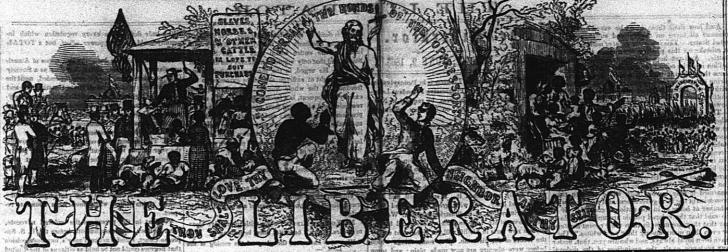
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to the General Agent

w, but are not responsible for any debta of the is -- Wenneth PHILLIPS, EDWUND QUINCY, EDCESOS, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

TE LIOYD GARRISON, Editor.



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to al

"I lay this down as the law of na

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Print

VOL. XXXV. NO. 23.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

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

Selections.

HEF JUSTICE CHASE AT CHARLESTON owing is the address made to the colored Charleston by Chief Justice Chase. As of Charleston jers of so distinguished a man upon a ques-of great practical importance, they are emi-y worthy of careful consideration. Mr. Chase

riends—I shall comply with the invitation al Saxton only to address to you a very few It is true that I have always been the freedom. I have always desired to see in, of whatever complexion, protected in of freedom. I have always desired, to see man, of whatever complexion, protected in joyment of all his natural rights, and to see man clothed with every legitimate means for otection of those rights. No man, probably, country, deplored this war more than myself; so no man would have made greater sacrifices to the light of the li

through which we have passed. I never de-to see those seas for blood, and those vast gulfs as the treasures of the country have been even for that highest good, which, as we all levell have been obtained by other and gen-seans. But, in the providence of God, war-and, as a means of carrying that war to a sful termination. I felt it was the duty of the algovernment to respect its natural allies; well knew that the whole colored population (South was loyal. (Great cheering.) I said fit that if we would succeed in this struggle, at trike the fetters from the bondmen. the the fetters from the bondmen.

ny counsel in the Cabinet; and when
man, whose death this nation mourn

de up its mind to call the uses de up its mind to call the uses on, but a great many days too late, colored man has borne his full, proper great struggle. If anybody has made has made them. If anybody has suf-

have said the victory is won. The armies of rebellion are disbanded, peace returns, and peace ing with it its duties. A great race, numbering we millions, is suddenly brought into freedom, the world is looking to see whether the prophess of the enemies of that race will be fulfilled or histed. It trests upon the men of that race to tell-key say that you will be disorderly, shiftless, lazy; at you will starve rather than work; that wages most tempt you to work; that you will become serials vagabouts. So your enemies say; so, too, stress of families for a rainy day. De everything a your power to increase the products of the country; doing this with all your might, you still save panelies and reflect credit upon those who have been your friends. God forbid, that before, I die. I shall be obliged to hang my head and say, I expected a great deal of this people, believed them to be losses, industrious and orderly, and I find I have been substaten; that they allowed miserable prejudes to grow up among them; that they permitted the meries to be controlled by, vindictiveness of seeing; that they were unwilling to labor for their fing. For, after all, labor must be the cardinal hy of your lives.

will now establish universal suffrage. This I do not know. If you are patient, and constantly show by your acts that you merit the right of suffrage, then you can be rafely trusted with it. That in your hands it will be on the side of order and liberty and education, reasoning upon general principles. I can salely say you will get the elective franchise in a yery short period. I trust it will not find you unprepared. But respect yourselves and respect the rights of all, and do your very best to show that you are, each and all of you, worthy to have it. You cannot get it by threats or misbehavior. You can get it by patience and perseverance in well-doing. Now, if the government of the United States, taking everything into consideration; shall not think it proper to enroll all the colored men as citizens and voters, what is your duty? To fret and worry about it? I think not. If I were in your case, I would go to work, and show that the United States government was mistaken in making the delay. If you show that, the mistake will be corrected.

I think it is the best plan for all men, white and black, that every man who is honest and of due age shall have the right of suffrage. Having it, he will respect himself the more, will do more productive labor, and will add more wealth to the community. He will receive the respect of his fellow-men, and the society composed of such men is always great. But if the government think differently and circumstances delay its action, I advise you to be patient, calm and industrious. This is about all I have to say to you. When a man has been faithful in the honest performance of his duty, he is thought better off if success attend him in this world. But if it so happens in the providence of God, that these material results do not follow that performance, still he carries in his own mind the consciousness that he has tried to do what is right in the sight of God, rendering to every one his due, contributing all he can to the general happiness and improvement, diffusing as much enjo

GEN. SAXTON'S SPEECH. Major-General Saxton followed the Chief Jus-tice, and told the colored men that he wanted them to draft a petition, have it signed and sent to the President of the United States and the Houses of that way the black man will have an opportunity to save the nation's honor. There is no telling how much virtue there is in this petition. Your petition will have to be sent to President Johnson and to the Congress, and Congress will insure the right of the black man to vote in this country. I cannot see how it can be otherwise. I want you now to elect and choose a committee to draft this petition. Have it clearly, strongly worded, with good reasons why you should vote, and every colored man to sign it. I can get three thousand at Beaufort to sign it. But I want it started here in the city of the rebellion. I want it to lead off in the movement to insure your political equality.

THE PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) GENERAL AS-SEMBLY.

BROOKLYN, (N. Y.) May 27, 1865. The Special Committee on the State of the County present the following minute for the adoption of try present the

At the commen

both their piety and patriousin by consenting to serve her.

Nor would we fail to express our sympathy for those truly loyal and Christian people at the South who, at the cost of great personal trial and suffering, have stood firm for the Union; and also the duty of

LETTER FROM ROBERT TOOMBS.

A DESPONDENT PROPHECY IN MARCH LAST. The following letter from Toombs has a doleful

sound:

"Washington, Ga., March 24, 1865.

"Dran Dudley: Mr. C. C. Clay, our late Commissioner to Canada, who has been spending about one month with us, leaves to-morrow for Rich mond, and I avail myself of the opportunity of writing to you. Sallio will give you all the local news She and the children and Julia are in excellent health. She wrote you last night by one of your captains of Cobb's legion. One of your men of the same battalion called this morning, and brought the

And all mobiles of the Description of every day to a first of the General Section of the Ge

EDWARD EVERETT.

Extract from an able and eloquent "Address u before the Municipal Authorities and Citizens of Cam ridge, Feb. 22, 1865," by Richard H. Dana, Jr. :-

There was one view of the future of our count There was one view of the fature of our country which seemed to possess and animate him more than any other. One of the greatest mysteries of our nature is that process by which we make with the tongue vibrations on the air, which striking upon the ear, convey to others our thought wish or emotion; or by the cunning of the hand forms strange black marks on paper, by which souls interchange ideas. Yet it somehow happens—and

He turned toward his own country, and saw a vas

WHOLE NO. 1792.

dignified to him because it was the captivity first westward emigration from Massachusetts its stock of household utensils, was more cla him than a pantheon of Greek and Roman Penates, and Termini. Our civilization was Penates, and termini-present the picturesque effects of castles, and towers, and the imposing material re-great inequalities of condition, but a land over with churches, colleges, school-houses, its foot," was not only a promise of more to a people, but of more in dollars and the "lucrative desolation of the sugar isla

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN RICHMOND.

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lar bonds were not worth a penny. A million dollars would not purchase a dinner. Their money was valueless, their slaves were freemen, the heart of their city was eaten out. They had been cheated in everything. Those whom they had trusted had given them the unkindest out of all—adding arison and robbery to their other crinics. Thus had they fallen from highest anticipation of bliss to deepest actual wee. The language of the Arch-Robel of the universe, in "Paradise Lost," was most appropriate to them.

"Is this the region, this the soil, the elline,"
Said tien the lost Archangel, 'this the seat,
That we must change for heaven, this mournful glo
For that celestial #gpT3'."

Abraham Lincoln was walking their streets; and, worst of all; that plain, honest-hearted man was recognizing the "niggers" as human beings by returning their salutations! The walk was long, and the President halted a moment to rest. "May de good Lord bless you, President Linkum!" said an old negro, removing his hat, and bowing with tears of joy rolling down his checks. The President removed his own hat, and bowed in silence; but it was a bow which upset the forus, laws, customs, and ceremonies of centuries. It was a death-shock to chivalry, and a mortal wound to easte. Recognize a nigger! Faugh! A woman in an adjoining bouse beheld it, and turned from the scene in disgust. There were men in the crowd who had daggers in their eyes; but the chosen assassin was not there, the hour for the damning work had not come, and that great-hearted man passed on to the executive manison of the late Confederacy. Abraham Lincoln was walking their streets; and

their eyes; but the chosen assassin was not uter; the hour for the damning work had not come, and that great-hearted man passed on to the executive mansion of the late Confederacy.

Want of space compels us to pass over other scenes,—the visit of the President to the State House,—the jubilant shouts of the crowd,—the rush of freedmen into the capitol grounds, where, till the appearance of their deliverer, they had never been permitted to enter,—the ride of the President through the streets,—his visit to Libby Prison,—the distribution of bread to the destitute,—the groups of heart-broken men amid the ruins, who beheld naught but ruins,—a ruined cly, a ruined state, a ruined confederacy, a ruined people,—ruined in hopes and expectations,—ruined for the past, the present, and the future,—without power, influence, or means of beginning life anew,—deceived, subjugated, humiliated,—poverty-stricken in everything. All that they had possessed was irretrioyably lost, and they had nothing to show for it. All their heroism, valor, courage, hardship, suffering, expenditure of treasure, and sacrifice of blood had availed them nothing. There could be no comfort in their mourning, no alleviation to their sorrow.

Forgetting that Justice is the mightiest power of

of treasure, and ascrince of treasure, and ascrince of the incoming. There could be no comfort in their mourning, no alleviation to their sorrow.

Forgetting that Justice is the mightiest power of the universe, that Righteousness is eternal, and the anything short of it is transitory, they planned gorgeous edifice with slavery for its corner-stone but suddenly, and in an hour, their superstructure and foundation crambled. They grasped at dominion, and sank in perdition.—Attantic Monthly.

CHARLES SUMNER'S EULOGY ON ABRA HAM LINCOLN

Regretting that, in consequence of its great length and our limited space, we shall not be able to print the whole of the very able and eloquent eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, delivered in Music Hall before the Municipal Authorities of the City of Boston, June 1985 and the with Lincoln the conduction of the Music 1, 1865, we give with pleasure the concluding portion

Such, fellow-citizens, is the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln. You have discerned his simple opinioning:—have watched his early struggles;—have watched his early struggles;—have matched his early struggles;—have matched him consecration to those truths which our fathers declared; have hailed him as the twice-elected head of the Republic, through whom it was known in foreign lands; have recognized him at a persol of national trial as the representative of the entitled promises of our Fathers, even as Washington was the representative of National Independence; and you have beheld him struck down, at the moment of victory, when rebel Slavery was everywhere succumbing. Reverently we acknowledge the finger of the Almighty, thad pray that all our 'trials may not fail; but that the promises of the Fathers may be fulfilled, so that all men shall be equal before the law, and government shall stand only on the consent of the governed two self-evytent truths which the Republic announced at its birth. Such, fellow-citizens, is the Life and Character ed at its birth.

Traitorous assassination struck him down. But Traitorous assassination struck him down. But do not be too vindictive in heart towards the poor atom that held the weapon. Reserve your rage for the responsible Tower, which not content with assailing the life of the Republic by atrocious Rebellion, has outraged all laws human and divine; has organized Barbarism as principle of conduct; has taken the lives of faithful Unionists at home; has taken the lives of faithful Unionists at home; has organized Barbarism as a principle of conduct; has taken the lives of faithful Unionists at home; has prepared robbers and murder on the northern borders; has fired hotels, filled with women and children; has plotted to scatter infection and yellow fever; has starved American citizens, held as principals in the property of the prope at last, true to itself, has assasinated our President; and this responsible Power is none other than Slavery. It is Slavery that has taken the life of our beloved Chief Magistrate, and here is another triumph of its Barberism. On Slavery let'vengeance fall. I care not what you do with the worms it employs but do not.—I entreat you—yield any indulgence to this murderous wickedness. Ravaillac, who took the life of Henry IV. of France, was torn in pieces on the peblic square in front of the City Hall, by four powerful hores, each one of them attached to one of his limbs, and tearing in opposite, directions, until at last, after a fearful struggle, nothing of the wrothede samssin remained in the hands of the executioner, except his empty shirt—which was at once handed over to be burned. Such should be our vengeance; and let Slavery be the victim.

But not only Slavery, which is another name for property in man, but so also that other pretension, which is not less irrational, that Human Rights can depend on color. This is the shirt of the assassin; and must be handed over to be burned.

Such a venneance will be like a kiss of reconciliation; for it will remove every obstacle to peace and harmony. The people where Slavery once ruled will rejone that this too fell under the same blow. They will yet confeas that it was dealt in no harshness to them, in no unkindness, in no desire to humiliate, but simply and solembly, in the name of the Republic, and of Human Nature; for their good as well as ours; ay, for their good more than ours.

It is by ideas that we have conquered, more than by armies. The sword of the Archangel was less nighty than the mission which he bore from the Lord. But if the ideas which have given un the victory are now reglected; if the promises of the Declaration, which the Rebellion openly assailed, are still left unfulfilled, then will our blood and treasure have been lavished in vain. Alas! for the fountry, that for the living who have been left to mourn the cead;—if any relic of Slavery is allowe

And how shall these ideas be saved? At this moment all turns on the colored suffrage in the rebel States. This is now the point of national safety. A mistake on this point is worse than the less of a battle. And yet here again we encounter the Bebellion is all its odious pretensions, hardly less audacious than when it took up arms. Around its aspiring chun-fires aiready gather its old supporters with newly-taken oaths of allegiance on the lips, plotting how still to preserve their oligarchical power.

plotting how still to preserve their oligarchical power.

The argument for the colored suffrage is overwhelming. It springs from the necessity of the case, as well as from the rights of man. This suffrage is needed for the security of the colored people; for the stability of the local government; and for the strength of the Union. Without it there is nothing but insecurity for the colored people, instability for the local government; and weakness for the Union, involving of course the national credit. Without it the Rebellion will break forth under a new class, unarmed it may be, but with white votes to take possession of the local government and wield; it at will, whether at home or in the intional councils. If it he said that the colored people are unfit, then ho I say that they are more fifthen their recent mattered or even than many among the "poor whites." They have been loyal always, and who are you, that, under any pretence exalt, the prejudices of the disloyal. have been loyal always, and who are you, that, under any pretence, exalt, the prejudices of the dialoyal above the rights of the loyal! Their suffrage is needed now more even than you ever needed their musquets or sabres. An English statesman, after the acknowledgement of the Spanish Colonies as Independent States, boosted that he had called a new world jate existence to redress the balance of the old. In similar spirit, we too must call a new ballot into existence in order to redress that tyranny which will not learn the duty of justice to the coloried race. ed race.

ed race.

The same National authority that struck down Slavery must see that this other pretension is not permitted to survive; nor can there be any doubt, that the subtority which struck down Slavery is competent to this kindred duty. Each is a part of that great policy of justice through which alone can peace be made permanent and immutable. Nor can that the authority which struck down Slavery iscompetent to this kindred duty. Bach is a part of
that great policy of justice through which alois can
peace be made permanent and immutables. Nor can
the Republic shirk this remaining duty withoutleaving Emancipation unfinished, and the early
promises of the Republic nutufilled. Vain is the
gift of Liberty if you surrender the rights of the
freedman to be judged by the recent asserters of
property in man. Burke, in his day, saw the
flagrant inconsistency and denounced it, saying,
that whatever such people did on this subject was
"arrant trifling," and notwithstanding its plausible
form, always wanted what he aptly called "the executive principle." These words of warning have
been adopted and repeated by two later statesmen,
George Canning and Henry Brougham; but they
are so plain as not to need the support of names.
The infant must not be fanded over to be suckled by
the wolf, but carefully dursed by its parent; and George Canning and Henry Brougham; but they are so plain as not to need the support of names. The infant must not be fanded over to be suckled by the wolf, but carefully cursed by its parent; and since the Republic is the parent of Emancipation, the Republic must nurse the immortal infant into maturity and strength. It is the Republic that at the beginning took up this great work. The Republic must finish what it began; and it cannot err on this occasion, if, in anxidus care, it hold nothing done so long as anything remains undone. It is the Republic, which, with matchless energy, burled forward its armies until it conquered. The Republic must-exact that "security_for the future," without which this unparalleled war will have been waged in vain. It is the Republic which to-day, with one consenting voice, commemorates the murdered dead. The same Republic, prompt to honor him, must require that his promises to an oppressed race be maintained in all their integrity and completeness, in letter and in spirit, so that the great cause for which be became a sacrifice may not fail. His martyrdom was a new pledge beyond any even in life.

There can be no question here whether a State is in the Union or out of it. This is, but a phrase on which discussion is useless. Look at the actual fact. Here all will agree. The old governments are racated, and this is enough. Until the thole body of loyal people have set up a government, all is under the National authority, acting by the Executive or by Congress; and, since the Constitution, even without the injunction of the Declaration of Independence, knows nothing of color, it is the obvious duty of the national authority to protect the thole body of loyal people against any denial of rights on this pretension. Already it has undertaken to say that certain persons shall not vote. Surely the same authority which may limit the electoral law of Slavery may enlarge it. If the National authority can do anything about elections; if it can nevalude a traitor who is still at large, it ca

natural. By the Constitution it is stipulated that the "United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government;" but the meaning of this guaranty must be found in the birth-day Declaration of the Republic, which is the controlling preamble of the Constitution. Beyond all question the United States, when called to enforce this guaranty, must insist on the Equality of all men before the law, and the consent of the governed. Such is the true idea of a Republican government according to American institutions.

The slave-masters, driven from their first intrenchments, already occupy their inner defences. Property in man is abandoned; but they now insist that colored persons shall not enjoy equal political rights. Liberty has been won. The battle for equal rights is still pending. And now a new compromise is proposed, by which colored persons are to be sacrificed in the name of State Rights. It is sad that it should be so. But I do not despair. The cause may be delayed; but it cannot be lost; and all who set themselves against it will be overborne; for it is the cause of Humanity. Not the rich and proud, but the poor and lowly, will be the favorites of an enfranchised Republic. The words of the prophet will be fulfilled; "and I will punish the people for their evil, and the wicked for their iniquity, and I will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible. I WILL MAKE A MAN MORE PRECIOUS THAN FINE GOLD EVEN A MAN THAN THE GOLDEN WEDGE OF OPHIR." I catch these sublime promises and echo them back as the assurance of triumph. Then will the Republic be all that heart can desire or imagination can paint,—Supremely lovely and serenely great, Majestic mother of a free, happy and united people, with Slavery and all that leart can desire or imagination can paint,—Supremely lovely and serenely great, Majestic mother of a free, happy and united people, with Slavery and all shall be caused.

premety tovety and serency great, Majestic mother of a free, happy and united people, with Slavery and all its tyranny beaten down under foot, so that no man shall call another master, and all shall be equal before the law.

Fellow-citizens, your task is before you. Mourn not the dead, but rejoice in his life and example. Rejoice as you point to this child of the people who was lifted so high, that Republican Institutious became manifest in him. Rejoice that through him Emancipation was proclaimed. Above all see to it that his constant you is performed, and that the promises of the Fathers are maintained, so that no person in the upright form of man can be shut out from their protection. Do this, and the Unity of on their protection. Do this, and the Unity of Republic will be fixed on a foundation that can fail. The corner-stone of National Independence already in its place, and on it is inscribed the name of the contract of the co so arressy in us place, and on it is inscribed the sain of George Washington. There is another/stone whice must have its place at the corner also. This is the great birth-day Declaration of the Republic, once promise only, at last a reality. On this stone will gratefully inscribe the name of ABRAHA LINCOLD.

A SOUTHERN EXPRESSION. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln found a hearty and sympathetic echo in the Chattanooga Rebel, published at Selm Ala., which thus announced the atrocious crime of the 20th ult:

the 20th ult.

"William H. Soward, the cold-blooded and heart-less political miscreant, who guided the infernal policy which plunged us into this bloody and desolating war, has been arrested by an angry God in the milst of his iniquities, and has paid the penalty of his crimes at the hands of an unknown assassin.

"Abe Lincola, too, the political mountebank and professional joker, whom nature intended for thing of a circus, but whom a strange streak of popular delianten elevated to the Presidency—he, also

ular delusion elevated to the Presidency—he, als has fallen. His career was as short as it was blood and infamous. He has gone to answer before the bar of God for the innecent blood which he has pe-inited to be shed, and his efforts to endava a sitted to be shed, and his efforts to enslave a

The Wiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

The Editor of the Liberator is in Pennsylvania attending the meetings of Progressive Friends at Loss wood. He is to give an address, by request, at New town, Bucks, county, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon June 18th.

SUMNER'S EULOGY ON ARRAHAM LIN-COLN.

This admirable operators, a must potential which appears in preceding column, of course attracted as sudience to the full capacity of the Music Hall, leaving outside, of necessity, six times that aumber who would giadly have heard it. It spoke well, and honorably, and truly, and with great preise, and with just discrimination, of its allustrious subject. We now know more of Mr. Lincoln, than we were did before, though new facts in his life will yet be brought out by the labors of the historian. But some things which have not become an own made plain; and some before were obscure are now made plain; and some things which seemed discreditable to him now show, in the better light which time has cast upon them, as not only blameless, but honorab

Among the good things said by Mr. Lincoln, which Mr. Sumper's discourse will bring to the memor many, and me snowledge of more, were his emphatic utterances in his famous debate with Stephen A. Douglas, in regard to the Declaration of Independ-ence. He first maintained in general the truths of its Presmble, saying—If this doctrine we not true, let us tear it out of the Declaration! Cries of no! no! b ing raised—"Let us stick to it then! Let us stand firmly by it then!" When Mr. Douglas followed this speech with the

objection that adherence to this doctrine by our fa-there would have "conferred political rights and privileges on the negro, and elevated him to an equality with the white man," Mr. Lincoln said, in reply..." dhere to the Declaration. If Judge Doug me up and am

all men are created equal exceps negroes."

Words like these, Mr. Sumner well says, must be gratefully remembered.—c. K. w.

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

At 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, May 81st, EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., called the meeting to order with the following remarks:—

LADING AND GENTLEMEN: In compliance with es tablished custom, as President of the Massachusett A. S. Society, I have the honor to initiate the organi ization of this Convention by calling it to order. Th duty of calling the New England A. S. Convention has always been entrusted to the Board of Manager of that Society, as well as that of making the neces sary arrangements for it. When the question of issuing he call for this Convention came before that Board I opposed and voted against the measure. Slaver being actually abolished everywhere excepting i Kentucky and Delaware, and virtually abolished there and the ratification of the Constitutional Amendmen by the requisite proportion of States being as certain as the continued existence of the Nation, it seemed t me that the holding of an Anti-Slavery Convention could be of no possible practical advantage, while its proceedings might be but too likely, judging from ecent experiences, to reflect little credit on th glorious cause now swallowed up in victory. The Board of Managers, however, by a majority of one voted to bold the meeting. The Society it represents honeh its function is ended by the accomp of its object, having yet technical existence until its business affairs can be wound up, as its President I am here to perform the formal duty which has always at tached to that office. That duty performed, my ness here is at an end, as I do not propose being member of the Convention. It is now for the Co vention to take such measures as it sees fit to effect

This was the opening speech of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention. When the official report of it was ready for the printer, I brought it first, as matter of course, to the Liberator, hoping that slips o it might be sent to the Standard, as heretofore, in time to appear there the present week. But, the Editor of the Liberator being absent, and having left no direction in regard to this report, and the outside of th being preoccupied with other matter, I sent the its Editor to send slips to Boston as soon could be prepared. These, for some reason, have failed to come, and therefore no report, except of Mr. Quincy's speech, kindly furnished by himself, can appear this week .- c. K. W.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

A friend from out of the city who attended the New England Anti-Slavery Convention writes as follows

"The other day, at the Anti-Slavery meeting, I gave \$1. to the cause, all I had to spare shall not be willing to let that go for all my su tion, so I add \$4., trusting that you will see that it is put into the right hands. The meetings were exceed-ingly interesting, and justified themselves. I felt the miss of Mr. Garrison's dear face and benignant presence, and it seems as if he must give his aid and hear to the work as ever. Certainly he will in some way But I had been much distressed at the signs of the times of late, and I must say I felt immense relief hear the things said openly which politicians here and there [Washington] hardly dare to whisper. It is no for me to decide between two great powers of ness, and the secrets of the heart are sacred; but feel as if the Society must go on working in a body call it by what name we please."

NEW ENGLAND FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

Few more encouraging or better meetings have ever been held in this city, than the special meeting of this Society which was held on Thursday evening June 1st, in the Mosic Hall. Thronged in every par of the Hall, presided over by Judge Thomas B of this city, and addressed by Judge Bond of Balt more, Judge Kelley of Philadelphia, Rev. Andrew I more, Judge Kelley of Philadelphia, Rev. Andrew L Stone of Park Street Church, Brig. Gen. Fiske of Missouri, and Hon. Henry Wilson, all things seemed to conspire to make it an effective and successful meeting, and we think it may safely be said to have

Judge Russell, whose indefatigable labors in the an's cause entitle him to the heartiest thank of all anti-slavery men, delivered the opening addre of all anti-slavery men, delivered the opening address, fall of vigor and freshness as if he had been passing a day of rest, instead of giving a enlogy at Bridgewater on President Lincoln. He presented the just claims of the freedman with great force, usgring the weight liest reasons why no time should be lost in securing to him every right of a man and a citizen.

Dr. Stone's speech was in his usual warm and el Dr. Stone's speech was in his usual warm and cloquent strain. He too presented the freedman's claim as fellow-man, a fellow-citizen, a fellow-patriot, and a fellow-Christian. He too entreated and admonished that we should recognize the colored man of the South in all these relations, and see to it that no right was withholden from him, which pertains to any of these relations. Dr. Stone said that, when at New bern, N. C., (some two years since,) he had charge of a school of six hundred black children, and there was

not a single dull scholar temong the whole.

Judge BOND, of Baltimore, who had made his firs Judge Boxp, of Baltimore, who has been said to Boston for the purpose of attending this meeting and who was greeted with three hearty cheer ing, and who was greeted with three hearty cheers from the whole assembly, took very high ground. He said he desired to disabase the minds of the people of Boston, and of all Northern people, of the idea that

starcy is dead, as some have affirmed. He declared with great emphasis that the virus of slavery still lurks in the entire social body of the Southern States, and that only vigorous measures can check, or expel it. He urged, in the most unqualified terms, that the right of suffrage should be extended to the freedmen of the whole South. Judge Bond, if not exactly an eloquent, is a forcible speaker. His aturdy reasoning and his felling facts produced a marked impression on his sudlines; and we wish he would come and make himself heard in every county in New England. His recent decision, in his own State of Maryland, by which over 180,000 colored children are taken from the custody of the "Orphan's Court," (so called, said Judge B., from its facility of making virtual orphans,) and restored to the care and charge of their parents,—thus oversurning an old law, revived for slavery is dead, as some have affirmed. He declared with great emphasis that the virus of slavery still parents, thus overturning an old law, revived for the purpose of nullifying so far as possible the results of emancipation—entitles him to the character of a true philanthropist not less than of a wise and upright judge.

Mr.Enward Kinstar sang with impressive clear-ness Mrs. Howe's beautiful lines, beginning— "Miles were have seen the givery of the coming of the Lord,"—

Brig. Gen. Fisks of Missouri (formerly, we under atood, a minister in the Methodiat Episcopal (hurch) demiled many experiences during the war with the slaves of the South-western States. He had been desaves of the South-Festern States. He had ceed de-ceived by them in only a solitary instance, (and that man, he said, was half-white,) while in multitudes of cases they had rendered him assistance, brought him mormation, and numished guidance to his troops, of the most valuable and important nature. He bore very strong testimony to their capacity of learning, to their excellent disposition towards the people of the North, and to their reliability in whatever was needed of them in support of the cause of the Union. The idea of excluding them from the ballot-box, while ad ting repentant rebels to use it, he scou ed with the utmost scorn. If any are to be excluded, he said, keep out those white rebels who have fought the North so long, and whose oaths, taken at the last moment, may prove only a snare and a lie; but never think of excluding our real and best friends, the black men whose attachment to the Union has never wavere loyalty has stood the most terrible tests, an whose bitter experience of the ills of slavery maker them the best defenders of the Union cause against the craft and injustry of the defeated slaveholders. It is satisfactory to learn that Gen. Fiske has received opointment of Commissioner of Freedmen in the cky and Tennessee, from Major Gen. Howard the appoin Kent Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau.

an early and devoted friend of the colored troops and of the emancipated slaves, was introduced to the audi

ence and warmly received. He spoke but briefly.

Hon, HENNY WILSON reiterated the assurances he has so often given of standing firmly for the equal rights of the colored men of the South. He replied briefly but forcibly to some succering remarks concern-ing himself of the Springfield Republican, a paper always ready to imagine wrong of an abo tructions in the way of equal and exact jus tice. Mr. Wilson announced that he was preparing the Personal Liberty Bill, designed to protect in the fulles manner the rights and liberties of every citizen, o every race and color, throughout the country -which ild offer at the earliest possible oppor ter the meeting of the next Congress.

The meeting was deficient, it seemed to us, in one respect. It should have taken some action in regard to President Johnson's plan of reconstruction in North Carolina,-a plan which met with the general disap reval of all the speakers. A respectful but unqua fied remonstrance to the President on a would undoubtedly have received a unan -which, coming from that vast and intelligent meet ing, could not fail to do good. In omitting it, it sees to us a great opportunity was lost.—s. M., JR.

BOSTON, June 2, 1865.

DEAR MR. GARRISON—One of the best meeting ever held was the one last night at Music Hall. was very sorry you were not in town. I missed you and Mr. Phillips from the platform.

Four States were represented by noble m Bond, of Maryland, Gen. Fisk, of Missouri, Judge Kelley, of Penn., Rev. Mr. Stone, with Senator Wilson, Judge Russell, (the President,) and others of your own State; and all were in favor of the fullest equality not only for the Freedmen but for all in eve State allied to them by complexion and condition They demanded that the Bible, the Bayonet and the Ballot be put in their hands. They protested against suffrage for disloyal whites while it is denied to loyal blacks: and Gen. Fiske, who has conducted can paigns in several States, told us he never met but one treacherous negro. One speaker wanted the rebels put on probation for eight or ten years before they should be restored to full citizenship. Full equality before the law was demanded for the freedmen; and it was resolved that Freedmen's Aid Societies should work for free suffrage, and, therefore, deal out justice

nstead of charity.

There was one earnest solemn protest in th ing against reconstruction on any other basis but by the whole people. The most radical and compreh-sive demands were made, and cheered and respond to enthusiastically by the great audience filling fi and galleries.

The expression was as thoroughly in favor of com-plete justice, and was as full of sympathy, as that of the Auti-Slavery Society the day before yesterday, and went far to justify your opinion that public sen ment has overtaken us. But I remember this is the enlightened and patriotic city of Boston, and we expect much of her. Yet a noble and intellered woman told me yesterday, that colored people are excluded from restaurants and other places ever here. We must all work, (as said the speakers) with energy, and make negro suffrage the c and see how much can be accomplished before De-

cember. Senator Wilson pledged himself never to sanction Could George Thompson have taken part in the ercises on this national day, it would have been

very gratifying to me. Yours, CATHARINE A. F. STEBBINS.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Church Anti Slavery Society was held in this city, as by appoinment, Wednesday evening the 31st, at the Summ Street Chapel. A letter was presented, tendering he resignation as President from Rev. J. C. Webste late of Hopkinton, now removed to Wheaton College, Ill. The resignation was not accepted, and the old board of officers was reelected, with the substitution board of officers was reclected, with the substitutio of two new names from this city on the executiv ttee. The following Resolutions, submitted by the Secretary, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, were discuss

Resolved, I. That at this the seventh annual meet ing, of a Society designed to be the exponent of the Christian Church in regard to the ain of American ala very and the care of its victims, we naturally turn to its origin with a Convention of Christian Brethren in the city of Worcester, united in a deep conviction of the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and that the Churches of Christ in our land, of every denomina-tion, should be arrayed against it as the organic and lowering iniquity of the nation, in order that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glori-ned; and in order that the nation itself perish not by the terrible cancer which flas already made such an invoid upon its constitution." inin with a Convention of Christian Brothron i and upon its constitution."

II. That we humbly bow to the sovereignty of the Supreme Ruler, who has not chosen the peaceful either that Secretary Stanton will resign, or that there agency of His people, but the scourge of a wasteful civil war, to bring an end to a system of enormities, johnson.

which bade defiance to every regulation which in-genuity could devise or power effect, but a TOTAL

IIL That while we de III. That while we deem the foul system of American slavery as virtually ended, our duty as a Society is by no means done, nor its mission ended, until the word white is erased from all State Constitutions and word white is erased from all State Constitutions am Statutes of legislation, nor until the loyal negro, every where, is intrusted with the ballot, as the schnowledge right of American citizenship, and his own specis protection against the rencorous hate and intolerance of his late disloyal oppressors.

IV. That among the events which have crowded the year calling for devout gratitude on the part of Christian abolitionists, none is more significant that the admission to the bar of the U.S. Saureme Com-

Orphan's Court." [so can be of the court of the care and charge of their the care and charge of their at Washington of a representative of the race, the admission to the bar of the care and charge of their at Washington of a representative of the race, the same so that as possible the results aged to which history was infamously suborned to tend to the character of a him to the character of a miright which white men were bound to remain the character of the colored advocate of the

apect.

V. That in the person of the colored advocate,
John S. Rock, of Massachusetts, before the U. S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Tandy's impious decision
that negroes could not be held as citizens of the United States has been virtually revoked. And the judi rime of such a decision having now been expiated in he baptism of blood through which the since passed, it may now be hoped that Divine Justic will be satisfied; and that the first Representative of the colored race before the National Tribunal of Jus-tice will prove a ROCK not of offence but of deferen to the freedom of his race, the liberties of his country,

VI. Resolved finally, That we stand in solemn and loring awe of Almighty God, who has suffered the late expiring act of slavery, (while putting a nation to grief for the honored dead,) to reveal to the world its nant rebellion naturally born of it, and its just de of the felon's doom. And we do now but express the plain requisition of Christianity, as well as the only safe policy for the nation, in requiring from Our National Government the exaction of the right of suf frage for the entire body of loyal freedmen, in all the States lately in rebellion; so that there may be secured to the people of those States a Republican form cured to the people of the of government, and THE EQUALITY OF ALL MEN BE

ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.

The American Anti-Tobacco Society held its an nual meeting on Monday evening, May 29th, in the Meionaon, in this city. Rev. Dr. Beckwith offered prayer, Rev. Mr. Trask presented the Annual Report, which, in twenty specifications or more, showed a port, which, in twenty specifications or more decided progress in this Reform. Short a peeches were made by Hon. Amasa Walker, Rev Messra. Davis, Hayward, Terry, Stone, and Angier also by Dr. Cornell, and by two or three gentlemen of the editorial corps. The meeting was a decided success. The following letter from Mr. Garrison was

Boston, May 27, 1865.

DEAR MR. TRASK-Though my engagements are uch as will prevent my being at your Anti-Tobacc meeting next week, yet I beg you to be assured that from the time you commenced your labors to drive the use of that noxious weed and injurious narcolic from society till now, you have had my hearty sympathy and best wishes. I have admired your person tact, fidelity, moral courage, good sense, and manifest disinterestedness; and am as sure that you have not labored in vain as I am that

"Though seed lie buried long in dust, It shan't deceive the hope."

notwithstanding the results, as yet, may not appear very encouraging. "Whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear," yea, even though it is certain that all my words unto them," is the message from Heave to every reformer, and every witness in the cause of purity and righteousness. That message you have sithfully heeded, neither intimidated by the ridicule of scoffers, nor disheartened by the indifference of hose who ought to have given you the cheering word

I have read your handsomely printed and skilfully prepared tracts with great interest and satisfaction, and wish they might be put into the hands of every one addicted to the use of tobacco in any, form. Yet, so inveterate is the habit when established, but few of this class, whether snuffers, chewers or smokers, can probably be reclaimed; and, therefore, it is even more important that your testimonies, facts and appeals, or this subject, should be read and pondered by those who have not yet defiled themselves, but are liable to

be led astray by an all-prevailing victous custom.

It is a constant source of surprise and regret to me o find many, who claim to be in the ranks of reform and progress, and who are really doing good service in their special field of labor, completely enslaved to the hurtful and disgusting use of tobacco; so that all appeals to them on the score of consistency, virtue and exemplary conduct are utterly in vain. This is to be palpably deficient in symmetry of character, and cer-tainly impairs their moral influence while professing to be anxious for the redemption of a groaning world They are the least excusable of all who give them

Desiring to be put down in the catalogue of the who regard the common use of tobacco as offensive to and an intolerable nuisance, I remain,

unclean thing, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Rev. GEORGE TRASK. FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 55th Regi ment Massa

BURG. S. C. May 80th :-"Every effort is now being made by the military authorities here to induce the freedmen to remai upon the plantations, and contracts are now being ter promising to pay them with a portion of the crop raised, and to clothe and feed them. The planters have so many, and this is the best they can do. They are very anxious that the freedmen shall be induced to remain upon their plantations, and seem willing i all cases that I have heard of to enter into contract with them. So far the system has worked very well and planters are coming in from twenty to miles round, begging Gen. Hartwell to send offi their various localities to make contracts between them and the freedmen, and to induce the latter to remain. The fact is, that if the freedmen are not in-duced to remain generally in the plantations, starva-tion is likely to ensue to both them and the planters, and this both parties are beginning to understand. I have not heard of any guerillas being about in this region since I have been here. Officers of this regi-ment have been already twenty and thirty miles away ment have been already were hard miny mise away from camp into the country, and in no case-have they been molested or threatened. We have one regiment stationed at Columbia, the 25th Ohio. The rebellion in completely played out, and no where more so than in South Carolina. All the disturbances that I have heard of have been between returned rebel soldie and citizens who have stayed at home, and dodgeand citizens who have sayed at nome, and dooged going to the war. The feeling between these parties is represented as being very bitter. A fight took place between a party of them some days ago, not far from here, in which ten or twelve were killed, I am told. The paroled rebel soldiers have not met with a very hospitable reception from the people they have for four years been fighting for. Society here is no in a very enviable state just now."

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. LITY.

New York, June 1, 1854 To the Editor of the Like Perhaps we shall never see the time when

Perimps we small never see the time when the mocratic strength of our Government will be as plus bly exerted as it is now, beneath the room had of our new President. Four years of desperate smaller, at first for life and afterward for matery, but age aught the Administration the resources at a bas aught the Administration to employ them of the age of the aught the Administration the resources of a ba lively in the most critical case that ever a nition as vived. Military operations have suddenly cond, but peace awaits the punishment of the comprise, and all that splendid machinery which has tated to and all that splendld machinery which has have as Republic to itself and the world still runs at the Op-ital, not only without derangement because the gineer has been changed, but (with respect to its great departed, be it said) more powerfully than be fore. True, that in a time of companiour armies are disbanding and civil our armies are disbanding and civil order being a dawn, the ponderous levers which, when the paid ship labored heavily in the trough of the sea, sensel scarcely sufficient to preserve her best sensel. ship labored nearny in the trought of means, sensel scarcely sufficient to preserve her headway, soy as scarcely sumcient to preserve mer memory, now appear of startling magnitude and extraordinary necessary seems. pear of startling magnitude and extraordinary ten-gy. Yet this impression might not have been so vis-id had Mr. Lincoln lived. It is plain that Mr. Johnson is a much more positive character than his pre-decessor, has his conclusions already formed, don an try the public sense before pronouncing his own, does try the public sense before pronouncing his own, does not repel advice, but does not court it, and act with remarkable celerity in whatever he undertake. It. not repeated the past fortnight memorable in our point has made the past fortnight memorable in our point has made the past fortnight memorable in our point has made the past fortnight memorable in our point in the past fortnight memorable in our point memorable in the past fortnight m cal history by several bold procedure upon few persons will care to pass judgment in grou.

Atl loyal men approve of the diesers being n

All loyal men approve of the rebellion to justice, and es-to bring the chiefs of the rebellion to justice, and es-pecially that miserable felon whose dungeon thoughts Fortress Monroe, so near the scene of his tenporary elevation among the magnates of the earth, were punishment enough for his blood guilty soal, if were punishment enough for his occur gunty soul, if he alone were the object of punishment. The pop-lar desire, will be satisfied, whether Jeffenon Davis be hung for treason or assassing be hung for treason of memory are may be part this life by the door or the window, so be quit finally and forever. But for example's sake be caused e allowed to grace the same scaffold with Payne and Atteroot,—perhaps I ought to say disgrace it, resea-bering that the principal in a crime is wickeler than a tool, and that the murder of one man or a half-done is a venial offence compared with the con rebellion which was the mother of this and infinitely greater atrocities. Davis must be tried for tresson, therefore, and what a cloud of witnesses will rise against him ! Trial of such a man can only be a mockry: the charge cannot be doubted or dealed, no nitigation can be pleaded, and the path from cell to gibbet is as straight as it is broad. You may start housand times from Jefferson Davis, and you will in rariably arrive at a rope's end. The Amnesty of the 29th of May, 1865, is better in

them than that of Dec. 8th, 1863, thanks, certainly, to John Wilkes Booth. The peril of the original proclamation lay pre-eminently in the omission of an date when its terms should cease to be available, as it would have been difficult, if not impossible for Mr. Lincoln to have withdrawn a pledge which he had volunteered without limitation in time. His sacre or unquestionably has the power to revoke the fer-ner offer, wherever it has not been accepted, or, laring been accepted, has not been met in good faith upon he prescribed conditions. It would be unreasonab the prescribed conditions. It would be unreasonal to insist that he should be hampered with a legar which is repugnant to him, nor does the memory of the martyr require this sacrifice. The welfared the nation is the paramount consideration. Judged in this light, the Amnesty of President Johnson is high-ly satisfactory. Wide as are its exclusions, they might still be extended without wrong, though possibly meither policy nor necessity would urge this extension.

Where Mr. Lincoln was firm, Mr. Johnson is equily
so—upon the question of abolition; where the former was weak the latter is stanch-upon the question of confiscation. Mr. Johnson's experience as a por white was of great value in acquainting him with the bulwark of aristocratic dominion at the South. He strikes at the vast estates of the slaveholders, know ing that, stripped of negroes and lands, these despots are as powerless as the Pope's Encyclical; and helm rightly proportioned the penalty of treason to the wealth and rank of its abettors.

As for reconstruction in Virginia and North Caroli-

ia, I wish I could commend the President's course without reservation. He appears to be afficted sith a haste which is too common, to restore the sabju-gated States to their integrity in the Union. For occ, gated States to their integrity in the Union. For cor, I do not feel over-anxious that they should return feat, when I am sure they would be better prepared a next week, and better still next month or next yet. The motive is, I doubt not, to settle the disturbed as anarchic affairs of each State for the immediate relation of the inhabitants. Unless I err, however, the rests will not correspond with the intention, insunch a will not correspond with the intention, inamich is we have first to create (or at least distinguish) thereis ments of reconstruction, before we can hope to as them to the advantage of any population or class. Mr. Johnson adopts what has been styled the territorial sonnson adopts what has been styled the termions theory, in so far as he declares the people in the se-eral seceled States to have been deprived by the re-bellion of all civil government, and appoints peril-ional Governors for them. But these functionals are civil instead of military, and cannot direct, but simply call upon, the forces of the United Start is assist them in the maintenance of order—an arrang-ment which is likely to destroy the efficiency of each rectime, even if it should not him them into conflict régime, even if it should not bring them into conflit, as has so frequently been observed during the vir.

If we can trust reports, the recent election in Yiginia has swept into power the disloyal portion of the mmunity, who will remove, if possible, all restricts upon the franchise of rebels, impose every barden upon the freedmen, and perhaps assert the claims den upon the freedmen, and perhaps assert the claims of the Confederate Debt. Better returns may be looked for in North Carolina, though there the chizenship of the blacks is equally ignored. The new President has committed the error of the old in cribing to the Constitution of a State an immortify the no revolution the most profound can after which no revolution the most protono can. He forgets that only under such Constitution sol laws as have existed at the South could the rebellot have been suggested, planned or executed; and, it mitting the territorial reduction of each Stift, is mitting the territorial reduction of each ours, induty was to encourage the people to form for theselves new charters as if the old had never left. Then there had been no need to refer to the later in order to determine the qualifications of voters, for, left. United States Government having described and cluded from the polls the disloyal, the question would have been an impertinence who remained. The Executive correctly as his duty to guarantee each State a republican form a government. The trouble is, that his notion of his form is imperfect, and that he is not shocked by the most monstrous class-legislation, provided this be the consideration. By who remained. The Executive most monstrous class-legislation, provided the set sovereign pleasure of any member of the Union. goes part way in the definition by amounting the compatibility of slavery, but there he stops, and significant the progress of the nation toward the repeating the companion of the properties. The refusal of negro suffrage does not set to proceed from the President's fear of public opinion. justice. The refusal of negro suffrage own more to proceed from the President's fear of public opinion, for it is difficult to point to a single newspape, of any influence which attempts to controvert or opose the right of the colored man to vote. The faller, one sists, I think, in the idea that a State may determine the colored man for one that a State may determine the colored man for one that a state may determine the colored man for the state of the colored man for the colored sists, I think, in the idea that a State may occur-citizenship for itself, albeit in contravention of the plainest principles of the Republic at large. This is merely the State Rights doctrine in a not revi-garb, and it is too bad that it should pass currest it the White. House when the Herald, the World and its Observer confess the impossibility of disfranchising is the White House when the Heruid, the re-Observer confess the impossibility of disfranching is blacks on any just ground, and when from all qui-ters of the land an earnest voice is raised against his term of the land an earnest voice he religious bodies, his iniquity—notably, too, from the religious boiles the General Assembly of New School Preshin whose session has just closed in Brooklys.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN CALCUTTA.

" arenger

70 WARREN AVENUE, BOSTON, June 2, 1865. NT DEAR MR. GARRISON—You are among those who know how great was the surprise with which ame the publication of "Woman's Right to Labor," upon the publication of "Woman's Right to Labor, the beginning of 1860, I received the stream of le art, fell of welcome and congratulation, from all put of the world, which flowed in upon me. The nets of the world, which flowed in upon me. The fat edition of the book was immediately exhausted; asl, who had published the chapter upon "Death a Diaboot" against the persuasions of every friend Isak who had been rebuffed by clergymen, rebuked by ligrati, and who found mayorff compelled to sever a proper audience of indisputable dignity and who found the of character for that narticular lecture by necessary and the second of the s right of character for that particular lecture by perreight of character for that parteriously popular. So goal appeal, found myself mysteriously popular. So in from the statement being true, that the book was before the age, I found it actually behind it; and there rs not a correspondent who did not wonder why I rai not a correspondent with the more of its legiti-isd not pursued the subject into more of its legiti-mic channels. I was too much exhausted by the preioss struggle, by the intense feeling of loneliness i which I had given birth to my thoughts, to be cheered which I not given brist to my thoughts, to so energy by this unexpected sympathy. But as time line wor, a, I have been surprised to find that the Interest h be work does not diminish, and that, after five year to the date of publication, I continue to have let en simost monthly, from entire strangers, who sho betantial ways that their interest is real.

During the past winter, I have received from Benga hadsome subscriptions to my publishing fund from the Rajah of Burduan and the widowed princess Sur smoy! I confess, I was half tempted to send these lathenish royal letters, with their pendant scals has two of the most conspicuous idolators in the well, for you to print; but if I had done so, I must ten a volume of biography before your res said have understood their significance. Last week, however, my husband enclosed to me a letter adasubscription from an entirely different source ed mineled mutives lead me to ask its publication in percolumns. The lady who writes it is a sister of a pulman very lately. if not still, the Chairman of the Calcutta Board of Trade. Any feeling of delicacy ward her is restrained by the fact, that she will weet see your paper, and by her acknowledged wilispess to do me any service in her power.

As to what is personal to myself in the letter, I feel

necessions of it as if it were written about some neces. "I am nothing, Douglas is nothing, but the rubis everything," said our late beloved. Chief Magistus. As to the vessel in which the precious waters reheld, it matters little whether it be a goblet of used silver or an earthen pipkin. Its duty is mere dean, asking no quest Yes will perceive that Miss Knight objects to the tiles of my books. She cannot object to them mor dis I do. I hate the sound of the words, "Woman's lights"; but I had no choice except to use those risk, or be guilty of the basest cowardice. Before Ibiliever pleaded in this cause, many persons, edu They had enclured for its sake obloque and dish the straiffestness with which it was urged had al the legan to make it respected, when I summed up a my books the results of seventy years of inbortery first time I ever spoke in public, Abby Ke France said is me. " You will walk in satin slippers view ve have gone with bleeding feet "—and I knew that this was parily true. If my feet bled, they would len from the public view, nor would they leave a crimson track upon the freshly fallen banner, which her enemies had un do what I could to bring victory to the by; nor do I think much would be gained by yield ht to prejudice too strong to look beneath an

lam not one to seek circumlocution in any way he you might print this letter as if it were your ow this but, with the simple directness that become ne, last you to print it, that it may bear uncor me. If any one reads it, and does no they by I have printed it, I shall be happier than think. If any one reads it, and conjectures my mo think. If any one reads it, and conjectures my mounts, I shall be more than justified in his eyes. Mean Yours, faithfully,

CAROLINE H. DALL.

CALCUTTA, April 6, 1865. DEAR MRS. DALL-You are accustomed I do not said, to receive letters from strangers in all parts of he work so you will not be surprised, and I hope he will be you will not be surprised, and I hope he displessed, at having another from Calcutta.

Mr. Dall has perhaps mentioned to you that a little

haily anned Knight, have recently, taken part in a soming meetings. My brother, Mr. Knight has leg known and admired Mr. Dall; but it is only with the last ten months that Mrs. Knight and I have entired. are enjoyed his personal acquaintance, which non more than we do. Among other benefits your books, which have much interested us; and an I expressed to him the pleasure I had derived has the perusal of them, he was kind enough to say fast the perusal of them, he was kind enough to say fast; would gratify you, if I would write and tell he ayrelf how fully I appreciate the effort you are satisfactory. ing to raise our sex in their own estimation ar thers, and to urge the full recognition and ment of the powers with which our Make

undantly blessed us. an not surprised at the opposition that Mr. Dal as you have met with, in the expression of your as it appears to be a generally received opinibut men are superior to women. I have me with some foolish girls so impressed with it, as ish that they were men; and some persons, in that they were men; and some persons, in, have a notion that there will be no difference at in heaven, but that in that state of perfection and the state of perfections. that in that state of perfection the men! You are doing a real service indicates in the mine in the mi romen especially; and so leading them to value and use faithfully the talents entrusted to them. Will be allow see to suggest a slight modification in the ties of rome. books ! One is "Woman's Right to nother is " Woman's Rights under th Now, those who hold similar opinions to you will willingly read and have their opinions thered and increased; but we would like others

ese may be and are deterred by the ti

lecture on "Sunshine," refused the loss of the others; for, he said, "I do not believe in Woman's rights." It sometimes seems necessary to begule people from old stereotyped modes of thought, while an antagonistic title may deter them from reading

anything at variance with their views. We sympathize both with you and Mr. Dall in your compelled separation, and hope, for your sakes, that the time may not be far distant when Mr. Dall may be able to the be able to join you in America. But his absen would be felt very unach here, not only in his own school, in which he takes so much trouble and interest, but by many who have known his thoughtful kindness in following the example of Him who went about doing good. We were much interested in your lecture on "Sunshine" It is one of the blessings so much neglected in this country, partly on account of its abundance; as the injurious effect of our un due exposure to its rays makes people afraid of it and, not content with a proper amount of caution

rom their dwellings.

To this, among other imprudent measures, may be attributed much of what is called the unhealthiness of this climate. Such a lecture, simplified and adapted to the capacities of the natives, might do good—for they live in most wretched hovels, where there can be no free access either for air or sunshine; and an use of these would confer upon the health of bot mind and body, would fulfil a very important mis

One or two other points my sister and I would like to have remarked upon, but I will reserve them for a future opportunity, as I do not wish to engroach fur ther on the room Mr. Dall has kindly offered me is With kind regards from my sister, brother and my

self. I remain Yours, sincerely,
MARGARET E. KNIGHT.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

5 GRAY STREET, EDINBURGH, April 28, 1865. MY DEAR FRIEND—
I cannot let the first mail go without sending a few

lines to express our very affectionate sympathy with you all in the terrible blow that has befallen you, and our indignation at the dastardly deed that has picked off the man who seemed so very important to the we being of your country at the present time, just as were full of rejoicing and hope in the prospect of Peace accompanied by Freedom, justice and magna nimity, and were thankful for the mind displayed by the President on this matter, he is suddenly and violently taken away in a cruel and cowardly manne which calls for the reprobation of the whole natio and the whole world. The sensation produced her when the news was first telegraphed was as if a thur derbolt had fallen upon us; the whole nation wa roused to horror and indignation, and suddenly al who had spoken disparagingly of your worthy, hon-est, faithful President had their eyes opened to see his excellence, and to praise him. I hope you will have many expressions of our national fer We are all intensely anxious for the next news; ther are so many points of danger-the conspiracy seem so wide-spread that we know not who may be marked or who may fall—and then the negotiations are at a stand, and what may take place to frustrate the issue we were hoping for ! And then poor President John son, we are so sorry for the exhibition he made at his inauguration as Vice President; some of us believe he had taken drugged wine, but why take wine at all I hope he will avoid it now, in the solemn circum stances in which he is called to act. We were glad to see he had made a favorable impression on assuming the Presidency. His anti-slavery speeche had always interested us while he was Governor of and give us hope of him. I think he may be enabled to fill his position creditably and well; at all events, my dear friend, we know that "the Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men," and we know that He who raised up and educated Abraham Lincoln for the work he had to do, can raise up another in strument, or can by His own right arm work out his own purposes unaided by human instrumentalities faith has never failed thee, and it will not fai progress gained hitherto will sustain thee co-workers now in these very trying and terrible dis-pensations, and will yet bring forth judgment unto

We heard a rumor, a short time since, that thou was likely to visit England this summer. Surely, I need not tell thee how very pleasant it would be to see one more thy face in the flesh. My mother sends he dear love; she hopes thou wilt make our house thy home, as in times past. Although there is a great change here, I think we know of no change of inter-est in the good cause, or its faithful upholders. Dear Elizabeth Pease Nichol, too, will be glad to welcome thee to Edinburgh. We had looked to this with much brightness, but now there is a sadness over all from this new distress that has fallen upon you. My mother sends her dear love and sympathy, and unites with me in anxious longing for your deliverance.
With very affectionate remembrance I remain

Thine very sincerely, ELIZA WIGHAM.

We have most reluctantly abandoned the purfriends and co-workers the present summer, but trust we may enjoy that privilege sometime during the next year .- [Ed. Lib.

LETTER OF CONGRATULATION.

BRUNSWICK, (Me.) May, 8 1865. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-I have not cumber the columns of the Liberator for a long time, feeling no necessary call thereto; neither now is it neces to take up your valuable time or occupy the colu of your well-filled paper with my communications. But, in this hour of chastened joy—this day of sad and solemn rejoicing—it is hard to repress the expres-sion of sympathy in the glorious result of your long, and patient, and faithful, and untiring labors.

Ever since the first time I met with you, and made your acquaintance at Waterville, Me., in 1832, I have been an outspoken anti-slavery man, whether in all holding Virginia and Kentucky, or in half slaveh ing New Jersey—iny native State—or in the servile States called Free because they held no chattel slaves within their borders; and ever since the year 1842. I have been a straight-out, radical, Garrisonian abolitionist, not ashamed to advocate the equal rights of hi man beings, regardless of country, clime, complexio

O, how I envy you and your companions at Charle ton the glorious privilege of being able to stand on the soil of that once insolent but now prostrate oligarchy, and look upon the sable thousands of the redeemed, shouting hallelujahs!

It was with the profet address made to you by the freedman Dickerson, and your response; and I said to myself, lo! such are the men that the white sarages of the South have held in that accurred bondage, now, we loop, forever broken!

But, much as I rejoice with you, and much as I would have rejoiced to have been permitted, not merely to read of, but to see the vision which was vouchasfied to you; much as I rejoice that you could speak all your hatred of slavery and all your love of Jom in South Carolina, with Henry Wilson utte freedom in South Carolina, white Heary Wisson and ing his manly sayings by your side—yet it is not in the free atterances of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wen dell Phillips, or of Henry Wilson and Charles Summer dell Phillips, or of Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner, that we perceive the deepest significance; but in the speeches of such men as Judge Kelley and Hon. Joseph Holt, claiming eliizenship for the black race as the only security and safety for liberty in the future,

lies. One friend, who was greatly pleased with your the times. Surely, those who have labored during lecture on "Sunshine," refused the loss of the och the seed-time and the summer shall resp the harvest

the seed-time and the summer shall reap the harvest of their hopes.

The sadness and gloom which have fallen on the nation in the death of our Chief Magiatrate is of the deepest significance. It was a fitting culmination of the malignity of the Slave Power, and the natural expression of bailled revenge.

Dying a natural death, Abraham Lincoln's demise, though felt as a national affliction, would have created but little more sensation than the decease of Harrison and Taylor; but what stirs the blood of the whole people is.

"The deep damnation of his taking off." It has taught us what, otherwise, we could not so

It has taught us what, otherwise, we come in the aution that is not a rebel loved Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln was a most fortunate man—in his death as in his life. Called to lead the nation through the red sea and the wilderness of this rebellion—suc crestul even when seeming the teverse—he passed through all the vicissitudes and difficulties of his high position until he laid his hand upon success. In the hour of victorious strength, in the very culmination of his triumph, before he had time to co ed away; and in a manner that co newed determination that when the work yet remain ing is finished—it shall be finished!

D. S. GRANDIN.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

DEAR FRIENDS:—As the Western Anti-Slavery ciety has in fact ceased to exist, in consequence of its failure for four years past to hold its accustomed annual meetings, it is due to you that the Executive Committee to whom you intrusted its affairs at the last Annual meeting, held in Salem, September 224, 1860, you the state of its affairs and the disposition made by them of the property of the So ciety. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Salem on the 16th of April last, the under signed were appointed a committee to make such a statement, and also make such disposition of any iated funds remaining in the Tressury a uld be deemed most conducive to the object for which the Society existed and has labored.

fitting that we sorrowfully preface our state ment by reference to the fact, that since the last meet ing of the Society we have been called to mourn the loss by death of three members of the committee ap-pointed on that occasion; Benjamin S. Jones, J. Smith Baird and James Barnaby; and to this cata orne of bereavements we add the name of Benia min Bown, for a time president of the Society, and for many years, though not at his death, a member o the Executive Committee, always active and reliable These were men whose laborious, self-denying, faith ful service in behalf of liberty you knew and now hankfully remember as their crown of glory. Espe cially was the Society indebted to Beni. S. Jones fo nis years of arduous labor, devo ted to the slave, as i ecturer and as editor of its paper, the Ant Slavery Bugle. For several months immediately after the last an

ual meeting of the Society Mrs. A. K. Foster re named in Ohio and gave herself with her marvellou devotion and energy to the promotion of the work of the Society, especially to an effort to place the Anti-Slavery Bugle on a substantial and living basis. In this she had the cooperation of the Executive Committee. The effort was unsuccessful. Its failure produced the conviction in the minds of a part of the remaining to the paper, and our inability materially o increase the number, its continued pu blication wa not the wisest and best method for the expenditure o the money and labors of the Society. Thus matter continued till the slaveholders commenced the war and the nation girded itself for the conflict of arms Then the committee became united in the opinior that in this hurricane of human passions it was impossible with any means at their disposal, to sustain the paper or to prosecute ordinary anti-slavery work. A levoted friend did. indeed, liberally proffer to make good all deficiencies in the expense of publicati six months, but the committee, believing there was no prospect of sustaining the paper after that period, except by similar individual liberality, and in view of the small number of subscribers and its consequent limited influence in connection with the popular ex citement, and the changed state of affairs in the na tion, voted to discontinue the paper and to transfer the subscription list to the Anti Slavery Standard, with the condition that the Standard should be furnished to the prepaid subscribers to the Bagle to the amount of the Society's indebtedness to them. This measure was faithfully carried out as we believe to the satisfaction of all interested. The paper was according ly discontinued. Its last number was issued on the

4th of May, after near sixteen years of publicati The press and type were subsequently sold at a fair price; and the tent owned by the Society, and unde which so many grand Conventions had assembled and deliberated, now too much worn to be valuable for its former uses, was cut up, and the material sold. From the sale we realized one hundred dollars, exclusive of twenty dollars' worth of the canvass, which wa sent to the Freedmen in Mississippi, where it

The Treasurer's books show, that at the time of the last annual report, September, 1860, there was balance of cash on hand of \$225 64. Since then, h has received from all sources, sut donatioos, collections, and sale of tent and printin

donations, collections, and sale of tent and printing materials, \$1503 98, making the total of \$1829 62. He has paid out during that period \$1796 30, leaving a bilance in his hands of \$33 82.

This balance has been appropriated, and will be immediately paid over to the Western Branch of the Freedmen's Union, which is now making special efforts to secure the franchise for the Freedmen as well appropriate to said them in their second and making the said security and the said security and making the said security and security a as otherwise to aid them in their social and mora

improvement.

The payments by the Tressurer, mostly in payment of debts of the Society, to the printer, editor and publishing agent of the Bugle, though some expenditures ere made to aid the late movement for the Constitu were made to an or his bright of the control of the

There are, however, claims held by the Society ag individuals, amounting to \$250 45, a part of which probably be collected. The Executive Comm have instructed the undersigned, if possible, to make these collections, and, as soon as made, appropriate them in such method as they shall think best calcu-lated to aid the freedmen, or help to strike the chain from any slaves left in the land. Thus, though the work of emancipation is not techni

nically and wholly accomplished, yet our Society, with out formality or even intention, but by the combination of events, has really passed away; but not till the ove throw of slavery, the object of its labors, is so far effected, and public sentiment so far regenerated, that the old Abolitionists can, if they judge best, eithout sacrifice of principle, join with the Government and newly organized associations of the people for newly organized associations of the people for newly organized associations of the people for newly organized associations. ized associations of the people for the completion of their work. Or it they can sun the efficiently work with the old American Society, it "Standard" is still aloft, and waves them on.

The Abolitionists have the satisfaction of seein millions of men and women for whom they labore made free. They know and the world acknowledge your hatred of slavery and all your love of a South Carolina, with Henry Wilson utters anly sayings by your side—yet it is not in the sances of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wensign, or of Henry Wilson and Charles Summer, erceive the deepest significance; but in the of such men as Judge Kelley and Hon. Colt, claiming eliterability for the black race by security and safety for liberty in the future, perceive with most distinctness the signs of

gated and unyietung irems of the import the ear of a nation deaf as an adder, and beauted in its purpose to continue in crime. But their words were not in vain, though the world so believed, and monked that they continue to utter them. By their indominable perseverance they contributed their allotted part towards nal education, thus making salva the national education, thus making salvation possi-ble, if not by moral means as they proposed, yet by the convulsions of war. What in our earniestness of will but feebleness of means we sought to do, this mirecle of war hath wrought, and the work is now

our work is needed. The voice of freedom our work is needed. The voice of freedom nd justice yet is, "Speak to the children of Israe hat they go forward" until human chattelism is le t and impossible everywhere in the land; t of emancipation is perfected by the equal

tizenship of all. JOEL McMILLAN, JOHN GORDON, M. R. ROBINSON,

Salem, Ohio, May 22, 1865.

THE DEATH OF MR. LINCOLN.

Person Gappinon-I have been a citizen of the United States almost sixty years, and the first and only vote I ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, last 8th November. I loved the man and I cannot but me Novemer. I to yet the man and cannot as mount is death; who yet I rejoice—rejoice much. The Slave Power has "struck once again," and required of us a still further "atoment of blood." It was meant for evil, but God meant it for good; and praised he his name! This is our second "Fort Sunter." The first united the North and prepared us for a war which must come. This was necessary to fit us for which must come. This was necessary to fit us for and unite us in a wise and safe "reconstruction." We thank God for the gift of his Son as a Savior from sin. May we not thank him for all our martyred na-tional Saviers, our John Brown, and now our Lincoln Mr. Lincoln did much in his life. I think, like Sam son, his death—the manner of it—will do as much The nation had come to its last and really most dan gerous crisis, and the majority was not prepared to pass it safely, wisely, and justly to the cause of free one who knows, that at the tim roe, the Powers over us were ready to pay the slave olders some hundred millions for their slaves. That had passed, as they would not then return on thos conditions of compromise. But, one week ago, it cooked more than probable that the rebel leaders would e entirely forgiven, and so in a condition to return to he Congress at Washington. This would have work d terrible evil. I think the danger of it is passed I think the people and our rulers will now unite on ore thorough remedy; and Europe will justify and Too much mercy towards such savages will neve

io. Mr. Lincoln's heart was too large to deal with such men. Even Mr. Greeley was urging him on to extreme mercy. As to the question of any extreme penalties on the Southern leaders, I cannot say what s wise; but less than to disfranchise them will not do Their large landed estates must, in some way, be di-vided—the negro must be on a level with the white nan as to voting—the States must not be hurrie ack into the Union, nor till we are sure they will be ust to their former slaves. These four points mus be regarded in the "reconstruction." Less will leave a political fever sore, which twenty years will not heal if it ever should heal. I have great hopes that this last terrible affair will open our eyes more clearly. Mr. Johnson is a Southern loyalist, and I hope he will see the necessities of the case. We shall see-I an

Yours, AUSTIN KENT. East Stockholm, N. Y.

EXCURSION TO CHARLESTON.

NEW HARTFORD, (N. Y.) May 9, 2865.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—I have read with the greatest satisfaction the newspaper accounts of the excursion to Charleston and its many interesting incilents. But nothing interested me so much, or affect ed me so deeply, as your own connection with the af-fair. I thought that no conquerer—no, not even Grant-could enjoy so high, so soul-satisfying a tri impli as yourself, while, as you ought, you give to God all the honor and all the praise.

When I saw you and heard you at the grave of Calhoun, how vividly did my memory recall the record of thirty five years during which I have watched with interest your combat (often-times almost alone with the Apollyon of Slavery !

God be praised that now you, even in your life-time are vindicated; that thousands who once thought they were doing God-service in opposing you, are now, like Saul of Tarsus, sincerely favoring the gospel they once sought to overthrow. Perhaps it does not matte much how long you may enjoy this triumph here nevertheless, it is natural to wish it might be many years. Perhaps your work is not yet nearly done There is much rubbish to be removed before the tem ple of Freedom can be reared in all its beauty and glory, where slavery's foul rites were so recently per

Hence I differ with you in respect to the dissolution of the American Anti-Slavery Society. True, slavery is overthrown, but its natural fruits remain. It is not enough that the gardener removes the old stalk of a burdock : he must watch for and exterminate the inating seed of the old enemy. The full fruit of the great struggle cannot be secured till full citi zenship is accorded to the black man. Here is

But I will not occupy more of your time. You know my friend T. D. Weld. He is now liv ing near you. If you see him, remember me SAMUEL WEBB.

PLACES WANTED.

CAMP NELSON, May 16, 1865. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

My DEAR SIR—I address you in behalf of the col-ored women and children in Kentucky. No one ever opealed to you in vain for the poor and down-tr As Superintendent of Freedmen in this camp. I have nore that two thousand colored women and children ander my charge. Kentucky madly thrusts them out, and the question forces itself upon us, where shall they go? At present they are supported by the government; but, of course, this must be temporary. Can you devise any plans for securing homes for any of them in Massachusetts? Good house servants, cooks, chambermaids-or help of almost any class can be had. If an agent would come here, I will fur nish him with as many as he might want of the who are anxious and willing to go. As a Massachu bondman. Let me hear from you.

T. E. HALL, setts man, I have told them of this refuge for the poo

Yours for humanity, T. E. HALL, Sapt. of Freedmen, Camp Nelson, Kentucky,

THE FREEDMEN AND THEIR LANDS. The follow ing circular has just been issued by General Howard Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and approved by the Secretary of War, who orders all military authorities to sustain and aid the several State commissioners

to sustain and aid the several State commissioners in the execution of its provisons:

"Whereas, a large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners, and is now being cultivated by freedmen; and whereas, the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their Industry; it is opiered that all the abandoned lands in the State, now under cultivation by the freedmen, be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their beneat, unless full compensation be made for their labor and its products and for expenditures.

The above order will not be construed so as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty; and the application for the restoration of their land by this class of persons will in no case be entertained by any military authority."

ted and unyielding friends of the slave. Their warn GENERAL GRANTIS CONGRATULATORY WARHINGTON, June 4th, Gen. Grant has last the following Congratulatory Address to the Armi WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJI-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1865
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 108:
Soldiers of the Armies of the United Statespatriotic devotion to your country in the hot armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery, the cause and protext of the rebeilion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and coduring basis on every foot of American soil.

Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of result dim the lustro of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come.

right in all time to come.

In obedience to 'pour country's call you left your homes and families and rolunteered in its delence. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your country men and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

To achieve the glorious triumphs and to secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Licut.-General.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Newbern (N. C.) advices estigation at Toronto, showing that the yellow fever here last summer, which carried off some 2000 citi-ens, was introduced by the infamous Dr. Blackburn, sused a natural horror.

The people of the State are fast becoming recon-ciled to the free labor system, and like the change. There is a strong attachment between masters and slaves, and they seek each other, making satisfactory terms for labor. erms for labor.

Newborn (N. C.) dates, of the 2d inst. say the uni-erral suffrage question excites great interest, the peo-le being divided only as to the time when the negro-hould vote.

hould vote.

The removal of the trade restrictions causes much ejoicing, and new life has been given to business. Newbern promises to be very healthy, this summer.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—ARREST OF GOV. MCGRATH. New York 4th. The Herold's Charleston correspondent reports the arrest of Gov: McGrath at Columbia on the 21th ult., for high treason. He was taken to Hilton Head, and would soon be sent North for trial. He surrendered himself quickly to Lieut. Beck, who was sent to him. Wade Hampton escaped, and his whereabout is unknown.

wheresbouts is unknown.
The Charleston Courier, published a circular from
Gen. Hatch advising planters to make contracts with
freedmen, and saying that infirm negroes must be supported in their respective districts.
The Courier says Governor Magrath was arrested by
a Lieut and two soliters, and taken to Charleston.

The Chicago Santarr Fair. On Tuesday last the great Fair at Chicago, for which preparations have been in progress for several months past, was opened with imposing ceremonies. The day, was fine and there was an immense turn out of clitzens and visitors from the surrounding districts. A grand military and civic procession ushered in the ceremonies of the day. The Fair is held in Union Hall, a building constructed for the purpose, four hundred feet long, and which was designed and decorated so as to produce the most picturesque and gorgeous effect. The hall was opened at five o'clock, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Woodbidgo of Massachusetts, T. Bauchanan Read recited an inaugural ode, and the choir sang an original hymn, composed for the occasion by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Governor Oglesby delivered the address. The wife of Gen. Sherman has a stall in the fair.

DISCOVERT OF A SUSPICIOUS LETTER. tou, 3d. The Star says that a paper in cipher, found floating at Morehead City, N. C., on the 2d of flash has been turned over to the Government officials. It has been literally translated and is as follows:

Washington, April 15, 1865.

Drar John: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe, and Old Abe is in hell now. Sir, all eyes are on you; you must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of Old Gary. Red Sheers showed a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in good order. Johnson must come Old Crook has him in charge. Mind well that broth or's oath, and you will have no difficulty. All will be safe and enjoy the fruits of our labor. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865 er's oath, and safe and enjoy the fruit (Signed)

VICTOR HUGO TO AMERICA, The following eloquent passage occurs in Victor Hugo's letter to the American minister at London:—

"The thunder-bolt which has broken on Washing-ton has shattered the world. Darknesses of this kind occur in history. After the dawn the night. But the American people is a colossus of bronze. Trailors can

ARREST OF A SUFFORED CONSPIRATOR. A mat who registered his name as W. D. Beers has been ar rested at a hotel in Buffalo, on suspicion of being ar accomplice of Booth, on account of a card with the tollowing writing thereon being found near the door his room. The handwriting was that of Beers:

of his room. The handwriting was taken in Acceptable and Pavis caught there is but little hope for the Circle. God must have prevented our plans from being executed. If Surrait had not failed our plans would liave been carried out Virginia regained, and our cause saved. All is lost Virginia regained, and our cause saved. All is lost, P. S. You failed. If I live I will expose you. Surratt should die. I wish to live; but I think we are all surrounded and will be caught."

COLORED PERSONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.
Massachusetts Legislature passed an act "fu
unjust discrimination on account of color or
follows:

Sec. 1. No distinction, discrimination, or restriction account of color or race thall be lawful in any licensed inn, in any public place of anusement, public conveyance, or public meeting in this Commonwealth Sec. 2. Any person offending against the provision of the act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding

The General Assembly of the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, now in session is Brooklyn, voted unanimously on Saturday morning to branch of the Prestyterian Church, now in season it Brooklyn, voted unanimously on Saturday morning to recommend granting the right of suffrage to the negrees of the South. The discussion, was spirited, and after the acnouncement of the vote, the assembly aros and united in singing "My country, "tis of thes." The seene was very impressive.

A resolution was introduced in both branch of the Kentucky Legislature on Wednesday to reco sider that rejecting the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, but was refused permission to be entered. The vote, however, showed a large acces-sesion of strength to the ranks of its friends.

NEWJYORK, Juno 7. The Herold's Columbia (S. C.) correspondent says the chivalry of that State are rapidly accommodating themselves to the altered condition of affairs, and schowledging the power of the national government to maintain its authority.

national government to maintain its authority.

The Gen. Halleck has Issued an order directing clergymen and magistrates to encourage marriages between negroes, and to prevent, as far as possible, the commerce of that class as man and wife where the matrimonial rites have not been solemnized.

Quite an interesting negro school celebration took place in Richmond on Monday inst. The exercises consisted of singing, prayer, addresses by several Boston teachers present, and an examination of the pupils, who were in high spirits.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. In a Convocation of the University of Cambridge, England, held recently, it was resolved that a letter, under the University seal, should be despatched to the United States Minister, expressive of sympathy and condolence at this event.

A Pelham man was ridden on a rail at En-field a few days ago for insulting a contraband be-cause he had joined a military company. He finally got down on his knees and asked the negro's forgive-ness.

John Mitchel is said to be editor of the New York Daily Neez. The record of John Mitchel is that he was a rebel in Ireland, and a supporter of re-bellion in America.

bellion in America.

37 The National Fast, on the lat, was very well observed throughout the country. In this city the cremonies were very effective, and due regard was pald to the soleme occasion. Mr. Summer's Eugly on President Lincoln is one of his noblest efforts.

23 Miss Delia Webster, the well-known and ory advocate, was burnt out on her farm in T County, Ky., May 28.

DEATH OF MES. LUCERTIA, FLAGOR MAY. The tid-ings yesterday of the departure of this catimable wo-man, wife of Rev. Samuel J. May, came with a weight ings yesterday of the departure of the estimable woman, wife of Rev. Samuel J. May, came with a weight of sadness to many sorrowing hearts. For twenty years, the term of her residence in our city, ber like ablessing to all with whom she same in contact in her daily walks among us. Endowed with the highest order of natural gifts, joined to culture which the best education could impars, she was fixed to adorn the most "reflesd circles in social life." Wet she was retting and sensitive, almost to a fault, and always estiling for opportunities to do good to others. She was truly, a "mother in lursel." The poor who came to her dwelling went out from it aden with blessings. The young men and the young women who came within the circle of her influence will remember, her as the wise counsellor, the genial shares pes and joys, the to

hizer in all their sorrows.

Few possessed such power to charm in conversa
ion. Her mind was like a well stored library of rich set thoughts, and young and old hung with delight around her in the social circle. It was in the domestic and quiet walks of life that her even the twelft of her mental power, and the loveliness of her character. There she reigned supreme, in the restrict of her was the character.

"A perfect woman, nobly plann'd To warn, to comfort, and command, And yet a Spirit still and bright With some hing of an Angel's light

With some hing of an Angel's light."

For some few years past Mrs. May has suffered from sickness which so enlerbled her bodily powers, that, she has seldom mingled in society. Those who have visited her at her home, have still been delighted with her genial conversation. Her presence was like a nunshine. Her death, although not entirely anexpected, was sudden, and will be felt severely by her family and sorrowing friends. We cannot in our brief notice attempt to do justice to a character so levely as that possessed by Mrs. May. That task, aboutly be left to some one of the many, who have known her long and well. For truly of her may be said,

"None knew her, but to love her, "None named her, but to praise." Syracuse Standard.

THE DEATH OF MES. MAY. Our citizens will hear tith infinite regret of the sudden death of the wife of he Rev. Samuel J. May. For a long period an al;

most permanent state of ill-health had compelled her, to forego, in a great measure, the enjoy ment of society, but in the earlier years of her residence in this city, her kindness of heart and a slable manners engaged to the state of June, had she lived to that day, she would have completed the fortieth year of her married life. To her husband, whose lofty philanthropy and noble effects in the cause of humanity have gained him a high fame not only in this country but abroad, the sympathics of his fellow citizens of Syractase will be generously extended.—Syracuse Journal.

THE NATION, WEEKLY JOCENAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE,

Will be published in New York, July 6, 1865. Its main objects will be-

First. The maintenance and diffusion of true det eiples in society and government, and the advocacy illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distributivities of progress and civilization.

Second. A more careful, accurate and moderate discus-tion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, eco-acomical, and constitutional questions, than is possible in the daily press. Third. Sound and impartial criticism of books and works

of art.

condition of the colored race at the South, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the bestownl on them, curity and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life.

Fifth. The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they constitute, as at present, a large, ignorant, and graded class.

Sirth. The collection and diffusion of tru formation as to the condition and prospects of the South-ern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the

MARRIED-In this city, June 6, by Rev. J. M. Man-

ning, ERRA H. HEYWOOD, of Prince TILTON, of Worcester. Same day, at Florence Street Chur of Worcester.
day, at Florence Street Church, by the Rev. Dr.
l, Louenzo D. Newell, of New York, to Anna M. Tilton, of Boston.

DIED-In Milibury, 3d of March, ARMAN ALLEN, a DIBD—in Milipury, 3d of March, Allian Alexa, as true friend of universal freedom. In the darkest days of the Anti-Siavery struggle he espoused the cause of the down-trodden slave and oppressed colored race in our midst. He became an early subscriber to the Liberator, and contened through all its fery ordeal a firm and unflinching friend to the great principles he found therein enunciated. Through an honest purpose to follow the true light, wherever it led, he won the respect of all his acquaint

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which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by puritying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many
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Jund 2.

DE PROFUNDIS. Stricken to earth, a stunned and sorrowing We lift our eyes, O Father, to thy thron

Vain is the help of man; our strong staff broken Our trusted leader's lofty head laid low, Earth's last and saddest words above him spoken Whither but unto Thee, Lord, can we go?

Our chosen guide, to whom all eyes were turning, Ordained of God to set his people free, Whose priceless worth each day our soals were les Fallen in the very hour of victory.

Fallen on the borders of the Land of Promise, Our Moses, suffered not to enter in ; Our best-beloved, our chieftain, taken from us In stern requital of our people's sin.

Alas! on many a field of explation,
Thousands of practices lives have been laid down
In costly secrifice; a weeping nation,
For four long years we have worn sorrows cromp.

And thou hast strengthened us; thou, Lord, hast given Power to do and to endure for thee; out now from heart and arm all might so

Upon the alter by thine own hand builded Must this last precious offering be laid I
No treasure from the mine, no tribute gifded,
But as with our own hearts' best life-blood made?

Look on our grief! Thou at a stroke hast taken Our leader from us—white our sky was bright With triumph's sunny hue, thy hand has shaken Out of the firmament our orb of light. we sit in darkness—true hearts clinging About him as they never clung be

Daily to thee, "God bless him evermore ! Yet, 'mid our tears, we own that thou hast blessed him, Taking him where no grief can e'er invade,

Far from the many cares that have oppressed him;

With him 'tis well, but we are sore afraid.

Are crushed, and silenced now the glad prayer winging

Cast us not off! We know thy hand sustaineth,
And thy eyo piticth all who trust in thee,
And "the Lord God commiscent still reigneth"—
Unto the shelter of thy love me dec. R. A. R.

DEATH AT THE SUMMIT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "MORTUUS PRO PATRIAM, APRIL 14, 1865. To every man-Horatius said-

Death cometh soon or falleth late; But only he the blow should dread Who begs, not dares, his fate. To every man some post is given,

honors point, or duties call ; And if his doom is writ of heaven, Tis there that he should fall. No matter if the battle-shout

Drowns the last lingering sob of breath, by woman's feeble wall means out Round some hushed bed of death. No matter if the strong hand hold

That moment grasp of duty's helm, Or of soft joys the limbs enfold, Or midpight alumbor whelm. No matter-so the path is clear; No matter-so the will is strong ;

No matter if the doom is near, Or waits and tarries long. To die in God's time is gain,

Whether He takes, in loving pe Or murderous stroke of hand and t Makes quick and sad surcease. But, oh I to die with labors done-That labor what the whole world willed

To have gained a victor's glorious Then crowned it with a sapphire star Of a great mercy's trust and faith,

ghtening the worlds afar-To know the midnight gone at last,

To see the day break clear and calm, To know that o'er the black vales past The morning breathes its balm—

To stand upon the mountain's top, Such toil just closed at such an hour, And cloudward, whence God's blessings drop, Hear man's sweep up with power-

And then and there to die! To rest! Marbled in fame—embalmed in go The past (once doubted) praised and The future understood— No heat and burden of to-day

Stretching its vists on befo Th' immerials solving mortal clay, As Moses once they bore—

Death at the summit this! Not death— A happy apotheosis The Asset Mark That men might seek with praying breath A thousand years, and miss !

And when we kunt his murderers down-Men who his mantie humbly bear And blast them with the nation's frown, And limb from carcass tear—

Do it because the nation's pride And God's quick justice this d That never more the regiside May lift his trembling hand.

But do it not in het revenge For one unsufering by the blow, Who at the summit found a change That only God can know.

And when ye shroud your halls in glo And raise the prayer and drop the tear, And bear him to his Western temb,

Weep for the country, if ye must— But dwarf not judgment, truth and trust,

By shedding tears for him. HENRY MORFOR

PRO PATRIA MORI.

While, flushing every gladdened street, The sudden flower of Victory blew, And answering drums with jubilant beat And answering drams with jubilant b Throbbed out a Nation's joy answ : Along the land a flery breath Along the land a nery breath Ran, blackening all our bannered bloom, And, smitten by the blast of Death, Our peems sank in walling gloom.

What word may suit the treacherous blov That struck, through Man's, at Freedo The hand that wrought our common woe Held, for his Country's heart, the knife; Our glorious gem of Liberty ! O. dwell not on the feneral shrow

O, dwell not on the pusers around
Of him whose loss we mourn to-day!
Think, rather, that a passing cloud
Has wrapt him from our sight away.
As fleeting mists a moment dim
The splendors of the heavenly spheres, leturen our lenging gase and him There falls a rain of sudden tears

There mile a rain of nuclear bears.

Too great, too good for death to claim,

He liveth to the Nation yet;

With Washington's, his honored name
In Freedom's storry flag is set.

Out dear and martyred President?

Bath's proudest episph shall be
Barnavin one thy monument. Engraven one thy monus He crushed the curse of slavery ! KATE PUTNAL

SABBATISM IN SCOTLAND.

nbers of the Glasgow Herald (April ollowing) is contained the record of one of those exclesisation movements for the enfor of Sabbatical observance upon the community, come up from time to time alike in England, S and this country.

In the present case, the "Free Synod of G

In the present case, the "Free Synod of Glasgow and Ayr" was the aggressive body. Its first business was hearing the report of a previously appointed Committee "On Sabbath Observance." The Committee had confined their attention to "only a few of the more grievous encroachments on the Sabbath," namely, the Sunday shop-traffic of Glasgow, (estimated to amount to 3,000 cases,) the running of Sunday omnibuses in Glasgow, and between that city and Paisley, the Sunday trips of a single steamboat on the Clyde, and the running of Sunday trains by the North British Railway Company. These things showed, in the judgment of the Committee, first, "a bold and systematic attempt to set at deflance the opinion of the majority." and next, "a reckless nirst, "a bold and systematic attempt to set at denance the opinion of the majority," and next, "a reckless diaregard of those Bible principles by which," &c., &c. The report aggrested the following remedial measures: "Effirit, a remonstrance from the Synod to the Directors of the North British Railway; second, Glasgow; third, a recommendation that Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synod hold conferences and within the bound of the Symon hole conserences and take setion on the subject; and fourth, a remonstrance to the House of Commons against. It the opening of the Royal Botanical Gardens of Edinburgh after the hours of divine service on Sabbath."

hours of divine service on Sabbath."

The report was actively debated, chiefly by Rev. Drs. Gibson and Buchanan. The former heartily approved the suggestions made, but would have wished other offences included, namely, Sunday labor in the Post Office and in newspaper offices, and also "the assaults made upon faithful ministers doing their duty in reference to the Fourth Commandment. ter thought it "a very unhappy thing that Church Courts, in dealing with this subject, should be held up as if they were really imposing some oppressive yoke and burden upon the community." He declared the central and vital question to be this—"Its there a Sabbath or no !." He proceeded to make the astonishing assertion, in direct conflict with both the Old and the New Testaments, that-"there is no Sabbath outside of the Christian Church; there never was, and there never will be a Sabbath outside of the Christian Church"; and then (assuming that there a divinely appointed Christian Sabbath) he went on to say—"If God has made Christian ministers the con-servators of that Sabbath, candid men must admithat that is a question which those who bear rule in ust deal with."

A certain moderate and limited dissent from th spirit of these proceedings appeared in the debate, Statements were made in vindication of the necessities and rights of newspaper offices, and it appeared that among the clergy themselves there was a differ ence of opinion about the needful kind, or degree, of Sabbatical observance. Dr. Gibson was sorry (hear, hear) who come forward, and bo ar, hear) who come forward, and boddy exhortand courage the people to walk on the Sabbath." (Hear ir.) Mr. Somerville said that "what weighed with the office of the ministry had come forward in this city, and made statements that he feared it would nously adopted the report, and proceeded to put in train the several measures recommended in it.

Comments upon these debates and proceedings were made in subsequent numbers of the Glasgow Herald, first, by a reporter, in a light and easy style, and with a free use of the argumentum ad homine really very much as Burns might have written on th same subject, and afterwards in two serious editorial articles, vindicating the press, gently touching upon marks of weakness or ignorance in the speech the advocates of Sabbatism, quoting Calvin and Lu-ther in opposition to them, and pointing out the very extensive interference with the industries and habits of civilized society (including the habits of the fam lies of the Reverend gentlem consistent carrying out of their line of proceedings would involve.

Both these methods of treating the matter in ques tion are legitimate, and to a certain extent effective But they both make the great mistake (in my judg ment) of leaving the enemy's citadel untouched mistake the more unfortunate, since that citadel is wholly incapable of defence, maintains its appearant of strength only through the impudent false pretenc of its garrison, and can be carried, by the res sault of intelligent men, at any moment. Nay, the Editormakes a still worse mistake, in admitting these impu dent false pretences to be true and just. To Dr. Bu chanan's test question—" Is there a Sabbath or no?" he mistakingly answers-" Of course nobody replies in the negative." But to reply in the negative is pre cisely what he ought to have done; what every body ought to do who is approached, in the nineteenth cen tury of the Christian era, with the assumption that God requires of Christians any Sabbatical observance ment Sabbath of the Hebrew decalogue.

The question proposed by Dr. Buchanan is in fact the proper, the central, the vital question, upon the answer to which this whole matter turns... "Is there a Sabbath or no?". Of course, the Doctor means to ask—Is there a day appointed by God to be observed by Christians, by Gentiles, by all men, as a Sabbath The proper answer to this question is—No! There is not a particle of evidence showing that God has ap pointed such a day. And as to the Bible, not only or specification, but the very contrary is made mani-fest by those portions both of the Old and New Testa ments which speak of a Sabbath.

A very few words will give the key by which any

long journey through the wilderness, Moses app rtain day (the seventh day of the week, no a certain day (the seventa day of the week, not called Saturday,) to be observed as a Sabbath, litera ly a rest-day, by them, the sole duty of which consiste in refraining from travel and bodily labor. This, h told there was a command of Jehovah their God an their faithful observance of it was to be " a sign be tween Him and them," serving, like the Hebrew cir cumcision, to mark and perpetuate the distinction b tween them and other nations. Shortly after, who they had arrived at Mount Sinal, the same comman involving the same duty and no other, (and imposit it upon the same people and no other,) was solemn incorporated with the portion of the Hebrew la called the Ten Commandments. And the Hebrows in obedience to that law, still observe Saturday as Sabbath by refraining from bodily labor and travel. This was (and is) a Jewish law. By all means le

the Jews obey it until they consent to receive a bet-ter. But what says the Christian law, recorded in the New Testament, in regard to this matter of a

It says that for Christian converts from Judalem the It says that for Certstian converts from Judalem the Jewish law (including the law of Sabbath observance, not only in general, but by specification,) is abrogated. Gentiles, of course, never having been under the Jewish law, had never had a Sabbath required of them. And the Christian law, which became, alike to coverts from Judaism and paganism, the supreme code ed no requisition whatever for the of any Sabbath whatever.

of any Sabbath whatever.

Here is the whole matter in a nutabell. The Jews observe Saturday as a Sabbath, being required to do so by their Mosaic law. Let them do so while they remain Jews. The members of various churches observe Sunday as a Sabbath, being required to do so by

The Tiberator. their church taws. Let them do so while they thin it well to remain members of such churches. But Go twell to remain amplody to observe Sunday as a Sabbath, and whoever represents Him as doing so hould be required to prove his assertion by Scripture ridence, and in failure of that to retract his claim. He caused prove it, because Jesus and Paul teach the opposite doctrine both by worth and deeds. If on deviating the matter with this evidence before him he will not retract the claim, he should be treated as an impostor, speaking falsely in the name of God, and impudently trying to impose a yoks of bondage upon God's children.

churches have grievously misled the people in regard to the doctrine of a Sabbath, it may be well to point

and history.

Our Scotch friends have within their reach (I prosume) the most thorough and exhaustive work ev-written upon this subject, namely, an octavo volum written by Robert Cox, and published at Edinburg in 1853 by Maclachlan and Stewart, entitled... Sab-bath Laws and Sabbath Duties, considered in relation to their natural and Scriptural grounds, and to the

Each of these works makes the truth plain beyon New Testament requires no Sabbatical observance

Certain churches choose to require of their members, in addition to the Christian rule, an observance of please; but when they attempt to impose those rules upon others, not members, and above all, when they represent those rules as prooceding from God,, and having binding force over all men, let them be plainly told that they are practising a cheat, a gross imposi unity.-c. K. W.

SPARE THE MALEFACTORS!

There is no need of taking the life of any man fo anything done during this rebellion, nor now at its close; there is no argument for such a course, but every argument is directly opposed to it. The rebelfailed, its cause has been blotted out, and ments. Had the war of the Revolution failed, thoug Britain probably would have hung Washington, every American now sees that it would have been a stain or Albion forever; and what Britain might not hav done seventy-five years ago, much more Americ may not do now. The Southern doctrine of "State rights," religiously held since '98, the delusion of the sacred right of revolution, and the fact of attempted secession throughout verify half of the Union, we may well accept in bar of claims to the infliction of punishment. We can decree the disqualification of hose who precipitated, and those who have led, th ever to hold civil office, and, if need be confiscate their lands for the benefit of the freedmen but let all else be done with the view of winning bac our brethren with whom we have been at strife. No for such inhuman treatment of our poor prisoners, no such cold-blooded massacre of our colored troops, le us assume to punish any; for the world and history will yet avenge us, and do justice to the truth. The North has always been a party to the "peculiar in-stitution" along with the South, and may magnanimously accept the consequences of the slavery she has herself helped to foster, satisfied that such a system never could expire without in its death-throes upbear ing all things. The North has all this for her pun ishment; the South all that for hers—and now le both be quits. Henceforth, for both, publish univer

of the dear President, let them live. Their deed wa in the interest of the rebellion, and was part of it—let it share the same fate. Booth 's well dead; let these others, if found guilty, be confined as dangerous me but harm not the life of one of them. Harm ther not, in honor of that glorious Martyr whom the natio of mourners, his funeral pageant a triumpliant marci such as history never knew, cities and States his pall-bearers, and his precious dust gazed on through the tearful eyes of literal millions-whom Canada and her sister Provinces, from Halifax and Quebec to De deep and universal as our own—and whom all Europe honored with a homage such as never was paid to mortal man before! Honor them not for a testimony against a deed which has already evoked auch con-demation as never dead did not be the state of the sta empation as never deed did on earth, which thrille the whole land with detestation and abborrence, ever rebels in Canada to disclaim, and Mason and Slidell in Europe to protest, and the whole sympathizing Press abroad, from the London Times down, to denun intion—and which at last rocked the two he as no event ever did the world before. And barr them not for such matchless abuse of the dead Presi dent's mercy, that very mercy which, as fie lay there dying, could he for one moment have been of would still have prompted him to pray, "Fa give them, they know not what they do"—that very mercy which, could be yet speak from the grave, would now lead 'him to say!" I forgive them, forgive ye them also "—that very mercy for which, now, all men most of all praise him, and in which he is still an exce abused, but all the more by so much m there is need, and the mercy can never wear out, but

is literally equal to all things. ished man in history. All Europ will explode in one prodigious guffaw, to hear of th head, sneaking away in the disguise of a woman, and captured in crindine and petticoats I... With the news, all who have upheld the rebellion will sneak away too, and the redoubtable British "Thunderer" wil be most intensely oblivious of having ever recognize the Confederacy. Confederate bonds will no be wort the white paper they have wasted, and the who boasted but burst bubble of a Southern Republic based of Slaves will be, first a laughing-stock and by word, as the most contemptible failure on record, next a vil lany, beneath the dignity even of that contempt, and Enally, a universal stench and hissing forever Jefferson Davis is already worse than dead. Lay him away to be forgotten! Make not in his case Virginia's mistake in that of John Brown, of giving him

crown of martyrdom ! Change the name of Fort Lafayette to Fort Hell, devote a whole regiment to perpetual guard, and the murderers of the President, with Davis at their head murderers of the Pressure, and Make interaces, shut up in Hell in testimony of both your justice and magnanimity forever! Justice requires but the righting of wrong, but never has wroig been so righted before. The whole world has avenged the death of Abraham Lincoln, been convulsed with horror at his marder, passed sentence of condemnation on his marderers!

hat it can still stand and spare those who strike at its seed. America must give proof to the world of her better institutions. She must manifest to the world there is not standard to the world her better spirit. Now that the eyes of the world the ten. Its his saling too must manifest to the world the ten. Its his saling too must make the ten of the world the ten. Its his saling too must satisfact on that more can and her better apirts. Now that the eyes of the world have been drawn on her, now that the gare of all men has been arrested by this murder of her First Citizen, now that every glance is atraiped to see how ahe will bear herself towards those who did the deed, she must set the long needed, all potent example of a great for giveness! It will be a stain on her magnanimity through all time to let the opportunity pass. She can never remove from her honor the ternish and blot of unneeded blood. A million of dollars would I bestow, had I the money, to see her give this great example had I the money, to see her give this great example to mankind. Blessings, forever, on America as she

loes the deed !

O. President and Cabinet, lead the way in this true path to the world's great progress! It is for you as final umpires, by elemency to Conspirators and amnesty to Rebels, to commend liberty to all nations and humanity to all governments, and to inaugurate an influence in favor of republican institutions only to infuence in favor of republican inatitutions only to in-crease with the on-rolling ages, till every deposition shall give way to our example, and the whole earth shall become one great Sisterhood of the Free! Seize the golden opportunity. Shed tuster on yourselves and the country you place in the world's van. De-cree this, which in being mercy is also justice.

O Nation, grief-stricken and tempest tossed, angered at the loss of thy head, and provoked to deadly retri-bution, follow not in the wake of the Old World's kings! There is for these something higher and no-

ies call all men to peace within the forgive thy ener ers, and all nations from war by thy example and thus enter on thy career of glory ! Lift thy lo bruised and peeled to citizenship, make go boast to universal and equal liberty, let thy light shin for the oppressed and down trodden of all countries and ploneer the world's grand march to freedom! Be the beacon of all Isinds, a mane and a praise through-out the carth, and Humanity's blessing forevermore Hushed be every voice that comes from the Past Take counsel only of the glorious ages before ! that illustrious world that is to be, when Peace, Jus tice and Liberty shall be universal, see shall have be-come illustrious! We will do now what they will praise then! So we forget all injuries, bind up all

Blairstown, Iowa, May 24, 1865.

N. B. Please, Editors of papers, copy the above and let there be universal discussion.

wounds, heal all griefs, convert all to friendship

A WORD FOR JEFF, DAVIS.

When we consider of how great an amount of huma misery this wicked man has been the author, that he was the very spirit and genius of the rebellion and the supposed instigator of the death of President in, a high and vain-glorious boaster, one who ecuted the utmost severity of punishment upon the friends of the Union, it requires the greatest effort of Christian forbearance to offer a word in behalf of his Christ, we must also extend to this chief male(ac that pity and forgiveness which the Savjour so beau tifully exemplified in his last words, "Eather, forgive them, for they know not what they do." But we need not go even so far as this to refrain from extreme punishment—we can afford to be merciful, and to show to our enemies, and to the civilized world, how calmly we can bear our success. It is true, we have had to deal with a merciless foe; but let us not imi perior civilization—the difference between a people educated under free institutions and one educated un der those of slavery. Furthermore, with what jus-tice should Lee and the other chiefs in this wicked rebellion be suffered to go free, and Davis receive the punishment of death? I would advocate no policy that would ever allow them again to trouble us; as hment and confiscation. Let every leader in this bloody rebellion, even should it prove to be s thousand in number, be banished forever from this land. Leave them to the retribution which a just God will undoubtedly inflict upon them-let them be regarded by every virtuous mind with scorn til, if auch a thing be possible, they shall have repen ed in sackcloth and ashes for their wickedness.

THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

OFFICE BOSTON LABOR REFORM ASSOCIATION, 121 Washington Street, May 31.

MR. GARRISON : DEAR SIR—My object, in writing this article for the Liberator, is to secure, if possible, the influence object expu and advantage of your sympathy and approval of a movement recently organized in Boston for the pur-pose of reducing the hours of labor for the working classes generally. Of course, you would not wish to become responsible for the apparent practicable objections which may be urged against this movement, or for the means which may be used to accomplish the re-duction of hours; for this would, perhaps, require an amount of time which you cannot now devote to an amount of time which you cannot now devote to any thing outside of your specialty. I ask your "Yes" or "No" in the sense in which you asked Louis Kossuth's fifteen years ago. You did not ask him to atop, and proce that cotton could be grown by free labor, or that the right way was the sofe way. You asked for the single word which he most dreaded to speak. He said to himself, "If I denounce American oppression. America will not denounce Integration opposition. sion, America will not denounce Hungarian sion," and he was silent. Was that sile tion affecting, at once, the health, morals, intellig wealth and happiness of the race? Is not this the first difficulty which usually presents itself in all new movements—the disposition to stand peutral on the part of those who are too good to condemn, and too timid to approve?

speciality is this: That, aside from the question of reconstruction, there is no American question which reconstruction, there is no American question which presents stronger claims for immediate attention and adjustment than that of the claims of Labor: That the claims of Labor can be met to the best advantage by first reducing the hours of labor, and thereby affording time and opportunity for Labor to think and counsel for itself; and more especially, since there is no evil in America which affects so directly and generally the health, morals, intelligence, wealth and happiness of the masses, as that of excessive foll: And further, that there is no moral or social reform claiming our attention that is not interested—directly or indirectly—in reducing the hours of labor; since the success of all popular efforts in America depends largely upon reaching the eyes and the ears of the people. ple.

The question for all to ask and answer is, whether

ple.

The question for all to ask and answer is, whether the so-called ten-hour system leaves time enough for mental and social advantages. That which we call the ten-hour system really means thirteen hours a day, when spoken with reference to our mental and social requirements. Our labor is supposed to commence at seven o'clock in the morning; but an hour or more of preparation is necessary to put ourselves physically in a condition to commence the day's labor;—a hasty toilet and breakfast, nameless and nameable etc., the journey to the scene of labor—all mean work. The same may be said of the hour for dinner, and the hour for supper, with the added fact, that we are now worn out by the day's exertion.

There are, in the six days' devotion to labor, one hundred and forty-four hours. Allowing the usual time for sleep to adults, which is eight hours a day, or forty-eight a week, there are ninety-six hours remaining, to be divided between the necessities of the body and the requirements of the mind. Eighteen hours allowed for the mind in these six days, and seventy.

the ten. Is this saking too much?

We prove to our own antifaction that more can and will be produced, in eight than in ten hours a day—that wages will never be permanently increased until the hours of labor are reduced—that more will be consumed, and that more will be employed in productive labor—that no disturbance to Capital will result—that the true relation of Capital to Labor will be better understood by both parties—that idleness, crine, ignorance and folly will be vagity diminished—and that the motives for enterprise and invention will be multiplied.

and that the motives for enterprise and invention will be multiplied.

We claim that reducing the hours of labor to ten in 1850 saced as a war of English intercention in 1802; and that if the eight hour system were today adopted all over the United States by those who EMPLOY is abor, or National Debt would be paid from five to ten years score; than is possible by ordinary taxation. The masses cannot exercise much power over their circumstances until they have more knowledge. Buckle says, "Without lelsare there can be no knowledge." A little wealth first made a little lelsare possible; from that lelsare came a little lelsare possible; from that lelsare came a little lelsare possible; from that lelsare came a little knowledge is that knowledge enabled men to produce wealth faster, which, gave more leisure again. Lejsure follows Wealth, Knowledge Gollows Leisure, and Wealth follows Wealth, Knowledge Gollows Leisure, and Wealth follows Knowledge again. Wealth, Leisure and Knowledge are to succeed each other until, in all probability, the production of wealth will reach the point of enough, physical exercise merely, to keep the body in excelphysical exercise merely, to keep the body in excel-lent condition. John Stuart Mill says:

lent condition. John Stuart Mill says:

"If the bulk of the human race are slivays to remain as at present, ideas to total in which they have
no interest, and therefore feel no interest—deadons;
from early meaning till late at might for bare necessaries,
and with all the intellectual and moral deficiencies
which that implice—without recourace either in mind
or feelings—untaught, for they cannot be better taught
than fed; selfish, for all their thoughts are required
for themselves; without interests or sentiments as
citizens and members of society, and with a sense of
injustice rankling in their minds, equally for what they
have not, and for what others have; I know not what
there is which should make a person, with any capacity of reason, concern himself about the destinies
of the human race."

"Hitherto, it is questionable if all the mechanical
inventions yet made, have lightened the day's toil of

"Hitherto, it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made, have lightened the day's toil of any human being. They have enabled a greater population to live the same life of druggery and imprisonment, and an increased number of manufacturers and others to make fortunes. They have increased the comforts of the middle classes. But they have not yet begun to effect those great changes in human destiny which it is in their nature and in their futurity to accomplish.

not yet begun to effect those great changes in human destiny which it is in their nature and in their futurity to accomplish:

I confess, I am not charmed with the ideal of life held out by those who think that the normal state of human beings is that of struggling to get on; that the trampling, crushing, elbowing, and treading on each other's heets, which form the existing type of social life, are the most desirable to sof human kind, or any thing but the disagreeable symptoms of one of the phases of human progress. That the energies of mankind slouid be kept in employment by the struggle for riches, as they were formerly by the struggle for riches, as they were formerly by the struggle of war, until better minds succeed in educating the others into better things, is undoubtedly more desirable than that they should rest and stagnate. While minds are coarse, they require coarse stimuli, and let them have them.

In the meantime, those who do not accept the present very early stage of human improvement as its ultimate type may be excussed for being comparatively indifferent to the kind of economical progress which excites the congratulations of ordinary politicians; the mere increase of production and accumulation.

The desirable medium is one which mankind have not often known how to hit; when they do labor, to do it with all their might, and especially with all their mind; but to devote to labor for mere pecuniary gain fewer hours in the day, fewer days in the year, and fewer years of life."

As working-men, we have nothing whatever to hope from the Daily Press of America. A joint commit-tee of ten of the Legislature of Massachusetts had a hearing upon the Labor question at the last session by the Daily Press; a neglect of as much cance to us, to-day, as the silence of the Church upon Slavery, thirty years ago, was to you. The Press will never hear of our movement until we force

We claim that this is a moral lesson which no man has a moral right to ignore; that the measures which ment affecting the health, morals, intelligence, wealth and happiness of mankind, they cannot consistently withhold from this—whether they ld from this-whether they be moral, social, po litical, or religious. Among our supporters, may wo Yours, for more leisure for men and women, IRA STEWARD.

We heartily approve of the sentiobject expressed by our correspondent, and a

THE CAPTURED TRAITOR.

Disguised in the petticoats of a woman, seeking the lairs of wild beast for protection, and brandishing the favorite weapon of the Southern desperado, Jefferson Davis, has been captured by the troops of the nation whose bonor be has outraged, and whose existence he has threatened. All men sink or rise to their final level at last, and this notorious individual has now found his proper place in human society. Slaveholder, repediator, traitor, rebel, he now lacks only the formalities of a trial to become a mere felon—such a one as we may see in any of our great prisons with gyres on his hands and manacles on his feet—such a one as we sometimes see standing, with bandaged eyes and trembling lips, upon a scaffold beneath the rope which is to rid the world of his unwelcome presence. Yesterday he was the pretended chief magistrate of a broad confederacy; to-day he is a criminal to whom the law will soon mete out the justice which his great crimes have deserved. Yesterday he directed the movement of vast armies; to-day he cannot defend himself against a single hostile regiment, and is dragged off into captivity by s. few scores of Union soldiers. Yesterday he was, an earthly Lucifer, boldly leading his attendant hosts against a beneficent and invincible government, while a world watched the awvincible government, while a world watched the

self against a single hostile regiment, and is dragged off into captivity by, a few scores of Union soldiers. Yesterday he was an earthly Lucifer, boldly leading his attendant hosts against a beneficent and invincible government, while a world watched the awful contest with eager eyes; to-day he is fallen so low that only a single hand is raised in his defence, and that hand his own—so low that only a single weapon is lifted at his command, and that weapon his own bowie-knife. Yesterday he sat in his mansion at Richmond, digtating dispatches, to emperors and kings; to-day he is on his way to the cells of a prison. Surely if there ever was a chance to moralize on the vireisitudes of human life and the revolutions of human destiny, that chance is now afforded by the melancholy, story of Jefferson Davis, whose deeds of infamyl have been followed by so; swift and bitter a retribution.

What shall be his doom? What punishment can equal the magnitude and multitude of his crimes? We hang a person if he but murder a single man; but here is a criminal who has murdered them by the hundred thousand. We condemn a person to a life-time imprisonment if he but burn a single house; but here is a criminal who has burned a thousand towns and villages. We trust flast the judges, before whom his trial shall take place, will consider well before they propounce his final sentence. It is due to the memory of those thousands expiation for the past, and to humanity, which demands guarantees for the future. It is due to this mighty nation, which seffers no Davis almost of the past, and to humanity, which demands guarantees for the future. It is due to the memory of those thousands of brave men,—our fathers, our sons, our brothers,—whom Jefferson Davis almost of starvation in the midst of plenty. Every grave in the South, every widow and orphan; in the North pleads against Jeferson Davis almost of the past against him. Every deepoled town and every mourning household in the revolted States plead against him. We shall dare to plead for hi

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSASSING.

First on the right of the line David C. Hards, the with Booth through Maryland, and wastured fellow, of diminutive features, and a decided was and contemptible cast of contenance, below of diminutive features, and a decided was and contemptible cast of contenance, which for diminutive features, and a decided was and contemptible cast of contenance of the sassania at all. Him from his appearance, one wonders not that he can biding place, but that he had courage to is a suppression gives no sign of mental at all. Him has thick black hair, straight black rebras and he has every appearance of abject consists sharp black eyes, and a weak, irregular great of him has thick black hair, straight black rebras sharp black eyes, and a weak, irregular great of him has been done in the him has the content of the proper lim. He sends a possession was a suppression of him has a general uncleanly appearance. A very different sort of person all the sent in the row of prisoners. A tall, very athlets great general uncleanly appearance of sends with a suppression of the face of the proper sends of the face. A broad, heavy jav, such a dark blue-black, lowering brows, a rather by the head almost entirity covered by a beny share and dark blue-black, lowering brows, a rather by the head almost entirity covered by a beny share of the picture. His posture is exceeding the sends of the picture. His posture is exceeding the sends of the picture. His posture is exceeding the sends of the picture. His posture is exceeding the sends of the picture. His posture is exceeding the sends of the picture. His posture is exceeding the sends of the picture was the look of this assassin, but rather as a greens of defaurt and unconquerable egites. It start the look of this assassin, but rather as a green of defaurt and unconquerable egites. It start the look of this assassin, but rather as a particular of the pictur

thus far. Nevertheless, he is the most depondent appearance of the seven, and has an expressand being frightened nearly out of his wits at the propect before him. He is a middle-aged man, of pit complexion, features coarsened by long, hard draking, and about a week's growth of brown bend.

Dr. Mudd looks decidedly out of place and instance.

Dr. Mudd looks devidedly out of place and ins-congenial company. A mild and inoffereive main appearance, with a high bald forehead, thin, relev-hair, small blue eyes, red moustache and full beat, and a sort of faded-out floorid complexion, with age-eral air of retirement and timidity, his constease would go far towards acquitting him of a very deep participation in the conspiracy. Sam Arnold, who though he had retired from the scheme in time to save his neck, has the advantage of a seat next the window. He is an exceedingly ordinary-looking young man, with a frank, open and not unprepossessing countenance.

of a seat next the window. He is an exceedingly ordinary-looking young man, with a frash, opand not unprepossessing countenance.

We have reached the end of the line,—bet then is still one more of the conspirators arrigard is the charges. The sex which was no lar to be earnest participation in the darkest crime whit stains the page of history, entitles her to a plat more comfortable than that accorded to be felter eriminals. In an arm-chair just outside the dark, with no sentry to inconvenience her, six Mrx Mry. Surratt, the bereaved widow, the mother of a youthfamily, the Catholic devotee, the prosaic bariegh house keeper, whom the evidence already branch none of the most devoted and one of the most guly of the wretched band of murderers. She is dressed adeep black, even to wearing black mittens. She is in street costume, and a thick veil corer her face, which she still more strives to hide by holding pessignently before it her hand and handkerthelf. Spite of these obstacles, we can still see that her a well-preserved woman of fity, with regular sale rather elegant features, and a floss full lingering a well-preserved woman, but is rather graefia is unusually large woman, but is rather graefia in figure and movement. Her hands are a likery, but her feet, like those of the other priscent as feastened together by a short chain about the able.

The Difference. Just as we are extinguishing the content of the co

THE DIFFERENCE. Just as we are extinguishing THE DIFFERENCE. Just as we are extinguishing then fires of our rebellion, the news comes tree S. Domingo that the rebellion there has triumpled ast the Spanish forces are withdrawn. Thus, which young republic is able to suppress an insuredissinguished the suppress an insuredissinguished to a body of insurgents of far less proposed accounts to a body of insurgents of far less propried in this Simply because the people of St. Domingot Simply becaus

meuts of each other.—Boston Journal.

THE QUAKERS IN THE SOUTH. Daring the wr., the Society of Friends in East Tenseuer, Virginiand North Carolina numbered thirty-serve comprisions, including about \$500 persons. The discipling of the Society, prohibiting the owning or barrier of slaves, not only breasted involate, but the anxiety barrier and only breasted involate, but the anxiety war, and were loyal to the Upersecution, but the Society, nevertheless, received an accession sterdy of the supersecution, but the stone army, their, brethere of the North and Ref. stone army, their, brethere of the North and Ref. stone army, their, bretheren of the North and Ref. stone army, their bretheren of the North and Ref. stone army, their bretheren of the North and Ref. stone army, their bretheren of the North and Ref. stone army, their bretheren of the North and Ref. stone army, their bretheren of the North and Ref. stone army the stone army that the stone army that

and to assist them in re-establishing scales.

Some of Temperance. The Grand Division of its Some of Temperance, of New Hampshire, and the liber sensi-annual session, at Newmarket, Nill Wednesday. The reports showed the order to be the flourishing condition. Four new divisions have chartered and the members are now about 300. Be obtained for respect to the memory of President for coin were unanimously passed.

The Southbridge Journal says that logs of wood, weighing over 100 possels, with the control of bale of cotton opened at bridge Cotton Mills the other day.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN MARYLAND. of the Criminal Court of Maryland has de the Orphana Courts have no right to apprechildren, on the ground that appending but slavery, which the Constitution and the Constitution of the Constitut

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FANILY. The family of President Johnson consists of his wife and our ferent wow sons and two daughters. His some ext is 20, and Andrew Johnson, Jr. is 12 years of ascert in 20, and Andrew Johnson, Jr. is 12 years of ascert in 20, and Andrew Johnson, Jr. is 12 years of ascert in 20, and Andrew Johnson, Jr. is 12 years of ascert in 20, and Andrew Johnson, Jr. is 12 years of ascert in 20, and an arrival and an arrival and an arrival and an arrival and arrival arrival and arrival and arrival arrival and arrival arrival arrival and arrival arrival and arrival a