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

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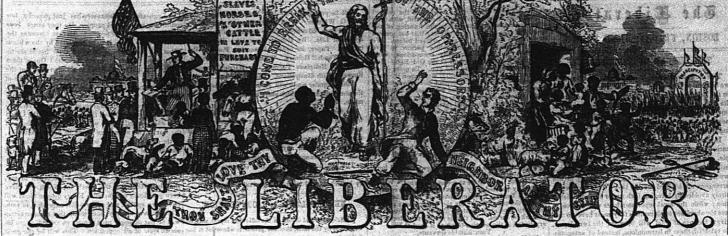
iary concerns of the paper are to be (POST PAID), to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three ten cents per line ; less than a square, \$1.50 for

Yearly and half yearly advertises The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penr The Agents

a. Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are
ned to receive subscriptions for TRE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ne louves, but are not responsible for any debts of the ris-Weysell Phillips, Edwind Quincy, Edwind, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

"They this down as the law of nations. Tany instruc-liary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from his being from that the States where clavery critics have the acclusive management of the subject, not only the Praminers or was Universe States, but the Cognames or was Ameri HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. "From the instead that the slaveholding States become the themto of a Tex-

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printer

array, the commanders of both armies have power to sine cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Anax

VOL. XXXV. NO. 24.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1793.

## Selections.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ITALY ON THE AS-SASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN. FLORENCE, May 5.

BASSINATION OF M.R. IMNOULM.

TELORENCE, May 5.

It may seem strange that in this busiest of cities, see the capital de fucto, with the Dante Festival at last, and the elections pending, a correspondent based take pen in hand for the mere purpose of wining an American affairs; yet such is my intension of well know the inserest taken by the reads of the Chronicle in all struggles for liberty, and set such that we will be anxious to know how the classify that has begallen the mighty wreathers for freedom beyond the Atlantic has affected these places of the control of the structure of the form of the f provinces to eject the Bourbons. These assertions, proving the utter ignorance of a sand writers as to the American laws

ors and writers as to the American laws on, and history, the origin and cause of The party of action, on the contrary first expoused the cause of the North; then way. The party of action, on the contrary, the first exponent the cause of the North; their mather Unite Italiana, the Papolo d'Italia, the or Europa, teemed with facts and chronicles leaders on the American war. You may remembal in 1867 Garibaldi was invited, and felt defining the assent as invitation. er that in 1861 Garibaldi was invited, and for imagly inclined to accept an invitation to cross the thatic and fight for freedom; but was, to his own standours, prevented from doing so by his friends the affirmed that his services were owing to, annested by, his own country. Nevertheless, the tests of the Liberals were with the North, and lease of the Liberals were with the North, and Leach, by his grand simplicity, his patriarchal goodlease, gradually became their idol and their model; the never despaired of the North. I have arysicles before me written in the darkest hour, in which the pages above referred to refused for an instant to depair of final triumph. When the news of Linmaintons in the windows of Liberals, banners fasting from their houses, bespoke their gladness. When the news of the taking of Richmond and the surnder of Lee reached us, it was celebrated as an Italia victory might have been, and of course in here demonstrations the Moderates joined. Forprincip their prognestications, forgetting that, according to their notions, right was vanquished, and may shall triumphed; eating their own words in the tensity of the consultations prepared by the Plor
times for the Consul General of the United States. Bestern Wednesday, the 28th, the telegram flashed

the control of the co

land sile a ction ies of consi Why igo-re of ur re-sake wing reak-

dis-two mple-

war, ginia regaripine ag of abers and ment- e So- John-West, war,

or the Consul General of the United States. We does lay, the 26th, the telegram flashed I news on the city, and for days that city strikes as by the plague. Moderates and toniets. Conservatives and Liberals were the dust by the hurricane of horror that the dust by the hurricane of horror that the dust by the flashes, that was what you be streets. But mark the difference between the dust of which we have no saved been in and ets of such a blow on a people born in and rty, a people whose existence is based on a people whose experience is based on mid a people born in slavery, and who it struggles after liberty put their faith rather than in principles—in special than in a broad general system. "It is the North," cried the Italians;—"this catastrophe will lead to infractions of the Conmit there will be a military dictatorship; the
cans will never be ruled by such a man as
m; Grant will be appointed in his stead."
oldean, m; replied the Americans, in their
st grief. "We mourn, our beloved chief magour indignation against the awful evils refrom slavery rises to the highest pitch, but
we no fear for the present or the future of our
slie." The great calamity has brought the
of this city in much closer contact with the
cans than they have ever been brought beaddresses have been sent by every society and
tion, and deputations are hourly being reby the Consul and Vice Consul, and it is with
and admiration for this trait in the national
can character that the Italians come away
been interiors. Deale vent restorday with the deputation from the republished emoratic association, and came away amazed aid delighted with the calm and hopeful way in which the Consul spoke of home affairs, Indeed, as cannot help being surprised onesself at their abside faith in themselves, their certainty of reconstruct, their conviction that the American nation as immutable as are the laws of the universe. Not that the stunning effects of the first blow are say, they begin to talk of the right course to be him, and I think I may say that the desire for seven pashshemet of all traitors is unanimous here. By all traitors they mean the originators and plantare of the rebellion, not the instruments of those artisfend. I have been favored with a report of the meeting held here, which may be interesting to the realers.

Furnant to a call of the Consul General, the times of the United States, resident or temporary staying in Florence, met at the Consulate on Insaky, May 2,10 take such measures, consequent as the death of President Lincoln, as might seem appopriate.

The meeting was called to order by Hiram Pow-na, Eq., and on his motion, Colonel Lawrence, (the Cost General) was appointed Chairman, and Dr. B. Appleton, of Boston, was cliosen Secretary. Comel Lawrence, on taking the chair, addressed for meeting as follows:—

Pittow.Countrymen,—We have met here united TILLOW-COUNTRIMEN,—We have met here united a noursers and companions in a common sorrow, to alt noursers and companions in a common sorrow, to alt nourself opened to gether in a national calamity, in an united and fine or the beat of President, one of the plant of the purest of attacemen, one of the peat of the part of our land finds a reagnosive take in our own bosons. The appalling tragedy which have not one of the majestrate is absolutely whose parallel or precedent in history. Cesar found thrus, seek the parallel or precedent in history. Cesar found thrus, seek the solution of the number of the majestrate is absolutely and the concentry. Henri Quarre fell by the hand of an lange, famile. But it has remained for the nineteentheman, for a period when civilization and Christian, as a spoosed to exert greater. Influence than ever

before, to produce a cold-blooded and cowardly assasin, to strike down a President acknowledged even by
his enemies to be possessed of the highest vittee, and
to have been actuated throughout his public career
solely by a single-hearted and unselfish patriotism. It
is not my belief that this fearful deed is either endorsed or approved by the people of the South. I believe, that at home and abroad, they are sincere in ignoring this strocious crime. But the broad fact nevertheless exists, that with the institution of slavery, the
pistol and bowie knife have gone hand and hand, and
that under its dominion personal revenge has avowedly been permitted to take precedence of established
laws. As a result of slavery, therefore, we owe this
awful deed, and let us thank the Almighty that as an
institution it has perished for ever. Gentlemen, it is
unnecessary for me to pronounce a culogy upon President Lincoln. He needs none; there is his record—
the world knows it by heart; his memory will gain
now lustre as time rolls on, and history will accord
him a niche in the temple of fame, second only to that
occupied by our immortal Washington.

The following resolutions were then drafted by a

The following resolutions were then drafted by committee appointed for the purpose, and adopte unanimously:—

unanimously:—

"The American residents and visitors in Florence, desiring to give expression to their profound horror and grief on account of the atrocions crime by which our beloved country, has been deprived of its honored and revered chief magistrate, hereby resolve.

That while we see in the assassination of President Lincoln an act of barbarity unparalleled in the annals of crime, yet we are constrained to regard it and denounce it as 'naturally and logically related to the graud conspiracy which has aimed at the overthrow of our Republican institutions.

That while we recognize the hand of Providence in this great calamity which has plunged the nation into mourning, we yet believe that the Divine power and goodness will so overrule it as to give stability and prosperity to our people, and to render lastingly tri-

umphant the cause of freedom.
That while we recognize the great and patriotic work
accomplished by our late President, which will secure
for him an undying place in history, we believe that
his violent death will but lend additional lustre to the
noble and manly virtues of that worthy successor of
Washington.

noble and manly virtues of that worthy successor of Washington.

That in common with all loyal Americans at home and abroad, we bereby express our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family of the President in this hour of decolating affliction.

That is taken of our respect and sorrow, we will

It was voted that a copy of the resolutions be

The Chairman stated that deputations from vari

United States.

The Chairman stated that deputations from various public associations existing in Florence had waited upon him to express their sympathy in the dire calamity which had befallen the United States, and that addresses to the same effect had been received from other cities of Italy.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman for his opening remarks and for his acceptable manner of presiding, the meeting was dissolved.

Of course, no Southerners took part in the meeting. After the failure of the attempt in Paris, no effort was made to induce them to attend, but I can affirm by my own personal observations, that their affliction has been heavy and unfeigned. Mrs. Ritchie, who had opened a dramatic drawing-room for amateur theatricals at no small trouble and expense, closed it immediately the news came, saying that it was a time of too great mortification and humiliation for the North for any American to share in gaieties and amusements. They feel, too, in the hour of their defeat, that their best friend has been struck down; and this the Northern papers, which are on the whole very moderate in their time, tell them pretty plainly. I have before me all the Boston, Washington, and New York papers arrived at the Consulate this morning, and it the Italian press could but translate a leader from each into their own columns, their readers would be more surprised than ever at the hopeful, self-reliant, yet not boastful tone of the American mind, which no shock can unbalance.

The following is from the Stockholm Alleha leading Swedish paper:

oln was the very embodiment " Abraham Line "Abrabam Lincoln was the very embodiment of the great principle which pervaded the war. The vindicator of free labor, he fell at the moment of accomplishing its victory. His was a beautiful death. A new martyr has been added to the champions of liberty, and the name of Lincoln will be surrounded for all time by a halo of glory. His death will stigmatize forever the patrons of slavery, who, fighting under the false pretence of maintaining the independence of the individual States, had no object but to uphold feudal institutions and enrich themselves by the sweat of hordes of slaves."

The Russian Invalide employs this language "The shocking news from America fills all hon-orable people, all friends of moderate and sensible progress, with deep sorrow. Lincoln has been taken

tion between the contending portions of the American Federation, and by the return of that peace, which is the best guarantee of her prosperity and

THE WORKING MEN OF EUROPE TO PRES IDENT JOHNSON. The New York Tribune of June 1st says :-

We have received from a London friend the fol-lowing address to President Johnson by the Inter-national Council of the Working Men of Europe on the assassination of President Lincoln, which we

presume has by this time reached its destination As nothing could be more appropriate to the solemn observances of this day, we append the docu-ment, as follows: To Andrew Jonkson, President of the United States

To Andrew Jonkson, President of the United States:

To Andrew Jonkson, President of the United States:

Sitt: The demon of the "peculiar institution," for the supremacy of which the South rose in arms, would not allow his worshippers to bonorably successful in the open field. What he had begun in treason, he must needs end in infamy. As Phillip II.'s war for the Inquisition bred a Gerards, thus Jefferson Davis's pro-slavery war a Booth.

It is not our part to cull words of sorrow and horror, while the heart of two worlds heaves with emotion. Even the sycophants who, year after year, and day by day, stuck to their Sisyphus work of morally assassinating Abraham Lincoln, and the great Republic he headed, stand now aghast at the universal outburst of popular feeling, and vie with each other in strewing rhetorical flowers on his open grave. They have now at last found out that he was a man neither to be brow-beaten by adversity nor intoxicated by success, inflexibly pressing on to his great goal; never compromising it by blind haste; slowly maturing his steps; never retracing them; carried away by no surge of popular favor; disheartened by no slackening of the popular pulse; tempering stern acts by the gleams of a kind heart; illuminating scenes dark with passion by the smile of humor; doing his Titanic work as humbly and homely as heaven-born rulers do little things with the grandiloquence of pomp and state—in one word, one of the rare men who succeed in humbly and homely as heaven-born rulers do little things with the grandiloquence of pomp and state—in one word, one of the rare men who succeed in becoming great without ceasing to be good. Such, indeed, was the modesty of this great and good man, that the world only discovered him a hero after he had fallen a martyr.

To be singled out, by the side of such a chief, the second victim to the infernal gods of slavery, was an honor due to Mr. Seward. Had he not, at a time

had fallen a martyr.

To be singled out, by the side of such a chief, the second victim to the infernal gods of slavery, was an honor due to Mr. Seward. Had he not, at a time of general hesitation, the sagacity to foresee and the manliness to foretell "the irrepressible conflict"? Did he not in the darkest hours of that conflict prove true to the Roman duty, never to despair of the Republic and its stars? We earnestly hope that he and his son will be restored to health, public activity, and well-deserved honors within much less than "ninety days."

After a tremendons civil war, but which, if we consider its vast dimensions and its broad scope, and compare it to the Old World's 150 years' wars and 30 years' wars and 23 years' wars, can hardly be said to have lasted 90 days, yours, sir, has become the task to uproot by the law what has been levelled by the sword—to preside over the arduous work of political reconstruction and social regeneration. A profound sense of your great mission will save you from any compromise with stern duties. You will never forget that, to initiate the new era of the EMANCIFATION OF LAROR, the American people devolved the responsibilities of leadership upon two men of labor: the one, Abraham Lincoln, the other, Andrew Johnson.

The Central Council of the International Workingmen's Association, London, May 13, 1865. Andrew Johnson.
The Central Council of the International Working

men's Association, London, May 13, 1865

[Here follow the signatures.]

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We believe Jufferson Davis to be the worst man in all history. He was a repudiator and a slaveholder. He has been a secessionist, traitor and rebel. During all these last twenty years, he has been conspicuous in working mischiel to our people. The cause of slavery has urged no villany so great but that he has plotted for it and supported it. He has sedulously endeavored to subvert our free institutions and set up on their ruins the reign of caste, privilege, and oppression. The accuract Fegitive Slave Law, the infamous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the border-ruffan outrages in Kansas, the inhuman Dred Scott decision, and the nationalization of the abominable system of bondage in whose behalf all these atrocious crimes, and others like them, against liberty were perpetrated, ever found in him a quick and persistent advocate and helper. And when these conspiracies against justice and right were found to be unavailing, he was the recognized chief among those who had resolved to set fire to the reabbit and by the mighty cellfooi in ruine. Like these conspiracies against justice and right were found to be unavailing, he was the recognized chief among those who had resolved to set fire to the re-public and lay the mighty edifice in ruins. Like Satan, he preferred to "rule in hell than serve in heaven." To fulfil his own mad ambitious schemes, "The shocking news from America fills all honorable people, all friends of moderate and sensible progress, with deep sorrow. Lincoln has been taken awy at the very time when he might have honged to enjoy the fruits of his persevering energy in a war carried on for a just, respectable, and a lawful cause. America may be proud of having produced to enjoy the fruits of his persevering energy in a war carried on for a just, respectable, and a lawful cause. America may be proud of having produced its, and firm amid all opposition and sorrow, be used a man as this. Undaunted by gigantic difficulties, and firm amid all opposition and sorrow, be people, and steadily pursued his course to the chose of the hour. Never doubted for a moment the high destiny of his people, and steadily pursued his course to the chose of the hour. Never did his qualities shine man, he was the last to sing his praises, and never doubted for a moment the high destiny of his people, and steadily pursued his course to the chose of the hour. Never did his qualities shine man, he was the last to sing his praises, and never doubted for a moment the high destiny of his people, and steadily pursued his course to the chose of the hour. Never did his qualities shine me brightly and devotion to the Union and the hours, will his arrangements were completed, when throw, until his arrangements were completed, when the throw, until his arrangements were completed, when the throw, until his arrangements were

ing and damning evidence of his cowardice and pidity by plundering the banks of Richmond, seeking his safety in an ignominous and ridicu flight. Nor is this secondrel and vagabond less bellious and imponitent than ever he has been man who, when the great martyr-President pleaded so affectingly for peace and concord, thrend with boastful and insulting air to "make North feel Southern steel," is as hardened bellious and impenitent than ever he has been. The man who, when he great marty-President first pleaded so affectingly for peace and concord, threatened with boastful and insulting air to "make the North feel. Southern steel," is as hardened and hellish now as he was then; and if he had it in his power to accomplish it, he would plunge the very dagger of assassnation into the vitals of the nation. For ourselves, we have not the shadow of a doubt that he knew and approved of the contemplated murder of President Lincoln, even should the evidence that may be adduced fail to convict him of his complicity with that unparalleled crime. But whether he did or not, it is clear that he sanctioned a system of "secret service," which comprehended every kind of illegal, indiscriminate, and diabolical warfare; that he has been the inspiration and soil of a rebellion that has swept a half million of men into their graves, and that he stands to-day before the world the prince of murderers, as he is the most malignant of traitors.

It is now to be determined whether such unrelenting and protracted attempts to destroy a free republic, and put back for ages the cause of human progress, are an offence to be punished with the most condign retribution known to our laws, or are simply the clever deeds of an able man, which, having failed of their dreadful intent, may now be dismissed and forgotten in the exercise of an easy good-nature, and of a weak, sentimental sympathy. It is now to be determined whether or not, while the poor soldier who fought at Antietam and Gettysburg, but at last slept at his post, must be shot like a dog, this author of stupendous iniquities is entitled to a certain degree of immunity from punishment, and lifted up to a kind of moral respectability, so that the world shall behold that here in America the transgressor is safe and unharmed in proportion to the criminality of his conduct. It is to be deter-

that the world shall behold that here in America the transgressor is safe and unharmed in proportion to the criminality of his conduct. It is to be determined whether justice is but a name, and the majesty of law but a fiction, and the Government itself but a farce, and the life of a people a thing of comempt; or whether these things are unspeakably dear and sacred, and whoever lifts his hand against them deserves to die the death. Now is the time of all the world's history to teach men that such treason against a benium government like ours is the crime against a benium government like ours is the crime them deserves to die the death. Now is the time of all the world's history to teach men that such treason against a benign government like ours is the crime of crimes; and so to impress the lesson upon the minds of this and all future generations, that never again shall banded conspirators dare to reënact the villanies of these awful years. The leniency which our rulers have lately shown to the enemies of our peace, have made bad men rejoice and good men mourn. A postmaster enters a banklin Massachusetts, aims a pistol at the head of a fine, noble young man, faithfully discharging the duties of his post, blows out the brains of his victim, robs the institution, and make his escape. The assassin is arrested, tried and condemned, but the Governor interposes his sympathy, and the sentence remains unexecuted. Some Bold and bloody rough in New York city murders a policeman, set to protect the interests and preserve the order of the community, and he is pardoned only to pursue, with increased impunity, his horird pastime. Bounty-jumpers enter the army, desert to the enemy, and swindle the Government twenty times, and still are the objects of tender consideration. The ringleaders of the "Sons of Liberty" and the "Knights of the Golden Circle"—than whom few men in modern times have been more infamously wicked—are apprehended, convicted, and doomed to the fate they richly merit. Governors, friends, and "influential members of various political parties" begin their pilgrimages to Washington to intercede for these worse than rebels-in-arms, and respite and commutation are the result.

pite and commutation are the result.

Such things make the loyal heart sick. They lessen our respect for law. They increase our sense of the insecurity of life and property. They encourage wickedness, and they paralyze the energies of them who do well. They serve to confound in the minds of men great moral distinctions. They delay the hour of reconstruction and peace. They involve more lives than they save.

the hour of reconstruction and peace. They involve more lives than they save.

We cherish no revengeful spirit. We would be merciful to the masses of the South, so far as they are disposed to be loyal and penitent. We do not wish to see an indiscriminate hanging of their leaders. But there is an awful voice that admonishes us to make sure on the gallows the expiation of guilt like that of Davis, and Breckenridge, and Harris, and Clay. And the "influential members of various and Clay. And the "influential members of various political parties" who shall seek to stay that hand of justice will deserve the reproaches of the myriad ghosts of slain, poisoned, and starved heroes of the Union, whom these polished and pretentious knaves and monsters have cut off in the flower of their day, and who would rise up from their graves in soleum condemnation of those who should refuse to avenge their death. We bless God that such men as Johnson, Stanton, Holt and Dix are in the land. But still we exclaim—"Oh, for one hour of Jackson!"—Christian Inquirer.

SENSIBLE TO THE LAST.

A Western newspaper, rather than else not remarkable for excessive loyalty, draws consolation for the extinguishment of the rebellion from a phicosphical source, and expresses its happiness as follows: "With the demise of the rebellion, we confidently anticipate the decease of its twin, abolitionism." "With no bondmen to rant about, dentily anticipate the decease of its twin, abolition-ism. • • • With no bondmen to rant about, silence will prevail in the councils of abolition le-gislators. Summer will have to round his classic per-riods with reference to some other subject than the wrongs of the negro, with no opportunity to en-large upon the heirousness of men selling their chil-dren."

on testifies; but the friends of the dragon—where will they find another monster so savage, so scaly, so beautifully obscene and so ravishingly hideous? so beautifully obscene and so ravishingly hideous.
This is the question for them to ponder.
There is another sore point for them as politicians.

There is another sore point for them as politicians. They have no longer the divisions of the country to trade upon, "Our Southern brethren" is a neat, but now antiquated phrase. "Our wayward sisters" have left the family mansion for the grave-yard. Who loses most, Mr. Garrison or Gov. Seymour? Ward Beecher, or Dr. Lord? However, we beg of these amiable "Conservatives" not to despair. We do not think the world at all likely to become over-good. The primer tells us that Satan finds some mischief still for his admirers to do, and though Davis has abdicated, the Prince of Darkness will hang on a little while longer—the friend and patron of all who do sincerely love him.—Tribune.

# BLACKS AND WHITES IN SOUTH CARO-

"Berwick," correspondent of the Tribune, gives the following account of matters in Orangeburg, S. C., eighty miles from Charleston, where the 55th Mass. Regiment is now stationed:—

Apart from the destruction of the railroad and the business blocks, Orangeburg has been but little injured. It could be made a pleasant and picturesque village if there were any live people here. It is scattered among fine oak groves, and is high and healthy; but while these old Bourbons hold sway, it will be as mummy-like in its progress as they are in their creeds. They are an inhorpitable people. They say of one another that they are people. They say of one another that they are heartless in their treatment of refugees. They heartless in their treatment of refugues. They hold themselves aloof from our officers, and must be beggared before they can be made patriotic. Oathtaking has commenced, and they came forward slow-ly-for no perjury, no protection, is the rule in this State.

State.

There are sad stories from the country about the treatment of the negroes. Found away from their old masters plantations, in many cases they are shot dead in their tracks, and in other instances they are told that they must either stay for their board or go off at once. This, at a time when the crop is three-quarters made, indicates the trouble ahead of us. This vicious landowning class, I dare to predict, MUST BE BEGGARED before & permanent peace can be established in this trailor State. There is no vestige of loyalty in the interior except among the blacks, who are everywhere, of course, the samegrateful to their deliverers, and filled with a fervent spirit of loyalty to the flag which is now studded with North Stars.

Throngs of planters and of negroes come into

with North Stars.

Throngs of planters and of negroes come into Orangeburg, daily, to see Gen. Hartwell, of Massachusetts, who commands the post. They have all one errand—to know what terms the conqueror, or the deliverer, as the case may be, is determined to

To the planters, the following circulars are read

HDQRS., NORTHERN DIST., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25, 1865. 

CIRCULAR—TO PLANTERS, ETC.: Numerous applications have been made to me for information as so the policy to be adopted on the subject of labor.

All can understand the importance of making a crop the present season, and foresee the misery and suffering consequent upon its failure.

In the present unsettled state of the country, and in the absence of any recognized State authorities, I find it my duty to assume control of the plantations near the military lines, and order as follows:

near the military lines, and order as follows:

First—The planters, after taking the oath of allegiance, will assemble the freedmen (lately their slaves) and inform them that they are free, and henceforth they must depend upon their own exertions for their support.

Second—Equitable contracts in writing will be made by the owners of the land with the freedmen for the cultivation of the land during the present year.

Payment will be made in kind, and the allowance of one half the crop is recommended as a fair compensation for the labor, the landlord furnishing subsistence until the crop is gathered.

These contracts will be submitted to the nearest Military or Navai Commander for approval and endorrement.

Military or Naval Commander for approval and dorsement.

When the above requirements are complied with, protection will be granted as far as military necessity will allow; but where no contract is made, the crop raised will be considered forfeited for the use of the laborers. Should the owners refuse to cultivate it, they will be considered as endeavoring to embarrass the Government, and the land will be need for colonies of the freedmen from the interior.

John P. Harch, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DIST., DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 25, 1865.

[CIRCULAR.] To the planters of South Carolina residing within this District:

District:

You are invited, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, prescribed by the President of the United States in his Proclamation of December 8, 1883, to make equitable contracts for labor with the freedmen. Such contracts, approved by the Commander of the nearest Military Post, will be considered binding on both parties, and will be enforced by the military authorities are sine exigencies of the service will allow. The contracts will set forth in words the freedom of the laborer.

When the freedman is, from age or infirmity, unable to labor, and is without natural protection, his support will devolve upon the Pagish to which he belongs. The citizens of such Parish are requested to meet and devise some method for providing for such persons; and until such provision is made, they will remain on and draw their support from the plantations where they now are.

JOHN P. HATCH, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The hopeless apathy of the poor whites, which is

wrongs of the negro, with no opportunity to enlarge upon the heirousness of men selling their children."

This is perfectly true. It is also true that when a pestilence has abated, the beainess of the doctors is considerably diminished. We, never heard anybody abusing the doctors for that.

But since we are reminded of it, we may as well suggest that other folks will find their occupation gove, and if they can stand it, we will answer for Mr. Summer, and even for "the ranting Abolitionists." We happen to remember when it was much more profitable to be a doughface than a bounded and harrassed anti-alaery orator. Abolition extinguishes the Pros as well as the Const. The man who miness a text—the man who marshals a mob—the gerund-grinder—the expositor of the Constitution—the deviser and executor of Fugitive Slave Laws—the spen-limbed conservative—the concouncer in temple and caucus-room of Higher Law—the vender of his own and of his constituency's consciences—the special pleader for politically conservative the consent to become; for the poor white, that he may become an honest laborer, which, under the present capitalists, he has no incurrent to become of all these? Out of business, every one of them? And worse—out of character! The "Rainters" have carried their point—the dough-faces haven't. The Agitators have agistated to some purpose, as the huge and prone corpse of the drag-

ogy :

HDORS. PROVISIONAL BRIGARD. A CHANGEBURG. S. C., May 22, 1865.

TO THE COLORED PROFIE: You know that you are free and are to be treated like free men and wownen; but there is no one to support you and your families beside yourselves, and any arrangements you can make with people who will treat you kindly and pay you for your work will be the best thing you can do.

The bargains that you make to work for a share of the crops will be kept. You cannot be sent to Charleston, and if you went there, you could find nothing to do to get a living.

No one will be allowed to abuse you or treat you like slaves, and you will not be allowed to take what does not belong to you, and you had better make a bargain for work as soon as you can.

gain for work as soon as you can.
A. S. HARTWELL, Brevet Brig. General.

gain for work as soon as you can.

A. S. HARTWELL, Breve Birg, General.

The objection made to Gen. Hatch's circular by friends of the blacks is that in the first place it is a usurpation of power, which rests actious well in the second place, that it puts the negro at the mercy of any pro-slavery military commander or gunboat captain. It is better that these things should be stated publicly and plainly, as they are zealously discussed in anti-slavery circles. North and South. Having friendly relations with the different officers and being incibeted for personal favors to none of them. (for I am more than careful to carry out the Tribune's policy, that its special correspondents shall put themselves under no private obligations to any one.) I think I am as well qualified as any one to write on this point. In the first place, then, it is notorious in this Department that every obstruction possible is and has always been thrown in Gen. Saxton's way, and that his right to the title and powers of Military Governor is not disputed merely, but denied. He has seldoun transportation to convey his emigrants to the islands, and he has not a force of subordinates adequate to his duties. Hence, if he alone is the proper officer to deal with freedmen, his powers should be well defined, and sufficient forces and suttority be given him to attend to these people. As it is, very sentous superpensor is caused to the freedmen by this conflict of authorities. The friends of the blacks could do no greater service than have this jurisdiction defined. I care not who is in power here, if he be a friend of the freedmen and not an enemy of the poor whites; but it is very necessary that neither class should suffer by reason of this military muddle. In the second place, it is the fault of our own Government if pro-slavery men are kept in power here, and especially the fault of the freedmen of the freedmen of the freedmen if they leave a stone the fault of our own Government if pro-slavery men are kept in power here, and especially the fault of the friends of the freedmen if they leave a stone unturned to oust them. It is idle to educate the blacks, if they are not to be enfranchised; and it is worse than idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them idle to submit to the rule of their enemies when their finish them is the fault of the mies, when their friends have influer

### A NEGRO SCHOOL CELEBRATION IN RICH-MOND.

MOND.

A very novel scene was witnessed in the African church in this city yesterday. Its main feature was the assembling of about one thousand negro chidren, who were attending the different schools of their race here, who were addressed by a squad of teachers on a visit from Boston. The negroes, ranging in age from six to thirty years, were scated in the pews of the church, and the pulpit was occupied by the feathers from Boston and others. Scattered along through the aisles were a number of lady teachers, who were occupied in keeping the scholars quiet, a task which was rather arduous. A picture of President Lincoln was hung on the galleries. We give a raport of this exhibition of the "spirit of progress."

The exercises opened with the singing of John Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground:

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the gru John Brown's body lies mouldering in the gru John Brown's body lies mouldering in the gru But his spirit is marching on.

Hang Jeff. Davis on the sour apple tree; Hang Jeff. Davis on the sour apple tree; Hang Jeff. Davis on the sour apple tree, For we are marching home, &c.

For we are marching home, &c.

At the conclusion of this song, which was sung with much spirit, the scholars went through various evolutions, such as crossing hands, putting the hands upon the head, raising the right hand, &c.

The Superintendent, Mr. Coan, now requested all who wanted to hear a good story to raise their hands. A large majority gave evidence that they were in a story-hearing humor; but there being some confusion, he requested all who did not intend to be quiet to raise their hands; whereapon an opposition element displayed itself, principally girls. (Laughter.)

to be quies ...

to be quies ...

Laughter.)

Mr. C. remarked that he knew that they felt so happy they could not keep in, hence he did not intend to blame them; but he knew they would keep quiet during the short prayer which the Rev. Mr. Raines would offer up. During the prayer, the children repeated it sentence by sentence, after the manner of the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

The Superintendent asked—

Are you glad you are free?

Scholars in a body—Yes, indeed.

Who gave you freedom?

Who gave you free Scholars—God. Through whom? Scholars—Abrahar Through whom ?
Scholars—Abraham Lincoln.
Is Mr. Lincoln dead? Scholars—Yes.
Who is your President?
Scholars—Johnson.

Are you glad you have schools and teachers? Scholars—Yes.

Are you glad you have schools and teachers?
Scholars—Yes.
Do you want these friends who are here to-day to go North and send you more teachers?
Scholars—Yes, indeed.
The Superintendent stated that on the 17th of April, fourteen days after the evaconation of Richmond, the plan for the establishment of these schools was inaugurated. On the 18th, they commenced operations with 1,500 scholars, and occupied six churches, owned by the colored people of this city. The average attendance up to the present time has been 1,400. The children have shown a disposition to learn, and nothing deserving the name of punishment has yet been found necessary.

The Rev. Mr. Stockwell, connected with the schools, gave his experience, and corroborated what had been said by the Superintendent. He said he spoke of them not as colored children, but as children just as good, and no better, than whites, and who, under equal facilities of educational improvement, would not prove themselves a whit inferior to white children.

white children.

The Rev. Mr. Raines next addressed the assemblage for a few minutes. He stated that he was connected with a school in Massachusetts, and tous cated the idea that obedience was the first duty of a scholar. The scholars sang:

"Yes, Jesus loves me-this I know."

Mr. Battaile of the Christian Commission follow Mr. Battaile of the Control was loudly applanded the scholars. The Superintendent here state hat in seven days the third division of the school accontributed \$80 toward paying for books. There had carried by holding officers' borses, shining cots, &c. In the meanwhile, though whites had popiled for them, not a white man, woman or chill ad contributed a cent. The scholars sang:

"Rally round the flag, boys,

Rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
Rally from the bill-sides,
Bally from the plains,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
Union forever, hurrah, boys, hurrah,
Down with the traitors, and up with the stars," &c

Samuel. Mason, principal of the Eliot School. Boston, was introduced, and gave the scholars some wholesome advice. He informed them that in Boston, if children stayed from school, they were confined in a lockup, and added, that you boys who are laggards at school will drive donkeys on the streets of Richmond, while those that are industrious, studious and obedient, will own the mansions and stores on Main street.

After a brief address by Mr. Bent, the scholars

After a brief address by Mr. Bent, the scholar

"I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand,
A crown apon my forehead;
And a harp within my hand."

Mr.Van Vliett, a reporter, next spoke. He said ou must wash your faces and hands every morning

Mr.Van Vliett, a reporter, next spoke. He said, a must wash your faces and hands every morning fore coming to school, so that you may look as an and pretty as possible, and as neat as the atest white bor or girl in Richmond.

The Mayor of Chelsea, Mass., followed Mr. Van liet. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Grane, of Baltimore, formerly of Richmol, took the stand, and said he participated an African missionary meeting in that very mi, fifty years ago. He spoke of Lot Cary mingroup reacher, who went to Africa as a mission, in 1821, and other well-known negro members the African Church of former days. The schoolars again sang "John Brown's body lies uldering in the ground." The school then, at the greation of the visiting teachers, gave three hearty eers for the Superintendent.

We could not catch the names of several of the ser speakers.

We could not caren the hance of the speakers.

Capt. Fisher, trustee of a female school in Boston, endeavored to impress upon them the importance of being good children and studious scholars.

After singing, "Yes, Jesus loves me," the scholars were dismissed, and young Africa departed in high glee. So ended the first "celebration" of the negro lee. So ended the arst - cerebration.
-hool children in Richmond.—Richmond Republic

### THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Nearly all the evidence on behalf of the government is in, only four or five witnesses remaining to be examined. When this has been done, the defence will do the best it can.

That the guilt of all the men now on trial will be extablished, there can be but little doubt. It is not probable that all will be executed, however, as one or two of the parties on trial seem to have had no intimate connection with the plot. How far their testimony has implicated Davis and other rebel chiefs is meertain, as some witnesses have been examined in secret, and their revelations are unknown as yet. is uncertain, as some witnesses have been examined in secret, and their revelations are unknown as yet Besides, it may prove that the witnesses yet to be examined will prove the most important of all.

examines will prove the most important of all.

It is reported, however, that the government proposes to put Davis upon trial forthreason first. This seems to us altogether the best course. If he is to be hanged for murder, his punishment will have no significance, as a punishment of rebellion. Murder will always be proconjusted as a fortible crime but significance, as a punishment of repenion. and use will always be recognized as a horrible crime, but we are in danger of regarding treason as rather a blunder than a crime, and if Jefferson Davis isto blunder than a crime, and if Jesserson Davis ister pay the penalty of violated law, it should be as a traitor, and not as a murderer. There is much of the old "State rights" seeling at the South still and the surest way to administer a death-blow to this treasonable spirit is to institute the extremity of punishment upon its leader. A tready we hear this freasonable spirit is to inner the extremity of punishment upon its leader. Already we hear of arguments in the South among men like Lee, that this rebellion is not treason. It is necessary that these men's mouths should be closed effectually and the principle established that the general govern-ment is a sovereign power over the States.

ment is a sovereign power over the States.

It is not from a vindictive spirit that the loyal people demand that Jefferson Davis be hanged. With tens of thousands of their sons and brothers murdered in the Southern prison pens, it may seem strange, but Davis has been so great a criminal that the low passion of rovenge nowhere exists. He has done more, far more, than ten thousand lives like his can ever atone for, but if we would secure our country against rebellion and civil war in future, it must be by visiting the penalty of broken laws upon the arch-traiter himself. We must not hang murderers like Harold and Alzerot and Payne, and allow the great man in intellect and reputation to esallow the great man in intellect and reputation to es-cape. If there has been any man connected with this rebellion guilty of crime during the past four guilty of crime during the past for who has been the head and soul the rebellion is the one. As such, he must answe to the Almighty, and as such, he should be held in human courts.—Exchange

## THE LAST SCENE.

Perhaps there was something needed to put the people of the United States in a good humor after their recent calamities, which affected every mind Nothing could, therefore, have come to them more comical in its suggestions, than the idea of "the man of deating," "the stern statesman," the intensely admired head of the disloyal sympathizer with the rebellion, ending his tragic career with the budierous exit of a low comedian in a farce. The most 'R Bombarter' who at the beginning of the ludicrous exit of a low comedian in a farce. The great "Bombastes," who, at the beginning of the war declared that it was necessary to make the North "smell Southern powder and feel Southers steel," after desperate endeavors to carry out this threat, after being the "rose and expectancy of the fair State, the glass of fashion and the mould of swimming in "a sea of glory," ends hi fty pretension by donning his wife's pet ts, and attempting to run from the soldiers who used him. The exordium was sublime, the per-on was ridiculous. The incident shows that this ster, who has the fierceness of Robespierre and monster, who has the fierceness or nonespirity and the malignity of Marat, was at heart a coward, who, instead of meeting his fate bravely, endeavored to evade it by the device of a Jerry Sneak.—Phil. In-

No Speech Makkes. One of the most singular developments of the times is the appearance in American public life of a class of men who cannot make speeches. Thus, we have a Lieutenant General who, when he is fairly cornered by an admiring crowd, will make two or three polite bows, but will not let a word out of his month any more than he would let Pemberton out of Vicksburg, or Lecout of his lines below Richmond. Gen. Sherman, on similar occasions, attempts but the most meagre replies, although he is ready and pungent enough with his pen. Gen. Thomas returns thanks and that is all; while the gallant Sheridan simply says: "Excuse me, boys, you know I never make speeches."

And yet the land is full of fluent spouters who are do-nothings, while, these men who are tongue-tied before a common audience are among the keenest intellects, the most resolute spirits and the ablest executors of modern times! It is a phenomenon worth studying. Probably, however, training has more to do with it than anything else. As rigidly reserved, as Gen. Grant now is, we have no doubt that, if his line of duty should call for it, he would be able to express his thoughts in public with sufficient fallness and force, just as the Duke of Wellington acquired that, art is his later years. But in this appech-ridden, country, such illustrious exceptions may have a salutary effect. Before the war, talking had become so largely a part of public life, that a man's worth and ability were almost entirely judged oby it. If he could not speak brilliantly, his chances of promotion were sadly lessened. But the reputation of many eloquent speakers; and now we have men who have men and how we have men who have men and how we have men who have the men and how we have men who have men and how we have men who have the men and how we have men a chances of promotion were sadly lessened. But the rough experience of the last four years has spoilt the reputation of many cloquent speakers; and now we have men who have shown themselves equal to the have men who have shown themselves equal to the grandest requirements of the age, who are as "slow of speech," as Moses was, and as modest as Washing-ton. The fact cannot but have a correcting in-fluence on the passion of our people for orator, leading to a quicker perception and a juster estimate of the more solid qualities requisite in our public men, civil as well as military.—Boston Journal.

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

THE BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, &c.

THE BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, &c.

This new department of public affairs is destined, we believe, to fill a valuable and most beneficent place in the refregalization and pacification of the country. Its field of action is large and undeniably of the first importance. The most momentous questions, in connection with the future prosperity, order, and well-being of the country, are committed to its charge. It is no objection to the new Bureau that it has the care of the white refugees as well as of the freed people. If the interests of these two classes were committed to different departments and officers, jealousles would be likely to arise, leading to a clashing in the arrangements adopted for the two. This may be entirely avoided by bringing both under one administration; while the local superintendents will be free to use the abundant opportunities they must have, to culuse the abundant opportunities they must have, to cultivate feelings of good will between the two classes to establish them in harmonious, instead of antagonis to establish them in harmonious, instead of antagoni tic relations, and to give both a fair field for the fu development of their respective capacities.

Nor does it seem to us an objection of any special m nent, as has been urged, that, instead of be ment. On the contrary we see this positive advantage In the arrangement,—that, inasmuch as the weight of the military arm cannot be withdrawn from the South ern States for a long time yet, and will not be unless the nation is demented, the Freedmen's Bureau will have of necessity the whole power of the War Department to sustain it, whenever the tyrannical spirit of the old Slavery attempts, as it infallibly will, to throw ob-stacles in the way of the elevation of either the freed slaves or the poor whites, -which latter class have Southern aristocracy as the others, though in a diffe

And it is a subject, we believe, for general felicita tion that Major Gen. O. O. Howard has been apa faithful and a brave soldier, all know; that he is a humane, an upright, and an anti-slavery man we ar crity we cannot question, and we be lieve it. We have seen his appointment welco by that class of the loyal journals which are not in by that cases of the loyal journals which are not in the habit of commending indiscriminately, and we find that gentlemen who knew him well, and who are themselves abolitionists of no recent type or stand ing, have the fullest confidence in his ability and in

Moreover his own acts, since entering upon his de ties in the Bureau of Freedmen, have been such as to testify in the strongest manner in his favor. One o freed people throughout the land, suggestions which might seem to them important in advancing their well-being and securing their rights. We trust that this request has been, and will be, complied with, by those who have really valuable co-operation or advice to offer. Another early order of his was that no freedman should be dispossessed of any land upor which he had been laboring and was now cultivating

General Howard's appointments of local Commis sioners have been eminently judicious, so far as our knowledge extends. No better appointments could have been made than those of Col. Brown, at Norfolk, for Virginia, of Mr. Honace James, at New bern, for North Carolina, of Major Gen. Saxro: for South Carolina and Georgia, and of Brig. Ge Fiske, of St. Louis, for Kentucky and Tennessee for North Carolina, of Major Gen. Saxron If the others may be judged of at all by these, Gen Howard has been as fortunate as wise in his selection

of assistant-officers.

How far the new Bureau will be untrammelled i its action, remains to be seen. Very much depend upon the spirit of the people, and upon their determi-nation that full and substantial justice shall be ren-dered to the freed people. We hope great things from the new Bureau. We shall expect all the more, in proportion to the interest taken in it by the people We exhort our readers, and all friends of the emand upon its doings, and to call to it general attentio The freed people, by their humanity, their steady friendship to the Union soldiers, their loyalty, their patience,-not now to speak of their long and unexam pled sufferings,-have well earned the amplest enjoy ment and fullest possession of every right which b longs to man or citizen. Let us see to it that neither they nor the Nation are baulked or defrauded by the old slaveholders appearing in new disguises. fullest justice to th

## ILL OMENS.

We have conquered the military power of the rebel The question now is, are we able to conquer their social power. Are we able to overcome, in ourselver and others, that prejudice against the colored people which was the offspring of slavery, and to rid our selves of the bad habit of acquiescing in any ill-trea ment which they may receive, as something settle by the customs of society, and beyond our p harm, is likely to make a most serious interference with the country's welfare, and to hold its ground more firmly than the armies of the rebellio lately been conspicuously manifested in various quar

It is not surprising that such manifestations should on cur in Richmond, particularly since the reinstate ment of Mayor Mayo, the old rebel Mayor of tha city, in full authority there. It is now said that the old law of slavery is revived which punishes negroe for being out after 9 o'clock P. M.; that the first ac of the Mayor on his reinstatement was to confirm th intment on the police of men who held that ition during the rebellion, and who were the terro slike of negroes and Union men, and especially of the Federal soldiers confined in Libby and other prisons that over 800 colored men were arrested of Wednesday, the 7th last., without reason or justice and that even colored soldiers are called upon to sho passes; that the negro schools have been obliged to b wards their inmates; that colored men have bee struck without provocation, and subjected, whe under arrest, to cruel and unusual punishments; that two colored men have actually been shot, by the master " of the wife of one of them, who objected to the husband's visits to his wife; and that Mr. Coan, Superintendent of colored schools, has been notified to vacate at once the rooms occupied by himself and

These are not random statements, but are taken from the report of a special correspondent of the Tribana. They are moreover further corroborated by Tribane. They are moreover further corroborated by the following appeal from negroes in Richmond for protection, which is copied from the *Tribane* of the

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sits: In presuming to address you as perfect strangers, we trust the importance of the subject will plead our excuse. We are all colored men, free born in the State of Virginia, and have resided here ever since our birth. Many of us have large families to apport, and have done it honestly by our own industry, both before and through the four years of the Rebellion with all its troubles, and can give any references that can be required of honest men, of what class soever. We further claim to know no superiors axe in education. Most of us are men that own real estate, and have ever paid our taxes to the Government, and are not only willing to pay taxes, but are willing to lay down our lives to protect the beloved Government that has brought liberty to our brethren in the Soyth.

e are compelled to think, from every day's obse a, that this city needs a decent government. Afte

all that has been done for the freedom of the colored people, there is here a daily mounted patrol, with their sabres drawn, whose business is the hunting of this colored people, and we truthfully say that our present treatment is worse that we ever suffered before. We are required to get some white person to give us passes to attend our daily occupations, without which we are marched off to the Old Rebell Rospital, now called the negro bull pen. To more effectually accomplish this disgraceful work upon the poor, inoffensive people, Gov. Pierpont has reinstated the former Mayor of this city, and with him all his former nigger-hunters and withpors, and to day they are going into people's houses and taking them out and confining them in City Jail until nearly night, when they are marched off by the mounted guard to the bull-pen. In this gang to day they had about 75 or 80. We aw women looking for their husbands, children for narents, but to no purpose—they were in the bull pen. These are stitements for the truth of which we, the undersigned, are responsible, and we wish them loows averywhere.

undersigned, are responsible, and we wish them known severy where.

We have tried to have these things published here, but the paper refuse to publish anything like this for negroes, for they rejoice to acc us so treated. We are frequently pointed at by the rebels, with this remark: "That's Yankee freedom, march on to the bull pen, then 10 the core field;" for the Government authorities have appointed sugents to hire all of its thus takes to work on farms. All that is need to treatere Sizvery in full is the auction-block as it used to be.

N. H. Andreason. Manison Carren, Personan Saitrines, ROBERT, W. JOHNSON, and many others.

The latest reports tell us that the white loyalists o Alexandria, alarmed by Gov. Pierrepoint's assignment of excebels to important positions, have held meetings to devise means of self-protection; and that on the 10th instant, they adopted a series of resolu tions, one of which affirms in strong terms the right of the colored man to vote. If this step is needed purely as a defensive measure, by the loyal people of Virginia, is it not needed for the same purpose by the whole United States? Are we safe from the machinations of rebels whose malignity has been exaspera ed by defeat, until the ballot is in the hands of black

But the detestable prejudice against color has jus brought forth its evil fruit in a place still more alarn ing. In Washington itself, on the 10th instant (accord U. S. soldiers made an attack upon the houses and pe sons of unoffending colored people. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred of these rioters, sundry of the colored people in the Seventh Ward, breaking down the doors, driving out the inhabitants, destroy furniture, and maining or killing such made resistance. The police were promptly on the spot, but were so outnumbered that they could do nothing, and the devastation went on until a military force could be brought. Is the near vicinity of a mil itary force always to be necessary for the people ? Ought not some great public measur man's rights in these United States ? Ought not th ballot to be given him at once ? Is it creditable to ou to leave the fact so long unrec that our help must come through help given to him

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RADICAL CREED: a Discourse at the Installa tion of Rev. David A. Wasson, as Minister of th Twenty-eiglith Congregational Society of Boston May 7th 1865. Delivered by the Pastor Elect With an Appendix, containing the Installation Ser vices. Published by request of the Society. Bo ton: Walker, Fuller and Company, 245 Washingto Street, 1865."-pp. 40.

This neat pamphlet, printed in the accurate man ner which always distinguishes work from the office of John Wilson and Son, contains significant and im portant matter. We should naturally expect mucl from the sermon and services which gave a new Pas tor to the church established by Theodore Parker, th Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston The Installation services are interesting, and give good example to other churches by their conformit to the simplest style of Congregational action, who the Society settles its own minister, without asking either consent or assistance from clerical or episcope authorities. But the sermon is especially notework coming directly after that Unitarian Convention party in which had (vainly) made a third attempt t express Unitarian ideas by a creed, chiefly, it seemed for the purpose of limiting them to its specifications and stereotyping some set of doctrines as the perm nent belief of that sect.

Mr. Wasson's discourse, protesting against all at free progress of inquiry into religious matters, ye mentions certain points of positive belief in which the Among these he insists very strongly (as Mr. Parke always did) on Revelation and Inspiration, as two ost essential points of the relation between Goo and man. He also states, as important to be unde od and accepted, such proportion of truth is in the orthodox doctrines of the Divinity and the Vicarious Atonement of Christ, making those points

The class of papers which call themselves misstate matters like these in nts, that those who wish to understand the set of ideas popularly known as Parkerism do well to buy and read, mark, learn and inwardly di-

THE CRIMINAL: THE CRIME: THE PENALTY. BY George H. Hepworth. Boston: Walker, Fuller and Company. 245 Washington Street, 1865."pp. 31.

ents of the words constituting the above title. Hepworth describes, forcibly, and well, the nature of a Supreme Bench, constituted to try this man for this formers, and the philanthropists of the age; and th jury are the whole people. He arraigns him for First, Conspiracy against a legitimate Government the best in the world: next, an attempt to subvert the best ideas of the century; third, for justifiable and abominable means for ment of his purposes; and lastly, for being in his own erson an assassin and a robber. The e person an assassin and a rooper. The court find the prisoner guilty on all these counts; and Mr. Hepworth, declaring his strong repugnance to the infliction of death as a punishment, yet thinks it in this case the appropriate one. He would have this chie representative of the accumulated crimes of the slave lders' rebellion hung, and hung on the Old Bu Run battle-field, with the State motto of Virginia Sic Semper Tyrannis—inscribed upon his gallows.
There is safety for the nation, he thinks, only in thi

Companion Poets for the People, in Illustrated Volumes. Messrs. Ticknor and Fields hav begun the publication of a new series of Illustrate Volumes of Poetry, containing popular election from leading American and English poets. Each vo-ume will contain about one hundred pages, and from twelve to twenty illustrations, on wood, from drawings by well-known English and American artists. The series will consist of handsomely printed vol-umes, on tinted paper, and bound in a next pamphlet form, with vignette title. The following will be the initial volumes:—

Household Poems. By Henry W. Longfello Household Poems. By Henry W. Longfellow With illustrations by John Gilbert, Birket Foster, an John Absolon. Paper, 50 cents. Songs for all Seasons. By Alfred Tennyson. With illustrations b D. Maclise, T. Creawick, S. Eytinge, C. A. Barry and others. Paper, 60 cents. The two volumes above amed are now ready.

Will be published July let: Assuoma Japtes. By John G. Whitfier. Will illustrations by various artists. Paper, 50 cents. To be speedily followed by Lyrics of Life. By Robert Browning. With illustrations. Paper, 50 cents. Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. With Illustrations. Paper, B. Dennie, B. Warriet Beacher.

As the design of this series is to present from the leading poets in a style at once convenient tasteful, and inexpensive, the publishers have fix the price at fifty cents for each volume; upon the recipt of which sum any volume will be mailed popaid. The volumes will be uniform in size and style the price of the pr

## NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

[Deficiencies and errors in the following report may be applianced by the facts, that the person to whose lot it has aftern to prepare it was not present at the commencement of the meeting—that his part heretofore has been morely to assist in sich work, without pre-arranging, superintend-ing and completing it—and that he did not discover that me time in progress,-c. k. w.l

ording to appointment, at the Melodeon, on Wedner day, May 81st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It commenced punctually at that hour, with a much larger attendance than usual at the beginning. The Convention was called to order by EDMUND QUINCY, whose remarks given in last week's Libe

ninate officers of the Conver tion was then appointed, consisting of Mesars. I Sargent, Everett, Foss, and Hovey. While they were deliberating, Mr. Ezekiel Thitcher, of Yarmouth; (one of the twelve persons who, in 1831 or thereab met in Boston to form an Anti-Slavery Society fo New England,) addressed the meeting, giving ections and congratulation

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers of the Convention:

President-BOURNE SPOONER, of Plymou Vice Presidents-Rev. John T. Sargent, of Boston

etaries-Rev. Samuel May, Jr., and C. K Whipple.

The report of the Committee being accepted adopted, Mr. Quincy resigned the Chair, which (by Mr. Spooner's wish) was taken and held throug the meetings by Mr. Sargent.

Rev. Samuel May, Jr., asked to be excused fro serving as Secretary. On motion, his request was granted, and Stephen S. Foster was chosen in his solutely prevent his performing the duties of Secre

sented to let his name stand. tary, but at length cor A Business Committee was appointed, consisting of Wendell Phillips, Joshua T. Everett, William A. Hovey Charles Lenox Remond, and Mrs. Carolin

They retired to the ante-room for deliberation, and Mr. Thacher resumed his remarks until their return The Chairman of the Business Committee reported

Resolved. That this Convention hereby expresses the decisive, settled opinion that any reconstruction a rebel State, without negro suffrage, is a pract surrender to the Confederacy, and will make the anti slavery proclamation of the late President, and even the expected amendment to the United States Consti-tution, utterly inefficient for the freedom and protection of the negro race.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, New York led the resolution, declared his hearty en ment of it, and hoped it would be accepted by th Convention. He wished that the whole subject o suffrage might now frome up before the country for consideration. He thought the right of voting for women ought now to be considered, but at all events, the right of the negro to suffrage should be vehement-ly and firmly insisted on. Mr. May reported a most interesting conversation which he had held with Hon-Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, who said that we could not afford to wait for the instruction of the col ored man before giving him the ballot. His power of voting needed at once to be exercised, for the safety o the nation.

Mr. King, of Kansas, said he had been surpri that any person at the recent meeting in New York sed the dissolution of the Anti-Slavery S time for increased and intensified work. tion is whether the elements that have made America slavery are still in active operation among us; and if they are, whether we are to labor to counteract them. The prejudice against the negro is still active, an shows itself in opposition to his voting. Mr. King eeded to state very forcibly his belief that the res proceeded to state very forcing and seems, and conflict is now before us, and that the rights of black men, and white men, and women, are now to be acted on. He wished that our people could be made to un

WENDELL PHILLIPS was the next speaker. Th real topic, he said, which ought to engage the attention of this Convention, is Mr. Maynard's sentimen repeated to us this morning by Mr. May. Immediat suffrage for the negro is the work demanded alike by justice to him and safety for us. The North Carolina Proclamation of the President was the entrance upon a policy full of disaster to the country. Every love e and freedom should openly repudiate tion upon that basis would be a practical frauc

I look on reconstruction based on white suffrage a but another name for the assumption by the nation of the Confederate debt. The two things are parts of the same whole. No man acquainted with the present mood of the white race at the South believes that its We are to plunge into that gulf of war debt which no threatens to swallow up the European nations. Mucl of their war debt was fraudulently imposed on a peo ple unable either to resist or protest, and, in my op ion, whenever the masses there obtain their they will properly and justly repudiate much of the Any imposition upon us of that Confederate debt

carried by means of white suffrage reconstruction, wil be a fraud upon the people. Mr. Sumner's resolves adopted by Congress, have attempted a barrier: a insufficient one, I fear, if this plan of reconstruction on a white basis be adopted. For myself, I protest in advance seniost both parts of this one m rebel suffrage and the assumption of rebel debts, a fraud on the people. Fraud vitiates all contracts. man or a minority may be bound by national acts which they silently submit; but not by those agains whose validity they protest at the time. I, for on here avow my purpose to be bound by no such frau however covered up. I shall, life-long, advocate repu diation of any rebel debt adopted by any such recor structed Congress. I shall hold myself at liberty s copperate with any party which puts on its banner "Repudiation of all REBELDERTS," no matter ho sacredly such a bastard Congress may have assumed them. I invite others to join me in this avowal, til it awells to a national protest, and becomes fair and sufficient warning to all creditors. The condition of the black man at the South is a

present in utter uncertainty. Can be hold a title land! Nobody knows. Can be protect his wife! No ows. Can he testify in a court of jus Nobody knows. None of his rights, natural or civil

Will be published July 1st: National Lyrics. By John G. Whittier. With illustrations by various artists. Paper, 50 cents. To be speedily followed by Lyrics of Life. By Robert Browning. With illustrations. Paper, 60 cents. Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. With illustrations. Paper, 60 cents. Religious Poems. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. With illustrations. Paper, 60 cents. Other popular poets will be added to the series, of the continuation of which early announcement will be made.

As the design of this series is to present self-lines from the leading poets in a style at once convenient, tasteful, and forepeasive, the publishers have fixed the price at fifty cents for each volume; upon the receipt of which sum any volume will be mailed post-paid. The volumes will be uniform in size and style.

in the condition of acres, bound to the soil. The first admission of a seceded State without black suffrage would settle the whole question, and then siavery would exist in reality, though not in name.

If negro suffrage, Mr. Phillips proceeded to say, shall be forbidden at the South, the North will have been practically conquered. Every drop of blood will have been spilled, and every dollar expended, in vain. Threats have already been made that reconstruction will be put through next viries on an anti-negro lasts, in spite of all opposition. This will be the great question of the next Congressional session. This very spring, Mr. Sumner said to Mr. Lincoln—"Louisiana must be reconstructed on the basis of the Declaration must be reconstructed on the basis of the Declaration

aust be reconstructed on the basis of the Declara of Indepen lence." (Applause.) Mr. Lincoln he ated, and did not reply; and Mr. Sumner said—" Mr. President, if you reconstruct it on any other basis, count me as an opponent." (Loud applause.) That is the true position for every friend of a permanent Union and of permanent freedom to take, and to stand by firmly. Far better that Grant had surrendered to ee, than that the President should surre North Carolina or Louisiana, and nullify all the sacri-

fices, losses and sufferings of this dreadful struggle Rev. Samuel J. May, Henry C. Wright, and oth ers, rose to ask questions or make explanations in the course of Mr. Phillips's speech. Mr. Wright thought dently that he had heard it from him on the occasion referred to, at the New England Anti-Slavery Con n of last year. After these explanations, Mr. ps proceeded with his remarks, and closed them Phillips proceby saying-" I don't want men's speeches, I want their

ion of S. S. FOSTER, it was voted that Mrs. Caroline R. Putnam be one of the Secretaries of the

On motion of Mr. EVERETT, a Finance Committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. A. K. Foster, El bridge Sprague, and Nathaniel Spooner.

Mr. King, of Kansas, made some further remarks in could not take care of himself. He wished to state significant and encouraging fact about those of the freedmen who are settled in his region. They are industrious, frugal, and honest; the agriculture of Douglas County is mainly in their hands, and it is so nanaged as to be a credit to them.

Mrs. Foster spoke on the financial que

ing the importance of active operations and of liberal contributions to sustain them. Vast sums are now expended in charity to the negro, and if we pursu only this method, more and more will still be required But if we give justice to the negro, there will be no more need of charity for him. Mrs. Foster moved ore need of charity for him. that the money raised by this Convent expenses, be paid to the American Anti-Slavery So-The question being put by the President, it was

o voted without dissent.

Mrs. Abby Folsom, who had repeatedly interrupted the speakers and disturbed the proceedings of the neeting, in spite of repeated warnings from the Presithe Superintendent of the Hall.

Hon. AMASA WALKER, of Brookfield, was the nex speaker. The great point, he said, is to know whether he negro shall have the right of suffrage. The peo ple must rise in their strength and demand that he hall have this right. The old prejudice will of course raise its voice in opposition; but we have struggled and overcome several departments of this pre The negro has been made free, and has been llowed to fight for us. He has helped us to win the victory, which, indeed, could not have been won with out him. Now we come to the moral struggle, and that promises to be yet more severe. We must struggle and suffer until this point is gained. I think we have the Bull Run of this moral contest in Presi ent Johnson's North Carolina Proclamation. Our rork is now to raise a moral sentiment which shall dent Johnson's North Carelina Proclamation compel the government to act in the right direction Mr. Walker strongly praised the position of Mr. Sum ner, as reported in Mr. Phillips's speech. He fervent ly hoped, and expected, that the next Congress would ursue the policy indicated in Mr. Sumner's words. In ne meantime, money should be raised largely to sent orth lecturers and documents among the people.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, of Salem, then spoke

He regretted that Mrs. Foster's remarks on finance were not heard by the whole audience. Money was urgently needed, for the work to be done was nd pressing. He was impatient, deeply impatient at ce of the wrongs inflicted by the commi He thought the work no proposed the most important that had come before the anti-slavery public. He doubted whether anything had really been gained by the Emancipation proclamation Spending a part of last winter in Virginia, he saw r vidence of a satisfactory state of things there. Every State, and city, and town, needs to be visited and ex an active part in this moral contest hands of the masses of the community, South or

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, of Florence Mass. a with the previous speakers that the true crisis of the nation was now pending. He spoke of the method of reconstruction proposed by President Johnson in North Carolina, clearly displayed the vast loss and nat would result from its adoption, co the objection in regard to intelligence as a qualification for voting, and showed that, if this educational test ould be established in the S. here would oppose the negro's education expressly or that reason. He wished it to be understood, that lack men should have the vote, because they

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the appointed hour, Mr Sanguar took the chair

and a song was surig, much to the gratification of the audience, by the Hutchinson family. After a reading of the resolution before the meeting, Mr. BRADLEY, of Boston, who described himself as a South Carolina negro, made some criticisms on the proclamation of President Johnson in regard to North

ed the resolution. He said that no key note of any such method of reconstruction as would be safe for the country had yet reached his ear. The Amendment to the Constitution now pending would do nothing for to the Constitution now pending would do nothing for the colored man but to put his rights on the same foo ing as those of the Abolitionists for the last thirty years, namely, to depend on the consent of the friends of slavery. There was danger, he thought, now that the war was ended, that the rights of Massachusetts would be given away again. Andrew Johnson had no re right to order an election in North Carolina tha in Massachusetts. His only right is to provide a mil itary government until the Congress of the United shall provide a civil government. If that re gion is a State, the President has no busine

The next speaker was STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester. The object of these meetings heretofore he said, has been the establishment of liberty, having Nobody knows. None of his rights, natural or civil, for its general object, the equality of all men before the are assured to him. The white men of each Southern law, and for its particular purpose, the abolition of slav-State claim the right of settling all those matters. ery in the United States. Now, the right of the ne-

gro to suffrage is the one question of puram gro to suffrage is the one question of paramonal in-portance. Mr. Foster enforced this point with its naunal energy, severely criticizing President of things, and praising Charles Sumer as the only fittled are in the Senate. To him it was owing that Lo n the Senate. 10 min it was owing that Louisian ras not now in the Union. In the course of the was not now in the union. in the course of the speech, Mr. Foster was interrupted by several person speech, and constitions but he methods. speech, Mr. Foster was interested by several person with comments and questions, but he patiently bend and replied to each. He closed by saying: Then will not be one hour of peace in this con negro has the ballot. Until that consum

segro has the battor. Until max consummation complete will be continuous civil war, there will be continuous civil war.

Rev. Samuel J. Max wished to express before leaving, his earnest determination to labor that the rights of all men may be made certain, etablished being the continuous transfer and ghts of an men may be live up to that ilet re and question. Unless we live up to that ilet re half have no peace, and we shall deserve non. What shall have no peace, and we shall deserve nose. Was is our duty in the present crisis? I is that to run ine most carefully any proposed method of rose struction, and see that not a fibre of the large transport of the prejudice to which that grace gare that a shall be left in [1:1] If our Constitution is not regestion of some one in the audie

On motion, Mr. R. P. Hallowell was abled to the finance Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in behalf of the Business Commit-

Mr. Phillips, in behalf of the density count, tee, read a second resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That we claim of the political lealen, of

all parties, that they plant thems all parties, that they plant themselves in open and constant opposition to any policy which accept re construction on such partial basis (the telesion) and negro suffrage;) and that, in our opinion, any sech reconstruction will sacrifice half of what the we had fairly earned. Mr. Phillips proceeded to speak upon the

tion, first saying, in regard to the action of the Finance Committee, (who were then beginning their top of collection,) that pecuniary aid, enabling the Abdationists to enlarge their sphere of operation, wire no

The PRESIDENT of the Convention here red the following letter from THEODORE TILTON, who had intended to speak at the evening session, but suddenly called away, had sent this letter as a raise

tute:— Marlhoro' House, Boston, My il.

Mr. Sargent, Chairman—My Dear Fried: Ann
unexpected duty calls me immediately asy ben
Boston, let me borrow your lips to say to the frieds
who this morning called for my opinion, that sy
caption is this.

that this morning called for my opinion, that sy-pinion is this:

First, demand the immediate passage of the Ca-titutional Amendment.

Second, demand the immediate inrestiture of the segro with the elective franchise.

On these two commandments hang all the lawsal

he prophets.

President Johnson's proclamation dening sub-Bresident Johnson's proclamation dening suffrage in North Carolina is as great a delineare in President Lincoln's proclamation of Sep. 21, 1862. It cannot be justified by Abolitionists—due to be accepted as the groundwork of recentre-

tion.

I think the true method of reconstruction is the Leave the conquered States under military genement until their loyalty is proved sufficient to be trusted with civil government. Means while, it then it and loyal citizens, without distinction of color, including both old residents and new settlers; and then let boyal citizens thus corrolled, and no other, bet all these, represent themselves in a Constitutional Convention, and make a Constitution which, peatily, shall outshine that of Massachusetts.

What I lately saw in South Carolina make as What I lately as well as the south Carolina make as Constitution which.

What I lately saw in South Carolina makes ne udder at the thought of stripping the negross de eir just and needful protection by ballot against eir former masters.

their former musters.

I join myself, therefore, to those who will not us, day or night, until the peaceful scapon of the blist be ledged in the negro's hand.

This triumph achieved, we may then go to sleps little white—just long enough to be refreshed for the next great question which Gol has in two let fin mation—which is, the ballot in the hand of women.

Ever vours.

Theodona Timo.

Ever yours

The venerable LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia en made a brief address to the Convention. She had been greatly interested, she said, in attending the meeting. She wished to speak of her regret hat some who have been accustomed to take part in gub-erings -like this (and especially the great Reform and Liberator) are not here present. She was great interested in the movement which was chiefragitated in this meeting, and hoped that the instru ality of Petition would not be forgotten,-a work is which women also could labor. The works of Abby Kelley Foster, of Angelina Grimke, and of Sallie Hollie bear witness to the efficiency of woman's aid. She had been sorry to hear Wendell Phillips's eulogy of the influences of war. Moral influences, the thought, should be rather employed, and were fit more truitful of good. We must not cease from our abors, nor lose confidence in God's blessing on then petitions and remonstrances still be circulate But let us remember with gratitude the much that has already been done, both by government and the 'reedmen's Associations. These are good grounds or thankfulness. Let us continue to labor, and thus best shall we bring others to the right ground, and the public sentiment of the country b standard. Especially should we be

true standard. Especially should we be minimally dothly work on religious grounds, and in a reigrous spirit, which is far different from a sectarian spirit.

Mr. C. C. COFFIS ["Carleton," the distinguished correspondent of the Journal] gave a very intensity. account of the valor of some of the colored troops be fore Petersburg, who only failed in the capture of it he said) through the fault of a West Point officer. Mr. Coffin spoke of the necessity of constant split-tion to make a public sentiment which shall require public functionaries to do justice to the negro. It ave some valuable testimony in regard to the haird uthern whites in Washington against the blacks, and described the need of assiduous and cons tion, in this transition period, in favor of the rights of

the negro.

Mr. PHILLIPS here agaid a few words of the reprint properties and given to the cause of the colored people by the facts concerning them published in the king. An original song was then sung by the Hutchinen

nily, and the Convent before 8, p. m.
Evening Session

Mr. SARGENT in the chair.
WILLIAM WELLS BROWN made a few opening N

arks, declaring his full agreement with the of Mr. Phillips in regard to the reconstruction of the rebel States. Though the system of slarest was perhaps broken, the colored people of the South cold little states. not live there in peace and prosperity if the old site holding class shall still bear tule. Already that class is showing its evil dispositions and evil intention, persecuting the blacks and all other Unionists. It persecuting the blacks and all other unsual would be grossly unjust in the government, fire using the important services of the negrees in the war, to leave them to the hostile and embittered felions of the ex-slaveholders. Now is the very moment in which this matter should be urged. Every that uld be used to settle it on the right basis nor.

JOHN PARKER (a black man, who represents him self as a fugitive from the rebel army) felt "glad ly stand here on this solemn occasion," and gar specimens of his experience of prejudice both South

The Hutchinson Family then favored the audience rith another song, after which

ANDREW T. Foss said-One thing is admitted by all, that the colored people throughout the chave behaved well, and are entitled to our have behaved well, and are entitled to un and gratitude; also, that they have been treated rey shabilly. We freed the negro, not at the call of jus-tice, but at that of military necessity. We called him to be a soldier when we could no otherwise or quer. Then we refused to give the promi ent. Now it is proposed to deprive him of the of voting, and to reconstruct the government is sea a manner as to leave him out in the cold-negro has conquered and made progress up to the time, and I believe he will conquer yet.

ton not give every man in a Courtes J. Remond, of Salem, was the next Caurtes J. Remond, of Salem, was the next Caurtes J. Remond, of Salem, was the next caure Mr. Foss thought, were ready to give the colored Mr. Foss thought Mr. Foss thought Mr. Foss thought Mr. Foss thought Mr. F and man his rights. Certainly the Southern whites and san take this ground, and Illinois, Connecticut, and is not take this ground, and Anthons, Connecticut, and for Jersey are utterly opposed to it. Even in Bos and colored man cannot sit in the jury-box.

Mr. FOSTER proposed further action of the Fi-Committee, both to defray the expenses of this

Committee, which was voted.

CHERLES C. BURLKIGH wished to correct a state est of Mr. Remond. Connecticut is not standing as of Mr. Remond. Connecticut is not standing in opposition to negro suffrage, but is in a state of mastion, and will probably soon take the right position, and the probably soon take the right possed Mr. Burleigh went on to speak of certain it light features in President Johnson's proclamation ispail features in Fresident Johnson's proclamation is regard to North Carolina. By rebellion, the Seathern States forfeitted their rights under the Fed-est perennent, but did not escape their obligations with the bull of the Proclama Constitution holds pit. If the old North Carolina Constitution holds invarid to voters, the President has no right to send in Military Governor there at all. On the other is known overnor over at all. On the other ind, if it does not hold, he has power to regulate anters there in conformity with justice, and to disre-prd the old prejudices which slaveholders had incor-

and the distribution of North Carolina was set aside to Republic, the rules of Turkle and right resulted to Republic, the rules of Turkle and right resulted their satural force there, and every man was entitled their natural internatural operation. According to this share of their natural operation. According to their rules of justifee, the black and white inhabitants of North Carolina now stand on the same ground.

Mr. Part. irs offered resolution No. 3 from the Committee, as follows:

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the emphatic encettees with which the pulpits of New England bur claimed negro auffrage as an indispensable ele-gent in any scheme of reconstruction; and that we ment in any hopethry will as emphatically let the Administration hote that they will accept no reconstruction which knies that right, and will let every party that advo avait feel the full power of their rebuke and oppos

Mr. Phillips proceeded to speak upon the immense inpertance of a right direction of the movement for monstruction, urging the same points as in the preions, with some new forms of illustration. A fourth resolution was then offered, namely: Resolved, That John T. Sargent, R. P. Hallowell

and Mrs S. J. Nowell, be a committee to confer with he Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Sodety in regard to a meeting at Framingham on the set ith of July, and to take such measures on free et as they deem fit.

Mr. Sirgent announced that he saw Miss Anna E. Decarson in the house, and at his request she came une figural to speak a few words. She said she was her to night because she wished to identify herself with the people who are not willing to take half-way nessure, and who propose not merely the removal of slatery as a fact, but also as an idea. She thought ten honor to stand, and to work, by the side of Wenthe Phillips, in a struggle like that now going on.
On motion, it was unanimously voted that the relations be now adopted.

A parting song, sung in a very spirited manner by the Hutchinsons, was heartily applauded, and the Convention adjourned

S. S. FOSTER, C. K. WHIPPLE, C. R. PUTNAM,

### TEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Boston, Tuesday morning, June 13.

just returned from Longwood, Pennsylva where I have had the pleasure of attending th stogs of the Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends is company with Mr. Garrison, I left this city or eady last. We reached Longwood the following reing, and were received under the truly hospita ered of John and Hannah Cox, by whom we were carrained until vesterday morning. Our stay wa tederel as agreeable as kindness of treatment, abun tee of good fare, social intercourse with some of be excellent of the earth, and the most delightful

day morning, and were continued until Saturthy evening. The attendance was extremely nume On every occasion, the Longwood meeting is was densely crowded, and should have been or treble its size to have afforded sufficient ac composition for the eager throng that sought admisdelitered addresses, were Mrs. Frances D. Gage M. Stamback, M. D., Dr. Cameron and Dr. Paser Heald of Wilmington, Del.; Rev. Charles G. Ames, of Albany; Bennett Walters of Iowa, (a min-iser in the Society of Friends.) and Messrs. Garri-Oliver Johnson, Chandler Darlington, Thoma-

Cintock, and myself. In the course of the proceedings, "Testimonies" vere prepared, submitted, considered and adopted, toon the following subjects :-

1 To the memory of departed members of the

3. The extension of the Suffrage, without distinc-

t The Assassination of President Lincoln.

Peace.

6 France.

6 Temperance.

1. Religion, and

8 The Rights of Woman.

The Meeting also adopted—

1. A petition to State Legislatures in favor of the massi from their statute books of the word sales.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION. New York, June 9, 1865.

You would have much enjoyed it, had you been present fast Monday evening at the house of Mr. Chas. G. Judson, of this city, on Thirty-eighth street. You would have found yourself in the midst of a You would have found yourself in the mious or a somewhat numerous company of ladies and gentlemen, neither strangers to you not to the cause which is now victorious. Certainly you would have felt quite at home on finding Mr. Oliver Johnson, lately editor of the Anti-Statery Standard, among the number, and perhaps would have understood rather better than he did the especial reason for his being there. This was a tolerably well-kept secret till the host of the evening ranged his greats to order, and incremental whited the rapped his guests to order, and ingeniously shifted the responsibility of presiding by calling Mr. Theodere Titon to the chair, and soliciting from him a state ment of the object of this pleasant gathering. The Editor of the Independent accordingly rose and spoke

Tries to perform the pleasantist of duties in the water to serior if a cris. I had in my hand One Thousand Mrs. 1. Dollars in seven thirty bonds—the gift of eventy for gentlemen, mostly bonds due gitt of eventy five gentlemen, mostly of this city, to be presented by me, in their name, to our valued, our honored, car beloved friend, Oliver Johnson. [Applause.] You plaudits are proof that you already know the good reason for this testimonial. After twelve arduous years in the editorial chair of the Anti-Slavery Standard Mr. Librare, has replied with a contrastion for d. Mr. Johnson has retired with a reputation fo fidelity, skill, judgment and tact, unsurpassed in the ussed in the can Anti-Slavery Society-joining it on the self-same day with its founder, William Lloyd Garrison, and working side by side for thirty years with that illus-trious man—he lately retired from it on the self-same day with its retiring President, from a joyful convic-tion, not only that the flag which hangs from the outer wall of this mansion floats over a re-united Republic but that henceforth under its folds no man shall wea a chain. [Applause.] But our friend, neither by his retirement from an Anti-Slavery Journal nor from an Anti-Slavery Society, has signified any retirement from the still unended work of advancing an oppressed race to their final rights. It has seemed to him, however, and to many noble men and women acting with him, that the old methods should now be laid aside, the old agencies discontinued, and that time honored Abolitionists, hitherto a minority of their countrymen, should now cease to maintain their former separateness, but join freely with the great multitude of their awakened fellow citizens to work henceforth with the co-working nation—hand to hand, shoulder to shoulder,—till the capstone shall be laid with shoutings, and the cry go up, Grace unto it [Applause.] To-night, therefore, we gather round our friend to congratulate him on the good name he has borne for thirty stormy years, and still bears with ever increasing honor-to rejoice with him over the marvellous progress of the Good Cause from his youth ful consecration to his gray hairs—and to invoke upon his remaining years the kindest blessing of our Fathe in Heaven. [Applause.] And now, without attempting by this testimonial to express the adequate measure of our thanks for the useful services of our friend—indeed, who are see, to thank him?—for the thanks due to such a man can come only from the lips of liberated slares—[applause]—I now deliver this gift to Mr. Johnson, trusting that he who has so long sor-rowed over the bonds of others, may now at last re-

> Mr. Johnson's reply, as may be imagined, was briefly and feelingly delivered, yet with a natural grace which was hardly impaired by the strong emotion under which he labored. I cannot give you,—it would be difficult,—his precise language. The burden of his remarks was a disclaimer of any indebtedness on the part of the Anti-Slavery cause to him, its servitor other side : he had gained The balance was on the other side: he had gained more than he had contributed, and in his accoun there was no room for pecuniary considerations. In a philosophic sense, this modest utterance was accept-ed by the company, but no one felt inclined to admit that one or two or many thousand dollars need have weighed upon the conscience of their recipient.

The remainder of the evening was consumed by further impromptu speaking, by music, and by a most elegant entertainment in the not less elegant rooms of Mr. Judson, who had hung before his mansion a huge flag of the nation, meaning now what Mr. Johnson had endeavored to make it-" No Union with Slaveholders!

I do not know why New York alone should interes itself to bestow a testimonial upon your long-tried friend and fellow-laborer. He has laid the whole land under lasting obligations, and though his unselfish and retiring nature has rendered and may over render his name less conspicuous than that of others in the thirty years' struggle, it can still be affirmed, that for patience, devotion and steadfastness, the roll of honor may be searched in vain for a superior, and with rare exceptions for a peer, of Oliver Johnson. Nor is this loyalty to conviction all, nor this endurance all, nor the spirit of abnegation in which these virtues were manifested. It might be added, that Mr. Johnson has used his talents to the utmost; and still the tale falls short. The Standard is proof of all this, and more: short. The Standard is proof of all this, and more of remarkable editorial ability; so that the praise of one of the contributors to the fund was not extravagant: "I regard the Standard as a perfect paper." And when we consider Mr. Johnson's peculiar situation in this unfriendly city—isolated, far away from counsellors, forced to act oftentimes without the possibility of consulting the officers of the Society whose or who concluded them; is regund for admiration in

It is speech at the thirty-second anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, (see Liberator of May 19, 1 read with less satisfaction than anything that from their statute books of the word side."

At petition to Congress, in favor of an Amendia from their statute books of the word side. The constitution prohibiting all legislation dated by the constitution and the Constitution in regard to race or complex size.

A petition to the President of the United Max, calling upon him to exercise his Constitutional powers in favor of the suffrage to the street pepalation in the late rebel States.

At 9 here number of those who had been present the situes of the Yearly Meeting were present at the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present at the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the present of congress, in favor of the suffrage to the sitting of the suffrage to the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting were present the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting were present to the present of the Yearly Meeting were present the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present the sittings of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting of the Yearly Meeting were present at the mixture of the Yearly Meeting of the Yea

spade or hoe in their lives? But enough; it is need-

ess to further expose this fallacy.

He finds fault with John Stuart Mill for insisting He finds fault with John Stuart Mill for insisting on an educational qualification, and at the came time acknowledges that he himself is not yet prepared to demand the ballot for woman. Too much engaged in trying to secure it for the brutalized (not bratalized through his own fault, however) negro of the South, to fight the battle sow of the educated women of the North! This seems strange, for Mr. Phillips is really, as we all know, an advocate of woman's rights, and has spoken eloquently in their behalf before now. I respect him for his fearless devotion to the cause of the slave, but I think in his anxiety for his welfare he goes too far, and neglects those nearer home.

nome.

Believing that ignorance and crime go hand in hand, see prison statistics,) I would certainly limit the fran-(see prison statistics,) I would certainly limit the fran-chise to those able to read and write the language of the country. The line must be drawn somewhere, the country. The line must be duck a restriction is and we can hardly put it lower. Such a restriction is especially commendable in this country of free schools, where the facilities of education for the poorer classes are so great, that ignorance is little less than crime. Such a limitation of the right of suffrage would be au fiducement to study that is how lacking, more especially amongst the emigrant population. There should be no exclusion on account of sex or color. Make the demand for justice to all; this would include he Negro and Indian.

New York city shows what unrestricted suffrage does. Because ignorant, brutal men have foolishly been allowed to help make laws in the North, will it been allowed to help make laws in the Actin, white mend matters to commit the same mistake down South! I used to say, "Insanuch as ignorant white men are allowed to vote, ignorant black ones should not be prevented." But I have changed—"Two wrongs don't make a right."

Henry C. Wright's position is more tenable than Mr. Dellings' indexing from a letter of his in the Lib-

Mr. Phillips's, judging from a letter of his in the Lib rator of May 19. He, too, is in favor of educations qualification. He realizes the shameful injustice of, and the keen insult to, the multitudes of intellectual women in the North, in denying them the right to rote, and allowing it to the hordes of low, degraded Irish and stupid Dutch, who yearly swarm over to swell the ranks of the misnamed "Democratic"

party. I am a non voting Irishman myself. Let the readers of the Liberator be heard on this matter. I, for one, pledge myself to do as much as my means will admit of to support a paper whose obct shall be "freedom and justice for ALL."redical conducted in the same spirit of fair play which
so preëminently distinguishes the Liberator, whose
Editor never has been afraid or ashamed to admit critirisms on himself and cause

EDWARD M. RICHARDS. Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas, June 1, 1865.

## AN A. S. SOCIETY DISBANDED.

CHRISTIANA, (Pa.) June 7, 1865. At the thirty-third annual meeting of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society, held at Homeville, May 29, Anti-Slavery Society, near at nomerine, may 29
1865, the following resolution was adopted, and the
Secretary directed to forward a copy to the Liberator 1865, the following resoluti

Whereas, the object of the formation of the Clark son Anti-Slavery Association was the abolition of American Slavery; and whereas, the Congress of the United States has passed an amendment to the Constitution that we feel morally certain will be speedil ratified, and will put an end to chattel slavery through joice over these bonds of his own! [Laughter and applause.] out the Union; therefore, Resolved, That said Society, being no longer need

ed. now disband

ELIZABETH COATES, Secretary.

## NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Gov. Smyth, of New Hampshire, in his Inaugural delivered at Concord on Thursday of last week, took strong ground in favor of loyalty as the sole coof suffrage. In concluding his very able and eminent ly practical address, he said :-

of suffrage. In concluding his very able and eminently practical address, he said:—

"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the success which has attended the efforts to reatore the Union, and to establish it on foundations of truth and justice. Our armies have not only carried with them a restored authority, but they have opened the way for a higher and nobler civilization, without which there can be no free government, and with which rebellion is impossible. For myself, I shall feel that the great purpose of this war is not attained, the lesson of this punishment not learned, until free schools, free churches, and a free ballot, are established wherever the federal authority extends. This we owe to the good order and permanent security of all the States; this alone will be a commensurate reward for the unparalleled heroism of our brave soldiers, who have borne us through the contest. On such a consummation only can we expect the continued favor of Heaven, and the blessing of the God of our fathers. Let the avid scenes through which we have passed teach us our duty. The blood of the sons of New Hampshire, mingled with that of others from every loyal State, calls to us from a hundred battle fields to stand true mingled with that of others from every loyal State, calls to us from a hundred battle fields to stand true the great cause, through all the exultations of victory and amidst the signs of accomplished peace.

"The spirit of the great marry for universal emancipation, lifted above the cares and weaknesses of this life, bids us be true to the cause. In our sorrow, even, let us take courage, and make the brutal assassination of our noble President—that most wicked fruit of a barbarous system—confirm us in the resolution to make universal freedom a synonym for universal suffrage, under such safeguards as wise legislation may provide. All must agree that the States which have been in rebellion should not hereafter be controlled by rebels and traitors, and that as we do not propose to admit again into the Union the

in this unfriendly city—isolated, far away from counsellors, forced to act oftentimes without the possibility of consulting the officers of the Society whose organ he conducted—there is ground for admiration in no common degree of the judgment, the discretion, the well-nigh anerring instinct, which have maintained the reputation of Society and paper alike. A thousand dollars are only a token: they are not a quittance or a receipt in full.

DEBIT AND CREDIT.

JUSTICE TO ALL—A NEW PAPER

WANTED.

It seems likely liat the time has come for a division in the ranks of the Anti-Slavery party. (I speak as a sympathizing outsider.) All will not consent to follow Mr. Wendell Phillips in his course now-a days. His speech at the thirty-second anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, (see Liberator of May 19,) I read with less satisfaction than anything that fell from his clountry. Theoretically, it

rage should be granted to all per-ercise it intelligently; and the lit choice of such agents of rulers, citizens are to act mainly in their relation to the nation, and not as because or nation, and not as because of the conceded, further, that a steady reference in tring the qualifications of voters should be had to the ceuting a growing homogenity in the mixed character of our American population.

securing a growing homogenity in the mixed construct of our American population.

A system recognizing these principles would be satisfactory. How to get it and get it into operation is not easy to say. A uniform suffrage law, extending over the whole United States, permitting silloyal citizens who can easily read the Constitution in English and write well enough to register their own, names to york by ballet, according to check lists, for Federal of feers—such a law, faithfully enforced, would be all any could researchy ask for, and enough to insure a trustcould reasonably ask for, and enough to insure a trust worthy expression of public sentiment at the polls. It he suffrage question is to be agitated, it should be with a view to some such general result, and not by temporary expedients to meet a temporary exigency. What are the safest conditions on which American eltrenship can intelligeatly be entrusted with the support of American democratic institutions in the United States, is the broad inquiry to be met sooner or later. The easiest way to meet it would seem now to be to have it discussed in the respective States, and to endeavor in them to approach the truest and fairest arrangement. So far as the rebellion has given the Federal Government power or influence in the premises, both should be exercised so as to secure by the ballot the peace that has been won by the bayonet. If this requires negro suffrage, in whole or in part, negro suffrage may become a necessity.—Transcript.

Peril of Advocating Negro Supprace in the Peril of Advocating Negro Supprace in the 21 Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Concord, N. H., Rev. J. L. Hatch, having ventured boldly to advocate negro suffrage in his pulpit jast Sunday, as a measure absolutely necessary, in order to complete the emancipation of the slaves and enable them to protect their own rights and interests, prominent members of the society have called a meeting of the parish, with the determination to shut him out of the pulpit hereafter. Such was the excitement, that, no sooner was the benediction pronounced, than an officer in the society declared the discourse "damadle!" and another "conservative republican" met the reverend gentleman in the entry as he passed out, shook his fist in his face, and called him a "miserable puppy!" It should be added, that the clergyman had been previously warned by these men not to preach any more anti-slavery sermons, or there would be trouble. The spirit of tyranny seems not to be confined to the South. Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the Unitarian Society in Nashua, was recently dismissed in a very summary manner for the same offence.

Whether the friends of freedom, North as well as Soutn, will prevail in this case, we hope is not doubtful.

Concord, June 9.

Concord June 9.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H., was closed against the minister of the Society, Rev. J. L. Hatch, yesterday, June 11, on account of his having, against warning, advocated the right of the freedmen to the elective franchise on the previous Sunday.

The friends of human rights and free speech secured Eagle Hall,—the largest in the city,—and there the Rev. gentleman repeated the objectionable discourse last evening to a large and approving audience. The closing of the church has caused considerable excitement at Concord, and the end is not yet.—Traveller.

### THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Rev. Chas. Lowe, of Somerville, Mass., who has re cently had opportunity for extended observation in South Carolina and Georgia, preached an able dis-course on the Condition of the South on the 4th inst., in which he says :--

course on the Condition of the South on the 4th inst., in which he says:—

"The people of South Carolina and Georgia are beginning now to hold ineetings and make loyal professions, in lope that by promptly declaring their desire to be in the Union again, they may receive greater leniency and ampler restoration of privileges from the Federal government. I think no one can be really acquainted with the character of these meetings, and of the persons who attend them, and not feel deeply solicitous lest government shall be too much influenced by the representations they make.

I believe the only safe course is to continue to hold military control of the conquiered Stages until the condition of things shall have changed. This will change in two ways. I. By the inpouring of an entirely new element of population. 2. By the change in the sentiment of the Southern people themselves. And a year or two hence the people will be prepared to adopt measures that would be impossible now, and will then be hampered by the results of premature action if State organization should be at once allowed. •

"The fact is, they are as easily influenced and versatile as they are intense in the feeling they chance to hold; and I see no reason why, if a proper method of dealing with them is pursued, we may not expect within a reasonable period, a pleasant harmony between the people of the two divided sections of our land. I say if a proper method is pursued—and this method I believe to be, white affording them protection and kindness, and unrestricted business and industrial opportunities,—to keep a firm hold upon them that shall restrain them from every act of disobedience and continually competition of accepted prin."

distriat opportunites,—occasion and the stand restrain them from every act of disobedieuce and continually compel their respect. "In fact, it is a simple application of accepted principles of surgery. The treatment of a ragged wound is, while trasting chiefly to nature's recuperative power, yet first to bring the parts together and bind them by a firm bandage in their place till there has been time for the flesh to heal and the ligaments to unite. Precisely the same principle holds for the cennenting of these torn ties of sentiment and brotherly feeling. The natural working of social intercourse will be the proper cure; but the parts need bandaging for awhile. And the simplest compress is a strong military force."

ACTUAL CONDITION OF THINGS IN SOUTH CARC INA. We have been permitted to publish, says the Transcript, the following passages from a private leter by a gentleman in South Carolina, whose oppor unities of observation there have been peculiar.—

unities of observation there have been peculiar.—

"The war is not ended, as many foodly imagine. It only changes its form. The customs of society, the schools, the press, and the pullpits, the true accompaniments and casentials of true freedom, now prefer their claims,—claims as unwelcome to nine-tentle of the Southerners as the Union without negro slavery. The return of the rebel soldiers to their homes has greatly embittered and emboldened the citizens, who, under the pressure of the war, had-become somewhat soften-cell. The soldiers have, of necessity, laid down their arms, but only, apparently, to fall back on prejudice and hatred.

and Unionism, declare to me solemnly, that they 'regard putting arms into the hands of negroes as a sin in the eyes of both God and man.' The same class of men declare they 'will have their own preachers, instead of Northern ones.' Prominent men of all classes asy, 'We accept the Union only on condition the negro be left out.' Even Gov. Aiken said to me, 'I cannot believe the negro emancipation will be anything but a failure. The whites of the South cannot live with them if free,' By-the-by, I have in my possession some account books of a blockade-running company, wherein the name of 'William Aiken' appears as a stockholder, and Leannot learn that any such man lived in Charleston, except the Governor. Some

as a stockholder, and seannot learn that any such man-lived in Charleston, except the Governor. Some-prominent men, from whom you would expect better things, roundly assert that 'there will be a Confedera-cy yet.'

Now, if these things be done in 'the green tree' what may be expected in 'the dry?' The disbanding of the national army delights the rebels. Only this week, one of the largest landholders of the South told-me that the planters of the interior would dictate terms to the accrose. This if they set an claims to terms to the negroes; that if they set up claims to freedom, they would be driven away. The vast, in-terior will long be governed by the slave oligarchy, unless an armed force precede the friends of the freed-men, the planters of schools, churches, and the press."

The President has issued a proclamation apfile Presented his state it processes of the file of t gates for the ame This Proclamation closely resembles the one in regard to North Carolina.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson is visiting Richmo and will make a speech there. In no place are ideas and principles such as hers more needed.

The Asti-Slavery Standard of this week gives a report of the speech delivered by Wendell Phillips at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, correcting the stanid blunder of the Boston telegrapher. Mr. Phillips made no suggestion for the repudiation of the national debt. He simply declared that the national should never consent to assume the payment of the rebel debt—a conclusion which all loyal men will approve. He has fair cause of complaint against the careless or malicious reporter who sent over the wires the garbled account of his speech.

SENATOR SUMMER has received from the colored men of North Carolina a petition to be presented to President Johnson, asking for the right to rote. It is signed by upwards of two thousand names. Among other things it says: "It seems to us that men who are willing on the field of danger to carry the musket of a Rapablic, in the days of peace ought to be permitted to earry its ballots: and certainly we cannot understand the justice of denying the elective fruichise to men who have been fighting, for the country, while it is freely given to men who have just returned from four years' fighting spainst it."

The petitioners them say to the President: "As

from four years "ighting against it."

The petitioners then say to the President: "As you were once a clitzen of North Carolina, we need not remind you that up to 1835 free colored men voted in this Stafe, never, as we have beard, with any detriment to its interest." The petitioners conclude as follows: ." What we desire is, that, preliminary to elections in the returning States, you would order the enrolment of all loyal men without regard to color." Senator Sumner has to-day forwarded the petition to the President.—Boston Transcript, 8th.

AN UNPLEASANT STORY FROM VIRGINIA. New York, June 13. A Virginia correspondent of the Tribune ridicules the idea of there being any con-siderable number of white Unionists in that State. There were not ten in three counties, and yet the management of the State is handed over to white Unionists.

management of the State is handed over to white Unionists.

The spirit of these people is shown in the remarks of a Richmond lawyer, who exclaimed —"Had it not been for your securing the services of the digger, or had we two years ago offered him his freedom for those services, we should have been a free people now." Tell any leading Southerner that our success was not due to the aid of the negro, and he looks upon you with piteous scorn.

This correspondent condemns the administration of affairs under Gen. Ord on the peninanta, saying that the negroes who have really been our friends are treated shamefully. Other correspondents state that the slaveholders act more like fiends toward their late slaves, than like human beings.

Anuse of the Blacks ix Richmond. The Fribune's Richmond correspondence details the treatment the negroes are subjected to in that city and vicinity, showing that these poor people are treated by our authorities are worse than they were by the slave-driving authorities both before and after the rebellion. An appeal from the Richmond negroes for protection is also published, closing with the declaration that all that is needed to restore slavery in full is the auction-block. The negroes in their appeal, state that they are required to get some white person to give them a pass to enable them to attend to their daily occupation, without which they are marched off to the negro builpen. The rebel Mayor Mayo has been re-instated, and he has re-appointed his rebel policomen, who were notified and famous negro hunters, and who occupy themselves in entering the houses of inoffensive negroes, dragging the inmates out and imprisoning them.

IMMENSE DAMAGES FROM THE OVERFILOW OF THE MISSISSIFE HEVER. The water, all the way down from Cairo to Vicksburg, has done and is doing immense damage. With the exception of a very few places, it has overflowed on both sides. It may be that by the loss of fencing and other damages, no opportunity will be offered for planting until t is too late to make even a crop of corn. From Helena to Vickst burg, the levees are breken in the course of almost every mile. The very few who have fortunate enough to escape the damaging effects of the overflow are making good crops. These latter present a healthy appearance. Not far from Helena are one or two plantations in a condition equalling that of peacettimes. Those who are effected by the overflow will not make any cotton crop all this year. In some places the planters will be prevented from raising a crop for two seasons to come—attributable to the loss of fencing and levees. At different points mansion houses and cotton gins are actually tumbling into the river.

The Wreck of the Steamer Admiral Dupont, and Loss of Life. The iron side-wheel steamer Admiral Dupont, 700 tons. Capt. Simeon Pepper, sailed from New York on Wednesday afternoon, Jon, with sealed orders, bound for City Point, where, as was supposed, she was to take troops on board for Texas. She took on board at New York a small detachment of furloughed troops returning to their regiments, numbering about forty. Her crew numbered thirty-two all told. On the morning of the 8th, at a little after 4 o'clock, in a dense log, and running some nine miles per hour, she was run into by the British ship Stadacons. Capt. Stewart, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B. in ballast, going about six miles. She was struck on the starboard bow, just forward of the paddle box, carrying away her foremast and the bow was completely crushed in, causing her to sisk immediately, leaving the crew no time to save-anything. The pilot, Capt. Brown, John Gardiner, Chief-Assistant Engineer, William Sullivan, porier, and two soldiers were carried down with the ship, but saved themselves by clinging to a boat and to the pilot house.

The chanter of shipwreck does not end here. On

lot house.

The chapter of shipwreck does not end here. On the morning of the 10th, at about 4 o'clock, the ship, in a fog, went ashore on Smith's point. Nantucket, the crew and passengers of the ateamer leaving her by boats drawn on shore by haweers. They came to Hyannis by steamer, and arrived in Boston Saturday evening by the last train from the Cape.

New Orleans advices of the 6th, state that as mportant clue to the oause of the lot, state that important clue to the oause of the late disastrous plosion at Mobile is thought to have been obtained man named Wall has been arrested, at Mobile, ohe ed with being implicated. He states that he and other men on the night previous to the exploplaced torpedoes between the buildings contain other men on the ting...

other men on the ting...

placed torpedees between the buildings community
powder; that the work was performed under the direction of a rebel major, who threatened them with
instant death if they disobeyed or offered to resist,
and that the major afterwards lighted the fuse of the
shell connected with the infernal arrangement. Tor
she been discovered in rooms in the shell connected with the infernal arrangement. Tor-pedoes have also been discovered in rooms in the Custom House so arranged as to explode on opening the doors. Others have been found concealed in deaks of the same building.

Southerners as the Union without negro slavery. The return of the rebel soldiers to their homes has greatly embittered and emboidened the citizens, who, under the pressure of the war, had-become some what softened. The soldiers have, of necessity, laid down their arms, but only, apparently, to fall back on prejudice and hatred.

The interior of South Carolina is as impenetrable to the friends of schools and the freedmen as ever, if not more so. Men in Charleston, professing Christianity and Unionism, deciare to me sedemaly, that they "this one would be produced by any one atten.pting to remove the remove when the same room under some lose papers in a deak, with strings among the papers and a charlest one of the person who first attempted to enter the room under some lose papers in a deak, with strings among the papers and a charlest one of the person who first attempted to enter the room under some lose papers in a deak, with strings among the papers and a charlest one of the person who first attempted to enter the room under some lose papers in a deak, with strings among the papers and a charlest one of the person who first attempted to enter the room under some lose papers in a deak, with strings among the papers do the control of the control o would be produced by any one atten, pting to remove the rubbish, another torpedo was found. This one was also got rid of without doing any damage. The explosion of the torpedo attached to the door would have torn the upper part of the Court House to pieces, and great loss of life must have necessarily ensued.

and great loss of life must have necessarily ensued.

THE SLAVE TRADE. This trade is still active on some parts of the coast of Africa. There are several steamers engaged in carrying slaves from the coast, and they are too awif, for the slow English ernisers. These steamers are rigged and painted so as to resemble the English mail steamers which run to the coast. They have been seen and chased several times, but not one of them has yet been captured. It was reported a short time ago that there were 1600 slaves at Whysha awaiting shipment. Fone of heast steamers was seen to come in twice to attempt their shipment, but she was so closely persued by the cruleres that she put to sea both times, without accomplishing her object.

complishing her object.

The Dutch Gar Canal. Prof. Maillefert, who has been engaged in removing the obstructions in James river, represents the Dutch Gap Canal as not only no failure, but a complete success. A number of ressels have passed through: The action of thesido washes the debris left by exploding the outer wall, and it is confidently asserted by practical men that the improvement in the James river will be of immense value to shipping.

23 About 16,000 hostile Sioux Indians, including 4,000 warriors, are now assembled in the northern part of Dacotah, near the British boundary, and they threaten a raid upon the frontier settlements. A movement is on foot which will interfere with their hostile plans.

The Havrian Resultion. News from Hayii to among the poets of America, died recently in Hartford, at the ripe age of eighty-four. Her published works, in presse and verse, are said to be nearly fifty in number.

The Havrian Resultion. News from Hayii to the 22d May states that the rebels had been driven to the soundaries force; that the revolutionary party was largely composed of Dominical violeties, and the stability of Gelfrard's government is not doubted.—Journal.

THE NATION:

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

.—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above l, economical and constitutional questions, with uracy and moderation than are now to be found all of legal, eo n the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true de

principles in society and government, and the advoca-and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manin-scens likely to promote a more equal distribution of it fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The earnest and peristent consideration of the condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of rital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life. hance in the race of life.

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine
hat the whole community has the strongest interest, both

that the whole community has the strongest laterest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation.

Figh.—The fixing of public attention upon the politica

importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any portion of our territory. Sixth-The collection and diffusion of tru

Sirth—The collection and diffusion of treaswortsy in-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 habits and desires of civilized life. Seventh-Sound and impartial criticism of

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, seed body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest efforbring to the discussion of political and social question really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the wices of inlence. exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so ricially distance of the political writing of the day is magrad.

The criticism of books and works of art will form one

f its most prominent features; and pains will be taken

of its most prominent reasures; and passes will be seen to have this task performed in every case by writters possessing special qualifications for it.

It is intended, in the interest of investors, as well as of the public generally, to have questions of trade, and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and der them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been relected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His letters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possi-ble to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured,

either as regular or occasio

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, JOHN G. WHITTIER, SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart-Prof. TORREY. (Harvard.) Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON,
Judge BOND, (Baltimore,)
EDBUND QUINCY,
Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,)
Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,) Judge Daly, Prof. Dwigst, (Columbia College,) Judge WAYLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK,

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, C. J. STILLE,
HENRY T. TUCKERMAN,
BAYARD TAYLOR,

C. A. BRISTED, C. L. BRACE, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER, GAIL HAMILTON, R. H. STODDARD, &c. &c.

A more extended list will be published in a few days Terms, \$3 per annum.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 130 Nassau st., New York.

MARRIED-In this city, May 10, by Rev. L. A. Grimes Mr. BERJAMIN P. WASHINGTON to Miss MARY A. SAND

In New Bedford, May 18, by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr.

DIED-In Cambridgeport, June 6, Mr. NELSON L. PERixs, aged 46. Deceased was a native of North Carolina, ut had resided for several years in Boston and vicinity, where his industrious and exemplary character, his pub-ic services in behalf of those identified with him by mplexion and condition secured the respect and esteem of a large circle. The recollection of his many virtues will prove a perpetual solace to his berefived wife and chilwill prove a ren. He was will prove a perpetual solace to his bereaved wife and shil-dren. He was connected with various societies, including the Prince Hall Masonio Lodge, which latter were promi-nent as mourners at the funeral.

WANTED, SITUATION as travelling nurse to wait upon an invalid lady. Good references can be given. Apply Joy street, or at the Anti-Slavery office, 221 Washnesteet, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

A RE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been produced by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are aske and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetraling properties stimulate the vital activities of the body; remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood; and expel disease. They peapers in a deak, at an explosion plug for row provided to cure. They are sare and pleasant to take, but peared to the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of the four would. This one of the control of the control

Farm for Sale Franklin, Mass.,

CONTAINING thirty-five sores of tillage and pasture, C including eight sores of wood-land. Also, house, bars, and carriage-house, all in excellent order, built some four-teen years ago, with all the modern improve-ments, range, bath, &c. Also, apple, pear and peach trees, grapes, currants, de Further information can be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 221 Washington Street, Bordon.

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lt the sel-ent fort

TO MRS. LINCOLN.

Homeward-that sacred way an's inmost heart ever the best ; To woman's immost heart ever the best;

Home, to those holy haunts

The joys of complemented lives have blest;

Home, whence then conset forth

With the wild pulsing of that mightly change;

Home, to whose selemn gloom Thou goest alone—thyrelf to self most strange. Called from life's level plane

To lead that high-souled, self-forgetting band No class or years can bound, The holy and heroic women of the land, Twere vain, indeed, to hope Thy steps up smooth and sunny slopes should tend ; Ab, via delorosa They must pass who own the Highest as their friend.

Thou chastened mother heart!
In lofty halls and lowly wayside homes Pale mothers waited long unding footstep that, O, never comes :

And thou, in gorgeous state, sed but a looker on; not of them—them ! But, hark, a call to thee! And from thy bleeding breast thes torest a gera. Wife deeply sanctified !

They fell, in thousands, by the traitor hand!

And widows, through hot tears,

Smiled proudly that they fell for Mother-land! Yet not to thee they turned;
Thine toiled—yet still thy hand could smooth his brother HE FELL—those thousand hearts
In tenderest sympathy yearn toward thee now.

Yee, leader, now, indeed;
The dark-draped throng, all one in glorious grief,
Press fondly to thy side,
Gazing with thee, where, round their martyred Chief, Crowned by His band who died to save a World, And by that cruel death Sin from its haughty height of empire hurled.

Not lost, to thee or them-That which we once have loved is never lost!

Time's clouds may lower between,

The grave may shut its portal, scaled with frost, And hours may often come When cloud and frost are all we see and feel; But, in the heart's night-bush, Close to those yearning hearts their still steps steal, And, ever, round our way A presence hovers sense may not reveal

· Homeward-but not alone No, not alone! for, lo! one hand is grasped By Sorrows sanctified, The other with unchanged affection clasped theirs who know not pain; And thus the earthly grief and heavenly joy Shall steady all thy steps—
Thy molton being, freed from all alloy,
More pure and bright shall flow,
Till Woman, Wife and Mother shall ascend To complement again That Life whose fame and progress cannot end.

## REUNION

An end at last! The echoes of the war-The weary war beyond the western wares— Die in the distance. Freedom's rising star Beacons above a hundred thousand graves! The graves of heroes who have won the fight,

Have rung the marriage peal of might and right, And scaled the cliffs, and cast the dragon down. Pscans of armies thrill across the sea. Till Europe answers—"Let the struggle cease,
The bloody page is turned; the next may be
For ways of pleasantness and paths of peace!"—

A golden morn-a dawn of better things-The olive-branch—clasping of bands again— A noble lesson read to conquering kings— A sky that tempests had not scoured in vain.

This from America we hoped and him Who ruled her "in the spirit of his creed." Does the hope last when all our eyes are dim, As History records her darkest deed?

The pilot of his people through the strife, With his strong purpose turning scorn to praise, E'en at the close of battle reft of life, And fair inheritance of quiet days.

Defeat and triumph found him calm and just, He showed how elemency affould temper power, and, dying, left to future times in trust The memory of his brief victorious hour.

The last and greatess martyr of his cause; Slain like Achilles as the Sewan gate, He saw the end, and fixed " the purer laws."

May these endure, and, as his work, attest The glory of his honest heart and hand— The simplest, and the bravest, and the best— The Moses and the Cromwell of his land.

Awe-stricken by the universal gloom, See his name Justrous in Death's sable night, Androffer tardy tribute at his tomb.

But we who have been with him all the while Who knew his worth, and loved him long ago Rejoice that in the circuit of our isle There is no room at last for Lincoln's foe.

## COLUMBIA VICTRIX.

Choose your new Union flag, Lift it on high! Blue as the garb of hope, Blue as the sky, Wipe out the slavish stripes, Home from thy ware, Rest as in summer time Under the stars ! God bless Columbia. Free from the stair Peace heal her soars ! Heaven be her be

Crowded with stars ! April, 1865.

A MAY IDYL. The Spring is here; the sweet May blo Like snow-flakes, whiten all the air; I smell the delicate perfumes Of apricot and pear.

I wender down the garden alopes,
And take the path that nearest le
To where, in blind assurance, gropes
My buried store of seeds. Ah! Nature fails me not! She keeps Her promise sacred as of old; See where her glad fulfilment people Up through the softened mould!

Pansics and pinks and daffodils. A brave array of bursting green; Prophetic of the bloom that fills The summer days with sheen.

A handful of unsightly reed-

The Tiberator.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ABRAHAM LINGOLN: PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

BY AUGUSTE LAUGEL. ed for the Liberator from the Revue des deux Mondes.]

High above all men whom the American civil war has placed in view and given to fame, Abraham Lin-coln stands henceforth as the purest and the greatest. After some years of struggle and anxiety, after havreach his aim. He had almost accomplished the formidable task imposed upon him by events and by the popular will; and at the very moment when it seemed as if Fortune could refuse him nothing, seemed as if Fortune could refuse him nothing, when he was about to reach the late fruit of so much long defied the North were obliged to lay down their arms. Surrounded by almost delirious transports of joy, no words but of gentle kindness were heard from Mr. Lincoln. Never was victor more modest, one Richmond, he had entered for a moment the house of Jefferson Davis, some black regiments had passed in review before him, he had shown to Virginia the President of the United States : but amid the smoke rning city, the gleam of bayonets, and the of peace. He had not hastened to Richmond to sign lists of proscription; no gust of pride or hatred could enter that soul, so naturally humane, filled with the tenderness of such a multitude of emotions during so many years. How many times, in journeying from Washington to the camp, and from the camp to Washington, had he gone up and down the slug gish Virginia rivers a sombre, careworn visitor, seen oftener by the army on the morrow of a defeat than on the eve of victory! This time, all was done.
Grant and Sherman now overran, at will, those provinces where every inch of ground had been so long contested. For the first time, Mr. Lincoln might return light-hearted to the capital. Wisdom forbade his joy to be of long duration, and hardly had he with them upon the recent events, and the pacification of the South. He spoke of Lee with kindness ready to extend his loyal hand to a captain who had been upon the field of battle a loyal enemy. This is the language he used on the morning of the 14th o April: that very evening, he was assassinated. His tory shows us a few great sovereigns thus struck tory shows us a few great sovereigns thus struck down in the midst of great designs, on the eve of important decisions, on the morrow of memorable ac tions; but if they paid so dear for greatness and for glory, they at least bought them for their whole lives, for their children, and for their entire posterity. Democracy draws from the shades of private life her favorite of a day, and having laid upon him for a time the accomplishment of tasks almost re-gal, she commands his abdication. Is it now her will that a few years of precarious authority withou

Henceforth, the life of Mr. Lincoln belongs to History: and she will recall his humble beginning only to contrast it with the grandeur of his end. She the most obscure ranks to the great theatre of pub lic life, by dint of patience, intellect and will. The life of the fields and the open air of the Western plains formed this robust nature for the struggles it was to undergo. Like almost all the Western people, he did a little of every thing. He command-ed a flat boat on the Mississippi, and was a rail-splitter, cutting and saving wood for the fencing of farms in Illinois. The great rivers and the prai. ries taught him more than books. He tells us him self that it was during his trips on the Mississipp that he began to hate slavery as he remarked the contrast between the States that had preserved this institution and those that had never known it. It is from pendence, that contempt of etiquette, that respect for labor. He began late to study law; but his originality was already in flower, and under the forms and cution of the civilian there was some thing frank and ingenuous, as it were a perfume of the

Shall assassination, which hitherto has only

Must they too pass on through snares and

stalked round palaces, now lie in wait for those pop

At the outset, he found himself face to face with an ad versary who would have been formidable to any other mar. For several years, Mr. Lincoln struggled in Illinois against the preponderating influence of that Douglas whom men called "the little giant of the Gifted with wonderful eloquence, knowing passions of that Western population, so lively, so en-thusiatic, and so easily led away, Douglas was aston-ished to find a competitor worthy of him in this somewhat awkward man, without oratorical ability, who had hardly time to read any thing but the Bible Shakespeare, and a few law-books. The skilful rhet oric of the Democratic agitator was turned aside by that acute logic, that robust good sense, that familiar speech, sometimes serious, sometimes jesting, always manly and honest. It has been too often said that i the Convention of the Republican party which met in Chicago in 1860, Mr. Lincoln was chosen as a can didate for the Presidency merely because he gave audictiously separated himself from public opinion? umbrage to no one; and that his very obscurity was He must, then, wait patiently until the whole country, chosen: the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was made to propitiate the West, of which the political importance had so greatly increased as to weigh down the scale into which it should be cast. But there would have candidate. His great oratorical tourneys with Doug las had brought him before the whole public. He was las had brought him before the whole public. Ale was known as a formidable debater and an able lawyer; is two great claims were his spotless integrity and his constant opposition to the encroschments of slavery.

It must, however, be confessed, that Mr. Lincoln had not, in the eyes of the whole Union, when he came into power, the prestige of a Madison, a Jefferson or an Adams. He knew it better than any one son or an Adams. He knew it better than any swelse; and his first act was to offer the Secretaryship of State to his rival, Mr. Seward, fully appreciating his wast acquirements, his elastic intellect, so ingenious and fertile in resources, and the high authority of his long parliamentary experience. We know what fol-lowed: when once the Union had been rent, and the war begun, Mr. Lincoln appeared fitter than any other man by temperament, by character, and even by the circumstances of his elevation, to represent the American people in the great crises through which it was 1888, at Springfield, in Illinois, "A house divided about to pass. His ruling passion, and, so to speak, his against itself cannot stand. I believe that this govern about to pass. His ruling passion, and, so to speak, his only one, was found to be that of the nation. The ment cannot be maintained, upheld on one side by ith word passion ought not, perhaps, to be used to express a resolute, calm, inflexible conviction, a sort of inborn, that this Union will be dissolved, or that this house

sachusetts may take pride in the manny.

State; the greater part of the States washed by the
Atlantic have traditions and memories; but Indiana.

Ohio, Illinois have as yet no history. The inhabitant
of those vast regions who feels himself irresistibly
called to such high destines; is above all an American. He is and is determined to be, the citizen of er by the immensity of its provinces, and his patrios ism literally knows no bounds. During the long years of peace and prosperity of the first half of its present century, this national passion of the American people was almost unknown to itself. It had merely burst out in cruptions for the United States had become a simple aggle of provinces, and even in America some a reached a mistaken conclusion as to the b side the principle of Union—the great native land and on the other, State sovereignty—the little native land. It did not hesitate an instant, but chose the

Faith in the Union has been the dominant feature of Mr. Lincoln's policy. His whole conduct is easily explained when one seeks amid the confusion of events, words and deeds, for this clue, so strong and haracter of the war. He well knew his enemies and knew them to be formidable. We do not find it self-deceived as to the difficulties of his task. had already foreseen them when he took leave of his neighbors and friends at Springfield in these touch words, where it seems to me we can read his wh character, such as after days were to reveal it to his

come the living image of that patriotism without al-

Who better than the former deputy of Illin represent the wishes and the popular instinct

"No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century, here my children were born, and here one of them ties buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded excent for the sid of Divine would have succeeded excent for the sid of Divine ing I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell." It was not pride that made him find his place in his

tory by the side of Washington; there is nothing in his tone but gentleness, modesty and goodness. But he understands the present danger, and already is futurity re-vealed to that soul gifted with the foresight that belongs to the pure and disinterested. With these thoughts he quitted the State he loved so much, and that he was never more to behold. Let us recall the circumstances in the midst of which he received the presidential power from the hands of his feeble predecessor Washington and even the Capitol itself were full of a few officers, all personal friends of the rebels, the houses of Congress profoundly divided, public opinion almost as warmly roused against the abolitionists as avoid all immediate, direct struggle with slavery, with the idea of bringing back, if it tional sentiment taking shelter under the formula of "the Union as it was," but in reality disposed in its blind fervor to restore to the South more than its old privileges;—this was what surrounded Mr. Lincoln passions and conflicting projects, he perceived but on immovable point, and on that he planted himself. All else might change, but one thing must remain standing,-the Union. The great sagacity of Mr. Lincoln quickly discriminated between what was false artificial and perishable in the sentiments The eye does not perceive the tenacious root which almost forms a part of 'the rock beneath the soil; it only takes cognizance of the branches, leaves and flowers that are the sport of the sun and the air: but when the tempest has swept away all these, life still takes refuge in the root

oln at the beginning of his presidential term is explained by his great deference for public opinion : grea the Democratic party had reigned paramount at Wash ington. The Republican party had neither the tradi-tions nor the prestige which are acquired by the long xercise of authority. It even owed its triumph in the elections to the division of its adversaries. so long looked upon as strangers. I am, for my own part, convinced that on the day when Mr. Lincoln en tered the White House, he said to himself, in the sol-emn stillness of his conscience—"I will be the Liberator of four millions of slaves. Mine has been the hand chosen to strike the death-blow of the servile institution." Ought he, could he say it aloud from the balcony of the Capitol? If he had done so, he must have passed for a fool and a fanatic. Such a declaration would perhaps have provoked a civil war at the parties,-the Constitution, the laws, the principle of the Union itself. Mr. Lincoln had but o save that principle; and how could he fulfil it, if he considered as his principal claim. It is true that for man after man, should have received the rude, tharp a time it was expected that Mr. Seward would be leasons of war till the public conscience, stirred to its depths, should yield to heroic inspirations and great and generous emotions. Mr. Lincoln was like the physician who knows the remedy, but may not use it till the supreme crisis has passed. They have been most unjust to Mr. Lincoln, and to the North itself, who accuse them of not having seized the arm of emancipation till the last hour, in a fit of despair and out of hatred to their enemies. That hatred was felt neither by President nor people; and it should more over be understood, that how great soever may be the cause of emancipation,-and it is not we wh ever strive to lessen its claim,—it comes to the Ameri can people but after the national cause itself. While the maintenance of the Union seemed in a sort houn up with this institution of the South and the guaran tees the Constitution had given it, we may unde stand the trouble and embarrassment of statesme

hatred of slavery.

Mr. Lincoln did not entirely escape from these un certainties. During his whole life, he had sincere detested slavery, and he had a hundred times for told its cangers. He could never believe with Mr. Douglas that the slave-laws were of the same nature as the Virginia oyster-laws, or any other local laws of the States. He said publicly, on the 17th of June, a resolute, calm, infextible conviction, a sort of interm, intered faith in the destiny of the American people. I that this Union will be dissolved, or that this house intered faith in the destiny of the American people into occasion to remark, in speaking of the go, the lith of July, 1868, he said: "I have always hated clavery,"—as much, I believe, as any abolitionist. The souls of men so deeply as among the people beyond the Alleghanics. The inhabitant of Massical evil." And in one of his public debates at

place, between their love of their country and their

Ottawa with Douglas, in 1858, he repeated—"I cannot, but hate slavery. I hate it because of its monstrons injustice." On this point he never varied. Before as after his presidency, he often repeated this maxim: "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong." Such was the language of the moralist. The President of the United States was restrained by all possible obstacles. He could advance only step by step in his Emancipation policy. He could not go feater than the people; but he constantly urged his friends to act upon public opinion. He had nothing to feat from publicity, and, he appealed to the thousand voices of pulpit, tribune, and press.

The Constitution formally forbade him all interference in the interior governments of the loyal States,

ence in the interior governments of the loyal States, and his first thought was, besides, to retain in the imposing its abolition upon them, but he urged upor them to smend their Constitutions, and generously of the transition from the old to the new order of things.

He had at the same time an idea of peopling distant, colonies with the black race, but he abandoned it when it was proved to him that the plan was impraciable. When he was narged for the first time to issue a proclamation emancipating the slaves in the rebel Sintes, he at once placed himself in a complete ly practical point of view. "A proclamation," said she," will emancipate nobody. A Bull might as well the process are in the total of a compt." He allow. without material effect, its moral effect would be immense in the North, at the South, and throughout the world; that if it did not act upon the present, it would not fail to do so upon the future; and he foresaw so clearly the indirect and distant consequences, that he lamation was issued, and from that day we may date the abolition of slavery in the United States.
The President was at times, notwithstan

of anxiety, and disturbed by doubt as to the future es of this great act. It was to be feared unconstitutional. Mr. Lincoln took advantage of the death of Chief Justice Taney, who had for thirty years been the docile tool of the Southern oligarchy, to offer the highest judicial function of the country to a decided enemy of slavery, Mr. Chase, although Mr. Chase had just retired for the Cabinet and take istration. Whenever the abolitionists expressed fears with respect to the proclamation, he reassured them : character of the act was irrevocable. He said in his message of the 8th December 1863 - " I shall never has been made free by its terms, or by, any act of tial election, he repeated the same declarati and added: "If by any way or by any means the people ever should lay upon the executive the obligamation has made free, it must choose another, not my-self, as the instrument of its will."

the moment that the nation blended these two causes into one. It will be remembered that, during the last some of the political men of the North. Mr. Lincoln. not choosing to treat with them directly, contented North in this conference a note in the following terms, in which we find something of the keenness of the lawyer combined with the sagacity of the statesman bracing the re-establishment of peace, the integrity of the Union, and the abando ent of slavery, which shall be presented with and by the consent of those who control the armies now in the field against the United States, will be received and examined by the executive power of the United States, and will be re-plied to in liberal terms as to all secondary and col-lateral points." In the spring of 1865, the Vice President of the Confederacy, Mr. Stephens, having demanded a personal conference with Mr. Lincoln, the President consented to meet him in the harbor of Fortress Monroe; and there again he insisted as ener getically upon the abolition of slavery as upon im ediate submission to the Union; and while ing the most conciliating intentions, he refused to be drawn into compromises dangerous to the great princi ples he was set to defend.

During this long conference held under the guns o Fortress Monroe, he did not for a single moment sight of his main object. In vain did Mr. Steph ntimate to him that the armies of the North and o the South would quickly become reconciled on new battle-fields, beneath the banners of all the States while in the intoxication of great victories over a for eign foe, the passions excited by civil war would give place to new ones; that the military honor of the South once saved, the political sacrifices would be less galling to its pride; Mr. Lincoln remained inflexible He would neither buy the triumph of the Union at the cost of a foreign war, no sacrifice the colore

the cost of a foreign war, respectively account to the ambition of his con people.

Mr. Lincoln always realized that the abolition of slavery ought not to retain the character of a mere measure of public safety, defensive and military. So, when the great Baltimore Convention which bore him for the second time to the presidency demanded that he should submit first to Congress and then to the States an amendment of the Constitution, he hastened to do so, in order to effice from the laws of the country the last trace of that fatal institution which had almost been its ruin. I was at Washington while the proposition for the amendment was discussed, and I the word with what interest the President followed all the phases of that memorable debate. His tone had for reckless, and he was afraid the whole thing would make a fizzle of it; the was dother than would make a fizzle of it; the was desperate and phases of that memorable debate. His tone had for race to the ambition of his c.n people.

Mr. Lincoln always realized that the abolition of phases of that memorable debate. His tone had for some time been touched with a singular solemnity, whenever he spoke of slavery. One delights to re-peat the words he addressed to Congress in his message of the 1st December, 1862. "Fellow-citizens, we sage of the 1st December, 1862. "Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape from history. We all make a part of this Congress and this administration, and we shall be remembered in spite of ourselves. Neither our insignificance nor our personal worth can guarantee any of us. The trial through which we are passing with the state of the conversation showed that Survature around our names a memory of honor or of infamy to the remotest generation. We say that we are defending the Union. The world will not forget it. We profess to be able to save it: the world takes note of the same. In freeing the slave, we secure all liberations of the same of the remotes of the same. In freeing the slave, we secure all liberations of the same of the conversation indicated that Surratt had a done; the conversation indicated that Surratt had a co We profess to be able to save it: the world takes note of the same. In freeing the slave, we secure all liberties. Other means might possibly succeed, but this This tone, already so noble, did but rise till it be-

came religious in the discourse which he pronounced on the 4th of March 1865,—the day of his second in-

suguration:—
"The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Wee unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offence cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the wee due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern thereinary departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, ferrunity do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away.

Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen in 250 years of unrequited to itable be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the leak shall be paid by another drawn with the sword—as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be eaid, that the judgments of the Lord are true and rightposs allogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind, ap the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his or-phans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all na-lions."

After such words, is it possible to accuse Mr. Lincoln of having entered with reluciance upon the path
to which the abolitionists had urged him from the beginning? If he advanced slowly, it was because he knew
he must not separate himself from the nation. Patience
and moderation were not merely his natural qualities;
he esteemed them to be the duties of his high posttion. While all argound him might abandon themloyal. While the Union was receiving such cruel Nover did an irritating expression or a word of bitter-ness escape from his lips. During my visit to Wash-ington at the beginning of the present year, it chanc-to me to converse with him of President Davis. One one of the ablest of men,—very capable of conducting at the same time both civil and military affairs. As minister of war, Mr. Davis had known all the officers of the regular army. I had never seen but three of them before I came to Washington as President." Long did his merciful heart recoil before the most imliberty and undergone the collisions of democratic

But with all that loftiness of soul, which from time to time took refuge in thoughts far above the vulgar politics, Mr. Lincoln was nothing of a doctrinaire. He had been brought up in the rude school of experience, and she always remained his sole guide. He did not pique himself upon an inflexible logic, and his strong will dispersed the array of useless formulas. Brooks ter of himself than of humanity at large. A man of the people, he did not think it possible to save a peo-ple in spite of itself. "Such as it is, I will run the machine," he said, on attaining power. We have seen him on the question of slavery at first insisting only on preventing the extension of the servile institution in new territories; declarcivil war, arriving at the supreme resolution of free ing three millions of slaves at a stroke of the pen; and not he sitating at length to demand of the nation tablish unity and harmony between the facts and the

### THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY IN THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL

New YORK, June 4. The Cincinnati Commercial of June 2 says authority has just been given for the publication of an additional instalment of that portion of the testimony taken before the Military f the testimony taken before the Military on engaged in trying the accomplices of

Sanford Conover testified : Have resided in Cana-Sanford Conocer testified: Have resided in Canada since October last; was conscripted into the Confederate army and detailed to service in the War Department of the Confederacy, at Richmond, under J. A. Seddon; while in Canada was intimate with Geo. N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Blackburn, Tucker, William C. Cleary, Captain Castlemain, Mr. Cameron, Porterfield, Captain Magrader and others. Also, knew Clement C. Clay and Gen. Carroll of Tennessee; I know Mr. Surratt also, and J. W. Booth, and visited these gentlemen in Canada. Saw Surratt there on several occasions last April, in Jacob Thompson's room, also in company with

n Jacob Thompson's room, also in company with J. N. Sanders and other rebels in Canada; I saw G. N. Sanders and other robels in Canada; I saw bim about the 6th or 7th of April with Thompson, Sanders and Booth; at that time he delivered to Booth in my prevence despatches from Richmond to Thompson from Benj unin and from Jeff. Davis, the latter either a cipuer despatch or letter; previous to this Thompson conversed with me upon the subject of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and Cabi-net, of which I gave notice before the assessination or a piot to assassmate resident Lincoin and Cabinet, of which I gave notice before the, assassmation in the N. Y. Tribune, the paper for which I corresponded; I had been invited by Thompson' to participate in that enterprise; when Surratt delivered these despatches from Davis, Thompson' laid his hand upon the papers, and said—referring to the assassination and to the assent of the rebel authorities—"This makes the thing all right."

—"This makes the thing all right."

The despatches spoke of the persons to be assassinated, viz. Lincoln, Johnson, the Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Judge Chase and Gen. Grant. Mr. Thompson said, on that occasion, or the day before, that the assassination proposed would leave the Government of the United States without a head; that there was no provision in the Constitution of hat there was no provision in the Constitution of he United States by which they could elect another President. Mr. Welles was also named, but Mr. President. Mr. Welles was also named, but Mr. Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him. My first interview with Thompson on the subject of the assassination was in the early part of February. He had commissions from the rebel authorities for this work, and conferred one on Booth, or would confer one. Thompson told me that Booth had been commissioned, and every man who would engage in it would be.

reckless, and ne was a man be a failure.

I communicated to the Tribune the intended raid on St. Albans and the proposed assassination of the President, but they refused to publish the letter; I did this in March last as to the President's assassination, also in February, I think—certainly before the I saw Surratt in Canada three or four days in suc

ernment, and I believe he did so.

I saw Surratt in Canada three or four days in succession in April last; I had a conversation with him personally about Richmond; I was introduced to him by Sanders; there was a proposition before the agent of these rebels in Canada to destroy the Croton dam, by which the city of New York is supplied with water; Mr. Thompson remarked that there was plenty of force, and that the city would be destroyed by a general conflagration, and if they had thought of this sooner they might have saved a great many necks; this was said a few weeks ago; Thompson, Sanders, Castlemain and Gen. Carroll were present; they had arms concealed and a large number of men concealed in Chicago—some 300—for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there.

About the same time, Dr. Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs, and made a calculation of the amount of poisonous matter it would require to impregnate the water so as to make an ordinary draught poisonous and deadly; Thompson feared it would be impossible to collect so large a quantity of poisonous matter without suspicion and leading to detection. Thompson approbated the enterprise and discussed it freely; Cleary did the same; three or four days after the assassination, I saw J. H. Surratt in Casada with Porterfield, a Southern rebel, now

declared a British subject by the Canadian Pein inent; I learned immediately afterward that Some Gen. Carroll, of Tennessee, then also was suspected, was pursued, and had debamped. Gen. Carroll, of Tennessee, then also was suspected, when the second of t

never be inaugurated, that they had a being friends in Washington, and called Mr. Lands ders and Steele together; Steele and Steele ders and Steele together; Steele sid. The dold dyrant won't serve snoher term if his feetel. Sanders said at the same time. He would have keep himself close if he does serve snohel have keep himself close if he does serve snohel have keep himself close if he does serve snohel have been fully for the contract of the c

and some of the leading Generals of the West money to accomplish that there was any amoust of sassination of these persons.

He then read a letter he said be had recired from the President of the Confederacy, sensing the appearance of the confederacy, sensing a sensitive of the confederacy, sensing rangement he could to accomplish such a sensitive of the sensitive of the confederacy, sensing rangement he could to accomplish such as sensitive of the sensitive of

fool; that was on the 6th of April. He membed the name of Booth as one of their friends, and the said they had plenty of friends in Washinga, and fifteen or twenty were going; be had started go to Washington as early as the 5th, together sid others; I communicated this fact on the 6th of April to a Justice of the Peare named Davidee, via after the assassination, communicated it to the Go-ernment; Harper returned to Canada after the as-assination.

assination.

I had a conversation with Clay in Toronto a

Only of the letter of Days which I had a conversation with Clay in Toronto B. February; he spoke of the letter of Dais with Sanders had exhibited; he said that he end walk justify the means. Surratt was pointed out to me in Toronto last February; I saw Booth there time times, and sat at the table once which matthe St. Lawrence, with Sanders, Scott and Steekethy were conversing with Booth and drinking was with him at Sanders expense. I saw Herobi in Casal in February.

Bishead Mentagement statisfield. Land Daise

Richard Montgomery testified: Iknew J. Thomp Richard Montgomery testined: 1 April 2015 and Clay; whom I met in Canada a number of times, also G. N. Sanders, J. B. Holeomb, B. Tachrand, Hiele, and other took times, also G. N. Sanders, J. B. Holcomb, B. Tackn, W. C. Cleary, Harrington Hicks, and other node fictitious names; Thompson had several name, one was Carron; Clay was Holt and Lacy and Tray. J. Thompson said he had friends of the Confederated all over the Northern States willing togo any length, and he could at any time have the tyrant Liceta and any of his advisers put out of the way; that is friends would not consider it a crime, and that is would be done for the cause of the Confederacy. In January, Thompson said at Montreal that perposition had been made to him to rid the world othe tyrants, Lincoln, Stanton, Grant and others, that he knew the men who made it were bold, dang zer.

knew the men who made it were bold, daring men able to execute anything they would undertake that he was in favor of the proposition, but defered his answer until be had consulted his government it Richmond, and that he was then only waiting for their approval. I have seen Payne (the prisoner) a number of times in Canada; about the Falls in 1864, and also at the Queen's Hotel in Toronto.

where I conversed with him.

I had an interview with Thompson; sercial other had sought an interview with I beap sought an interview with thim, and been refused. In leaving Thompson; swn. I saw Parne in the passage near the door, with City talking to him; Clay stopped me and finished in the conversation with this man; in an undertoo; where

I saw Payne in the passage near the door, with Ciptalking to him. Clay stopped me and finished is conversation with this man in an undertone; whe he left me, he said, "Wait for me, I will return; he soon came back and bade me good-be, and sake me where he could see me after a time; I told his and appointed a meeting. I spoke to Payne in Cay absence, asked him who he was; he said, "O. I'as Canadian," which was as much as to say I dead wish you to ask me anything more? I mentioned his to Clay when I met him; Clay answered, "That's so he is a Canadian," and laughed, and added, "We trust him." Canadian is an expression for ther friends, and his conduct was an indication that the intercourse was of a confidential nature.

I have begn in Canadia since the assessmation: I few days after I met B. Tucker in Montreal; be said Mr. Lincoln deserved his death long ago, and was too bad the boys had not been allowed to go when they wanted to; he referred to the men who were to assassination that the was too bad the boys had not been allowed to go when they wanted to; he referred to the men who were to assassination: I had a conversation with Cleary, and told him what Thompson and in January; he said Booth was one of the parties to who had the whole work had not been done, referring to the assassination: Cleary, who was a confident of Thompson's, told me so; Thompson said Clear was a very close-mounted man; Cleary also said. "They had better look out, we have not done; the said Booth visited Thompson in she winter all summer; these parties knew they were supected the assassination a few days before and were desired in g a great many papers, so they told me.

I acted as a government determine a thom?

the assassination a few days before and were used ing a great many papers, so they told me. I acted as a government detection in Casada, not assumed the name of James Thompson, although mever registered it, but always some other samily may whole object was to serve the government. I say this either was found among J. W. Booth effects in Clay's house at St. Catherines, in the same of 1864. I carried despatches from Carabito Gordonsville, and received a reply, which I carried Gordonsville, and received a reply, which I carried the care through Washington each time, and effects in Clay's house at St. Catterines of Carehio mor of 1864. I carried despatches from Carehio Gordonsville, and received a reply, which I armed back. I came through Washington each time, delivered the despatches to the United State General from a man in the rebel State department from the Secretary of State. I carried this paper to Toopson. Clay claimed to represent the War Lyarment; they approved the burning of our Agricultus of the Carehiology of the Carehiology of the War Lyarment; they approved the burning of our Agricultus of the Carehiology of th

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