never intended to try a public enemy by a jury. I should as soon think of Gov. Hancock and Gen. Warren empannelling a jury on Bunker Hill to try a red-coat who had shot down one of their fellow-clitens. guage of the age of Shakspeare, " a most ismentable and tragical comedy." [Laughter.] I should as soor try adders by a jury, and claim the benefit of habou corpus for rattlesnakes. (Applause and laughter.) For four years, the Supreme Court and the U. S. Execu tive proclaimed, in word and deed, by proclama tions of belligerency and blockade, by exchange of pris oners, by solemn judgments, that the men on the othe side of the picket line were public enemies. I would have an act of Congress that should select out a thou claim to the world that they are alien enemies, and that this covereign nation, which has a right by all law, national and international, to forbid any foreigner from treading its soil, hereby forbids, under pain of death, any one of these men being found within the limits of the United States of America (loud applause); an Act mies, whom Congress refuses to naturalize, holding, as Congress does, in its own hands, the exclusive power to naturalize an enemy into a citizen. Of course, when I banish these men, their property falls into the hands of the government. Lwould add to it the propconspiracy, not strong enough to need that they should be banished, but strong enough to need that should be panished, but strong enough to need these should be crippled. Having thus in my hands the land of the States, I should give it to the loyal white men and black men who are ready to occupy it (loud applause); and I have thus se tion of liberty-Land. Now for the other political power-the Ballot. In

Revolutionary times, every man in this country, black and white, who was born free, (except in South Carolina,) voted-with the limitation, in too wise to require book learning as a preliminary condition of the ballot. I am surprised, and marve greatly, that so masterly a mind as Stuart Mill shoul proclaim that a man must read before he votes. their faculties educated by work, not by reading. When God ordained as a condition of our being, that ever works, develops his intellectual faculties; work (applause); and this is one reason why the negro is half a century ahead of the poor white man negro inherits a brain which work has cultivated for four generations, and he has added to it the skill of a den by the idleness of four generations, and he liss im-proved his birthright by a life of idleness, his hands used to neither toil nor books. The consequence is that to-day, if the soldier or the merchant wants advice who can give him either; and that, fairly considered the only class ready for suffrage in the South is th ousideration of my own race, I would not ex clude the white man on account of his ignorawhite men, neither the white race nor the black has had book learning, the only class that, as a class the whole theory of the limitation of the suffrage of the ground of information. The black knows enough the ground of information. The black knows enough to vote. If he has intellect enough to justify his being hung under our laws, he has enough to on national questions. 'As Mrs. Harper says, I loath digging timid white men out of cellars, where they hugged the flag in secret, and marshalling them at the ballot-box, while you shut from it the negro who shed his blood for the flag in the face of day and in untry, and saw that it solicited the be-Christians to elevate "the degraded nevolence of Christians to elevate "the degraded lack." I stopped there. "The degraded black!" It thought, if anti-laivery men and women, looking back on four years, and seeing that wherever a Union soldier nd counsel from black lips ; that whenever he wanted sympathy, he found it in a black man't ld change the status of a single individual, and Mo-Ciellan wrote over the flag a pledge to put down insurrection, the black, with a statesmanship born of his na tive instinct, saw God behind the banner, and clung to it as a hope of freedom (applause)—I thought, if Abo tive instinct, saw God behind the banner, and clung to it as a hope of freedom (applause)—I thought, if Abolitionists could see that mass, wronged with two centuries of oppression, racked and tortured in every relation, of life—hasband, and father, mother and child—and then, when the weapon was in its hand, and the door open, never struck a blow at the master, teaching us the purset Christianity and after four weapon and the control of t us the purest Christianity, and after four years of suc nce. Abolitionists could speak of "raising experience, continues count speak or raising the degraded blacks," they were like the Bourbons, who never forgot anything, nor learned anything. History when she writes these four years of her record, weigh: ing them in her impartial, scales, will say that the in-telligence and the Christianity of America culminated under a black skin (applause). I would give the blacks, therefore, and the whites also, suffrage. Then I have got the two elements of State in the hands of

Now, friends, it is not true, in the absolute a that slavery made this rebellion. The grounds of the rebellion was the wish of a thousand the rebellion was the wish of a thousand the rebellion. of the rebellion was the wish of a thousand men for an aristocratic government—a government of cast—an aristocratic government—a government of cast—and sold—that man can acquire no property, possess a government modelled on the English. They did not property, and never did have any rightful proper not dare to declare their purpose. They knew that it is man. (Applance.) The body he might censare.

the North in letters forty miles long on the bosom of South Carolina, and the astounded Confederacy crumbled to pieces. (Applause.) This was war, the other was plaything.

Now, our new President, in taking the chair of State, announces which kind of purpose will animate him in racy, mailing herself in State Rights, knowing berer owned; and in preclaiming that that it was the duty of the individual, and the duty or the batte having the power, instantly, naconditionally, absolutely, eternally, to get rid of slavery. (Loud applause, Unto the present hour, I have never been able to look at the great charters of your liberty in this country without the recollection that they have always been restricted and partial. Thirty years ago and more, when I first came to this country, the Declaration of Independence itself was the subject of sarcasm and ridicule. This nation, as a nation, ild not then sincerely hold, still less practice, the "self-evident truth that all men are equal, and endowed by their Creation of Independence had become a nullity; and every other of your great instruments, lying at the foundation of your nationality, was equally disfigured by slavery. Your articles of Confederacy which bound the States together before the adoption of the Federal Constitution were marred by alavery; for you will find that the privileges and rights of citizenship are therein extended only to the free shite persons belonging to the then existing States; and your Constitution, otherwise so wise, excellent and perfect, was, as you know, "a coverant with death and an experience with held." Adoption as North and States and appreciation of the experience with held." Adoption as North and States and some experience with held." Adoption as North and States and Apple of the content with the states and some experience with held." Adoption are North and acceptance with held." Adoption are North and acceptance with held." her only weapon to make the people support her was alavely, used that as the instrument to rouse the Bouth. The Anti-Slavery Amendment to rouse the Bouth. The Anti-Slavery Amendment has torn that weapon from the hands of the leaders, but the purposs remains the same. The Bouth is not converted You cannot kill off all the white men who cherish a harred toward democratic institutions. You can only light them. liank them, as Grant flanked Lee-flank them by democratic elements—Yankee commerce, black su frage, divided lands. Grant followed Lee from Wash ington down to Richmond, flanked him at every step and reached the hour when he could crush him a Burkesville. We have not reached our Burkesvilli yet; we shall not these fifteen years. We mus-flank this inveterate prejudice; we cannot crush it Now, therefore, the hellish hattred of the negro and of the new shifts. was, as you know, "a covenant with death and a agreement with heil," depriving your Federal gover-ment forever of the power to interfere for the ab-tion of that system which already had an existence i your country, and so widely extended itself afterwards. to-day in the abnormal position of not knowing who are its own citizens. The Dred Scott decision devel-oped that fact boildly. We do not know who are the basis of our government; that lies largely with the States. Now, I love State Rights; that doctrine is the corner-stone of individual liberty. Jefferson spoke venerable and illustrious men who framed that national linstrument thereby to give either, perpetuity or extension to slavery; but, nevertheless, by the compromises they then entered into, and the guarantees they then gave, they did recognize it and establish it; and so far from their hopes being realized that slavery would speedily wither and die, it lived; lived to increase the number of slaves upon this continent from three or four hundred thousand to four millions; lived to average the same of lave to the contract of lemn and pregnant truth when he said that the a dent of our having been originally settled in separa to extend the area of slave territory from 200,000 square miles to more than a million, and to raise the gross value of buman chattels in the American mar-ket from \$220,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000. Under the too often the need and value of State sovere wish to see it destroyed. Prudence is a goi ity; avarice is a hateful sin. The doctrine Rights, normally considered, is good; carried out to Constitution, slavery grew, strengthened and expanded until this Slave Power made your Presidents, appointed your ambassadors ruled your organizations, enslaved your churches, placed a padlock upon the lips of almost every minister of religion so that he dared having another amendment to the Constitution, which shall read thus-" No State shall ever make any disof almost every minister of temperature of God," and brought not declare " the whole counsel of God," and brought tinction in civil privileges among those born or soil, of parents permanently resident there, or (Applause.) and cooperation with the system of slavery in the hope in time to be as bold as Stuart Mill, and add clause "sex." (Renewed applause.) But thi belongs to the negro. As Abraham Lincoln said time. This hour belongs to the negro. I therefore want an amendment—not that a State shall make no

now is changed. "Old things have passed away, and all things have become new." Thirty years ago, books were opened in the Southern States for the raising of large sums of money to be paid for the ab-duction of the President of this Society, and of him who is now speaking to you. But a generation pass es, and William Lloyd Garrison and George T tection of the government able to tread the shores of South Carolina, and I to win the proudest distinction of my life by helping to pull the rope that rehoisted the old flag on Fort Sumter (prolonged and enthusiasses of England, have been hostile to the cause of the Northern States (renewed applause) I have ited States, aye, north of Mason and Dixon's line; and I believe that that sorrow which has over taken you on these shores, through that calamity which has draped this building in sable, and been re homes of America-I believe that that sorrow has oln his birth, than there in the land of

sulky, angered, defant. The black man sits ther loving, Christian, and grateful. To a friend of mir who was in Sherman's ranks, a negro who came horses, and I have nothing in the world to work with but, thank God! for massa Sherman gave me my freedom for the horses." (Applause.) It is on that joyous, jubilant, loving spirit that I found the rea o-day, a man who knows, by the bitter experience of his hearth-stone left desolate, of his own wife a children turned homeless into the street, of the hal ost round his own neck, the strength and the bitterness of pro-slavery caste. He announces tha the telegraph brings the truth, he announces also the the guarantee of the Union is land, and the ballot i

Mrs. FRANCES WATKING HARPER was then intr regret that, in deference to her wishes, we are com-pelled to refrain from reporting. It abounded in parsages of rare eloquence, power and pathos, whi peated rounds of applause as the gifted speaker too

say who is a citizen, and she might say that no son

ists, we have achieved that, we have checkmated all

the danger in State Rights, and have put the negro into the full enjoyment of his liberty. Until we do it, we

leave him still at the mercy of the race which has hith

erto victimized him. When we have done it, I will be

the negro the ballot in his right hand, the land is unde

his feet, and a State Constitution above him that gus antees him his citizenship, I will then remember that the hoc he has used for four years has nothing left but the ring round the handle; I will remember that

every one of his agricultural implements, few as the

horse that Sherman did not take, Wheeler's cavalry

stole, so that he begins his new life with neither be

tation of that country. Our troops left nothing living

we deal. The white man sits there to-day, suller

security of the Union.

Friends, this is the work before us.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE THOMPSON. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Among the speaker announced to address this meeting is the name o who has so long labored in the anti-slavery cause, be excused from the delivery shall do little ing, and ask to be exc speech. Indeed, sir, I have none to make on this ocight. I read the circular of a ocwhich is about rising into exist,
and saw that it solicited the bestians to elevate "the degraded
ore. "The degraded black!" I

to hear than to speak; to receive counsel instead of
presuming to offer it. I may, however, venture to
offer to this vast audience, and more especially to
those who have been laborers in the anti-slavery cause, my heartfelt congratulations on the present sition of the great question in which they have to d earnest an interest. Although at the terminated, I foresaw clearly not only the maintin and mutilation of slavery, the weakening of its power and the revelations of its character, in its true light tem which has been so wide-spread and bitter a co tem which has been so wide-spread and bitter a curse to this country, I did not anticipate that in so short time the work would be so thoroughly done, and tha to-day, on this, the thirty-second Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the question should not be, what shall be done to get rid of slavery? but what now should be the conduct of the people of th country and of the government to the mi God in his providence has made free? I congratulate America at large, every human being within the limits of this great Republic, upon the events which we are called to celebrate. I am, and ever have been, from the moment that I connecte myself with the anti-slavery cause in this countr myself with the anti-slavery cause in this country, what is known by the name of a Garrisonian Abolitionist. (Applause.) I was so long before. Years before I ever visited this country, I was engaged in the work of proclaiming on the opposite shores of the Atlantic the principle which was being advocated by the honored President of the American Anti-Slavery.

your ancestors and mine, where his virtues wer known and his nonesty appreciated (applause). Glad am I to find the anxiety that is manifested to put the free negro in his right civil position. My mind is constantly engaged in endeavoring to solve the problem of the future—how these Southern States loyal, kept loyal, and their population be ultimately fused into one homogeneous, harmonious mass—and confess that I have seen difficulties innu-and almost insuperable. But there is one d greater than all the rest, and one which I belie npon him you have made personally free the distin tion and dignity and rights of an enfranchised Ameribelief is that you will not, for a long time the minds of the rebels who have been defeated in th open field. I see it, therefore, not as a question of right merely, but one of expediency, aye, of national necessity, that you lay hold of the million of black adults that I think may be found within what were ecently the slave States of this co those men, now freed from chattelism; citizens, according to the Constitution of this country, so that they may become the supporters of your institutions and preserve those States from relapsing again into proud oligarchy shall exert authority and dominic

I will not longer, ladies and gentle upon your time. I am anxious to hear the views of your president, and as the time for adjournment draws near, and the moments that remain for him, even, are limited, I will simply thank you for your attention to me thus far, and trust that the time is near when fetters of bondage, but be clothed upon with the rights of American citizenship—rights which I am certain he deserves, rights which I am confident he will im

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

It is true, my name is down on the list of speakers for this occasion; and yet there is no need of my say ing anything. My vocation, as an Abolitionist, thank God, is ended. (Applause.) There is nobody who needs to be converted, who is loyal in spirit; and lovested to be converted, who is loyal in spirit; and lovested to be converted. is country, and means to stand by it to the end Four years ago, there was not a single city, town o hamlet in the United States that would not have vot down, by a large majority, the Abolition enterprise Now, there is not a single city, village or hamiet is the lead, that is loyal, that is not ready for the imme diste, acconditional, everlasting enancepation of those in bondage. The most ultra sentiments, in regard to the claims of the colored race, are everywhere cheered the claims of the colored race, are every wneve curva-to the ceho. The people seem to be prepared to do full justice to those who have been wronged for so many years in our country. What special need, then, for me to speak 1. We are now a uplied peo-ple—never before. We have now high hopes of the future. We have decreed the abolition of slavery, nature. We have decreed the abolition of slavery our great national transgression; and now we may confidently look up to God for his blessing upon us as a people, and He will not fail us. May I be permitted to ask, what has become of the bastard Confederacy of the South I Can any body tell us I. We know where the Federal Govern

ment is; we know what its power is; and we know what the American flag now symbolizes—freedom-imperial; universal freedom. When that flag went down at Samter, it went down as a flag under which four millions of slaves had been held securely in bon-

might acourge, might brand, might kill—the man was dage; when that flag rose again at Sumter, the other never his; the mind, which constitutes the man, he day, it proclaimed the eternal overthrow of slavery never owned; and in proclaiming also that it was the day of the individual, and the duty of the butte harmonic than the common of Jeing the power, instantly, unconditionally, shockable to the processing the power instantly, unconditionally, shockable to the processing the power instantly. Does hundred thousand the processing the processi day, it proclaimed the eternal overthrow of alavery, and the emancipation of every bondman.

Will any one tell us what has become of Jefferson Davis! (Langhter.) One hundred thousand dollars reward is offered for him; and, rely upon it, if he be caught, the money will be paid. (Langhter.) Now, it has proved somewhat different in my case, if you will pardon the personal reference. More than thirty years ago, Georgia offered a reward of five thousand dollars for my head. So, after Sherman got started, it occurred to me that I ought to have gone down with him, and claimed the reward; but, on sober, second thought, I remembered that I should have to take my pay in Confederate currency, and it would not pay travelling charges. (Laughter.) Why, that the privileges and rights of citizen-rein extended only to the free white per-ong to the three existing States; and your that he meanthe call the roil of his slaves on Bunker , otherwise so wise, excellent and perfect, What has become of that Bombastes Furioso of Virginia, Henry A. Wise! I wonder if he has vis-

> if so, how he liked the appearance of things. How did he relish seeing the portrait of John Brown hang-ing upon the wall, as it does, wreathed with laurel, ren the rebel generals themselves take it for Gr

ed his estate within the past year. If not, why not?

rebellion has been put down, slavery has also been out down. They are "one and inseparable."

The Proclamation of President Lincoln took m ons of slaves, and broke their fetters mourned on this earth as himself? Never! Never

kind so universally? It was not that he came was the consciousness that he incarnated in his position, and in his heart, the great cause of universal freedom. It was the fact that he struck off the fetters of those in bondage, and was willing to lay down his life rather than see one of them remitted to that dreadful condition

Maryland ! Voted down. In Arkansas ! Voted down.

In Kentucky † A rope of sand—and admitted by Gov. Bramlette himself to possess no vitality. In Delaware, led at Baltimore, that slavery should have no foot hold on the American soil. Then Congress, at its last forever illegal to hold a slave in our country; and State after State has come up, with great unanimity three States that have voted against it. And how many States are needed to ratify that Amendment?

I hope no Abolitionist will ever raise the preposterous tent to decide upon it. You might as well talk of waiting until the felons in the State prison have served your State Constitution, as to talk about waiting for rebels to be transformed into loyal men, and then to ask them graciously to permit you to amend your Naon, it shall be decided otherwise, still we know that structed State can come into this Union which very ; and, therefore, we are sure of every such State in favor of the amendment. The three States which nd New Jersey-staggering under their load of his orical infamy, will yet make haste to change their position and fall into line, and we shall have the unanimous, that there shall be no such being as a slave or a slaveholder under the American flag, or within our American domains. (Applause.) But if those three States shall not do this, they are of no conse-

Trejoice to stand here no longer as an isolated Abo nist, to be looked at as though I had seven heads and ten horns; and that, as a drop is lost in the ocean, my abolitionism has ceased to be distinctive. The guns of the American Anti-Slavery Society, thank God I are spiked, because slavery is abolished. I promised years ago, that if the people would abolish th now that they have done it, what need of any more anti-slavery agitation? We are one people, united in sentiment as against slavery; hence, our work no with the millions of our fellow-countrymen, join with them, as they will join with us, in putting into the grave of slavery everything that has sprung out of sla-very. (Applause.) Whatever of complexional prejuce whatever of ne akins are not colored like our own, whatever of injus-tice toward that race, now exists, must be buried in the same common grave. Man is man, and we must recog nize him wherever he appears on our soil. We have of brotherly love, and we say, "You shall be citizens here; you shall find freedom here; you shall have all the rights of human nature guaranteed to you here." Shall we say less to those who are native-born; who de our soil gory with their blood, and who have received nothing hitherto at our hands but ining tice and cruelty; and who, in our hour of pe and came to our rescue ! It is through their aid, and by the blessing of God, the nation is saved. We have not saved it ourselves. Two hundred thousand stal wart men, transformed from chattels into freemen have thrown themselves into the scale, and rebellion slavery and treason have kicked the beam. (Ap There is no difference among Abolitionists-I trust

none among loyal men—in regard to this matter of giving the ballot to those who have been so long dis-furnithised. We are one in this measure, and we must endeavor to see that it is carried without delay. We have a man at the helm who seems to be ready for all have a man at the helm who seems to be ready for all that justice demands—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, President of the United States. (Loud applause.) Was ever a more splendid testimony borne in favor of any man than has been in this case? What a hold Abraham Lincotn had upon our confidence, our affection and our hearts! It seemed as if we could not possibly spare him. We prayed, boped and trusted that God would preserve his earthly life until the end of

his four years, and we had achieved entire and reconciliation. But, alas! the spirit a and reconciliation. Dat, and the assassinated that noble man. The ar row and grief-at that awful be orrow and give. fobnson; and we make it shurew sonars i man in some respects better fitted to me gencies which are before us, and better di at least as severely as you deal with highwaymen. (Great applause.) Ott iberty, or of justice by such a c

My friends, I will not detain you longer. I thank Though the South is at present a der North is still wailing for her lost, yet there is in for us, because we have resolved to put avay be retained from among us, abiding peace and aboards hing from among us, abiding peace and anomalic prosperity. I rejoice that I have been permited uses this day. My country! may the windry of heaven be opened, and may such blessing be parel down upon thee that there shall not be roon in a eive them! (Prolonged applause.)

The following hymn was then sung, with which the ceedings of the meeting terminated;

Our nation's free! our nation's free!
All bail the land of liberty!
Loud swell the trump that sounds its fare,
No longer now an empty name. Far let the joyful tidings spread, Where'er the feet of man can tread: Waft it, ye breezes, o'er the sea. And tell the world our nation's free.

Our nation's free! our nation's free!
Proclaim the glorious jubilee!
Sublimely let its echoes roll,
And thrill with music to the soul!

The oppressor's power at last is broke. And millions, freed from slavery's yoke, Their thankful hearts and voices raise, To speak their great Deliverer's praise. Our nation's free! our nation's free! How bright its future deatiny! Within its bounds no clanking chain Shall bind the human form again.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK

For thirty-two consecutive years, (with only o exception,) we have attended anniversary meeting New York, and we do not recollect a single into in which the weather did not prove a the Puritans, was overwhelming, and of the most he speeches were warmly applauded

Three public business m Three public business meetings of the Societer also held in the same church, and were wells the national decree for the abolition of slavery. discussions were earnest and able-we expressing and Rev. Mr. Spalding advocating the co the Society. On taking the vote by year and my number recorded their names in the negative, had never before appeared at such a meeting, a who in all fairness ought not to have voted on such cision to which we do not attach the slightest's portance. As we declined the kind and affection e-nomination unanimously proffered us, Wealth

our readers, as fast as our limits will p mplimented by the American Baptist:-

"The meeting was closed with a short address from the true and distinguished friend of justice and liberty, dessit

EULOGIES ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN. Is complieague, Wm. Lloyd Garrison will deliver an address n the death of President Lincoln, on Thursday, Just

at Providence I, at Providence.

Thursday, June I, will be another memorile historic day in Boston. Hon. Charles Samet vi then deliver a eulogy, in Music Hall, on the clather than the reput. ter and death of Abraham Lincoln, at the report of the city authorities. The exercises will be high interesting and attractive; and thousands will feel in the city of the city and attractive; and thousands will feel in the city of the city authorities. the city from near and remote places to participate them. The civic and military procession premiers

wery imposing.

Hon. Thomas Russell of Boston will deliver a call on President Lincoln, at Bridgewater, June I.
Hon, Henry C. Deming of Hartford will deliver a raham Lincoln on June first, before the ecticut General Assembly.

THE ORPHANS OF FREEDMEN AT NEW ORLEADS Mrs. Louise de Mortiè, of New Orleans, is gring le tures and recitations in that city for the benefit of the orphians of freedmen, which are spoken of by the Orleans journals in enthusiastic terms. A but known as the Sould Mansion, on Esplanade street has snown as the Sould Mansion, on Esplande stress been assigned by Major General Hurlbal as or Orphan's Home, and, by his order, placed ander the charge. A fair for the benefit of the orphan of the freedmen, conducted principally under her maser ment, opened at New Orleans on the first Monday is ment, opened at New Orleans on the first Monday is May, and continued dursing the week. At the ke May, and continued during the week. At the tures and concerts got up or given by this ldf, considerable sums for the same purpose have been collected.

LETTER FROM THOMAS H. BARKER, ESQ.

MANCHESTER, (Eng.) April 29, 1865. MT DEAR MR. GARRISON —I know not how to be to write you. No words can express what I feel gis to write you. No words can express what I seek and what is being felt by our people throughout the sign in view of the appalling crime that has been itted at Washington. No event in history or is or surrounded and stampe is of horrible atrocity. But I can in Believe me when I say that no American yet loyal and loving, can feel a deeper pang o than I have endured since the bloody news We had learned to know, admire and trust Abraham Lincoln as no potentate in the world had

Sunday last, the 23d April, I read a paper, pre On Sunday last, the Zou Apply pared by request, at the Union Chambers, Manches a "Honest Abraham Lincoln, the Second Wash of the American Nation." At the close, the following resolution was unanimously and cordially

"Resolved. That this meeting of the friends of freelyn and human progress, whilst expressing a freelyn and fluctionate tribute of admiration of the contil and affectionate tribute of admiration of the darker and administration of Annanan Lincota, heavier also to record a joyful expression in the freely of the

I was requested by the meeting to forward a copy the foregoing resolution for the Liberator.

At that moment we were all in the highest state or

superhetic and joyful exultation over the good news We little dreamed that in three ort days the news would come that would crush us with a piled up weight of agony. But so it was

on Wednesday, 27th, the Nova Scotian brought u on weonessay, acts, the cours coulant brought dis de first brief telegram. O! what a throb of anguish is produced! But we said-re could not be true. It was too horrible for calm belief, and we tried to comfort and sustain one another with the auspicion that it as a crafty and eruel hoax—a stock jobbing canard. is was a craity and crues none—a stock joboing canard
But after some four hours' fearful suspense, the con
femalory telegram, with more of the dire details, came we were compelled to believe that the man; and we were compened to sense that the solid deed had been done. All business for the day vast at nead. Everybody was too excited to think so attend to snything but the American news. Many of our triends were overpowered with emotion nany or our friends were overpowered with emotion and were quite unwell for some hours, and some have not yet recovered. One dear friend of mine, Dr. Lees to hysterics, and had to be composed with chile reform during the night; and the next day when I my him, he burst into tears, and cried like a child. By 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the Union and

Emacipation Society met at the offices, and adopte as address of condolence with Mrs. LINCOLN, and second address to the American people, through the mediately engrossed, and sent up to London to the President, T. B. Potter, Esq., M. P., to hand to Mr. Adams, to be forwarded by the first mail leaving after the receipt of the news-

the receipt of the news.

Last night, a public meeting was convened by the

Liso and Emancipation Society in the Free Trade

Hall, when the same addresses were read and adopt ed on behalf of the citizens generally; and also a Re dation of deep sympathy with Mr. Secretary Seward and his family. The Assembly Room was densely covded, and the room above was also packed with the overflow, so that a second meeting had to be extemporized. Even then many hundreds had to go sway, the two large rooms not being able to hold all the people who had come at a few hours' notice to s their sorrow and sympathy with a bereaved vidor and nation. The speeches were able and touching, and the meetings were a sob of pathos from commencement to close. I don't think any meeting, eren in New England, could manifest more deep and socre sympathy. If our own beloved Queen had been the victim of brutal assassination, the heart of the people could not have been more deeply stirre peeches of Rev. Mr. Condor, (Independent, and of Rev. S. A. Steinthal, (Unitarian,) were mos excellent. But I must refer you to the newspaper fir more particulars.

On Monday evening, Earl Russell will move in the Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the Commons, that m expression of the nation's sympathy and cond tice. This is a most unusual step, but all par has think that it is the right and proper thing to do Si vistor, will feel a genuine and deep sympathy with ber sister sufferer, Mrs. Lincoln.

Public meetings are being held this evening, and spin on Monday evening, to St. James's Hall, Londos, the former for an expression from English pec pe, and the latter for the American people in the me-topolis. Mr. Adams is to preside on Monday eve-ting. And all over the country these meetings are being held, and I cannot but think that a blessed effect rill be produced on the mind and temper of thou ands whose sympathies will be drawn out as never before for your great country and noble people. It is good to rejoice with those who rejoice, but is it not

better, morally, to weep with those who weep!

I am reminded by the Liberator of the 14th just to ed, that you and our dear friend, Mr. George Thompson, would be at Charleston, at the Fort Sum ter Flag raising, at the moment when that dreadfu ded was done at Washington! You would perhaps not get the news till some days after the are richin, the martyr President, had breathed his lat. I fancy I know how you would both feel; and I deeply feel for you. On no hearts in the wide would the direful news fall with more crushing emble, horrible agony. But you would be austainby the Christian cons that the cause for which Mr. Lincoln has died is in nds, and will survive even this terrible blow.

I am not without a lively hope that Andrew John ton will be found wearing worthily the mantle of The press here has received a try unfavorable impression of his character from that occurred on the 4th of March. But I have no soult the democratic paper, cruelly exaggerated what muly did occur; and that the incident was not the subtificial. on of a deep taint or settled habit. I trus is future will be great, noble and glorious; and that when the Union is fully restored, he will aid the Tem-Prince Reformers, Neal Dow, E. C. Delevan, Ger fit Smith, Wendell Phillips, Dr. Marsh, and the other men and true to do valiant battle with the Rum an equal, if not greater enemy than that other of evil-Slavery.

But I must close this communication, as I feel tha I am introduce this communication, as I feel that is introduced upon your precious time, and diverting attention from more important duties. Let me bewerer, say one word in behalf of the claims of justice lowards the Freedmen. They must be protected by the franchise. Nothing short of this can close sold beal up the frightful mashes that for more recommendations. need up the frightful gashes that four years of war have inflicted. To stop short of this is to civil war have in har and ruin all that has been done. The spirit o y will not die out until the blessed ar rebellion will not be fully stamped out until every black and brown, red and white—can marel band in hand, to the ballot-box. Nothing abort o the full enfranchisement of the negro—will jus-the strucks. the struggle and sacrifice of the past; no will avenge the martyrdom of Joh oln, and all the heroic soul hat fell at Gettysburg, and on a tho

There must be no rotten planks in the platform o Funed by the past, and do not repeat the fatal error of your noble forefathers. Make no unjust conces-

sion to the subdued slaveholders. Be, first of all, just, then merciful, and even magnanimous. Any tendernees towards the subdued rebels, at the expense of the just claims of the freedmen, will be cruelty, crime and folly. But I feel sure that your loyal peo-ple will see to this; and I only urge it thus strongly, to let you know what we on this side are now looking for. We wait to see justice to the free

I enclose you a copy of a letter I have just received from Professor Newman. You will see the current of his thoughts and sympathies, his hopes and plaus. There are many good and fast friends of the American Republic who have had the ame forebodings. Perhaps you can give the Professor's letter a place in the Liberator. I may state that he strongly disapthe Liberator. I may state that he strongly disapproved of the article in Fraser's Magazine for January

iast.
With ever true and kind regards, believe me fraternally yours, THOMAS H. BARKER.

P. S. Present my most affectionate regards to George Thompson, Esq. in which all the friends here

join.

MAY 2. I send you various papers. You will note the speeches of Earl Russell and Derby in the words, and of Sir George Grey and D'Israeli in the Commons, moving an address to the Queen, expressive of our national sympathy and sorrow with your people; and you will note that our beloved Queen as mitigated formslikes and early a private and has anticipated formalities, and sent a private auto graph note from her own hand to the President's widow. This greatly pleases our people. God bless the Queen, and God bless Mrs. Lincoln! God bless the American Union! Amen! T. H. B.

10 CIRCUS ROAD, LONDON, N. W. April 23th, 1865.

To T. H. BARKER, Esq. MT DEAR SIR-Like others, I am appalled by the execrable crime which tias (so gloriously for him) end ed the earthly career of Abraham Lincoln, and made him the noblest martyr of the war, enshrining him in human history with a perpetual halo of glory. Ho had lived long enough to do his special work, and was removed before the deep chasm should be revealed through which many friends of the human race have among his own supporters, which was every day opening more widely. I say I am appalled like others, which have lately afflicted our kindred in America. Divine purposes seem to be wrought out by the hand ess. For next to Mrs. Lincoln, (who must exander Stephens of Georgia. The assassins have put into his place the man, who of all Northern states in word and act the most uncontrollable disgus against the Southern aristocracy. It is hard for me to imagine a combination of things so favorable to the mself the first victim of his own great, pervading, dangerous error of imagining that gentleness and cor Washington, and that the Cabinet and Congress will be of one mind, to satisfy every right of the colored race before one favor is granted to the rebels who have extorted from the North every drop of blood, and inflicted on their prisoners every agony in their power, before they would desist from a hopeless re-

North might be stupidly merciful; -though my prevalent belief was that it must prove impossible. I think this terrible accomplished crime will have an instruc-tion which the attempt to kill Judge Kelley for advocating negro suffrage does not seem to have efficiently impressed. A hook must be put into the mouth and a bridle into the jaws of the Southern crocodile before he is tamed. If it is impossible to disarm all the whites, and keep all the States under permanent mil thry occupation for thirty years, (as of course it is,) they can in no way be held but by arming all the negroes, and investing them with practical power. Stern justice, and nothing else, can prevent a series of re-newed wars. It is not enough to make the colored race nominally FREE: (what did freedom avail to those of Arkansas in 1860?) They must be freeholders, socially independent, and politically equal to whites, if white lovalists are to be safe, and new war to be mpossible. And who have so good a right to ids out of the great estates as the race who have tilled them for centuries with no wages but stripes and

the article, " No man shall be deprived of any right except for crime," &c. 4. State rights, which have been without probation; but Congress must retain a vet on local legislation, until it is clear that the colored race can protect itself. It has no right to call the blacks to arms, and then surrender them to local resentment. 5. There is no security for the Union, nor for the rights of the colored, until freeholds are the on a paper of Goldwin Smith. Indeed, it must be Very

F. W. NEWMAN.

BRANTFORD, (Canada West.) May 11, 1865. DEAR MR. GARRISON—In forwarding my subscription for the Liberator, for this the last year of its existence, I should feel sad if it were to terminate my connection with you, or with any good cause which the Liberator has so faithfully served during all its life time. But as the Liberator ceases, not by the lessness and the abandonment of its cause, but by it triumphs. I will only be thankful and rejoice : and as I hope that the way will be open for the publication of a successor to the Libertion. A paper that will plead for justice, tell no lies, and pander to no shams, cannot have a large circulation, but I trust those wh are in union with the spirit of the Liberator will be found numerous enough to sustain a successor. An organ of free thought will not be less needed in the future than in the past. The negroes, in their changed condition, will need a work doing for them h none will be better fitted than those wh have so long labored for their freedom; while the wider field of reform, irrespective of color or race, is, as of old white unto the harvest, and the laborers few

Wishing you health and long life, I remain GEO. SUNTER Yours, truly,

of the most barbarous treatment, and whose case is so on had escaped with great difficulty and at a beaverell known to our readers, will lecture in the Rev. loss of property. He laughed at the idea of Souther for Corlman and related two locklent in support of the corlection of the to the most barbarous treatment, and whose case is so well known to our 'readen,' will' lecture in the Rev. loss of property. He laughed at the Idea of Southern magnanimity, and 'related two incidents in support of hing next. He is deserving of sympathy and aid, and should be widely invited to give his trilling next in the interest of the support of

LETTER FROM RICHARD D. WEBB.

DUBLIE, 28th of April, 1865.

DUBLIN, 28th of April, 1809.

MY DEAN FRIEND, MR. GARRISON:

Whoever be the assassin of President Lincoln, he has secured an "immortality of ill" second to no murderer of ancient or modern times. A friend remarked to me, to-day, that it will be talked of with horror in two thousand years to come. Certain it is that no man ever perished by the assassin's hand—or that no man ever perished by the assassin's hand—or indeed, I might say, in any other way—so universally regretted as your late truly illustrious President. I have never witnessed anything like the same manifestation of feeling as his murder has called forth. People talked of it as if it filled them with heart-sickness and loathing at the treacherous cruelty of the act, and with sorrow of a kind such as is rarely elicited by the electric of the truth that the context of the solid stay of the referred. The truth death of any but a relative or dear friend. The truth is that his integrity, honesty, simple mindedness, unaffected manners, high sense of duty, and conscientiousness were such as forced their way upon the convictions of all men; and previous to his death, these were felt in the inmost heart of multitudes who never there was no man certainly, none in a high and influ ential position-who was so generally regarded with mingled respect and affection as he was. taneous was the expression of indignat at the crime, and of hearty sympathy with the be reaved family of the President, and with the American people at large, in their great calamity. In pro-Southern, pro-slavery Liverpool, which has done more for the South, and felt more with them, than any other city in the Empire, the astonishment and excitemen were most remarkable. In a Liverpool Daily Post sen me to-day, I find that a special indignation meeting was held, which it is said was attended by 6000 persons of all classes of American politics. In a letter of apology from the excellent and venerable William Rathbone, (who, from age and infirmity, was unable to attend,) he says that to his mind the saddest reflect on of all comes from the remembrance of the sim hitherto seen the clearest way out of the troubles which have lately afflicted our kindred in America. In London, in Manchester, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and, I doubt not, in every great town throughout the empire, meetings will be held, expressive of the pub-lic sympathy with the bereaved, and of horror at the crime. I am happy to say that Dublin, which is often apathetic in all public subjects not of insular interest, has not been behind-hand on the present occasion Yesterday, in an unprecedentedly short time, a very numerously signed requisition of the citizens was go up, requesting the Lord Mayor to call a public meet ng at the Mansion House, as his official residence is called. It is large, and contains many apartments suited for public occasions. The meeting was held to-day. It was densely crowded, was most respectably cession can ever win over the Southern rancor. I attended, and was addressed by some of the most trust that sterner counsels than his will now rule in prominent men in the community—amongst them the prominent men in the community—amongst them the Attorney General for Ireland, the Ex-Lord Chan cellor of Ireland, some clergymen of eminence and ommercial men of high standing. But, perhaps, the Professor Cairnes, the author of "The Slave Power, who has long been a hearty admirer of the ability of President Lincoln, and who came up to Dublin es pecially in order to take part in the proceedings. The speaking was generally very good, the general spirit of the audience was all that could be wished for, and great satisfaction was felt at the result of the meeting.
The resolutions which embodied the sense of those
present will be sent by this night's mail to the United States, properly engrossed, for presentation to President Johnson and Mrs. Lincoln; whilst another copy may see that Dublin has not been backward in fulfill ing the duty which Ireland, above all other parts of the owes to the American people in the presen

> As soon as the news reached the country parts, many of my friends naturally turned to me for furthe information and sympathy. One of the letters I re-ceived is so full of force and feeling, that I venture to make an extract. My correspondent begins :-

freeholds out of the great estates as the race who have titled them for centuries with no wage but stripes and contumely? What English statesman, what English democrat thinks it is hard, if a man who has kindled a wicked, bloody and expensive war forfeits the cash which he had hardly earned by previous labor? To repay a small pertion of the huge war debt is surely the mildest of mild punishments on a rebel. How much milder to enforce the surrender of an arbitrary property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the rebel never gave any property, land, for which the olored victims of slavery, to try-to turn them into a landless peasantry, subject to the power of an aristocracy which has rebelled in order to keep them as slaves.

And here I give you what you ask, (and thank you for asking me,) my notion what we ought to try to impress on the North 1. Justice to the colored race must go before mercy to rebel whites. 2. Justice demands that they shall not be surrendered to the political and social rule, or put under the guardianship of those who sustained in past time the execurable codes against black freemen. 3. Congress must rule that Rerublican Equation in dicted on color. No amendment of the Constitution is wanted; [much less to go

This is a long extract, but you will not think it to As to a war with England, I am of my friend's and so I find is Professor Cairnes with who meeting. He referred me, in support of his view, to a mode of agriculture in the South as well as clear to everybody that such a war could only gratify ds of the great Republic, while i would distress and ruin her staunchest adherents. It would gratify and strengthen the enemies of liberty everywhere, and, beyond the gratification of sindictive feelings, could gratify no other feelings whatever Since this war began, I have continually grown in ad miration of American institutions, and of their influ ence in promoting liberty, civilization, humanity patriotism, and the greatest happiness of the greates

A good deal of what I regard as twaddle is talked here by people who wish to be thought nobly impar-tial—to the effect that the chivalrous Southern people, who have shown so much bravery and devotion, would scorn to maintain their cause in any emergency by re-sorting to assassination. I see no difficulty in believ-ing that those Southern leaders who commenced the struggle by breaking their oaths to the nation, by seiz ing the public arsenals, betraying their trusts as officer. in the army and navy, robbing the public treasury, in citing their creatures to all kinds of torture and un-manly cruelty to the Northern men and women who were settled in the South before the war broke out who obliged President Lincoln to enter Washingt in disguise on his accession to office—I see no difficulty in believing that they would be readily privy to thi late crime, so gigantic in its cruel and cowardly ferocl ty. Why, this very day, at the conclusion of our public meeting, I was accosted by a gentleman a British special in the pentientiary of Kentucky for subject formerly resident in the South—who had been his anti-slavery sentiments and acts, and subjected

assassination of General Batter. This fact came under his notice at the time, but he did not hear what
came of it, except that money was subscribed, though
perhaps not sufficient for the purpose. He also told
me that 20,000 dollars reward was offered in the Scines
Reporter for the murder of President Lincoln. I cannot see why slaveholders, whose only virtues (when
they have any) are those which they pieces is common with pagans—such as courage, endurance, pride, mon with pagane—such as courage, endurance, price, military talent and administrative ability—should scruple at any crime by which they might maintain their polity, or gratify their revenge. The chivairous statesmen who lived so long in the neighborhood of the Libby Prison, and who sanctioned the horrors of the stockade at Andersonville, may without injustice be suspected of consenting to any other extremity of wickedness. It has been suggested that it would be a proper exercise of Christian forgiveness and reasonable magnanimity to let all the arch rebels go scot free, and enter at once into possession of the remains of their property, and of all their rights and privileges as citizens. I can imagine no greater plece of imbecile folly. If these meh are not guilty, no man is guilty. No nation, no community could be maintained, if such trimes are to remain unfinished. Any scounder may incite to civil war at any time, and risk precious lives by tens of thousands, if the example is set of letting Davis end his comperer go unpunished. Banishment and confiscation of property is the very least that they, have a right to expect; and this would be far less than they would enforce each invites as they two in have a right to expect; and this would be far less than they would suffer for such injuries as they have in-flicted at the hands of any other people than the Amer-

the way in which the Irish receilion of 11195 and the Indian mutiny were suppressed, should dare to open his lips in condemnation of your government. If they treat the authors of the unprovoked and wicked insurrection of the South with some severe punishment. I am no advocate for the death penalty, but I think those men should be effectually restrained from enter ing on suck enterprises in future. I have let my pen run on so fast that I have no tim to say a word of your recent visit to the South. an idea! Garrison in South Carolina, and George on in Charleston! But all these reflections ar cruel and violent death of your kindly, wise and il

icans, who, I believe from my heart, are the most mer ciful, long-suffering, and good-natured people on earth Nobody on this side of the Atlantic, who remember

the way in which the Irish rebellion of 1798 and the

worthily and as wisely is my sincere desire.

I have this day had letters from my friends, Rev.
S. May and H. C. Wright, which I have hardly had time to read, much less to answer, and for which I can

strious President. That his success

PRIVATE EXPRESSIONS OF GRIEF.

Boston, May 16, 1865. DEAR MR. GARRISON-I send you the letters you desire, written on the spur of the moment, and out of the fulness of warm hearts. They show us that we are Yours always, CAROLINE H. DALL.

THURSDAY, April 27th, 1865.

My DEAR FRIEND-I have been horror-struck by reading, in the newspapers of this morning, of the crutal murder of Abraham Lincoln. If I had lost a near personal friend, I could not have felt it mo deeply. I cannot at all trust myself to put on paper at present, what my feelings are, lest they should seem even to you wildly exaggerated. May God, it his infinite mercy, shower every blessing on the family Seward is alive or dead. I am an almos unknown man, even in my own country. If, how ever, you should meet any American who knows me ray tell him how deeply I sympathize with you all

your grief.
I am scribbling this letter in a bookse at Brigg, as I would not miss one mail; though, alas whatever I can say can do no good. Yours, my dear friend, ever,

EDWARD PRACOCK. Of Bottesford Manor, near Brigg.

April 27th. 1865. Mr DEAR Mrs. Dali.—Our papers, this morning, gave me the first knowledge of your great national tragedy and woeful loss. I never felt much admirayour martyr President till he opened his arm so warmly to his prodigal Southern children, and treated them so kindly. Then I thought what a very good man he must be, and how much true glory it would bring to your great nation. Alas! in this case the message of the hosts of heaven, "Peace on earth to men of good-will," is not fulfilled. But there is the halo of the old days of chivalry to wind ound him for his shroud. The solemn you od was, "To fight only in the cause of God; to b the protector and champion of the oppressed, the widow and the fatherless. Never to defend an unjust cause, and never to tell a lie." Does not this quota-tion give you, in a few words, the character of that true knight, "honest old Abe Lincoln"? May Iadd,

"His bones are dust,
His sword is rust,
His soul is with the saints, we trust. Poor Mr. Seward's case is still worse, if possible

and yet I feel more for the late President. I hope your new President will follow in the foot-steps of the good and kindly dead, and still speak peace to the South. I don't fear but that some or all of your rulers will have the mantle of the lost ruler. and a portion of his spirit rest on them. The blood of the last martyr will cement the Union more strongly.

I am wondering, woman-like, if we shall have a ger, eral mourning. We should mourn for our American cousins. It will not matter to us; for I have ordered our black garments and badges of mourning for im-mediate wearing. Will you send me a photograph of your late President ? I must thank you for the two

the book which has reached me at last. I want again soon, and tell you of the public feeling. ed me at last. I will write Yours, very truly, and with full sympathy for America and her mourning people,

LUCY PEACOCK.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON. GLASGOW, April 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator : DEAK SIR—I enclose you a copy of an address (sgreed to at a meeting of the Union and Emancipa-tion Society of Glasgow) to President Johnson, ex-

pressive of the horror and indignation we feel at the awful deed by which your great nation has been de prived of a wise, a beneficent, and a great ruler, an prived of a wise, a beneficent, and a great ruler, and our deep sorrow at the great loss your country has sustained in the death of the good Abraham Lincoln. The sad tragedy has stirred our country to her in most soul, and stout hearts weep as if the loss was heir own. May God bring great good out of thi

Will you kindly insert the address in your pa we wish to mingle our sorrow with yours; and as we so recently rejoiced with, you when you rejoiced at the glad, tidings, from Virginia, now we claim to mourn with you in this the day of your sudden and terrible affiction.

I am, dear sir, your obed't servant,

JAMES SINCLAIR.

ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON. His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America:

United States of America:
Siz. We, the members of the Union Emancipation Society of Glasgow, desire to express, through you, to the great nation of which you now are chief, our professed acrow for the long it has sustained through the cruel; and structone, assassisation of Abraham Lincoln, and our utter detestation and abhorrence of the foul deed which has brought this calamity upon your people.

We mourn with your nation, for we have long rev-prenced Abraham Lincoln as a great and good man, discharging the solemn duties entrusted to him not

ends through honorable means.

Listory, he has proved to the world that high principled integrity is practical wisdom, and that the gravest difficulties in the effairs of nations are best insatered.

difficulties in the analysis of the property of the spirit of nobleness. We would also ask your Excellency to convey our scrowing aymenthy to Mrs. Luccola, and assure her of our prayer that the Everlasting Arm may be outstretched to uplift and give her strength in her terrible bereavement, and the tender mercy of our Farthble bereavement, and the tender mercy of the present of the present

standing.

We would further beg your Excellency to express to Mr. Seward our indignant horror at the vile blows indicted on him by an assassin's hand, and our earest and heavy hope that he may soon be reatored to his accustomed place in the Councils of your Govern-

ment.
We believe, Sir, that the universal indignation ex-cited by these crimes, which have disgraced humani-ty, will bind even more closely our nation to yours, and that we only utter the feeling of the stoused heart of the mass of our people when we pray that and that we only utter the fieling of the groused heart of the mass of our people when we pray that those beneficent purposes of Abraham Lincoln (which he expressed upon the day of his death, as, his last legacy to his countrymen) may have their happy and abundant fulfilment in a peace which shall conclude war with mercy, and, while securing freedom for those heretofore held in bondage, shall unite all sections and parties in the nation, whose prosperous future will be their best monument to the memory of the great ruler over whose and grave we mourn with a common sorrow.

Signed in behalf of the Society by
JAMES SMITH, Chairs JAMES SINCLAIR, Secretary. Glasgow, April 28, 1865.

TO MRS. LINCOLN.

TO MRS. LINCOLN.

Madam—It is not for us to invade the privacy of domestle sorrow, nor fitting that we should add to the sharpness of your grief by characterising, as it deserves, the deed which has deprived you of a husband and your country of its Chief Magistrate. We desire, however, to express our deep symathy with you, in this mournful affliction, and our earnest hope that you may be supported through the trial by the consciousness that your husband, though called to the belin in the midst of tempest and storm, never failed to respond to the call of duty, and that throughout a period of unparalleled difficulty, he has guided the affairs of the nation in a manner which will ever connect his name with all that is noble, magnanimous, and great in your country's history. His name will be associated with the cause of human freedom throughout all time, and generations yet unborn will learn to lisp his name as synonymous with liberty-lited, and to connect the atroclous deed by which his career was closed with the expiring throes of that foul system of slavery against which his life was a standing protest, and the fate of which he had sealed. For and on behalf of the Union and Emancipation Society,

For and on Densil of the Union and Article Science, THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, President. FRANCIS TAYLOR, (for self and other Vice Presidents.)

SAMUEL WATTS, Treasurer.

J. H. ESTCOURT,
Chairmon of the Executive Committee.

J. C. EDWARDS, Honorary Scientifices, 51/Piccadilly, Manchester, the 27th April, 1865.

At a meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, Man-hester, April 28th, 1865, it was moved by the Rev. W. Coxpor, seconded by JACOB BRIGHT, Esq., and passed unanimously:—

"That the address of sympathy and condolence with Mrs. Lincoln, now read, be adopted, and that the Chairman be authorized to sign it on behalf of this

FRANCIS TAYLOR, Chairman. TO HIS EXCELLENCY

ANDREW JOHNSON

President of the United States.

President of the United States.

SIR—We have heard with profound regret that your late distinguished President, Abraham Lincoln, has fallen a victim to a vile conspiracy, and that he has been suddenly removed from your midst by the hands of a cowardly assassin.

been suddenly removed from your midst by the hands of a cowardly assassin.

We have watched his career from the period of his election, in 1800, down to his lamented death, as well through all the darkest hours of the struggle in which your country has been engaged, as at the time when success seemed to be within his grasp, and we have ever recognized in him a self-denying patriotism, a devotion to the principles of right and justice, and determination: to surmount, by constitutional means, every obstacle which stood in the way of the final triumph of those principles. His unawerving faith never forsook him in the hand.

every obstacle which stood in the way of the final triumph of those principles. His unswerving faith never
foreook him in the hour of depression and gloom, and
he has left behind him a noble example of magnaninity in the hour of victory, which cannot fail to secure
the admiration of the whole civilized world.

Elected on the basis of a limitation of the area of
Slavery in the United States, he gradually and cautiously developed an anti-slavery policy which resulted in the issue of an Emanciation Proclamation, by
which every slave in the rebel States is now, free;
and he lived to see adopted by Congress an amendment of the Constitution abolishing, forever Slavery
in the United States.

He has not been permitted to witness the final

and he lived to see adopted by Congress, an amend-ment of the Constitution abolishing, forever Slayery in the United States.

He has not been permitted to witness the final achievement of this great work, but his name will ever be associated in history with the removal of this dark stain from your national escutcheon.

It is not alone, or chiefly on grounds of philanthropy that we have sympathised in his objects and aims. From the period when we beheld a section of your community, when defeated at the ballot box, appealing to the arbitrament of the sword, without even the pretonce of a grievance, excepting the alleged danger to the institution of slavery, we regarded free constitutional government as on trial, and we have viewed with unvarying satisfaction the uniform consistency with which he always upbed the maintenance of the Union as paramount to every other consideration.

In the recollection of these things, we desire now, through you, to express our deep sympathy with your loyal fellow citizens in the grievous loss you have sustained; a loss which, at this important crisis in your country's history, cannot fail to produce serious and anxious concern.

In the midstor gloom, however, we are consoled by the reflection that the world is ruled by principles—not by men; and that while the most distinguished statesmen are constantly passing away, the principles which they have propounded are immortal.

Mr. Lincoln, it is 'true, has departed, but he has bequeathed to posserity an example which cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the fature of your rountry.

exercise a powerful influence on the fature of your rountry.

The constitution places you in the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union at a solemn crisis in your national affairs, which has no parallel in past history; but we obserfully recognize the fact that the same ballot which secured the triumphant reelection of Mr. Lincoln, also placed you in the distinguished position to become his successor; and our fath in the instincts of a great people, forbide us, to, doubt that the noble principles which animated him will ever find a response in your heart.

For and on behalf of the Union and Emancipations Society,

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, President.

THOMAS BAYLEY FUTTER, Francis.
FRANCIS TAYLOR,
(for alf and other Vice-Presidents.)
SAMUEL WATTS, Treatment,
J. H. ESTCOURT;
Chairman of Executive.

J. C. EDWARDS, Chairman of Executi E. O. GREENING, Hon. Secretaries. Piccadilly, Manchester, 27th April, 1865.

At a Meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, Man-hester, April 28th, 1865, it was moved by Alderman Is twood, seconded by the Rev. S. A. STRINTHAL, upported by J. BERRY TORN, Edg.

upported by J. BERRY TORR, Esq. .—

"That the address of President Johnson, expressive of gympathy with the American people in the loss they save austained by the lamented death of Presiden Lincoln, be adopted, and that the Chairman be author zed to sign if on behalf of this Meeting."

FRANCIS TAYLOB, Chairman.

A SPECIMEN OF GEN. LEE'S CHIVALRY. The Vashington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune Vashington corres

Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes as follows:

The respects recently tendered to Robert E. Lee might be somewhat modified, by a knowledge of the presence of the committee of the War Department by the late slaves of that Generalisatino. They were formerly held by Gustia, who freed them at its death, after which Lee insisted that they should work for him five years to pay a debt owed by Gustia, in father-loaw. The emancipated slaves were mutinous, and several ran away Korth, but were retaken and returned; and whipped terribly by the oversee in the presence of Lee. This cultivated gentleman ordered the clothes of the men and women to be cut off, is their refusal to take them off to be flogged, and after the flogging ordered the gastes washed with brine and rabbed down with corn-husts. This is what several of the freedens, and women teelify, to, and what the General did not tell the seven who called to pay their respecta.

P. Hon, R. M. Hunter has been arrested near his residence in Virginia.

CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS!! e attempts to escape disquised as a soman in his wife's dresses—he finds "the last ditch" in contembs step from the sublime to the ridiculor

"Jeff. Davis is captured!" News enough for one week is this gratifying announcement, for which the country has been feverishly maiting from the day he started from Richmond, Sunday, April 24, 1865, when his pious meditations in church were interrupted by a despatch from Gen. Lee, stating that all was lost, and Richmond must be evacuated that night. The good news is in the following telegram from Secretary Stanton, received by him from Major-General Wilson on Saturday:

W. Dansanson

war Department,

WAR Department,

War Department,

War Department,

To Major General Dix:

The following dispatch, just received from General
Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff by Colone! Fritchard of the
Michigan Cavalry, on the morning of the 10th instant,
at Irwinstille, in Irwin county, Georgia.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

MACON, Gn., May 12-11 A. M.
Lieut. Gen. Grant, and the Hon. Secretary of War,

Washington:

I have the honor to report that at daylight of the 10th instant, Colonel Pritchard, commanding Fourth Michigan Cavalry captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Reagan, Postmaster General, Colonel Harrison, Private Secretary, Colonel Johnson, A. D. C., Colonel Morris, Colonel Lubbeck, Lieutenant Hathaway, and other.

od others.
Colonel Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwins ville, in Irv ville, in Irwin county, Georgia, seventy-fire milies southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow might, and will be forwarded under a strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at

(Signed) J. H. WILSON, Brevet Maj. General.

WAR DEFARTMENT, May 14, A. M.

To Major General Diz, New York:

The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have just been received from Major Gen. Wilson.

MACON, Ga., 11 A. M., May 12, 1865.

The following dispatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis has just been handed me by Col. Minty, commanding 2d division:

commanding 2d division:

"Headquarters 4th Michioan Cavaler, Cumbrelandville, Ga., May 11, 1865.

To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Division:
Sir: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captuped Jeff. Davis, together with his wife, sisters and brother, his Postmaster General, Reagan, his Private Secretary, Col. Harrison, Col. Johnston, A. D. C., on Davis staff, Col. Morris Lubbeck, Lleut. Hathaway, also several others, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances—making a most perfect success, had not several others, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances—making a most perfect success, had not a most painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and the lat Wisconsin did that which cost us two killed and Lieut. Bontle wounded through the arm in the 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight. After we had captured the chinp by the advance of the 1st Wisconsin, they were mistaken for the enemy. I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on the Macon road without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole shiest of the contractions of the state right on the Macon road without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are 75 miles out, and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach hree days to and our stock much exhaus Hawkinsville to-night.
I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) D. B. PRITCHARD,

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade of McCook's division, and had been sent due east by Gen. Croxton, via Dublin. Col. Minty had distributed his commissed all along the south baok of the Ocmulgee and Altsmaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the 1st and 2nd divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured night before last, eleven miles south from here. Will send further details as soon as received.

(Signed) J. H. WHECOW.

(Signed) J. H. WILSON, Brevet Maj. General.

MACON, GA., 9.30 A. M., May 13.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton; Secretary of War:
Lieut. Col. Harden, commanding lat Wisonsin, has
just arrived at Irwinaville. He atruck Davia's trail at
Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th,
and followed him closely, night and day, through the
pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Same just arrived at Irwinaville. He struck Davis's trail at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely, night and day, through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville to Irwinaville. At Cumberland Col. Harden met Col. Pritchard with 160 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee toward Hopewell, and thence to House Creek to Irwinaville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizeas Fritchard learned that his party. there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made his dispositions, and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had encamped within two miles, as he afterward learned, from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3-A. M. and had good but little more than a mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

tion. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing during this skirmish was the first wavning that Dayls received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started to the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first though him a woman, but, discerning his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The tace was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife of elegant pattern and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Captain's revolver, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he thought our government was more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden, after the excitement was over, that "the men had better not provoke the President, as he might hurt some of

Reagan behaves himself with becoming dignity and esignation. The parties were evidently making for

THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS will be held at Lorewoon, (near Hamorton,) Chester Co., Pa., communicing at 11 o'-elock, A. M., on Fifth day, (Thursday,) the 8th of Sixth ath, (June,) 1865, and continuing, pro OLIVER JOHNSON. RACHEL WILSON

BENJAMIN C. BACON, SUSANNA P. CHAMBERS, ALFRED H. LOVE, LUCRETIA NATION, ANNIE F. KENT. J. WILLIAM COX. CARROLL DUNBAN. JENNIE K. SMITH, WILLIAM LLOYD. ANNA E. DICKINSON,

Among those whose prese nce is confidently anticipated rge Thompson of England, William Lloyd Garriand Asron M. Powell

FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS -- The Year-Meeting of Friends of Human Progress will be held at the usual place near Waterloo, on Friday, Saturday and anday, 2d, 3d and 4th days of June next.

CHARLES D. B. MILLS, PRESENCE DOVELASS, AARON M. POWELL, GLES B. SYKREYES, GEO. W. TATION, and other gitted speakers from abroad, will be present to participate, and lend interest to the occasion.

Communications for the meeting should be addressed to REBR B. DEAN, Waterloo, N. Y.

THEODORE PARKER'S

"LIFE THOUGHTS." HIS MOST POPULAR WORK

Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man."

BY THEODORE PARKER coted from Notes of Unpublished Sermons, by Rurus

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CHARLES W. SLACK, by see In A. Publisher, No. 8 Bromfield St., Boston.

se piedayo will madde to the skine. And doy will be been of our Golde.

Boetry.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN DEAD. DT ALPICED B. STREET

A wall is on the air, the solemn sound
Of a great nation's lose! Its mighty grief
Heaves deep palastions through its atmost bo
The nation's loftiest one, its honored chief,
Lies stricken foully low; the bitter wall Lies streem only or, the fills every heart, and swells on every gale. The nation's chief lies low. Not instelled Death, At his life's end, bore quietly his breath; But, while his manhood's oak stood strong and tall, But, while his manhood's oak stood strong as The sunstine on its leaves, and happy song a Thrilling within, the keen, red both shot down, When the blue heavens showe o'er without a frown. War at his feet his thundering trump had dashed, And Peaco was taking up her warbling lyre, And flowers were burying soft the thorns How quick! how deadly! the assassin How quick! I how deadly! the assassin's nee, Quick like the absocing of the serpon's fang Before the victim shrinks! the lightning spraug. And the strong heart was clowen! Woe, deep woe To the dear land he loved! her tears must zow Through many a lingering year! for his great soul Was fall of her—her glory was his goal. When Treason reared its crimon front, he rose,— Rose like the fame from darkness, like the morn

Rose like the fiame from darkness, like the mora, From night, like some grand pealing anthem, born From nilence; all unheralded, he shows, Sadden, his radiant presence. Wildly blows Full on the bark the vengeance of the storm; Up leap the waves, and black the heavens have gree

Grown in an instant! whose that towering form
Orasping the helm! all turn to him alone,
All in the dark; his eye the beacon fire,
His voice the clarion of command! the ire
Of the ferce storm fiames fercer, fercer, still,
And brighter shines his courage; steadier will
Stars his poised soul. Ah, the light, sumy play
Of his atrong thoughts at rest! the clear, broad ray
They poured when roused! the hight deep wisdom s y poured when the resolve slow formed, and then Quick as the arrow to its mark! no change!

Not firmer stands the rooted rock than he Once planted. His just, tender heart had known

ery's most wicked curse; and knowing, whe

The full time came, his prescient range The full time came, has present range
Compassed the end. To the dark upas tree
He laid the axe. Sing peans to his praise!
Shout load hessamas, for the land is free!
Red Tressor's hand did Slavery's banner raise,
And Freedom's faichion in his clutch did cleave And Freedom's factorism in the detect of the death of the The foul flag low! Oh, ages shall receive Into their heart his glory! He was pure And steadfast, and he stood when others fell; For his the noble patience to endure, And to his cheerful soul all things were well.

And he is gone ! Gone when our skies were bright ise; when the rainbow's lovely light Was breaking; when white peace, the glittering dove, Threw courier colors on the cloven cloud; When promised Spring was bursting, and above And round were ringing hallelnias loud. Four years of blood and horror ! four wild years

Have fied; and he, who, like a planet, rose, To cheer all eyes, has vanished! Ah, what fear Darken the land, for Freedom's treacherous foes Still lot us trust in Him whose light Live yet! Bitle to trust in this wases Shone o'er the waste to guide our steps aright All peaceful should the good man's end have With the soft sun of being sinking sweet with the soit am of ceing sinking sweet.
Upon a smiling come: I his cloudless ken
Should have known golden hues alone! his feet
Couches of flowers! his ear the song of bird,
Murmur of stream, the peaceful low of herd,
And hum of bee! How tenderly would then The nation's heart have wrapped him in repose

While from his sunset life the stars of glory rose

For ever green will his loved memory flourish, For ever green when marble piles decay ; Green in his soul's grand thoughts the land shall Green in his soul's grand thoughts the land shall no Green in the deeds its destinies shall sway. And thou, my country! dangers still entwine thee, And foes still frown, or lull, with treacherous br But is our heart of hearts we will eashrine thee, And sweet to guard thee—guard thee unto death On Freedom's arm we lean in proud reliance, Strong to protect, and powerful to save; on's teeth we hurl our stern defia And sweat to drag her to her guilty grave.

Past is the storn, with its hot, blasting thunder,

Past the deep darkness of the billowy sea;

But light chines not, though clouds be rent asund

And in that twilight crime will dark be crouching With murderous hand, to do what strife could not In flowers of friendship will the snake be crouching;
Pitfalls will lurk in Hepe's most bovery stot.
Our Ship of State hath rode the furious surges, with dismay, and horrible with wrath ; But the Seame ground-swell still the vessel urgel In mousisis billows on her plunging path. Save her, great Heaven! oh, save the hope of ages! Let not the hark be wrecked in eight of shore! Guide with Thy reins the madness still that rages! So shall the world's grand hope be saved forevers -N. Y. Indepen

It is the twilight only that we see ;

THE MISSION OF DEATH.

BY JOHN M'INTOSH.

Read on the occasion of the funeral sermon on the death of Abraham Lincoln, in the Presbyterian Church, of Wy

Gone, gone, gone, And the Nation is shrouded in black; Moan, mean, mean, mean,
For the Good that will never come back.
The Lofty of Faith, and the Wise,
The Upright, the Honest, the Brave,
In the chamber of death lowly lies,
The friend of the master and slave, Allke, was the Patriot we mourn.

A Nation in tears at his grave,
All scarred with the battle, and torn,
And weary, and bleeding, and worn Stands gasping and voiceless with woe, Stands stunned with the mystical blow,

Stands bendingly, reverently low,
Stands fearfully questioning why
This thunderbolt leaped from the cloud, These plumes, and this grave, with the shi Should flaunt and should yawn to the sky. Hush! give his great-heart to the sod. His spirit's already with God.

No rest for the sole of the foot, No peace for the heart and the hand, 'ill torn from its hell-nourished root Lies lifeless the Curse of our land;— The Curse of the fetter and gyve, The Curse of the lash and the knife, The Curse that keeps Monsters alive To stab at the National Life ; The Curse of a System Infernal that brought The death of our Chieftain so true. This, this id the gist of the infesion to you, The hearts of the People it solders in one, The sword of the Lord and of Gideon is drawn

Dead t dead I dead t W Alas t that the Nation should need Its Best and its Bravest to bleed; Its Best and its Bravest to bleed; That the tears of its maidens and wives ould flow for the sacrificed lives

That die on the altar of Wrong;
The young, and the brave, and the strong.
Hush I out of those treasures of blood, Of agonies, tortures, and tears, Shall spring up a harvest of Good, Enriching Futurity's years; And out of the Tempert of Sight All the out of the Jenness of our Chief, brave piedges will mount to the skies, And Joy will be born of our Grief. Brave p

ing to the Virginia standard, just as Henry A. Wise is; and a "Christian" according to the Church standard, just as the editor of the Journal of Com-O'er the grave of the Gentle and True, Great God of the faithful and free, Great God of the faithful and area,
Our loves and our your we recow
To Liberty, Duty, and Thee.
An altar to Justice we made,
At the hour when his Spirit areas,
And the first worthy offering made.
Shall be the foul Heart of its Foca.

Shall be the foul Heart of its Foos.
Its cells where the Treason was hatched
That flooded with horror our faind,
By the knife of the High Priest unlatched,
We'll give to the fire and the brand;
The fire of the wrath and the scora
That burns in the Soul when the Right,
Aroused by the Godlike in majesty borne,
Descends upon Wrong in its might.
This, this is the Mission of Death in our F

The hearts of the People it solders in one, The sword of the Lord and of Gideon is drawn.

The Tiberator.

"RESPECTS" FROM LOYALISTS TO A

This statement called forth much indignant e

"Several correspondents ask us to rebuke the members of the Christian Commission who, according to the Worcester Spy, recently "paid their spects" to Gen. Lee. In reading the account give of the interview by one of the seven brilliant Christian Commission.

The general expression of indignation at the " com

plimentary flunkeyism" of "Delegate" and his asso-ciates called forth the following card of disclaimer

from the chairman of the (so called) Christian Com-

GEO. H. STUART, Chairman U. S. Christian Commission

The amount of this disclaimer is that the "detach

gent of the U.S. Christian Commission, consisting of seven," of whose doings "Delegate," one of their number, speaks, did not act by any authority from headquarters. It is well for the Christian Commis-

sion (so called) that its head can say as much as thi

by Gen. Lee to his overtures of respect, he introduce Dr. Parker, a grey-headed clergyman, recently pasts

of a Baptist church in Boston, who succeeded in re-commending the party to the favorable attention of

the rebel General, and he soon gave them all his hand

'very cordially."

Why did these half dozen private members of the

Why did these half dozen private members of the Christian Commission (so called) and Rev. Dr. Parker (who, according to Mr. Stuart, is not a member

of it) wish to visit Gen. Lee, and pay their respects to

There is no reason to suspect these gentlemer

any of them, of disloyalty-of sympathy with Gen

Lee as a rebel, or satisfaction at his labors for the Confederacy. Their regard for the great rebel leader

does not arise from the perjury which he committed at the commencement of the war, betraying the Gov-

ernment which he had sworn to support; nor from

she gratuitously gave him at West Point ; nor from

his treachery to Gen. Scott, abusing the confidence of that officer by gaining a knowledge of his plans and se-crets down to the last moment when they could be car-

ried over to the enemy; nor from his system of false

bood kent up to the last, assuring the Confederat

edly have a successful issue, though he wrote in February to Jeff. Davis that the South could no longer

carry on the contest, and wrote substantially the same thing, March 9th, to the rebel Senate; nor from his

battles before Petersburg and Richmond, after it had

cy was inevitable; nor from his proved habitua lelty in the past, as a specially severe slave-master

on of the infernal system of torture and starva

lastly, from the demeanor which be has

a kidnapper of the slaves freed by Mr. Custis, his f

ther in law and a woman-whipper; nor from his al

tion practised upon the Federal prisoners at Belle Isle

Libby, Salisbury, Camp Ford and Andersonville when a single word from him would have prevented

them; nor, lastly, from the demeanor which we may preserved abose his surrender, of a man merely defeated by superior force, and not in the slightest degree penitent, either for his threachery, perjury, reason, alsehood, or cruelty; none of these facts, I say, produced the respect which these members of the Christian Commission felt and expressed for Gen.

Lee. What then did produce it?

It is due, no doubt, to the assumption that this perjured and hardened traitor is a " Christian!"; an as-

sumption proceeding from the fact that he is a m sumption proceeding from the fact that he is a mean-ber of some one of the pro-slavery churches of the South. The character in which his culogists have delighted to parade him is that of "a Christian gen-tleman." And they can prove the claim for him to this extent, namely:—he is a "gentleman" accord-

become manifest to him that the defeat of the Co

es and people that the rebellion would undoubt

on the contest, and wrote substantially the sa

on waste of human life, allowing the bloody las

his turning against his co

them; por

defence; but there is no reason for doubting

REBEL.

A gentleman! This distinction in Virginia is first aberried, by descent from one of the inherited, by descent from one of the F. F. Vs., and then supported by an avowed contempt for labor, (the sarning of his own food and elothes,) a careful avoidance of it in his own person, and a haughty ar-rogance towards the representatives of it; manely, ne-groes, the poor whites of the slave States, and the people of the North generally. These are the essen-tial characteristics of the Virginia "gentleman," and General Lee, no doubt, acted up (or down) to that character.

A Christian ! This distinction is first gained, allke South and North, by making a "profession of relig-ion", and it is supported, alike South and North, by conformity to the church standard of Sabbatical observance, and attendance on prayer-meetings. Thes are the essentials. No doubt General Lee fulfille

Five years ago, this view of the characteristics of the Christian gentleman passed equally current North and South. It is true that the Yankees had a habit of industry, and a prejudice in favor of earning their own living. One might be a gentleman here without A writer from Richmond to the Worcester Spy, un-der the signature of "Delegate," gave, a few weeks ago, the following account of the doings of himself and others in that city: own aving. One might be a genueman here without indolence, and without cheating somebody else out of the expense of his maintenance. But in spite of the difference of theory and practice, and in spite of the manifestation of supreme contempt from the South to the North on account of it, the Northern people, and others in that city:—

"Being assured that a visit to Gen. Lee would be well received, a detachment of the U.S. Christian Commission, consisting of seven, called at his door, and his oon, Gen. Custi Lee, appeared, when, i said to him the we had called to pay our respects to Gen. Robert E. Lee. Being soon seasted in a dining-toom, without any cover on an extension dining-table, the General soon was unliered in by his son, and announced. I arose by previous arrangement, and said to him that I had been a soldier, and called to pay my respect as a soldier, and advanced to take his hand; but he made no response, and then I introduced Dr. Parker, of Boston, and all the party in succession. We all soon arose, and Dr. Parker said to him that we were here on a humane mission, and hoped he as the right one for that latitude, and yielded to the lords of the lash all the deference that they demand. ed. The Northern representatives of trade, of politic and of religion yied with each other in subserviency to the Southern idea. Business men actually seemed to think it better to trade with a few hundred thou sand slaveholders, governing the Southern country and keeping civilization out of it, than to suppl We all soon arose, and Dr. Parker said to him that we were here on a humane mission, and hoped he sympathized with it. He said that he did, and continued that 'these associations had done much good, and he hoped they would continue their efforts. He then gave us all his hand very cordially, calling us all by name as we parted with the best of wishes. He and his staff were dressed in Confederate grey, and looked very finely, yet sober, sad, and cowed in demeanor." the vastly increased demand which a diffusion o freedom and civilization would have produced among the millions occupying that region. Po among the millions occupying that region. Pol-iticians courfed the slave power. The Managers of the American Tract Society, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, did the same thing, and twisted their policy into conformity to the slaveholders' ideas, even though their Northern contributes are for contributors were far more numerous and far mor liberal than the Southern. And the Virginian miniment from the public press. Among others, the N. Y. Evening Post said in relation to it: ter or church-member was not in the least less we ome to the pulpit or communion table of a Northern known fact that he got his living by selling human beings (including his own children)

spects" to Gen. Lee. In reading the account given of the interview by one of the seven brilliant Christian Commissioners, it appeared to us that they received a sufficiently stinging rebuse for their anobishness from the rebel General, who received their address in silence, and got rid of them as quickly as he could. He evidently felt that the Commissioners had called on him only to gratify a morbid curiosity, which would have led them to the door of any burglar or murderer as quickly as to his, and the hope fave. Dr. Parker, of Boston, that Lee sympathized with the Commission's humane measures, must have struck the rebel General as odd; for he was standing at the time almost in sight of the prison where, under his eye, and by his sufferance, so many hundreds of brave Union soldiers perished of exposure and starvation. This talking to Lee about humanity is as malayropos as though a deputation of locksmiths should wait on a professional burglar to solicit this admiration for the last new invention in fire and powderproof locks and salamander safes. he market. The change in this respect which has come over the community is not due in the slightest degree to any increase of purity, morality or religion in the ch; but to the access of patriotism, affecting the whole North, which the slaveholders' rebellion has developed, and to the evidence brought out by that re bellion of the inevitable opposition of Southern idea to Northern liberty. This mighty tide has carried with it not only the hunkers of the world, but the hunkers of the church. And Dr. Perker, "Delegate! and their associates, being a little slower and duller than the rest, had not yet found out that the credit of the." Christian gentleman" is somewhat impeached by treason, and those other features of General Lee's history above enumerated. nave changed; and the Church and its children, the "Christian Commission" and the "Young Men's Christians Association" (so called) are changing with them; though it should not be forgotten that this increased decency of external conduct in the church is owing, not any elevation of principle in itself, but to the better example set it by "the world."

mission:—

To the Editors of the Ecening Post: The Richmond correspondent of the Worcester Spy has given you a wrong view of "some Christian Commissioners and General Lee."

Rev. Dr. Parker of Boston, who called on the General, is not connected with the Christian Commission, and also has in charge the educational and religious interests of the freedmen. Any delegate of the Christian Commission who accompanied him, did so entirely on his down account. No officer, or agent, or delegation, or any authorized representative of the Christian Commission, ever called upon General Lee. If any volunteer delegate of our Commission, temporarily in Richmond, has, under the pressure of an ille curiosity, so far forgotten his propriety as to suppose that duty or the privileges accorded by the Commission would take him to General Lee's house, he has acted entirely did his own account, and under an utter misapprehension of the work for which he was sent to the army, and his course is as severely reprehended by the Commission as by any loyal heart in the country.

Cabo. H. Stuarr.

Chairman U. S. Christian Commission. To be sure, this change has wrought somewhat hardly with "Delegate" and his brethren, who have now, it is said, been discharged from the Christian Commission for their untimely manifestation of zeal They probably really thought that they were doing service, by their exhibition of "Christian" courtesy, service, by their exhibition of "Christian" courtesy to the body which they volunteered to represent No doubt they thought that the regularly received es timate of Christian character, namely, church-mem bership, would cover and sanctify as many sins as it did five years ago, when Mr. Stuart and Mr. Tobey would have shown as much respect as themselves for Gen. Lee. But accidents will happen. And they may console themselves, if they can, with the reflec-tion that they have formed the stepping stone by which the "Christian Commission" has taken the op portunity to raise itself in public estimation.—c. K. w

THE BALLOT-

THE BALLOT A MEANS OF LIFE OR DEATH TO FREE DOM AND FREE LABOR—WHO SHALL USE IT!

The ballot! In whose hand shall it be placed In the hand of ignorance or intelligence; of vice o rirtue; of drunkenness or sobriety; of treason or loyalty? tion, thought it well to "pay their respects to Gen.
Robert E. Lee," and did so, arranging that "Delegate," also a member, should be their spokesman.
When "Delegate" found the cold shoulder turned question of life or death to freedom and free institu ions. Shall those be allowed to wield it, who ar raitors, or who acknowledge a higher and prior alle

traitors, or who acknowledge a inguer and proc singularies to a foreign tyrant and bigot?

What these a ballot mean? It means sovereignty, not only over the one that casts it, but over me, you, and every body within the jurisdiction of that sove reignty. It makes the will of the man who casts it: law, not only unto himself, but unto all his fellow rens. It is the symbol of the instrument of whi e calls "supreme, irresistible, absolute and ed authority" of the voter, not only over uncontrolled authority" of the voter, not only over thimself, but also over the property, liberty, life and happiness of every man, woman and child living on the territory over which that ballot extends its power. Accordingly, as it is used, the ballot is a far greater weapon of good or of evil than the bullet.

What has fostered into gigantic proportions assin of President Lincoln, (Slavery,) during the past five years ! The ballot. What has ican Republic the massasin of humanity in the person of the Negro for seventy-five years? The ballot. What spread "the sam of all villanies" over Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Texas and Arkansas? The b Florida, Texas and Arkansas! The ballot. Wha made the Federal Government, in all its depart menta-legislative; judicial and executive a slave hunter? The ballot. What subjugated the North mental registative full the state of the houter I The ballot. What subjugated the Northern pulpit, press, commerce, legislature, literature and religion to the assassin? The ballot. What em holdened that assassin to rebel against the rule of the majority, and strike at the heart of the nation? The

But what has saved the North and the nation from the assassin's knife? The ballot-not the bulle True, according to popular political and theological ideas, the ballot means a bullet—provided the minority will not yield to the decisions of the ballot. But, still as it was the ballot that nursed the assassin, Slavery and gave to it its power and dominion over the n tion, it was the ballot, and not the bullet, which, an expression of the people's will, gave that assassin the death-blow, and rescued the republic from his

During my sojourn and lecturing in Great Britain, Lidentified myself with the Charlist, or Universal Suffrage Party. Who shall wield the ballot? Shall bullinge Party. Who shall wired the ballot? Shall it represent humanity, or property, title or station. Shall it be wielded by Ighorance or Intelligence, by Drinkenness or Sobriety, by Vice or by Virtue, by Moral Degradation or Elevation, by Treason or Loyal ty? Shall vex exclude intelligence, virtue, Justice. purity and loyalty from suffrage, while sex (of the opposite kind) shall admit ignorance, drunken e, brutality, social and moral degradation to its exercise? These questions, a ness, violence, bru vital to the existence and perpetuity of freedom and free institutions in this and in all countries, have been

discussed in Europe for treaty five years.

In all my journeyings and lecturings in Great Britain in defence of the ballot as the one great means to

Again lask, cannot those who have for unity years been exercised in a war of ideas against slavery, that moble band of Abolitionists who gave their all to rescue their country and the world from the knife of that most malignant and mercileas of all assassing chattel slavery, initiate a national movement to give to the ballot its true place and value as a means of redemption to earth's toiling millions from oppressure and of progress to the world? sion, and of progress to the world?
HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. Shall the use of the ballot be based on sex This, so far as the existence of this republic, and the cause of human freedom, happiness and progress are concerned, is a far more important and comprehensive question than that of negro suffrage. It is equa ly base and tyranaical, equally inconsistent with impartial Justice and Equal Rights, to make see, as its on make color, a reason for exclusion from the bliot. To exclude a wise, npright, just, true and loyal woman, because she is a woman, is no less a wrong and an outrage than to exclude an intelligent, wise, just, noble and loyal Negro because he is a Negro. So, to admit an ignorant, depraved, brutal, disloyal Whit nan to vote is as dangerous as to admit a Negro with

Cannot the Abolitionists start a new movement the will cover the whole ground? If they could, tens of thousands will aid in it who will not while the ques tion is confined to the rights of the Negro. Have intelligence, wittin, sobriety, morality and doyalty no special rights in regard to suffrage 4. Has Woman no rights at the polls? If wrong to brand and cast out the Negro from the ballot, because God made bim a Negro, is it not an equal wrong and outrage to brand, cast out and trample on woman, by excluding her be cause God made her a woman !

Now, while reconstructing our national and State covernments, is the time to discuss these question Abolitionists are the ones sent and commissioned of

TIGHT DRESSING.

ROCHESTER, (N. Y.) May 1, 1865.

De Dio Lewis DEAR SIR-A stranger, I address you on a subject vitally connected with the interests of the race; at any rate, of that portion claiming to be civilized and enligh ened—yes, even ideal and artistic. Some time ago, I read in the Liberator your letter to women, on the importance of well-dressing, and protecting the feet and limbs, for which I thank you most heartily. I have waited, hoping that some one would respond, and also ask you this question—Can you not reach our fashionable women on the subject of tight dressing, and, through them, the mass who follow ? This que tion involves, to some extent, the well-being of the world. The women of America are committing deliberate suicide by compression of the vital organs; I say deliberate, for one would think enough had been said and written by physiologists to have warned our women against disease and death on the one hand, and to have charmed them into admiration of nature's workmanship on the other, to have resolved them to be no longer guilty of violating these laws of physical growth and health. But, through ignorance, or pride, or false ideas of beauty, they are led on to com or false ideas or an analysis and following the same folly and the time crime with those wno narrows affered before them; and so will have to incur the same penalties, and pass through the same bitter ex-

At the Monteagle Hotel, Niagara, where I spent a fair forms generously moulded by nature, but their walsts so distorted by art, that without doubt my hands and one of theirs would have much more than spanned some of them; while others, it seemed, I could easily neam, and one who has been successful. "Nothing succeeds like success," says Emerson; and your system of gymnastics is taught the country over fainfonable women and men practise, and send their children to learn the health-giving exercise. Now, will you not send to send their children to learn the health-giving exercise. agrant disobedience to the laws of their being, and artificial restraints. this barbarous outrage upon true ideals of beauty
As charitable as possible, I will believe that many need information and teaching; that they are not aware of the extent of their sinning; and if they could once be set thinking, they would arouse themselves to bring about a reform.

It needs no prophet or astrologer to read the hore scope of the young women mentioned, together with tens of thousands all over our land, as well as in France and England. A sensible, observing mother, in mic dle life, might see them a few years hence (sind a very few) faded, diseased, perhaps sorrowing, either watch-ing over diseased and dying babes, mourning those that were gone, or looking forward to the wasting and going out of their own lives, so that they must leave their helpless treasures behind. Oh! If these young wives could feel, for one moment, in their souls, the transcendent joys of motherhood, nothing could tempt them so to barter away their birthright for the applause of vanity and folly, and for the sake of compli-

This is a constantly increasing evil, gaining by fashinheritance. It needs attention of physicians physiologists, and conscientious men and women everywhere. It is a vital and serious question; and I most enthestly wish that you who have spoken to of subjects so intimately connected with this pared with which, to me, all other " dress reforms shrink into insignifican-

Respectfully yours, CATHARINE A. F. STEBBINS.

INSTRUCTION OF THE FREEDMEN .-- No. V

Spoken Language, and Conclusion

In the previous article, we commended the Phonic system as a means of teaching, the freedmen to read, There is, however, another object equally imports that seems to have been scarcely noticed. The freed men have never been taught to speak the language properly. or phonetic orthography becomes doubly important They meet words that they have alway spoken error equaly. With no certain guide before them, they will give the word the same false pronunciation to which they are accustomed; while a phonic text would constantly remind them of their error. And, again, it is as important, if they are to become

men and citizens that they should learn to talk, as to read, what they should learn the spoken, as well as

we have no teachers that are prepared for this work. We have no teachers that are prepared for this work. We have good electronists, but they have not been in the habit of beginning their work so fundamentally as is required in this case. The sounds of nage are not commonly taught in our sol and few of our teachers know how to teach them... it mountains, we may be that we can furnish a more intelligent class of Yours, very

secure and perpetuate free labor, a free press, free schools, free society, and free institutions, I was universally answered by reference to the one great and shameful fact—i. e., Where on earth can be found as tyrainy so cruel and remotreless as in that nation, (America.) where suffrage is most extended? What could I say? The ballot has been made, in this Republic, the cause of more angulah, tears, cruelty and blood than can be found flowing from any other source.

By the ballot, this fountain of tears and blood, of injustice and inhumanity, has been and is being dried up. Shall the ballot again be the means of opening it?

Again I ask, cannot those who have for thirty years been exercised in a war of ideas against slavery, that noble band of Abolitionists who gave their all to rescue their country and the world from the knile of that most malignant and merciless of all assessins, chattel slavery, initiate a national movement to give

consider. They cannot, overestimate the importance of bringing all available forces into the field. They will all be needed; and more too, that are not now

Let, then, Phonics do its work in teaching both the spoken and the written language—let teachers be pre-pared so as to aid most efficiently in this great work— bring all the forces available into the field;—and then let us labor on in faith and hope for the elevation of the long oppressed freedman; and God will grant us success, and through him give a higher tone to edu-cational enterprise throughout the security. cational enterprise throughout the country.

[Conclusion.]

If, in the preceding articles, we have not made the IN TO SSIBILITY of ever teaching four millions of freed-men to read and write, merely, by the method now pursued, appear clearly, it has been from an anxiety to be brief. We have merely hinted at difficulties that could not be unfolded in their length and breath in a less book than Woroccter's Quarton We offer on further combination. one further consideration. It is this; we have failed to teach our own sons and daughters these arts. Our to teach our own sons and dangners these arts. One compositors are the only men in the country that know how to spell with accuracy; and it would be difficult to find a man anywhere who could read a common newspaper through without mispronouncing some words. Besides, we believe that fully one half of the adult population of the Northern States are able to the state of the states are able to the state of the state and the states are able to the state of the state and the states are able to the state of the state and to use well a vocabulary of only about three thousand When they meet a word beyond this narrow circle, they neither know how to pronounce or to spel t. The great world of words that are in constant use in our literature convey to them no certain sound, and a very vague sense, if any at all. And this is owing in comme to the fact, that the vagaries of their narrow vocabulary absorbed all their thoughts, and still gave them no clue to anything beyond.

still gave them no citie to anything beyond.

But suppose that we admit the possibility of finding teachers and money enough to make the freedmen as intelligent as the more ignorant classes among us are—are the calls for other charities so unimportant that we can afford to spend years of time, and thousthat we can shore to spend years of this, and sof dollars, to accomplish a work that by a better method could be accomplished in as many months, and with as many hundred dollars?

and with as many hundred dollars?

Besides, it is conceded by those who have had experience in the work, that the great body of freedmen and women cannot be taught to read. The children, they say, may do well in the course of years; but the older persons, for the most part, will not. Many say, "Too hard, massa, too hard,—nebber can learn to read."

And why, ye directors of the education of the freed-men, why need they stumble forever over the debris of an ancient world? Because we do? If you should choose to drive your pleasure carriages over trackless wastes, where huge boulders of lava attended the wonder of volcanic action, you might find a compensation in its historic teachings; but would you every truckman should drive his heavily laden cart over the same boulders to teach him a lesson in geology? If you insist in travelling without roads, do not object that humble practical men should have them.
Oh ye stupid reformers! Indignation need not be repressed when provoked by your blind conservatism Send your missionaries southward only in sail ships Sunday a year ago, I saw, say twenty, young married let the old truck wagon be employed instead of the women,—evidently the pride of their husbands,—with steam drawn car; deny and refuse every modern in-vention, and modern civilization itself;—but for the sake of Truth and Humanity, do not insist on binding a burden on the freedman that neither ye nor your clasp myself with outstretched fingers. It was a painful y sad sight to me, and I could have preached a acrmon, if that had been the time and place, and if I had been the time and place, and if I had been the time and place, and if I had been the person. No, no—the last if stands right in the way. It needs, perhaps, a mue; at any rate, a distinguished physiologist and advocate of the laws of health, and one who has been successful. "Nothing succeeds like success," says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success, "says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success," says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success," says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success, "says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success," says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success, "says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success," says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success, "says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success," says Emerson: and van and succeeds like success, "says Emerson: and van and succeeds like s 'Mothing them, you will effectually reduce him to subjection.

This course may be necessary in order to subdue a spirit of inquiry and love of truth among those whose greatest danger lies in knowing too much; but, pray! don't be so tender of the freedman. He is not natur. ou not speak to our women, and rebuke them for this ally so eccentric and insubordinate as to need thes

We assume, however, that the readers of the Libera-tor do not value an education in proportion to its pow-er to confound the reason, and make the pupil forever dependent on authority. The Liberator has always consistently favored freedom of mind. When the shackles of a false orthography shall cease to bind the intellect; our schools shall teach science; our citi shall become educated; high and worthy views of

shall become educated; high and worthy views or-life will be entertained by a larger number than now; and we shall begin to emerge from a long night of in-tellectual and moral darkness.

When that morning, which is even now breaking, shall dawn, as the morning of freedom shall its ra-diance be. As the barbariam of slavery is now so evi-dent that no one is found to applicate for it; so, then, dent, that no one is found to apologize for it; so, then, will the heathenish darkness, that is still so dense as to hide from sight the moral desolation favored by it, that no Trench will be found to play the part of a proslavery minister; but all mankind will shudder at the waste of time and misdirection of effort which it has caused. They will see that the shadow on the sun-dial of Progress has been put back a century. But in that brighter day, full ame for these evils and the class of men that sought to perpetuate this darkness will be doomed to eternal in-famy, with those whose defiant voices have forever ceased to proclaim the divine right of the taskmaster. PHILIP.

EXPLANATORY, ...

The following explanatory note from Rev. William H. Channing is in reply to one of inquiry sent to him by Rev. Samuel May, Jr., respecting a certain speech made by Andrew Johnson and vice it will be I sentented

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1866. mean explanation is regard to the semarks of Andy Johnson, quoted by Wendell Phillips in his recent speech at Musik Hallor The speech of Mrn Johnson was made long ago before or at the beginning of the war; at any rate, before the Emancipation Policy had been adopted by our government. What he said showed that he was all ready for the most advanced policy; for, after declaring that rather than have the Union perish, he would have every gegro in the country returned to Africa, he added, in answer to some one in the crowd, " Aye I and emancipation too ! I am ready even for that? Dr. Elder says that the see of the speech was in proving that, as early as the beginning of the war, Johnson was for m. Indeed he declares that it was in this view of it, as indicating his advanced position, that Phillips

quoted the speech of the brave framesseesa. He was so much for plain "Andy." And now as regards one; "President" receive my renewed assurances that no man in the nation is more resolved than he to exterminate, the whole brood of cockstrices, until there is "nothing to hurt or molest in all the holy mountain."

ob af assyldhe sill grifter W. H. C. Yours, very truly,

THE DEATH AND BURIAL OF MR. COBDEN. For two weeks past, all England has 1865.

For two weeks past, all England has been morn-ing for the death of Richard Cobden. The depar-ure of the great man who not only achieved a world-wide fame as the advocate of sound economic trail-but immortalized himself as the champion of wide fame as the advocate of sound economic trad-but immortalized himself as the champion of fre-dom and humanity, is a great and irreparable loa. Now that he is gone, even his political opposess, are constrained to admit that he was a man so bre-dered the nation the greatest, the most dimitres-dered the nation the greatest, the most dimitres-again. I need not dwell upon the special reason which every. American has for revering his mesor, But still I would call your attention to the fact that the bronchial attack which cost him his lie va brought on by his desire to take part in the five debate out American affairs, which took st... Fee again. I need not dwell upon the special reace which every American has for revering his memorical but still I would call your attention to the fact that the bronchial attack which cost him his few us debate on American affairs, which took place in the Brought on by his desire to take part in the great debate on American affairs, which took place in the House of Commons some four weeks ago; and that if his fatal illness had not supervened, he would have taken his place side by side with Mr. Bright and defence, of, the cause of truth and justice on the said in an article in the Moniteur, which is general, attributed to his pen: "Cobben loved Franca, and understood her; France will never forget him. The same may, I feel sure, be said of America. (to deir understood her; France will never forget him. The same may, I feel sure, be said of America. (to deir understood and loved her, and no America worthly, of the name will ever cease to cherial in peerless memory. As for this country, in my isse, no such grief has ever been exhibited for a sub-peerless memory. As for this country, in my isse, no such grief has ever been exhibited for a sub-peerless memory. As for this country, in my isse, no such grief has ever been exhibited for a sub-peerless memory and heart his casth, and I shall never forget the sunt this has been raised up to heaven, no set tears have been shed over the sacred her of the dead. I was present in the House of Common the Allength the south, and I shall never forget the seats, stood by the doors, and flowed into the galleries; and, when Lord Palmerston sore to pay his generous and hearty tribute to the departed stateman, a solemn silence reigned through the memoric chamber. What Lord Palmerston safe was graceful and appropriate; but it was restreit to Mr. Disraeli to rise to the full dignity of the scene. cens enameer. What Lord Palmenton said was graceful and appropriate; but it was reserved to Mr. Disraeli to rise to the full dignity of the certain never listened to a more elevated tone of solical than that which characterized the closing enteres of the great organics. of the great orator's speech, especially when he said

"There are indeed, I may say, some members Parliament, who, though they may not be present are still members of this House, are independent of duslutions, of the caprices of constituencies, and even a the course of time. I think that Mr. Cobden via on of those men."

There was a sublimity in this idea which was al

of those men."

There was a sublimity in this idea which was lifed not only to genius, but to a still folier grave of soul, and the House was carried away by the noisi inspiration of the speaker. Mr. Bright, whose grid was heart-rending, could scarcely trust kinself is speak. His face bore the marks of the deept is guish, and his manly voice was broken by emotion. As I listened to him, my eye turned to the Toy benches, and I saw more than one grey-headed conservative—men who, when Mr. Cobden was hing, had been his political antagonists—bathed in teas. The sight was consoling to me amid my own serror. I felt that death was not so much a guiff as brodgs which united all generous hearts—that it was a sarred brotherhood which bound the dead with the living by new and endearing ties; that it kee of no party, only the companionship of kindred spiris, of the just who are here with the righteous who have gone to their eternal reward. The scrow of the House of Commons—the grief of the British action, has met with a sympathetic response in every civilized clime. In France Cobden has been morned. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has whiten a dispatch to the Embassador in London, which is unparalleled in the history of diplomary. The document is full of reverence, of prodound appreciation for the illustrious dead. The Emperor has endered a shear is full of reverence, of prodound appreciation for the illustrious dead. The Emperor has endered his bust to be placed in the messom at vestiles. The regrets of the Prussian Chambern margled with those of the English and French Irriaments. The Prince of Sevria has ordered a shear full and the production of the single of the service of the British and French Irriaments. The Prince of Sevria has ordered a shear full and the service of the English and French Irriaments. ments. The Prince of Servia has ordered a setem funeral service to be celebrated in the cathedrals of Belgrade—the special reason for this being that Cob den was an ardent advocate of the rights of the Serden was an ardent advocate of the rights of the Servina's against the aggressions of Turkey. In every capital of Europe there have been great and almost unprecedented expressions of sorrow for "the international man," the untitled criticen of the work, the unselfish patriot, in whose soul God planted a great thought, and who was predestined to deal which will bear fruit to the latest generations.

the unselfish patriot, in whose soul God planted is great thought, and who was predetined to deed which will bear fruit to the latest generations. The gates of Westimister Abby were not creed to receive the body of Richard Coolen. The gates go, before the death of his beloved as only son, Mr. Coblen had chosen the spot of but years ago, before the death of his beloved as only son, Mr. Coblen had chosen the spot of his burrial. I was present at his interment, and shall never forget the place and the scene. West Lawington church is situated about a mile and a half fost does on the summit of a beauteous Susser hill, as shingled spire is wisible for miles around. The grace yard forms the slope of the hill, and is had out a succession of terraces, which are overshadowed with firs and other undeciduous trees. The church is separated from the pleasant parsonage, "tith it suncoth lawn and lovely parterres, by a well-citped yew hedge. The funeral procession threaded is way up the narrow path which somewhat preripassly reached its terminal point at the pierred cake porch of the little medieval church. The office was borne by laborers on Mr. Coblen's own eatic. The pall-bearers walked by the side of the coffice was borne by laborers on Mr. Coblen's own eatic. The pall-bearers walked by the side of the coffice was borne for descripting. Then Mr. Glastone, the schancellor of the Exchequer, whose face was of mable, and whose air was that of a man wapped it devotion. Then two other Cabinet minister, Mr. Villiers and Mr. Milner dilson, who, like Mr. Coden, were leaders in the crusade against the coral laws. Then Mr. George Wilson, Mr. A. W. Patron, Mr. William Exas, Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. Thomasson, and other distinguished friends and isociates of the deceased statesman. The server in the church was performed without any cheral accession, which our Lord #ale one of the correstors of his doctrine, appear more real, incore true, one the greate states as the capanise of the deceased statesman. The server is the church was perfor

for miles and miles, until it mingled with the three covered sides of the lofty range of the Southbase. The service was concluded amid the tear and perposition of the mourning throng. The cred of members of Parliament and other distinguished members of Parliament and the country to prilate tribute of respect to the memory of a great to good man, then went their appointed way. Mobile of the proposed of as time shall represent that any other was an other was a