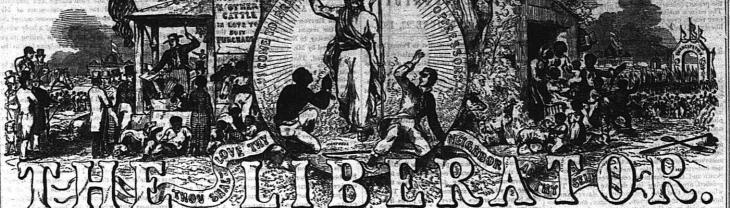
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TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printer

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

as the law of na

I say that soom as the law of nations. I say that mil-lisar authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-lipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where starcey exists have the exclusive management of the collection.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1794.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 25.

Refuge of Oppression. THE IDEAS OF A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

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E. Never having mixed in politics or connect only with public life in any way before, it may be seen impertment, in one unknown to fame is the duty of all men, wh 'at-heart to utter

at I think it is the duty of all men, who good of their country "sa-leart to utter gottes so long as they are not seditious, size. And he who feels himself prompted siem to speak that, which he deems is for fit of the State, oright not to be lacking in and courage." which should be the "a rmore the." If, therefore, you will take the sentister and the hopes I entertrain, as an earnet good faith with which I trust all true aften are at present inspired, the seed, how-bile, perhaps, may not be sown in vain; prove the truth of that proverb which saith is a piophet, save in his own country, say that the learful sacrifice of blood and on both sides, has been sufficient to satisfy rabd ideas of any Molech, I would ask, exorth desire reconstruction of the Union scapes of good fellowship, in which all seeding is to be ignored? or will she prefer to prophetes of our fate prophets, who told he would regard the South as conquered to having no rights or privileges which she willing to recognize, but that she would and our children to be hewers of wood and of water? "Upon her decision will depend of the country as a whole, and whether we a broken machine or reconstruct that grand of more of the world. This error whose terrible strength has seldom command the attention of the world.

carrier mutual crimination—each party of the most aggrieved. This criminate election of Mr. Lincoln, culminated the arbitrament of the sword was four years, this arbitration has been ach bound to abide he its desired. or four years, this arbitration has been , cach bound to abide by its decision; on has been rendered against the South, bound to obey the fiat. But, as in all combats, where both parties conduct them havery, each mutually respects the the other, and feelings of admiration are rabetter knowledge of each other's good. So let the North, with becoming magnature the right hand of fellowship to the leadeasy to heal the wounds of her later Has she any glory to gain by rejoicing

or the right hand of fellowship to the leader or to heal the wounds of her later. Has she any glory to gain by rejoicing whom she has crushed by force of numous the notation of the own by her natural allies? Reënforced people, will she prefer to add to her or does she choose to alienate them? back into the Union with my mind made pt facts and not to brood over fancies, I awared to root out every prejudice of the memory of war, every dream of a Condition of the own of the war, every dream of a Condition of the war, every dream of a Condition of the condition of the war, every dream of a Condition of the war, every and the war, every the war, every and the war, every and the war, every the war

Date words at so eventful and solemn a period of a coatry's history.

The one vexations and formidable question of Sure is buried. I trust, now and forever; and the words are seen other systems of labor, and are which the sure of the buried is to the seen of the systems of labor, and are which the sure of the seen of the systems of labor, and are with shaded by passion and prejudice, will admit that it has been a stone around a seek of the South, and retarded her progress in the South, are traded her progress in the South, are traded her progress in the South, are to all change, and previous to follow in the footsteps of her fathers, was much as of the special of the systems of the system to the world—that it has been a stone around a seek of the South, are to tall change, and previous to follow in the footsteps of her fathers, was much as of the systems of the system to the world—that it has been as some around as the interpose, and the germ of the late contained its connection with those who were his options and for its present development, was given, to be constripted in the first that it may prove a singular fact, that the system to follow in the footsteps of her fathers, was much as for interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late contained its to interpose, and the germ of the late cont

Apart from religious considerations, although, by the loss of the cause and the institution, I have suffered like the rest, yet am I content; for the cooker of the negro in the late crisis of our affairs, has removed me that we were all laboring under a delease, the late crisis of our affairs, has removed me that we were all laboring under a delease, the late of the late crisis of our affairs, has removed food and evil; and, in the chaotic turbors, all suffer in degree. Born and raised amid is institution, like a great many others, I believed a suncessary to our welfare, if net, to our very statence. I believed that these people were content, lapper and attached to their masters. But read and religious; for, if they were necessary to our welfare, by were four-fifths of the plantations of the Southern State sliapidated caricatures of that elegance and againess for, if they were necessary to our welfare, by were four-fifths of the plantations of the Southern State sliapidated caricatures of that elegance and againess which adorn the country-seats of other

people? If as a matter of profit they were so valuable, why was it that nine tenths of our planters were always in debt and at the mercy of their factors? If they were content, happy and attached to their masters, why did they desert him in the moment of his need and flock to an enemy whom they did not now; and thus left their, perhaps, really good masters whom they did know from infancy?

Does the Jew look hopefully for the Messiah—so has the negro for forty years been looking for the iman of universal freedom, and, when his eager ear canght the sound of his voice thundering at his prigo-door, think you that the watchfulness of years was to be drugged into fatal sleep by the well-meant kindness of his keeper? Think you that he pastefulness of year was to be drugged into fatal sleep by the well-meant kindness of his keeper? Think you that he pastefulness of year was to be drugged into fatal sleep by the well-meant kindness of his keeper? Think you that he pastefulness of year was to be drugged into fatal sleep by the well-meant kindness of his keeper? Think you that he pastefulness of year was to be drugged into fatal sleep by the well-meant kindness of his keeper? Think you that he pastefulness of year was to be drugged into fatal sleep by the well-meant him of the was our property, and has ruined us by first the well-meant in the bird that escapes from his cage—he was well be carefulness of the well-meant him year and it has contract which made him property—if there is responsibility anywhere, a just God will not fail to locate it. Let us not blame the negro any more than the bird that escapes from his cage—he was well be in the profers the privilege of selecting his own food—let bing on.

But whether this sudden emancipation of four millions of an unlettered and untorced race, under the province of the country is, at present, and condition of the country is, at present, and the bird that seapes from his cage—he was well being, is wise, events will prove; and if the prosperity and condition of the country is, his own food—let bim go.

But whether this sudden emancipation of four millions of an unlettered and untutored race, unaccustomed to think, act, or provide for their own well-being, is wise, events will prove; and if the prosperity and condition of the country is, at present, sufficiently great to warrant the stupendous experiment, its success would compensate the risk. Yet that his uncultivated mind may become intoxicated with his sudden importance, and degenerate into insolence and contempt for all superiority, and the natural letharpy of his constitution prompt him to enjoy the "liberty of idleness," and thus bring him to speedy want, and tempt him to acts of violence and crine—these are results that are not impossible. And whether some system of gradual emancipation would not have been wiser, both for his own benefit and that of the country; or, whether the Government night not have devised some system of forced labor, whereby, during his probation, he would have been rendered more useful to himself and society—these are questions I do not pretend to discuss, as they have apparently been settled by the course of events. But as an All-wise God directs our affairs, perhaps it may prove that the mission of the negro race in this country is over, and that he was only sent here as a pioneer to clear up the wilderness for his successor, the white man. Perhaps he has performed his mission, and may, possibly, like the Indian, gradually disappear from his present localities, and this whole Southern country, become the home of the white man, who, under a proper hygienic system, may redeem every acre of land hitherto regarded as pestilential.

I confess that I foresee a grand future for the South. I perceive, by new systems and prompt encouragement, a tide of immigration flowing to her couragement, a tide of immigration flowing to her

I confess that I foresce a grand nature for the South. I perceive, by new systems and prompt en-couragement, a tide of immigration flowing to her shores that will exceed all present belief. The old system no longer a lion in his path, the immigrant will listen to the hymn of the Pree South, and, lis-tening, he will dream of that Etdorado which still lies buried in her magnificent soil—of that perpetual summer clime, which will cause the smiling fruits of his labor to blossom at his bidding; and, dreaming of these, and the countless hamlets which he will his labor to blossom at his bidding; and, dreaming of these, and the countless hambets which he will cause to rise, like magic, under skies as blue as Italy's and suns as warm as France's, he will say to his brother, "Thither let us go, for that is the land of Canaan." It such a picture revolting to the Southerner? Why should it be so? Is he less intelligent, or less humane than other people? Is is necessary that he must over the laborer in order to obtain his rents? We trow not, when prejudice is once removed. Let him go cheerfully to work, and encourage the immigrant—let him first, if you will, hire him, and gradually instruct him in 'his new task; and then, finally, divide the old plantation into farms, and farm them out to worthy tenants. Freed from the care of driving negroes, he will then, for the first time, realize the true case and comforts of a country life; and, giving more of his time to the caltivation of his mind, he will be better fitted for the management of the affairs of State.

The Southern mind, during these four years of war and suffering, has been working its own leaven; and the effort of the North to emaneiphat the negro will probably culminate in the effect of emanci-

ry can blot out.

Beaten, conquered, crushed, nearly annihilated driven out from intrenchments almost impregnable driven out from intrenchments almost impregnal pursued, cut up, headed off, slashed and carved Sheridan; hammered and driven by Grant, redu Sheridan; nammered and arrived to surrender, he bearing is as arrogant as if he had yielded from me tives of Christian duty, after an indecisive though

burning hatreds of the past—who have no old political gradges to revenge—men who, although well educated, have kept in the shade, ander the fatal impression that there were wise heads conducting State Affairs—men who, of honest purpose and en larged views, having only the good of their country at a heart, realize that there is no North, no South, no East, no West, but our country, one and indivisible, now and through all time!

Your obedient servant,

LUGUSTIN I. TAYEAU.

Charleston, S. C., April 24, 1865.

S The history of anti-slavery benevolence is from beginning to end, a bistory of torture and animerited suffering; a record of cruelty such as that of the worst of times and of the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of about the worst of times and of the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of About the worst of times and of the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of About the worst of times and of the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of About the worst of times and of the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of About the worst of times and of the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of About the worst of times and the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of About the worst of times and of the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of About the worst of times and the worst of the worst of times and to the most barbarous of peoples can hardly parallel. The triumph of About the worst of times and the worst of the worst of times and the worst of

his chamber walls and accompany him wherever he goes, pictured in the vater, indelibly impressed in all their livid horrors on everything he looks upon, waking, upon the lenses of vision, skeeping, opon the tablets of the imagination.—Corr. N. Y. Dost.

General Lee and His Photograph. By the latest telegraphic despatch from Richmond we learn the important fact that General Lee has had his photograph taken in "six different attitudes, all yery life-like." We do not gather from the despatch the exact character of these interesting pictures, but presume that they represent the rebel leader in the following attitudes: First, in a meditative mood—in the headquarters of Gen. Scott. Here, as coloned and chief of staff, he is depicted, resting upon his arm, listening to the plans of Gen. Scott for the first campaign against the rebels. Second—a sneak ing mood—in this, Lee, having determined to be come a traitor to his country, is sneaking away from Washington. Third—the dignified attitude—receiving his commission from Jeff. Davis as general of the rebel army. Fourth—in the chivalric mood—permitting the Union prisoners to be starved. It is said that he requested that Jeff. Davis might be included in the picture, but his absence prevented a compliance with the general's wishes. Fifth—submission—the rebel leader surrendering to Gen. Grant. Sixth—and last position, Gen. Lee's late entry into Richmond, "cheered by the crowd, in cluding some officers of the Union army," as stated in the newspapers, and, at the same time, directing the United States officers to remove the colored sentinels from his private mansion, as they were quite offensive to himself and his wile.—Providence Jour.

WHO ARE THE MURDERERS?

WHO ARE THE MURDERERS?

The murder of President Lincoln, the direct and The murder of Freshead projective fruit of Slavery, seems likely to be traced to the Confederate conspirators in Canada and to Jeferson Davis himself. President Johnson has consently issued a proclamation offering a reward of

positive truic of Siavery, seems likely to be traced to the Confederate conspirators in Canada and to Jefferson Davis himself. President Johnson has consequently issued a proclamation, offering a reward of a hundred thousand dollars for the capture of Davis, of ten thousand dollars for the capture of Davis, of ten thousand dollars for the capture of Davis, of ten thousand dollars for the apprehension of W. C. Cleary, and twenty-five thousand for the arrest of each of the following conspirators in Canada:

Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverley Tucker, and George N. Sanders. Evidence is said to have been obtained by the Government that these persons "incited, concocted, and procured" both the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward. This evidence, we are further informed, has been obtained from documents found on the body of Booth and from the confession of his accomplice Harrold.

The value of the evidence discovered will have of course to be tested in a court of law. Till it is so tested, the public is bound to suspend its judgment. We have no desire to do injustice even to the agents of a loathsome cause. The fact, however, that President Johnson had placed the accepation on record in a proclamation gives some color to the charge. No Government, without clear dvidence, would have ventured on a step otherwise so hazardous to itself. Mere partisans may indulge with little injury in rancorous charges; but a responsible Government, bound to heed that it speaks in the name of the nation, cannot enter upon an accusation without reasonable evidence to support it. We judge, then, that the Federal Government is in possession of facts to justify the course it has taken. Whether these facts will establish the charge of murder against the persons implicated can only be determined when we know what they are. Meantime, it may throw some light on the character of the accused if we examine their antecodents.

onts.
We all know Jefferson Davis, the man who mad
'nation" of a clique of braggart slave-owners
he likely to have encouraged this scheme of
holesale assassination? Nothing but his prudence

"Nothing but his prudence." Will have and notice low? Did he utter a word of reprobation of the fendish massacres that miscreant commanded? Did he not continue to the last his commission as the instrument of Confederate vengeance? The men, moreover, who attempted to burn New York, who murdered unoffending citizens in Yermont, who alew prisoners for a pastime, were emissaries and agents of this same Davis. When Young was caught redshanded in Canaida, Davis published a proclamation accepting the responsibility of what the murderer had done. When the Federal captives in Georgia were so treated that they preferred death to mending torture, Mr. Davis approved of the proceedings of his subordinates. Well, there is in all this, evidence of a nature so deprayed, violent and unscruptions, that men might naturally associate the chief of the Confederate Government with the latest and most revolving of all the crimes of Slavery. Still, even Jefferson Davis is entitled to a trial-and just but not vengeful men will suspend their judgment till the trial is had. Necosate Daily Chronicle.

as unfit to be trusted for any fidelity to the government, except so far as it is enforced, as they were during the prosperous days of the rebellion. Even among those who, for the sake of the protection to their property, have taken the oath of allegiance, there are very many who are as hostile as before.

Those who have been connected with the army may also be divided into different classes. Some of them have served against their will; others did so only because they felt that honor required that they should be faithful to their State, and they now, tired and sickened by the horrors of war, heartily rejoice that they can honorably return to their relations to the old flag. Others, again, who have been approvers of the rebellion, are willing to own that now, since it has failed, they have no course left but to submit, and are ready to be good citizens again. But these classes embrace a much smaller proportion of the army than is generally believed. Among the officers, much the larger portion, though they are courteous to their captors and obey the etiquette of war, do not disguise the fact of their undiminished hatred of the Union. There are many things which now tend to make it greater than ever. They go to their homes to find everything changed—and changed in a way to aggravate them, at every point. Their fortunes are destroyed; their neighborhoods broken up. And, what is most galling of all, their proud social position is entirely gone.

And, to crown all, the negro notonly is lost as property, but is already claiming, with the likelihood of receiving equal civil—and political rights with themselves. What shall they do? Some declare that, as soon as they recover the wreck of their fortunes, they shall go abroad. Some, believing that the profession of arms allords now their only avenue. They shall go abroad to some, believing that the profession of arms allords now their only avenue. From all that I could 'carn of the practices of the Southern army, the war has made this spirit of chivalry more dangerous to c

and if circumstances permit, they will begin indutrial pursuits, with no desire again to disturb the
peace. The only fear as respects these is, (the same
as in the case of our own sodiers,) that the interrupted habits of industry, and especially, the loss of
self-reliant enterprise consequent upon the strict
habit of obselience required of the sodier, may
stand in the way of their thrift, and consequently
of their contentment. But there is besides a large
mass of ignorant and unprincipled men whose only
political principles are, hatred of the Northern
Black Republicans, "and support of the sovereignty of Stares—and their only religious beliof, the divine appointment of slaver. The experience of
the last foir years has taught them habits of endurance and love of rough excitement. Half a pound
of bacon and a quart of meal a day satisfies all
their wants; give them that, and a rifle and ammunition, and the chances to marand, and their highest aspiration is secured. They hope for nothing
better than a "border refilian" kind of life, with
power to disturb and annoy at will.

MATERIAL INTERESTS.

MATERIAL INTERESTS

As to the material interests of the So

WILL THE NEGRO WORK?

It is important to consider, besides, 1. Whether, they will work; and 2. Whether they will have any desire or capacity to rise in the moral and intellectual scale.

1. Ask any Southern planter and he will tell you that it is proved by all experience that the negrowill not work except upon compulsion; and you cannot make him believe otherwise. Ask many

most desirable in me, - right, or a more determined resolution to all opportunities that God has given them

The question is being agitated in the nation now Shall the negroes be allowed to vote? To one who has mingled with them, as I have done, the serious discusssons upon the propriety of it, were it not so serious a matter, would provoke a smile. I hope that, for at least one year to come, there will be no soting allowed in the rebellious States; but when it that, for at least one year to come, there was one noting allowed in the rebellious States; but when it is permitted, to say that those shall vote who have been laboring to overthrow our Government, and who now hate it as much as ever, and are determined to injure it as much as ever, and are determined to injure it as much as ever, and are determined to injure it as much as ever, and are determined to injure it as much as ever, and and owlove it with true, loyal hearts, is too unreasonable to be seriously discussed. To be sure, there is a large mass of negroes who are degraded, and untit to exercise the privilege of franchise, and I should assuredly hope for a qualification requiring the ability to read and write. But this ignorant mass are no more unfit for voters than that large class of poor, white citizens who are not only ignorant and degraded, but vicious, lawless, vagabond and violent. The citalication ought to be, of course, applied to them as well as to the negroes; and there is little doubt as to which will rise above it first. In short, the qualification, whatever it may be, must be entirely irrecation, whatever it may be, must be entirely irre spective of color in order to satisfy either the do mands of justice or the interests of the State.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON SUFFRAGE. MPORTANT SPEECH IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SUF

AMERIAL EXTERESTS.

In a to the material interests of the South, I reflect upon our promise, and have performed their brown of reproducions of the fendish massacras that miscreant commanded? Did he not continue, to the last his commission as the commission as the commission and commission and the material interests of the South, I reflect upon our promise, and have performed their brown over who attempted to turn New York (where the processes and a second processes and the second proces

counterfeiter of our coin with disfranchisement, and not so punish a traitor? If one, why not all? But it is said, if the loyal people are left, who can vote? It is a sad fact, but a very true one, that the number of such people in the Southern States would form a very narrow foundation for a Republican Government. North Carolina and Tennessee may contain enough such. Fresident Johnson intends to try the experiment in those States, but I fear he will find the spirit of Rebellion too deep-rotocal in those who have taken the oath to make them good citizens. How is it when you come to South Carolina and Mississippi? It is said, establish in these a military Government. Well, for a time, that may do, but it is expensive, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. If we can put negro regiments there and give them bayonets, why can't we give them votes? Both are weapons of offence and defence. Votes are cheaper and better. Both are part of the military necessity put upon us by the Rebellion. Both are unpleasant to the Rebels, but medicines are not unually savory. I conclude, therefore, on this subject of negro voting, thatin all States who can claim their full rights under the Constitution, it is a question for the State, and that in revolted States it is a question of policy and military government, to be decided by the national authorities until the State is fully restored to its former condition. In some of the Southern States I would leave them under military rule until they provide the only security or the future; and the negroes should have their share in fighting. Negro voting may not suit our natural prejudices of caste. They may be ignorant, docile, easily led, and not safely trusted with political power; but if you admit all this, they have been true and faithful among the faithless. They have joined in putting down-the Rebellion; and now to place them at the mercy of those they have helped us to subdue—to deny them all political rights—to give them freedom, but leave them entirely subject to laws fram GENERAL BUTLER ON CONFISCATION.

General Butler made a speech at the dinner which followed the monument dedication at Lowell on Satur day, taking ground in favor of a division of the cor fiscated lands in the South among the colored troops He remarked:

fiscated lands in the South among the colored troops. He remarked:

Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Cüizens,—Nothing in the occasion could be more propitions—the time being the commemoration of the first martyrs in the cause of liberty and union, the hour being one of profound peace, conquered by the valor of the arms of the united service on land and water—nothing. I say, could inspire one more than the occasion and the time to answer such a toast. All honor to the Army of the United States. All honor to these who have trained themselves to the profession of arms, and in the pursuit of their profession in their country's cause have done noble and gallant service. Double bonot be to the Navy—to the successors of Bainbridge and Decatur, Foote and Farragut, who, at Mobile, New Orleans, and Hampton Boads, have added new trophies of the valor of our sailors on the sea, and in the attack on fortifications stronger than were every coverome by naval forces. That the work of our army should be done well was to be expected. Fighting was their profession. They were true to it as the lawyer to his client, the physician to his patient, or the merchant to his calling.

But what shall we say of that greater army—the volunteer soldiers, the associates of Ladd and Whitney, who, not trained to arms, bared their breasts to the storm, and marched to the defence of the Union one and indivisible? What shall we say of those our fellow-citizens who, when the summons came at the dead of night, when the ware-cry pealed for the first time for a generation in this land, left at once their homes, the pursuit of business, the play, the anvil and the plane, and went forth to battle as veterans in the cause of right? No name appeared to them as standing forth on the page of history to lure them on; no place, high in the regard of the nation,

them as standing forth on the page of history to lure them on; no place, high in the regard of the nation, was to be the guerdon of their services; no reward of riches or honors would be theirs for their devotion. Animated by a love of country, they went forward at our call, and have reaped what they well-deserved But what? The hor But what? The honors we have given them this day in the monument erected to their memory, and in the right hand which every good citizen will for ever extend to the citizen soldiery of Massachusetts

ever extend to the citizen soldiery of Massachusetts, who went to battle without pay or hope of reward. What is the duty of this country to these soldiers? To whom belong the lands forever rescued from rebolion, secession and treason? Do they belong to the men who thrust them aside, and thrust the laws of the country aside at the same time? or do they belong to the men who went forth without bounty or reward to battle for their country? Shall we not therefore take the confineated lands of the Southern States, sod give them as a rich and due reward to the soldiers who will receive no other claim upon the governamms for their valor? Why should we give them back to those who have forfeited them by treason in the sight of God and man? Why shall we not give them to those who, in my judgment, have best title, to them—the men who have carned them by baring their breasts in the field to the storm of treason and war, which they have so bravely opposed?

reason and war, which they have so bravely opposed?

While, then, we give every guerdon to the citizen soldiers who went forth from the free North, from Massachusetts and New England, and from the States East and West, guided by intelligence and instructed in their political rights, and burning for national honor, what shall we say of another class of soldiers—a class that had had no instruction, no soldiers—a class that had had no instruction, no political rights, and had had no joy in the past, and little hope in the future? What shall we say of those colored men who, with instinctive loyalty and patriotism, volunteered with us in our defence? Shall there he no word of encouragement for the negro soldier who stood side by side fighting for the country which had been hitherto unjust to him, but who, relying in the future upon her faith and on the justice of Omnipotent God, still stood up and fought bravely? Is there no reward to be given to him? tice of Omnipotent God, still stood up and fought bravely? Is there no reward to be given to him? Shall we forget him? Shall he be denied even the poor bonor of participating in the review of the troops who won those great victories, at the national capital? I trust this country will never be guilty of such ingratinde. If I may make such a promise, I will never cease to urge upon the government to do justice to the negro, at least, to allow him to appear in arms in the capital that be helped to save by his valor. Wald I near appear to the men of Massachusetts to say whether the man that is fit to fight is not fit to vote. (Cheers.) Whether a man that can carry a cartridge box, is not fit to walk up to the ballot box. Whether the man who knows how to handle a bayonet, does not know how to handle a

ballot box. Whether the man who knows how to handle a bayonet; does not know how to handle a little bit of paper.

I am ready to admit the want of intelligence and cultivation in the negro. But he knew enough to be right in this contest; to be loyal, and that is a great deal more than his master did. (Cheers and laughter) and therefore as I know, from having seen the rolls of ten thousand of the rank and file of the Confederate army prisoners; as I know that only one in eight was able to sign his name; in this reconstruction we have got to trust to the instinct and not to the intellectual-cultivation of the voter. I had rather trust to the loyal black instinct than to the disloyal white instinct. (Laughter)

Therefore, my friends, it think we can ask the Government to hold on, and first punish the displacation of the control of the

Government.

Further, ask of the government simply to wait and see who its friends are; to deal only with those who have friends to-day—not of the lip, but at the heart; and deal with the men who have fought for it, and not for those who bought against it; to give political rights to those who bave defended them, and not to those who have undertaken to overthrow them. Let those who have undertaken to overthrow them. Let us have the whole army, regulars and volunteers, will be much lamented.

citizen soldiers, black, white and gray, who fought for us, and give each and all their due proportion of the praise; (cheers)—and I will give in conclusion— The citizen soldiery of the country—ever faithful, ever ready, ever true; the surest defence of law and liberty. (Great applause.)

RADICAL MEASURES THE ONLY SECURI-

TY. The South is conquered. The South admits it. Now what is to be done with the South? Clearly just that which will effect the redemption of the South and insure the safety of the nation from any future machinations against its integrity and its democratic institutions. Has all been accomplished which is essential to these ends? Clearly

its democratic institutions. Has all been accomplished which is essential to these ends? Clearly not.

Those who imagine that the overthrow of the military power of the rebels is to be instantly followed by a return of law and order are egregiously mistaken. Those who dream that the political heresies entertained by the "natural leaders" of the South and their Northern confederacies are extinguished, are indulging in a delusive vision. Those who assume that the destruction of slavery annihilates at once the barbarism, ignorance, and lawlessness, which were the consequences and accompaniments of slavery, are sally deceived. Those who believe that the restoration of trade and commerce to be a panaeca for all the hurts of the terrible conflict, must regard Mammon as a miracle-worker indeed. Those who think pacification and reconstruction easy merely because Lee has surrendered and Jeff. Davis has been indicted, only show how poorly they understand the causes of the insurrection, and how hard it is to root them out.

The civil war is finished as a great war. The insurgent States can be watched and held under military rule. But how are they to be wisely governed? Who shall govern them? To what extent can they be left to govern thems? Yo what extent can they be left to govern thems? To what extent can they be left to govern themselves? These are the questions. There will be no great difficulty in re-instating and re-asserting the Federal authority in the section so recently in arms against it. But to what degree will it do to permit that section to be represented in the exercise of that authority? How far can it be relied upon for loyalty?

It was recently stated that out of a force of twen

be relied upon for loyalty?

It was recently stated that out of a force of twen-It was recently stated that out of a force of twenty thousand rebels who surrendered, only two thousand could read or write. From this it is fair to infer that a majority of the whites in the seceded States were like the eighteen thousand, who had not acquired the elementary means of judging of public affairs, and so were open to the deceptions of demsgogues and ambitious politicians. The character of these intriguing and influential guides of the blind masses is now plainly understood. This statement shows how small is the amount of the trustworthy material out of which to build up patriotic communities, where treason has been running riot for years.

statement smok now shall is the amount of trustworthy material out of which to build up patriotic communities, where treason has been running riot for years.

If the only/object is to have a loose political compact, with constant disturbances of greater or less magnitude to vex the country, or if the only wish is to set the machinery of traffic in motion for the benefit of a few money-makers, why, then, a superficial adjustment may answer. But something beyond this is demanded as the price of the blood that has been shed. The insurgent States must be brought into an honest and abiding concord with the other States. To do this they must be held under the direct or indirect guardianship of the stronger party to the fight, until their moral, social, and industrial character is made intelligently democratic. This is the principle—whatever may be the methods employed—which cannot prudently be lost sight of in solving the difficult problem of reconstruction. The experiment, as reported, of the recent election in Virginia is a warning not to be recklessly disregarded.—Boston Transcript.

WHAT SHALL WE BELIEVE?

Most persons must have been considerably puzzled of late by the discordant representation of affairs at the South. We have been told, for instance, that there are not ten Unionists in three counties of Virginia; that prominent men in South Carolina of all classes say, "we accept the Union only on condition the negro be left out," many of them roundly asserting that "there will be a Confederacy yet"; and that Union men cannot breathe freely outside of the military lines in Alabama, while the returning slaveholders "amuse themselves by cutting off the cars, noses or lips of their former slaves." On the other hand, the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says, "we are all abolitionists, by the stern logic of war." Delegates from five counties in Georgia pledged their support to the administration of President Johnson, and promised every exertion to restore civil law and ised every exertion to restore civil law and he State. "One of Dick Taylor's men" writes to a New Orleans paper: "All the bitterness remaining in the country after our late glorious but unsuccessful war is confined to the ladies and the stay-at-home gentlemen." And a rebel Major Gen-eral assures the editor of the Louisville Journal that "the feeling now prevalent in the Southern States is emphatically favorable to the restoration of the

Union upon a lasting basis."

These are but a sample of the contradictory accounts which are coming up from the South every day. What shall we believe in regard to them? In the first place, perhaps, it would be well to remember that the South comprises a vast extent of country and a great variety of people, and it is possible that even very contradictory representations may be true. It might be asserted of the North that it is profoundly loyah and yet a fearful array of copperheadism, disloyalty and treason might be produced from almost any quarter. This discordance, therefore, at the South, particularly in this transition period which follows in the wake of the rebellion, should not excite surprise. What we want to know is, which sentiments preponderate, and what is the general tendency? We are happy, to believe that the disposition to acquiesce in good faith in the restored supremacy of the Federal Government is already the rule, and not the exception, at the South, and that it is rapidly on the increase. And with regard to this progress we must exercise some patience. New England principles must not be looked for on the slavery-cursed soil of the South now nor for some time. We must not expect discomfitted rebels to become enthusiastic patriots in a day. If there is genuine submission, acquiescence in the new situation, openness to the instruction of new events, a sufficient foundation is laid for the superstructure we all deaire and are determined to erect, to the glory and everlasting security of American citizenship.—Boston Journal. n upon a lasting basis."
see are but a sample of the contradictory ac-

THE SALE OF WOOD. It has long been suspected that the Hon. Ben. Wood, of the New York Daily that the Hon. Ben. Wood, of the New York Daily Nears, had sympathetic relations with the leading rebels, but it was not supposed that money considers, tions had any influence in inducing him to seek this elevating communion with congenial soils. It ap-pears, however, from the evidence elicited on Friday in the trial of the conspirators, that there were finan-cial reasons for his complicity with treason, and that he did not discredit the name of Wood by indulging in disinterested disloyalty.

in disinterested disloyalty.

Jacob Thompson, the Judss who had charge of the rebel purse, and who varied the business of buying up incendiaries, assassins and poisoners, with speculations in members of the Federal Congress, sent to the Hon. Ben. Wood last August a check for \$20,000, drawn by the Bank of Montreal on the City Bank of Kew York, in favor of D. S. Esetward, who indorsed it over to the proprietor of the Next. Mr. Thompson, who seems to have had a still larger experience in the purchase of men after the rebellion than before it, and who appears to have nursed his vocation reserviless. who seems to have had a still larger experience to the purchase of then after the rebellion than before it, and who appears to have pursued, his vocation regardless of expense, paid, in the case of Wood, a very heavy price for a very poor article. The negroes may be not the best judges of the commercial value of fifeh and blood, but if Thompson had paraded Ben Wood, before the blacks of his plantation as "a twenty-thou-sand-dollar nigner," no respect for so distinguished a "massa"; could have prevented an outburst of ironical jeers at the palpable baduess of the bargain.

It is announced to day by telegraph that the Government has ordered the arrest of Wood, and there is ernment has ordered the arrest of Wood, and there is thus a probability that the proprietor may join the editor of the Daily Ness in Fortress Morroe. Our readers will not fail to note in this a two-fold violation of the liberty of the press and the liberty of the citizen,—of the liberty of the press in arresting the proprietor of a journal guilty of nothing but giving sid and comfort to the enemies of the country, and of the liberty of the citizen in objecting to a purely commercial transaction between a resident of Montreal and an inhabitant of New York, for the sale of a Copperhed.—Boston Transcript.

The Siberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

arily for recreation, but more particularly for the purpose of attending the Xearly Meeting of Progressive Friends at Longwood, the Editor of the Liberator has returned home, and will resume his editorial ducies next week. During his absence, he lectured at Norristown and at Newtown, Pa.

THE IDEAS OF A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

title, on the first page of this paper, will deter no on from reading it. Documents such as this, which ar from reading it. Documents such as this, which are of now springing up in many parts of the South, are of present the most important reading possible for every. Northern man, since they distinctly show the great danger to which we are now exposed. The peril from Southern aralies is over. The perils from guerrillas, fillibusters, assassins, arrogant lords of the lash, and impudent blusterers, male and fermle, we have the control of the lash, and impudent blusterers, male and fermle, we shall meet, and gradually overcome. This will be only a work of time. But the serious, enduring peri that now besets us is found in the position of just suc men as Mr. Augustin L. Taveau; calm, quiet, cult vated, persistent men, who have not yet od of fosing their position of leadership in the South, and who seem unconscious of the subli rogance they display in proposing, under the circu stances, to continue such leadership.

Let me make a brief abstract of the assum and propositions contained in this well-written,

derate, magnanimous letter. The North ought to desire reconstruction ners; ignoring all sectional feeling, that is to say all practical precaution against future disloyalty to the Union, future violation of the rights of the North, ure oppression of the colored people, on the part of those who have just ceased, under compuls from being slaveholders and rebels in arms.

2. The victory which the United States has lately gained is a victory only of force, not of right. The South submits because, and only because, she has been beaten. But the conflict on her part has been an "honorable" one, and she is entitled to "respect" from her late opponent

3. But if the South is to remain acquiescent in its defeat, and become willing again to act on terms of political equality with the manifestation, by word or deed, in levity or serio ness, on the part of the North, of division or aversion towards that class of Southern people who called themselves (and thus came to be called by others) "the Chivalry." Their credit, their standing, their predominance in political and social life, must be co

4. The "once vexatious and formidable system of slavery" is buried. But its death and burial cam (not at all from increased enormities and outrage on the part of the South, but) because "Providence saw fit to interpose." And the South must accept this dispensation "as Christian men," just as they formerly maintained and extended slavery as Chris-

5. The negro was well fed and well treated in very. Yet he ought not to be blamed for taking lib-erty when the armies of the United States offered it to him! Perhaps he loved his master not less, freedom more! Don't blame him for his flight. there is responsibility anywhere, [for emancipa the tit be noted, not for slaveholding, a just God will not fail to locate it." Yet "whether this sudden emancipation of four millions of an unlettered and untutored race, unaccustomed to think, act or provide for their own well-being, is wise, [on the part of Providence,] events will prove.

"As an All-wise God directs our affairs, [this ems a trifle incongruous with the close of the preceding item, but let it pass I] perhaps it may prove that the mission of the Negro race in this country is over, and that he was only sent here as a pioneer to clear up the wilderness for his successor, the white

idea that the mission of "the Chivalry" in this cour try is over. Their continuance, and their continu nce, are provided for in the next item.)

7. The Southerner need not own the laborer. Let him hire white immigrants. "Freed from the care of And a rebel Major Genhim hire white immigrants. "Freen nom included that driving negroes, he will then, for the first time, realize the true case and comforts of a country life; and, giving more of his time to the cultivation of he will be better fitted for the management of the affair

> This is Mr. Taveau's little plan Men of the North, soldiers of the Union armies, rel atives and friends of the prisoners of Libby and An dersonville, how do you like it ?-c. K. W.

> attempt to overthrow the existing government had signally failed. The rebels had been besten near Gonaives, when they surrendered to the national The leaders had fled the country, in a vessel which they had kept in readiness for the purpose at Car Haytien, with the intention of proceeding to Nassa N. P., for refuge, and they had reached Inagua on the ose at Cape 5th inst., on their way to that place. President Jef frard had offered pardon to all the insurgents excer the leaders, and as the latter had run away, it w thought there would be no further trouble

> CONTENTS OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July CONTENTS OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for July:
>
> -1. Young Men in History. 2. Around Mull—I. 3.
> The Changeling. 4. Ellen. 5. Winter-Life in St. Petersburg. 6. Needle and Garden—VII. 7. A Paper on Candle-Enda. 8. Doğlor John—VI. 9. Deep-Sea Damsels. 10. Skipper Ben. 11. Assassination.
> 12. The Chimney-Corner—VIII. 13. Accomplices.
> 14. The Chicago Constituer. 16. Reviews and Lit. 14. The Chicago Conspiracy. 15. Reviews and Lit-

Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, 135 Washington street

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL. J. E. Tilton & Co. have issued Part I. of their attractive edition of "The Conspiracy Trial for the Murder of the President, and the attempt to overthrow the Government by the As sassination of its Officers; Edited, with an introduc tion, by Ben: Perley Poors." It is printed in large clear type on white paper, and presents the testimony with questions and answers in full. It is beyond all question the best form in which the details of this oted trial have been given to the public. The enter prise of the publishers is worthy of the most liberal patronage.

ERRATUM. In the report of the proceedings of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, published in our last number, the name of Mr. Ezeklel Thicher, of Xarmouthport, was erroneously pridted for Rev. Moses Thacher, of Peru, New York, who was one of the twelve persons who, on the lat of January, 1832, organized the New England (now the Massachusetts) Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, and who has been stout and valiant in the good cause from that day to this. He was the author of the first address published by that Society, and no better one has since followed it.

Brigadier General Wild, of Massachusetts, est isrigadier General Wild, of Massachusetts, has been assigned to daty under General Howard, of the Refugee and Freedmen's Bureau, and will be put in charge of the State of Georgia, with orders to report to General Saxton

Gen. Howard has received a letter fro Carolina, showing that nine thousand colored children are attending school, and that forty thousand freed-men are cultivating the crops in that State.

TIONAL ANTI-BLAVEPY STANDARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:
At the recent Annual Meeting of the American At the recent Annual Meeting A. S. Society in New York, the foll offered by Mr. Samuel May, Jr. :

"Resolved, That this Society regards it as a duty, as it is its pleasure, to acknowledge the eminent ability and moral fidelity with which its organ, the Notional Anti-Stawey Standard, has been conducted from the first, and at every period of its existence for the term of twenty-five full year; especially does the Society at this time contemplate with satisfaction and approval the wise forecast, the just discrimination, the faithful criticism, the generous appreciation of every advance in favor of freedom made by the American government and people, which has others. the faithful criticism, the generous pyreciation of every advance in favor of freedom made by the American government and people, which have charac-terized the paper during the eventful and perilous four years of the war; and, in taking leave of its retine Editors, the Society fenders to them the assurance of its aincerest respect and hearty gratitude.

This constitute.

This resolution was referred, on motion of Mr. Stephen S. Foster, to the persons elected as the Executive Committee, after the refusal of yourself a a majority of the late Committee to serve in that ca-pacity. This motion was carried by a majority of one, under a misapprehension of its mean have reason to know, of some, and, as we believe, of many, who voted for it. The following substitute was sent to us on the part of those ladies and gentle men, a few days afterwards :-

men, a few days alterwards:—
"Yoted, unanimously, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to express to Mears. Olive Johnson and Edmund Quindy, late Editors of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, our grateful sense o their long service to the cause in that capacity, and o the eminent ability and devotedness with which it ha the eminent ability and devotedness with which been rendered; and that he cause this minute published in the National Anti-Slavery Standard

This resolution we severally return from whom it proceeded through Mr. Whipple, who had communicated it to us, for the reasons contained the resolution in the Standard without our letters, we ask the favor of you to print them, that there may be no misunderstanding as to our position and our opinion of the whole matter. E. Q. O. J. June 17, 1865.

DEDHAM, May 27, 1865.

C. K. WHIPPLE, Esq. : MY DEAR MR. WHIPPLE-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, cover ing a Resolution purporting to have been unanimously passed by the Executive Committee of the American ly passed by the Executive committee of the American Anti-Slarery Society, expressing its "grateful sense of the long service of Mr. Johnson and myself as Editors of the National Anti-Slarery Standard," and of "the eminent ability and devotedness with which it has been rendered." This Resolution I beg leave respectfully to return to you, for the following reasons:—

I. While I should place a due value on the individ-

ual good opinion of most of the ladies and gentle with whom I have any personal acquaintance, hose behalf you write, you and they must pardon se behalf you write, you me if I say that I put none whatever on any they may express in the corporate capacity in which they profess to act. Regarding as I do the existence of an Anti-Slavery Society at this time as not merely an anachronism and an absurdity, but as an imp ity, I must regard the ladies and gentlemen in ques-tion, officially, as Nonexistent, and the Society then tion, officially, as Nonexistent, and the Society profess to represent as a Nonentity. Holding Holding these views. I cannot consent, by accepting this Resolu at once to deny them and to stultify myself.

II. But, secondly, I could not consent, under any circumstances, to accept this Resolution as a substi tute for the one offered at the Annual Meeting, and referred to the Executive Committee by a majority of one, in ignorance, I am sure, of the fact that that reference was intended as a virtual rejection and a tacit censure of the Editors of the Standard. I did not expect nor desire any formal expression by the Society of its approval of my conduct as Editor; but so cordial and discriminating a tribute having been proposed, I cannot regard the proffered substitute as worth my acceptance. I cannot, indeed, understand be unanimously awarded by those ladies and gentlemen, if all or any of them hold the opinions as to the editorial conduct of the Standard expressed by one of

which the following is an extract:—
"My friend says all the loyal papers talk as well as the Standard. They have done so for two years, and that is my complaint. As the organ of the Executive Committee, I originally instructed that paper to announce such tratin and illustrate such principle as would lift the community; I never instructed it to stand on the level of the Republican party. Now, my charge against the Standard, which has no tinge of personal bitterness whatever, is, that when the community were ready for the general idea of emancipation by the war power, the Standard was—but it indicated nothing more. I went about, and tried to bayonet the President into the Proclamation of Emancipation. After a while, the Standard andocated it. When I had gotten it, linstantly changed my base, and demanded of the people an Amendment of the Constitution. The Standard staid where it was. It was some time before it took ground in favor of the Amendment of the Constitution. Well, when the Amendment was granted, I instantly changed my base again. Having clutched from the Nation the parchment, I wanted a guarantee belind it—suffrage, and the crippling of State Rights. (Applause.) Now, I claim that the duty of the Standard was, all this while, to have kept in the van of the Nation, and not to advocate only what four men out of five or seven men, out of ten were ready for."

To these charges, urged with an audacity of statement and an unscrupulousess of assertion truly amaz-ing, Mr. Johnson has interposed a flat denial in gen-eral and in particular, and defies the proof. If they have the slightest foundation in fact, instead of de serving the faintest praise, we should merit the se verest and most unqualified denunciation. I forbeau to comment on the painful display of morbid egotism and diseased vanity which this passage contains. It

would be laughable were it not so sad.

I speak only for myself, baving had no opportunity for consultation with Mr. Johnson. He will should be supported by the same of the s himself. published in the Standard, according to its terms, I

ask that this letter be also printed. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your-self, personally, the assurance of the respect and es-teem with which :

EDMUND QUINCY.

90 East 12th St., New York, May 29, 1865. CHARLES K. WHIPPLE:

CHARLE K. WRITPLE:

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Your letter of the 25th Inst., enclosing a copy of a vote, which you say was unanimously adopted on the previous day, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, expressing its "grateful sense" of the "long service to the cause" of Mr. Quincy and myself as Editors of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, "and of the eminent shilliy and devotedness with which it was repolated" came to hand this desired. was rendered," came to hand this day,

If I were at liberty to regard this vote in the light

of its terms alone, apart from the circumstances at-tending its passage and from the spirit and purposes of the body from which it emanates, I might accept it in silence if not with gratitude. But I am not at liber ty so to regard it, and must, therefore, with entire respect for yourself personally return it, through you, to the Executive Committee.

It does not comport with my notions of self-respect to accept prelies of my "ability and devotedness" from that body so long as it impliedly sanctions, or even neglects to expose and condemn the false imputations cast upon Mr. Quincy and myself by its presiding officer and recognized leader. That you may be at no loss to understand what I here refer to, I must cite the following extract from a speech made by Mr. Wendell. Phillips at the recent annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society:—

[Extract as in Mr. Quincy a letter.]

FROM THE LATE EDITORS OF THE NA- I have already, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, pronounced the above statements of Mr. Phillips untrue. I now add that I cannot accept the praise, however atteringly worled, of a body which impliedly sauctions them, not only in failing to rebuke their author, but in acknowledging him as its

esiding officer and leader. The resolution presented to the annual meeting by Mr. May was in part designed to afford the Editors of the Standard an opportunity to meet and refute the misrepresentations of Mr. Philips; but that object was defeated by him and his partizants (including sev-eral members besides himself, of the Committee over which he presides,) who, shrinking from a discussion of the subject, adroitly contrived to smother the res olution by referring it to that Committee. And now as an afterthought, and to shield themselves from the nation which their conduct has excited in the with others whose sincerity I have no rea pass a vote in which they affect to entertain a ful sense" of the "long service to the cause" of Mr. Quincy and myself, "and of the eminent ability and devotedness with which it has been rendered." I must be excused for declining praise which comes in

anything to the late Editors of the Sto viz. : to vindicate them from the slanders of its Chair man. While this duty remains unperformed, no poli-tic and formal words of praise that it may utter can be acceptable to me. If Mr. Phillips's statements reng the Standard are true-above all, if it be rue, as he has again and again unqualifiedly affirmed, that the paper, as conducted by Mr. Quincy and myself during the last year, was "A FRAUD AND A DIS-BRACK UPON THE SOCIETY "—(and so fraudulent and disgraceful was it in his estimation that he would not contribute a cent to its support, while he and his parti ans refused to cooperate with the then Executive not only unworthy of the commendation bestowed in the vote you send me, but, on the contrary, deserve to chairs. I cannot suppose that you con subject in this light, or that you believe Mr. Phillips's harges to be true; but, certainly, those of the Com-nittee who do believe them cannot be sincere in offering to Mr. Quincy and myself the tribute which

I respectfully request the publication of this letter in the Standard simultaneously with the vote to which it refers. Yours, cordially, OLIVER JOHNSON.

PRES. JOHNSON AND RE-CONSTRUCTION.

DEAR MR. GARRISON.-Undoubtedly, the question of the re-construction of the rebel and second States is not of inferior importance to any one which has been before the people since the war commenced; and, undoubtedly, the greatest danger attends a wrong decision and settlement of that question. Much anxiety has been expressed, and some severe criti-cisms indulged in, in relation to Mr. Johnson's so-called Plan of re-construction in North Carolina, Alabama, &c., and I will not deny that I have shared in that anxiety. But is not this the true view to be taken of President Johnson's course ? He knows that by the Constitution and established

usage, each State in the Union has the right to fix and regulate the conditions of suffrage for itself. He will not undertake to override or obstruct that right. termine its status for itself, if it will determine it wisely. He accordingly recognizes the right by ap-pointing a Provisional Governor, with authority to call a Convention of the people; in no other way interfering with that State's recognized conditions of suffrage in the election of the Convention, save to require the oath of loyalty. The Convention thus chosen proceed to form a State Constitution. That, as I understand it, is all that President Johnson has done thus far, in the matter of re-construction. He com-mits himself to nothing further. Of course he can commit Congress to nothing. Now, if these professedly repenting States have aught of a sincere purpose or of common sense in them, they will proceed to lay the axe at the root of their old social barbarisms, break their number, (Mr. Phillips,) in his speech at New down caste and aristocracy, ensure to labor full pro-York on the second day of the Annual Meeting, of which the following is an extract:—

down caste and aristocracy, ensure to labor full pro-tection and just compensation, and give all men equal rights as citizens. If these States will undertake this work themselves, and give an honorable pledge to carry it out by making their Constitution and binding law cover these indispensable conditions, all will be right. Far better that they should establish the law and principle for themselves, if they will. President Johnon simply gives them the opportunity. And he and he nation wait to see how it will be used. That opportunity, too, will bring to the surface, and to the light, whatever of pro-slavery, whatever of hate to the Union, whatever evil designs for the future, they may the contrary, if they purpose to put away their hostility to the Union, and their sectional and oppressive

The Constitution which each State forms will "tell the story,"-will show how they feel and what the y mean. If they purpose justice, all right. If not, the President, the People, and Congress, will understand it; and nobody is bound to accept their action. ree taken by the President is eminently well calculated to bring the rebel States to book, to a full devel-If their new Constitutions evince a still-continu purpose of oppression, misrule, and hostility to Re-publican institutions, let such States remain under Provisional or Military Governorship, until the true light dawns upon them. I cannot doubt that such om citizenship and suffrage. And I believe such will be the working of the President's "plan of rection." Why not ?

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIP

The New York Evening Post publishes the following letter from Mr. Phillips, explaining his position on the question of repudiation, and denying the damaging charge which has been circulating against him in the newspapers :-Boston, June 14, 1865.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Eveniny Post:

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. III New York, June 14, 180 To the Editor of the Liberator

To the Latter of the Absenter:

In spite of the theorem which the Ha. So Smith attempted to maintain at the Copyr Islan a week ago, and which Messrs. Greer, Carely, Can Bellows, O'Conor and Beccher, and Mays Gawere equally solicitous should be discussed as a consistent to wit: That the first included as a consistent to wit: That the first included as a consistent to wit: on, to wit: That the Government has occasion, to wit: That the Government has a more legal right to try the rebels for tresso-capation or legal right to try the rebels for tresso-capation say, of this extraordinary position as used by many eminent if not unmixedly legal clause is authorities at Washington have lad the authorities at Washington have lad the hand upon John Mitchel, sometime disturbed as peace in Ireland, afterward a correpor of pile position of the second of the seco peace in Ireland, afterward a corrept of pin morals in this country and emulous of tep tra-ship in Georgia, later a surpassing roled though to entire career of the Confederacy, and fault other till yesterday of the Duilg News in this cit. In charge on which the arrest was made is pinch tra-charge on which the arrest was made is pinch tracharge on which the arrest was made is plain uned to be of treason; and there seem to be seen as
practised in the law and so deroid of nilina us
think that Mitchel is morally and legally site &
posal of the victorious North, and even to tope their vill meet the fate which is come will meet the fate which is commonly reserved a traitors. Graft the cupidity of a Yaske type for authority of an overseer, and there reads as a have observed in the past, the most detrails of rants that the land of slavery could be a state of the country. ants that the land of slavery could beat Add to rants that the rang or startery common that he self-complacency (we will call it) of as hidman the impudence of a Southern aristoral, and the the impudence or a countern armore, as a sublime effrontery of Mitchel became but posts and actual. This alone could have remined to an in wheeling his editorial chair from Kichood way of impropriety, than a hore exc of impropriety, than a norm exchanges a burne for a juicy pasture; though how he expected to be fell where Ben. Wood had abandoned grains must be ned, if it can be, by those wh federate loan at any figure, when as a shadow of the lender. The as a shadow of the fender. The British from he been guilty—our friends and enemies take-of newing their historical parallels which are not pands and precedents for that which is unprecedented is and precedents for that which is superficience is urging elemency to Jefferson Davis, they have me empunity of Mitchel and his fellow the held up the impunity or satisfies and his following in Ireland. The cases are not sadisfies, and facilitation is unfortunate. If England is to git must by becoming an asylum for Davis as this county in gained by protecting Mitchel, the tranquiller of the realm is not likely to outlast the century. One was think the British public had tasted sufficiently of a quality of the common refugees from the Confedence. ithout being anxious to import the es lisorder, lawlessness and criminality England would promise to embrace John Michel might easily be induced to transport the villain beh The aristocracy of that island can make sneph their past treatment of him by nnuity, a pension, or any other fit testimonal was rans-at lantic efforts in their behalf

The Cooper Institute, which has helped me to me paragraph of this letter, shall furnish me with seen which ought to anteslate the former by one steels I allude to the mass meeting of Wedneslar their which was honored by the presence of Gen. 6 but more by the reading and unanimous alogo the following resolution among others:

Resolved. That we hold this truth to be selfer that to him with whom we can intrust the his save the life of the nation, we can likewise people inroughout the Union, to use all he to establish a system of suffrage, which shall and just to all; black as well as white.

The professed object of this assembly was to have supporting President Johnson in his task of resum the civil composure of the entire country. See days have intervened, but the President has falled Yesterday he set up Mississippi in exact contorn model of North Carolina, and there is State in the same manner, before the Congress of venes in December. This procedure has one after tage: it makes a show of re for admission, where a single applicant you een sure of a repulse. On the other hand, and instance will be an argument against the

in South Carolina. The root of the whole difficult is conceive to lie here—that we are a Republic without a definition. It is true we have an idea, but we have reated it as a glittering generality, and so robbed nation that " republican form of government the Union is bound to guarantee to its members! As yet the President puts forward this obligates as is warrant for galvanizing the cooquered territor latinto autonomy. Suppose—which is not to rider that he held the emancipation proclamatics of Mr. Lincoln to be invalid; that in executing the clandw, for the first time in our history, endos now, for the first time in our history, endoes with tality, he had referred to the times and the sufficient of the framers of the Constitution; might be not still good conscience, have said—"This instrance, the origin, declared by unavoidable implication that very is no bar to a republican form of germans; else had abolition been a test precedent to staining into, or even formation of, the Union. Ad storingly Georgia was not less, nor Massachastus sur, than republican. If I were never so much industry, than republican. If I were never so much industry, the original properties of the properties of the surface of th

To the Editors of the N. Y. Exeminy Post:

I thank you heartily for the generosity with which you have treated me the last ten days. For your satisfaction—publish it or not, as you please—I submit this attement, covering all I have ever said on the subject of repudiation.

Half a dozen times, daring the last two years, I have said that if the rebel States were reconstructed on the basis of white suffrage, their Representatives in Congress, allied with our Copperheads, would attempt to repudiate the whole national, debt, unless their rebel debts were assumed by as; a statement no intelligent man will question.

On the 20th of last May, at the meeting of the Emancipation Lesgue. I stated that, in my opinion, the North Carolina plan of reconstruction was a fraud on the mation; that it would result in a party aiming to repudiate the national debt, which party, I believed, would gather into its ranks's large portion of the accommendation; that it would result in a party aiming to repudiate the national debt, which party, I believed, would gather into its ranks's large portion of the accommendation; that it would result in a party aiming to repudiate the national debt, which party, I believed, would gather into its ranks's large portion of the accommendation; that it would result in a party aiming to repudiate the national debt, which party, I believed, would gather into its ranks's large portion of the accommendation; that it would result in a party aiming to repudiate the national debt, which party, I believed, would gather into its ranks's large portion of the accommendation; the province and the same democrat, or had ever held their yleves as so national debts, I would never join such new, party. I believed, would gather into its ranks's large portion of the accommendation in advance of the late of the same party of the late of the same party of the late of the same party of the late of the late of the same party of the late of the same party of the late therefore, I could not go behind this record; and are storing the alienated States, it is no cocers of the first they choose to reëstablish the institution of short. Happilly, the President does not adopt though I cannot see why he might not have shown or who would venture to correct and oppose him to parently he defines for himself a repulsions for a government as far as to evaluate from it the raises.

Allow me a little more space in order to commend to the notice of your readers a most finished work of art just completed in this city. I allude to a medallion potrati of Mr. Theodore Tilton, editor of the Instendent, by Salathiel Ellis, who modelled the classic preflet of Issac T. Hopper some dozen years ago. Admirable as was the latter performance, it is fully equiled by the present, which the most intimate indicates of Mr. Tilton pronounce wonderfully perfect and increable of improvement. Single copies may be chained of the artist, at \$3 Amity street, or at the and inorpable of improvement. Single Copie of all the emised of the artist, at 83 Amity street, or at the emission of Wm. Schaus, 749 Broadway, for the moderate sum of one dollar. Mr. Ellis has also in preparation a speaking likeness of Mr. Sidney Howard Gr. editor of the Tribune. I hope each of these will find pleety of purchasers, from personal will find plenty of purchase and artistic considerations.

M. po PAYS.

LETTER FROM JOHN MAWSON, ESQ.

SALTWELL, GATESHEAD, (Eng.) May 9, 1865. Mr Dear Friend-For a long, long time, I have purposed witing you, but have put off day by day; and days of delay grow into months and years. Meantime, our hair gets grayer, our relations and friend time, our hair gets grayer, our relations and friends depart one by one, and the world unseen has increased surections, and claims a larger share of our affections the doughts and sympathies. But if our family said riedly relations have undergone great changes since we parted from each other, what still more wonderful sold terrible changes have taken place in the social, still and political world around us 1 in the highest usus and forms of some of these changes. You have pets and forms of some of these changes, you have been called, by Providence, to take a prominent part.

hen called, by Providence, to take a prominent part. That our good Father has spared you during thirty-fer years of toil, and fabor, and anxiety, and doubter said veatiness, and affliction, and persecution, to see the accomplishment of an object most deat to your hest, is to me and my family the source of most intene and sincere pleasure and rejoicing; and you may be sure how carmestly we pray that your valued life them he sured to see the complete settlement of may long be spared to see the complete settlement of the great questions which still agitate your country the great questions which still agitate your country, and then spared to rest from your labors—to realize, for many years to come all that blessedness and peace which must ever fill the good man's mind and heart, sairs a life of conscientious duty—and then, amid the bestings of millions of ransomed ones, and of all good men and women over the wide world, to enter upon your promised rest in our Father's home.

As one part of your rest, and as a means of benefit ing your health, I do hope the opportunity will soon cone when you will be able to confer upon your Eng-lah friends the great gratification of again shaking hands with you, and mingling their sympathetic joys with yours over the great and glorious, and sad and ful events which have transpired, and led to such unlooked for and wonderful results. We may ruly exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" He has tuly exclaim, "What hath God wrough!!" He has made the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder he will restrain. So, then, my dear friend, come! Every heart that knows you is waiting to welcome you; every hand will be outstretched to receive and some more ardently and earnestly than my Let us have the intense pleasure of entertain ing you as long as you will permit us; and I hope you will come and go with the feeling that you have here another among your many homes. Your name is with us a household word.

Perhaps you will be able to come over with our dear friend, George Thompson. How delighted we shall be to hear that there is hope of this ! - Tell him how I reside to think that he should have lived to see and her the sights and sounds which have greeted him every way in this his triumphant visit to your shores. My the everlasting arms be round him to protect him, and bring him safe home to his family and

And now, my dear friend, about the great struggl Though my heart has always been sidened by its sanguinary features, yet of the result have never had any doubts; as I have always said, on the side of the North were ranked a few true, no ble, faithful men and women—a few who had never boved the knee to Baal—a few who held fast to the principles of eternal truth and justice; and I believed for their sake, God would spare the city, and save the ingdon! What a history is contained in the experi-cise of this handful of men and women! What a jover has been developed by the firm and consistent albereace to right and truth! And how the little leaven has leavened the whole nation! Truly, looking If the rapid succession of events, we may say, a no too has been born in a day! What a lesson to futur prerations is contained in the experience of those good and true men and women, and in the four year d refining and purifying through which your cou

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again "-

appression cannot always live. In the darkest hours of a online's experience, there's always a ray of light; and as we believe that God rules and reigns over all, so we may be sure that a glorious future will dawn upon the aniverse. As co weakers with God, we may each prform some humble part in securing this great cor-tummation. Patriarchs, prophets and apostles labore for this in ancient days; patriots and philanthropists have become martyrs for it in our times; we have seen how the blood of the martyrs has become the seed of the church—of principles which no combinations of mere worldly force could overturn. In John Brown, and now in Abraham Lincoln, we seem to have and an obligation rests upon each of us to put on the manife they have left behind, and to hold still more firmly, and spread still more earnestly, those principles for which their lives were sacrificed.

You will see from our papers that the tragical death of your beloved President has been to us a national fortow. He has been mourned with a great mourn-ing. Every heart; from the Queen downward; has been touched, and has vibrated with a feeling of intensest sympathy for his family, for his country. I see in this a cementing of the tv o countries in a str er, firmer, tenderer, more loving band of union than h the arts of diplomacy could ever detise; and I am delighted to find, from the last Liberais, that these expressions of sympathy are fully ap-preciated and reciprocated by your great nation. As I rayed for Abraham Lincoln, I pray most earnestly that God may guide and instruct Andrew Johnson and his advisers in the great work of reconstruction, and that all things may be settled on a true and sure foun-

Yesterday we had news of the capture of Jeffersor Davis. Your nation can now afford to be magnant Boss. Io spite of his efforts, your nation atill lives— lives mose more truly—purified from its greatest curse more nobly—and will sooner and better realize is great destiny. Let, then, his life be spared, and ir tile and banishment may be atone for his great crin the and canishment may be atone for his great cruse by hising as a warning to all who may be tempted to stabilish a kingdom on the groans, and tears, and bis of an oppressed people, and whose first step in the unboy attempt may be to upset a free and constitutional recommendation.

trisoal government.

I often think with great pleasure of your visit to
Newcastle of our delightful meeting in Mauchester;
the long, pleasant and profitable conversation we
lad in coming from Manchester by rail way. Your had in coming from Manchester by railway. Your words and counsel are still fresh upon my mind, though an Your true and affectionate friend,
JOHN MAWSON.

We warmly reciprocate the kind senting tripresed by our long-tried and much esteemed friend Maxon; assuring him that, though we must defer or contemplated visit to England for the present, we thrish the hope of being permitted to take him by da had another seahon. Throughout our late terrible strange. he struggle with accession, he has intelligently and hithfully stood by our Government, and rendered is god service. good service .- | Ed. Lib.

THE LATE ANNIVERSARY.

PHILADELPHIA, 6th mo., 12th, 1865.
ESTEENED FRIEND WM. LLOYD GARRISON.— Enterand PRIESD WA. ELOYD GARRION.—In no spirit of controversy, but in one of all absorbing by and appreciation. I feel the judgment of the hour. The Proclamation of President Johnson, reconstructing North Carolina and Mississippi, and the brutal treatment of colored people in many parts of the South, fill me with anxious apprehensions. We must prompily oppose the wrong, and marshal thereunto the whole moral force of the nation.

Instite deflicates he first shoughts for these seconds.

whole moral force of the nation.

Justice dedicates her first thoughts to thee, as ou long-tried and devoted President, and to Oliver John

long tried and devoted President, and to Oliver Johnson, as our late faithful editor.

Gratitude and benedictions unto the retiring, and encouragement and benedictions unto the newly installed, is the spirit with which I, as one, part with the old, and greet the new.

The late anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society marked an era. Drawn thither by an irresistible data, because of the order for the free the tree and

ible duty, because of love for the free, the true and the right, I expected to find more of generous out pouring of thanking and praise for the triumphs of the hour; and own it was difficult to suppress a shade effregret at the linary disposition of the resolution, relative to the organ of the Society and its late edi-torial-board; the too frequent indulgence in mere personalities and unprofitable criticisms; and the omission of resolutions, mingling our sorrow and symps thy with that of the Nation, for our irreparable loss in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, alike the re-vered head of the Republic and a faithful 'friend of

our cause. of opinion existed; but I did think time would be af-forded to harmonize those extremes, and settle upon some basis alike satisfactory to all; being satisfied a large number of the real friends of the cause enter tained an idea that such was feasible. But, finding little or no opportunity, and seeing time prevented long-tried and devoted friends having a hearing, I withheld that which, perhaps, had no other merit the being a deep and conscientious feeling of duty.

It seemed to me there was an intermediate cours between entire dissolution and continuance in the old way, which was the more apparent from the many ex-cellent arguments offered by each wing of the opposition.

There may be a prospective use in its presentation now As there is no rest or loss in nature, so there is no death to the soul. When the service of the body is performed, it very properly undergoes dissolution. But the soul does not perish. It passes into a condi-tion commensurate with its aspirations. If it has done its best, it expands into that higher life, where there are larger fields and more glorious opportunities

The American Anti-Slavery Society was born at the right time—lived at the right time, a useful, impor-tant and remarkable life; and, so far as being confined to chattel slavery, its mission has been performed. This life might go out, but the great soul live, expand,

From its past usefulness, it is fitted for the new birth. We drop the term "Anti-Slavery," because there is no more use for it. For if not totally eradicated, every one must acknowledge the signs of the times point directly to the legal extinction of the filthy thing receiving the joyful acquiescence of the peo-ple. Let this work! Let the weight of this Society

hope will be regeneration.

And then, our ever welcomed organ; it should have continued as the National Equal Rights Standard, with its able and devoted staff.

Its influence has been wonderful. It has educated

wherever read. But as regards its circulation, it has been sectional—the North alone being open. Hence, it has not lived out its title of "National," and something is yet to be done. There is an element in the South to be converted-one that needs an anchor, and another that looks for a beacon;

Resolved, That, in view of the legal enactments relative to the total abolition of slavery, the almost unanimous approval of the people thereto, we drop the title "anti-slavery," and in consideration of the many wrongs yet to be righted, and rights that require protection, substitute the title Equal Bights, and call our Society from this time forward the American Equal Rights Scotety, and our organ the National Equal Rights Schodard, and pledge ourselves to the prosecution of all, that work which is comprehended neither such name.

True, our good friend, Aaron M. Powell, suggested

True, our good friend, Aaron M. Powell, suggested something of this kind, but there seemed to be a settled determination to press the extremes, and thus many were unprepared to vote.

It may be that all will yet work for the best. Sincere hearts will hope so. These tributaries may yet flow into the right channel, and swell the great river

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN FOWLER.

SAVANNAH, (Ga.,) June 9, 1865. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,—We have had quite an interesting season here. Should I attempt to tell you all we are doing, I should not only weary you, but repeat what you must have heard. I came here immediately after your party left. Hilton Head for the North, and have been at work as much of the mediately after your party and the same of the time as my health and regumental duties would allow, among the colored citizens. You will see by the papers I

Besides the Union League, there is another smaller League, auxiliary to the National Colored Man's

League, auxiliary to the National Colored and Equal Rights League.

We have been circulating petitions, asking the right to vote; also asking that, if a Military Governor is appointed, a man may be selected who will respect the rights of all. I send you copies of these. The colored people are all alive to this great question of voting. They see clearly that, without this privilege, their condition will be intolerable. I send

e resolutions on the subject.

They have several very interesting schools of their wn starting and maintaining here. They have several fine churches of their own. Their m eral fine churches of their own. Their ministers and teachers are gifted with a large share of common sense, but their expression is very bad. I never felt before the indispensable necessity of having some seminary in the North, where the educators of these people can be prepared for their work. I think they should be sent to different schools, where they can be admitted, and I hope there will soon be many such. aumitted, and 1 hope there will soon be many such. It is far bettee to put them among Northern pupils, where all the induscress about them will help them to break off faults and acquire good habits. One of the greatest drawbacks here is the social influence. I wish a general system could be adopted among all the friends of the freed people in the North, of taking home some of these children to bring up and educate for teachers. A boy from eight to twelve could pay his way till twenty one, and get a tolerable educat in a Northern family; and those who were dispo to do more could send one to college. In this way very much might be done to help these people.

I am glad to see the noble stand Mr. Phillips takes

about colored men voting in these States. Unles this privilege is given, they will be but; little bettered by liberty, and I fear the country will gain but little by emancipatiou. The war will come again in a new form. I say it not as a threat, but as an inevitable fact; unless the petition of the soldiers of the first South for the ballot is granted, they will be driven to fight for their rights at home, or go to a country more just than their own. It is a fact, which I well know from the universal testimony of colored men daily arriving from all parts of the State, that, in very many counties-indeed, in three-fourths of the State old slave system, with dogs, cowskins, and other in struments of tyranny, is in full operation unmodifieds. I know of instances where men have been hunted with hounds, shot at, and some killed, within two weeks. I know, also, of two large planters who work slaves es west of thise allowing only four quart sworn to before me and the proper officer. I trust this state of things will soon be broken up.

J. W. FOWLER.

state of things will soon be broken up.

the bything receiving the joyful acquiescence of the people. Let this work! Let the weight of this Society be thrown in the right direction. When we take down our name because we believe slavery dead, it goes very far towards making it so. The world hears and accepts the verdict.

There are times, in the history of every cause, when a masterly move of this kind forces victory. We stamp the age with a thought. We hasten by anticipating. We prepay and insure a passage. We write our letter—fold, acal and direct it—and when the postage is prepaid, it will go.

The animus of this Society must be preserved. There is a soul here which will never die, but ascend to higher duties. What are they? Such, indeed, as comprehend the work it was born and lived to donot one istaless, but very much more. It is strengthened by its long life, emboldened by its successes, and stimulated by the thought that there are wrongs to be righted, and rishts to be protected.

The present is an epoch in our history marked by the termination of the slaveholders' rebellion, by the termination, to arise as the Americas Equal. Richarts' Society, and that savery be totally eralicated—that the rights of the newly emancipated be obtained and protected—that soman, whether white or black, be dienthralled; in a word, that the spirit of our Declaration of Independence and the dictates of devoted and philanthropic hearts be given a voice.

It seemed to me the "house should not be disidented," the Society being too valuable to be dissolved or Declaration of Independence and the dictates of devoted and philanthropic hearts be given a voice.

It seemed to me the "house should not be disidented," the Society being too valuable to be dissolved or Declaration of Independence and the dictates of devoted and philanthropic

The Washington Republican says that Marshal La-mon, of that city, (who has just resigned his office,) warsed President Lincoln in December last of plots against his life. He addressed to the President the following letter:

WASHINGTON CITY,
December 10, 1864, 1 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

uning is yet to be done. There is an element in the South to be converted—one that needs an anchor, and another that looks for a beacon —

"Spread it, then;

And let it circulate through every vein Of all your empire."

It was in this spirit that I would have offered the following resolution:

"December 10, 1864, I 1.2 o'clock, A. M. {

Hon. A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

Size: I regret that you do not appreciate what I have repeatedly said to you in regard to the proper police arrangements connected with your household and your own personal safety. You are in danger!

I have nothing to sak, and I father myself that you will at least believe that I am however, do, me and the country the justice to at once discount.

will at least believe that I am honests. (If you have been impressed differently, however, do me and the country the justice to at once dispose of all suspected officers and persons, or accept my resignation of the Marshalship, which is hereby tendered.) I will give you further reasons than those hereinsfier named which have impelled me to this course.

To night, as you have done on several previous occasions, you went unattended to the theatre. When I say you went unattended to the theatre. When I say you went unattended to the theatre. When I say you guest, but without any guard. And you know, or ought to know, that your life is sought after, and will be taken, unless you and your friends are cautious, for you have many chemics within our lines. You certainly know that I have provided men at your mansion to perform any duty that will properly conduce to your interests or your safety.

GENERAL GRANT AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN. A

ded determination, to press the extremes, and thus many were unprepared to vote.

If may be that all will yet work for the best. Since the earth will hope to. These tributates may yet of the earth will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart will hope to. These tributates may yet of the heart of the will heart to the war of the heart of the will heart of the will heart to the war office with Mr. Dubois to chain he faring heart to the war office w

THE TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

THE TEMPERANCE CEREBRATION.

The friends of temperance railied in large numbers on the Common, on the 17th, and the Parade Ground with the Sunday School children in their holiday attire, and the members of the various temperance organizations with their variegated insignia and banners, the bands of muste, draun corps, etc., presented a beautiful appearance.

The procession occupied about two hours in making the circuit of the Common, after which the delegations adjourned to the tents and the abade on the Charles and Beacon street malls, where they were arrubaled with a collation.

The following resolutions were unanimously adoust.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopt

elt—

Ist, Resolved, That the cause of Temperance having been tested by the practice of the generations of Americans, in the half a century that has elapsed since the reform began, has proced used is effective in the restrictions of the use of intoxicating drinks as a hoverage, that it has ceased to be an experiment, and one at home or abroad can longer deny or doubt the possibility or question the propriety of total abatinence.

possibility or question the propriety of total abalianence.

2. That the removal from our land of the great iniquity of slavery, by the wonderful providence of an alliwise, good and mighty God, has opened the way for renewed activity in this cause; and that we rejoice to see such a host of young and old, ready to devote themselves with fresh ardor to this most needed reform, assembled on this natal battle-day of the Republic, when the first organized resistance to foreign tyramy solved the problem of our nationality, and be gan that work for the world and liberty under law, which the war just concluded has so grandly advanced to its consummation; and that we hall this celebration on this day is a happy sugury of the deliverance of our youth from bondage to intemperate thirst, and of our land from the blight and peril of in temperance.

thirst, and of our land from the blight and peril of in-temperance.

3d. That our patriot soldiers, returning from the perils of war, demand from us especial efforts to rea-cue them from the greater perils of the inebriating cup, and that we will labor carneatly and antiringly to save these defenders of our national life from their own destruction through this faint appetite, so that they may be models to our youth by their sobriety and vir-tue, no less than by their valor and patriotism.

4th. That we believe the surrest way to redeem the wanderer and preserve the unfallen is by the use of the old familiar, potent pledge; and the cause of tem-perance can only be permanently accessful by the re-newal of that vow on the part of the children and youth of every generation, as well as by the frequent presentation of this duty in Sabbath and day schools, in the congregations and churches and popular assem-blies.

presentation of this duty in Sabbath and day schools, in the congregations and churches and popular assemblies.

5th. That the chief object of legislation being the establishment and maintenance of virtue, on which basis alone can a people be prosperous and happy, it is the presiminent duty of the Legislature to cenact and the Executive to enforce such laws as seek the appression of social vice: and that, as the most general, most fashlonable, and most fatal vice is that of intemperance, sending thousands annually to early graves, filling our prisons and, alms-houses with its victims, increasing the taxation and diminishing the wealth of the State, inflicting unutterable woe and wretchedness on the victims of the appetite themselves, as well as on their mothers, wives and children,—the welfare of society, the salvation of our youth, the endurance of our free institutions, demand that laws should be enacted for the removal of all temptations to this indulgence by prohibiting its sale for such purposes, and that these laws should be enforced by the Executive of the State with the utmost efficiency in every part of the Commonwealth, and especially, in its chief centres of population and vice.

6th. That we therefore recognize the prohibitory law of the State as being a most just and necessary enactment, and the organization of a State Police under the Comstable of the Commonwealth as a step towards the better enforcement of that righteous law; and that we hereby declare that whatever efforts His Excellency shall make for the complete extirpation of this illegal and most harmful traffic will be heartily and faithfully supported by the people of the Commonwealth.

and faithfully supported by the people of the Commonwealth.

7th. That we especially rejoice that this convention has been held in the city of Boston, and has been alregly composed of her youth and clitzens; and that we feel that the reform thus happily inaugurated will not cease till the capital of our State and the metropolis of New England shall have purged herself of all submission to, and complicity with, intemperance, by the enforcement of the laws that will lead to its extinction, and by the casting of her great influence on the side of this reform, so that she shall be the centre of our moral, as she now is of our social and commerthe sup of this reform, so that she shall be the centre of our moral, as she now is of our social and commer cial life, and shall thus and then worthly represen the ideas and institutions upon which she was founded by our fathers, and through which alone she can with an enduring renown.

John Mitcheria Record. The arrest of John Mitchel makes his record a matter of some interest to the public. He is a vigorous and powerful writer, an Irishman, of the Protestant religion, a bitter opponent to Catholicism, and was engaged in the Irish rebellion of 1848, for which he was sentenced to be transported for fourteen years. Escaping the punishment of forfeiting his parole, he migrated to the section of the country, where he engaged in the publication of the Cuitzen, receiving the support and countenance of his countrymen, and at last migrated to Alabama. Here his pen was wielded and his voice raised in sustaining the cause of the slaveholders, and some time after the breaking out of the rebellion he was made an associate editor of the Richmond Enguizer, which was the official organ of Jeff. Davis.

Some of his speeches were in the highest degree denunciatory of the government, whose protection he has recently sought, and his voice was always lifted up against the soldiers of the Union. As soon as Richmond fell, and the cause of his master Jeff. Davis was clearly lost, John Mitchel came to New York; was clearly lost, John Mitchel came to New York;

n against the soldiers of the Union. As soon as kichmond fell, and the cause of his master Jeff. Da is was clearly lost, John Mitchel came to New York and the Lat instant assumed the editorial charge o he Daliy Ness, which position he held until his ar

rest.

Mitchel has held no office, civil or military, at the South, but he had three sons in the rebel army. A specimen of his atyle of writing may be seen in the following extract from an article in the News a few days since:—

"The jailors and hangmen will not prevail this time "The jailors and hangmen will not prevail this time. The formidable chief and ruler of a great, nation in time will not, we apprehend, be publicly choked on the gibbet. Neither will Gen. Lee, that model and mirror of modern soldiers, that peerless Bayard of his lime, be forced to stoop his stately head to the shears of the penitentiary hairdresser.

There are some things which cannot be accomplished by any nation, however rich and wilful; and one of these things is, to turn-honor and patriotism into a police court crime, and to get mankind to as-

ed by any nation, nowever, one of these things is, to turn-honor and patriotism one of these things is, to turn-honor and patriotism of these things is, to turn-honor and patriotism different positions.—Transcript.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT took place at Deerfield, but it positively has not money enough to turn Mr. Davis into an assassin, nor to buy the assent of the world to the proposition that Lee is a common burgard track to see which would reach the depot first, when one of them—Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughber when one of them—Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughber when one of them—Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughber and track to see which would reach the depot first, when one of them—Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughber and track to see which would reach the depot first, when one of them—Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughber and track to see which would reach the depot first, when one of them—Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughber and track to see which would reach the depot first, when one of them—Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughber and track to see which would reach the depot first, when one of them—Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughber and track to see which would reach the depot first, when one of them.

world to the proposition use.

lar and fire-raiser.

There is truth and manhood enough in our own peometer and infamy impossible; and if there
has been so the course of

of the Hillsdeinan Inducer makes intowing statements, which may or may not be true:

"It is probable the regular army, or permanent mil tary establishment of the country, will be organized on the following basis: General officers—one general, five lieutenant-generals, fifty major-generals, and seventy-five brigadier-generals. The regular army proper to be composed of mineteen regiments of institlery, six regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery, all filled up to the maximum number; besides these fifty thousand colored troops will be retained with the regiments filled up to the maximum number.

Hancock's corps will be increased to a full corps of three divisions of three brigades each, about thirty thousand men. The Veteran Reserva corps, twenty five regiments filled up to the maximum number.

The Medical Staff will be increased to one hundred full surgeons, and with a corresponding number of assistant surgeons.

The infantry and cavalry regiments of the regular army comprise three battalions of eight hundred men each.

Under the proposed arrangement, the total streigth

A Charrier or Housess. Rarely, if ever, have been called upon to record in a single issue such we not caused upon to record in a single issue such a multitude of local horrors as in comprised in the col-nins of the Journal to day. The one most terrible in the munder of a couple of children in Roxbury, a prother and sater, the former twelve years of age and the latter fourteen. The girl was previously ravished the latter fourteen. The girl was previously ravished, and the murders then followed, evidently for the purpose of deatroying evidences of the first terrible crime. The fiendish brutes who committed this series of tragedies are still at large. Among the other events which complete the chapter is a probable suicide of a prominent citizen, the accidental shooting of a little girl in Kneeland place, a fatal accident on the Broadway Horse Railroad in Pedieral street; a sudden death of a painter on Washington street, and a fatal accident, to a woman by falling in a railroad cutvert in Lynn.

Baston Journal.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL. Washington, 16th. Se eral witnesses were examined to day, among them is. Eastward, who is employed in the Bank of Motreal, who teetilled as to Jacob Thompson keeping in accounts in that bank. Witness said Thompson or accounts in that bank. Witness said Thompson keeping hi accounts in that bank. Witness said Thompson originally made a requisition on that bank for \$20,000 tourrency in Iavor of Benjamin Wood, but this was alterward changed by direction of Thompson in favor of Bestward. The draft for this amount was dated August 10, 1864, and was drawn on the City Bank of New York. The back of the draft is thus indored: "Pay to Hon. Benj. Wood or order. D. S. Esstward, B. Wood."

George Wilkes and A. D. Russall.

Eastward, B. Wood.**
George Wilkes and A. D. Rassell testified as to the signature of B. Wood, and that, he was a member of Congress at the time, and is also proprietor of the New York Duly Nees.
With the exception of the above, the testimony given to-day was not of any general interest.

THE NEORG OPPRESSION IN RICHMOND. Washington, June 16. The President today received the committee appointed by the public meeting of colored people of Richmond to make known to him the wrongs, as they conceive them to be, by which they are sorely oppressed. In the address, which they presented, they complain of insults, imprisonment, and the most cruel punishments, the like of which was never heard of in the stave-pens of southern traders. The President made the following indorsement on the papers presented:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 16.

Respectfully referred to Major Gen. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, &c., for his consideration and report as to the action necessary and proper to be had in view of the within statements.

The Richmond Whig says the wholesale impressment of negroes which took place in that cit pressment of negroes which took place in that cl about ten days ago was, not ordered by Mayor May but by General Patrick, for the purpose of cleanic up the thoroughfares and by ways as an indispensal sanitary precaution. Mr. Mayo instructed his polic in the most direct terms, not to make any arrests.

MAYOR MAYO TURNED OUT OF OFFICE. New York, June 15. The Herald's Richmond correspond-ence says Gen. Terry has arrived there, and assumed command of the Department of Virginia in the place

command of the Department of Virginia of Gen. Ord.

General Turner has been assigned to the military district of Henrico county, embracing Richmond. His first act was to quelch the rebel mayor Mayo, who had been re-instated with his negro hunding rebel

police.

A band of guerillas, 500, have lately collected Patrick county, Va., and are threatening the inhabants with vengeance. Four have been arrested, at two were at once tried, convicted and sentenced to shot. The others were sent to the penitentiary.

A Goob Aox. We are glad to learn that one of the first acts of Gen. Terry, after taking command of the Department of Virginia, was to remove Mayor Mayo from the position to which he had been reinstated by Gen. Halleck. Any one who ever saw Mayo, or who knows anything of his habits and classacter can question his auter unditness for the place. He might do for Mayor of Richmond when the slave code was in force, and he would be a very fit mah to enforce it rigidly. But with Richmond a free city, he is entirely out of place in that or any office. We hope the day for the appointment of men of his class to offices of trust and power in Southern cities is past.

—Boston Journal.

GEN. GRANT. Gen. Grant, in conversation with GEN. GRANT. Gen. Grant, in conversation with his friends, anys that it is too soon to declare that the loyal blacks at the South shall not be allowed to vote. Aside from the abstract right and the legal problem of what authority can confer or withhold the franchise—whether it be Congress or the States—the question may assume the shape of a pollicial necessity. The government and people may have to choose between keeping a standing army of 100,000 men at an expense of \$100,000,000 a year-to-the tax-payers; to support the white principle in the white minority in the South against the white rebel, majority, or of enfanchising the blacks, and thereby enabling them to support the white job valists. Gen. Grant foresees that the suffrage question may take this form. may take this form.

The Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, the wealthy democrat of Newport, R. I., well known in political circles as an ultra pro-slavery man, has written a letter to Hon. Charles Sumner in favor of colored suffrage. He says that slavery being abolished, the colored man is a citizen, and has a right to take part; in the reconstruction of the South. Besides this, Mr. Lawrence thinks that the peace, repose, and safety of Southern communities will be promoted by the negroes voting. His argument is long and able. Mr. Lawrence is a noted commentator upon international law, and when he talks in favor of negro suffrage, the small fry among the democracy may as well hasten to fall in with the progress of events. When, the Newport anistocracy announce that the logic of events is, that hereafter in this country every freeman is to be a citizen and a voter, the signs of the times become auspicious. The Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, the wealth

Constable of the Commonwealth. The new law establishing a State Police became operative yesterday; according to the terms of the act, and Govern nor Andrew has nominated Col. Walliam B. King of Roxbury, Colonal of the 4th Mass. Artillery, and formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 85th Mass Infantry Volunteers, for the office of "Constable of the Commonwealth."

This nomination is an excellent one, as Col. King is well known as a very popular and efficient officer, having distinguished himself by bravery on several occasions in the late war, and by executive ability in different positions.—Transcript.

There is truth and manhood enough in our own people to make such an infamy impossible; and if there
were not, we are likely soon to hear such a chorus of,
diagnation ringing and swelling from all the ends of
the earth, that—although of course we, being the
greatest people in creation, care for nobody's opinterminant of the results of the course of the train, and as there was
free architectured the velocity of the train, and
greatest people in creation, care for nobody's opinthe engine confing upon heer from behind, killed
ion, and are s law unto ourselves, yet we will be
unable to stand up against such a tempest of exeperson.

mable to stand up sgainst such a tempest of execution.

If General Lee, or any officer or private of that army, be arrested and tried for treason, it is an end of the obligations of the surrender upon their side; they are no longer bound not to take up arms against the United States; and the next bloody revolt will be a question of time and of opportunity only.

The New Army. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following statements, which may or may not be true:

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The New Army. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following the proposition of the country, to day received a guestion of time and of opportunity only.

The New Army. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer makes the following the proposition of the country, to day received a guestion of time and continue of the country, to day received a guestion of the country, to day received a guestion of time and continue of the country, to day received a guestion of the country, to day received a guestion of time and continue of the country, to day received a guestion of the country, to day received a guestion of time of the country, for the Young Men Army to the country, to day received a guestion of the country, for the Young Men Army to the country, to day received a guestion of the country, for the Young Men Army to the country, to day received a guestion of the country, to day received a guestion of the country, for the Youn

JUDGES DRIVEN FROM THE BENCH BY BAYONETS.
St. Lowis, June 14. Judges Boyer and Driden of the
Supreme Court of this State, having declined to vacate
the Bench in conformity, with the ordinance passed by
the State Convention, Gov. Fletcher to-day, infround
Gen. Coleman, commanding the militia of this district,
torcibly dispossessed them of their scats, and installed
Hon. David Wagner and Hos., Wm. L. Lovelace,
Judge Barton resigned some time-since, and the Goverror appointed Nathaniel Holmes in his stead. The
affair created is good deal of excitement.

FOURTH OF JULY

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

A mass meeting of the friends of Freedom will be

eld at the Grove in Framingham, On Tuesday, July 47H, 1865.

On TURSDAY, JULY 471, 1805.

It is hoped that all the friends of complete Emancipation and of universal Suffrage, for which we nowplead, will endeavor to be present and testify their appreciation of the great national issues impending.
The crisis, certainly, it one which calls for the freest
expressions of noblest thought and principles.

Aminog the apeakers expected are Rev. Merritt
Richardson, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass,
Stephen S. Foster, Charles Lenox Remond, Abby
Kelley Foster, Wm. Wells Brown, Andrew T. Foss,
Mrs. F. W. Harper, Henry C. Wright, Charlies C.

Mrs. F. W. Harper, Henry C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh, and others.

Trains will be run on the Boston and Worcester

stopping at way stations; also from Worcester 0.25—an express train; and Milibury regular train Miliori, 7.10, and 9.20; Northbore, 9.40; Marlbore, 7.24, and 10.08. Fares to the Grove and back from Boston, Worcester and Milibury, \$1 for adults, and o cents for children. From Grafton, Newton and West Newton, adults 90 cents, children 45 cents. From Milford and branch, Northboro', Mariboro', Wellesley, Grantville, Cordaville, Southboro' and Westboro, 75 cents for adults, and 40 cents for children. From Natick, Holliston and Ashland, 50 cents for adults, and 80 cents for children. Returning, leave the Grove for Hoston, Milford and Worcester, at 5, P. M. For way stations above Framingham, exro', at 5; Northboro' branch, at 5.30.

Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove : for those not coming by cars, 15 cents for adults, and 10 cents for children. Those who come by railroad admitted free. No fireworks allowed within the Grove nclosure.

The house at the Grove will be open for refresh-

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Waverley Hall, opposite the Railroad Depot at South

THE NATION.

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

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

First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above ill. of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found n the daily press.

Second-The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic Second—In maintenance and quanton of the daugorate principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter

of vital 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. Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine

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

Fifth—The fixing of public attention upon the political

mportance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any por-

formation as to the condition and prespects 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.

Sessua—Sound and impartial criticism of books and

rorks of art. THE NATION WIll not be the organ of any party, sect or body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions so orning to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the violence, exaggeration and mirrepresentation, by whitmuch of the political writing of the day is marred. ion, by which so

The criticism of books and works of art will form one

The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers 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 render them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His latters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting

reck, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting that he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possi-

that he sees and nears, seaving are public as an emploit to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been seen sittle as regular or constitutions: HENRY W. LONGPELLOW,

J. R. LOWELLITTIN AND TOP Jonn G. Waitmen; SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart ford,)
Prof. Torrer, (Harvard,)

Prof. CRILD, (Harvard,)
Dr. FRANCIS, LIEBER,
Prof. CRILD, (Harvard,)
CHARLES E. NORTON,
Judgo Born, (Ballimore,)
EDNURG QUINCY EDMUND QUINCY, Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,) Judge Daty; of the part of the Prof. Dwigner, (Columbia College,)

Judge WATLAND,
FREDERICK LAW OLISTED, Rev. Dr. McCarrock,

Rev. Dr. Brillows, 1202 service add at C. J. STILLE, LANGE HENRY T. TUCKERNAN, BAYARD TAYLOR, at he of the

C. A. BRISTED and restel greek C. A. BRISTED AND A VARIANT AND A COLOR OF THE AND A COLOR OF CARRIES OF A COLOR OF THE AND A COLOR OF T THEODORE TRACE, ST ART, STREET OF AREA

GAIL HAMINON, Stabler berns bit R. H. STOPPARD, Sc. Sc. 100 V A more extended list will be published in a few days. Terms, \$3 per annum.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

June 16 THES TO SCHOOL MAINT

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

INTENSELY INTERESTING! SPIRITUALISM AS IT IS! Facts, Fancies and Fel-Sites! A New Explanation. The result of Scientific Send 25 cents to WM. BAILEY POTTER, New York.

DR. DIO LEWISS, TRAINING SCHOOL

OR Teachers of the New Gymnastics will open its
eighth course on the 5th of July naxt. The training
will take place in the open sir, nader a simple roof, at
Lexington, the pupile boarding in Dr. Lewis Health Establishment at Lexington.

For a full circular, address Dn. DIO LEWIS, Lexington, Mass.

June 23.

-las AU J. GROVER, vara walt

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFAVE, La Saile Co., fillingia.

ES Special ettention given to becaring that collecting latins for Eastern Merchants.

re lor, her coll ery inhering in it is in it is

THE JAGUAR HUNT. BY J. T. TROWNSIDES.

The dark jaguar was abroad in the land; His strength and his fercomess what foe could withstand? The breath of his anger was hot on the air, And the white lamb of Peace he had dragged to his lair.

Then up ross the Farmer; he summoned his sons:
"Now asiddle your horses, now look to your guns!"
And he called to his hound, as he sprang from the gro
To the back of his black pawing steed with a bound. Oh, their hearts, at the word, how they tingled and stirred.
They followed, all helted and booted and spurred.
"Buckle tight, boys!" said he, "for who gallope with

Such a hunt as was never before shall he see

"This traitor, we know him! for when he was younge We flattered him, patted him, fed his ferce hunger: But now far too long we have borne with the wrong, For each morsel we tosted makes him savage and strong.

Then said one, "He must die!" And they took up the cry, "For this last crime of his he must die! he must die!". But the siev eldest-born munterief said and foriors. Bor his heart was at home on that fair hunting-morn, "I remember," he said, "how this fine cub we track

Has carried me many a time on his back ! And he called to his brothers, "Fight gently! be kind And he kept the dread hound, Retribution, behind. The dark jaguar on a bough in the brake Crouched, silent and wily, and lithe as a make: They spied not their game, but, as onward they came, Through the dense leafage gleamed two red eyeballs

Black-spotted, and mottled, and whiskered, and grim, White-beilied, and yellow, he lay on the limb, And so still that you saw but one tawny paw Lightly reach through the leaves, and as softly withdraw

Then abrilled his ferce cry, as the riders drew nigh, And he shot from the bough like a bolt from the sky: In the foremost he fastened his fange as he fell, In the foremost he fastened his range as no see. While all the black jungle re-echoed his yell. Oh, then there was carnage by field and by flood!
The green sod was erimsoned, the rivers ran blood,
The cornfields were trampled, and all in their track
The beautiful valley lay blasted and black.

Now the din of the conflict swells deadly and loud And the dust of the tumult rolls up like a cloud: Then afar down the slope of the Southland recedes

The wild rapid clatter of galloping steeds. With wide nostrils smoking, and flanks dripping gore, The black stallion bore his bold rider befor As onward they thundered through forest and glen, A-hunting the stark jaguar to his den.

In April, sweet April, the chase was begun It was April again, when the hunting was done; The snows of four winters and four summers green Lay red-streaked and trodden and blighted between

Then the monster stretched all his grim length on the ground; His life-blood was wasting from many a wound;

Ferocious and-gory and snariing he lay, Amid heaps of the whitening bones of his prey. Then up spoke the slow eldest son, and he said,

"All he needs now is just to be fostered and fed !
Give over the strife! Erothers, put up the knife!
We will tame him, reclaim him, but not take his life! But the Farmer flung back the false words in his face:
"He is none of my race, who gives counsel so base!
Now let loose the bound!" And the hound was unbour

And like lightning the heart of the traitor he found. "So rapine and treason forever shall cease ! " And they wash the stained fleece of the pale lamb o

Peace;
When, lo! a strong angel stands winged and white In a wondering raiment of ravishing light !

Peace is raised from the dead! In the radiance shed By the halo of glory that shines round her head, Pair gardens shall bloom where the black jungle grew,
And all the glad valley shall blossom anew!

Atlantic Monthly for June.

VIOTORY!

[To B. T. and M. T., on receiving the news of the captur of Richmond, on Easter merning.] Richmond fallen ! Lo, victorious,

See, at last, the Union stand ! Broken by her blows of thunde Sinks the vile Rebellion's hand Broader light is breaking, Easter hymns awaking— Hail the resurrection of a land. Ye with Titan-force have struggled as wins Arma-tore have struggled For the Highest and the Best; Hask I the tongues of earth salute ye, Mesth and South and East and West, And the Spring is wreathing. Bud and blomen breathing.

That your war-warn herous' brows be drest. Home shall murch those gallant soldiers,
(Each a peaceful officen!)
Lay the harness by, and labor Freer, stronger, manlier then But in song and story

Long shall live their glory

Who have bled to free their fellow-men!

You, my friends, your wound forgetting.
Proudly on the triumph look,
Though in fire and storm of battle
God your hepo-brother took.
He, so loved and cherished,
Hath not wholly perished.

Shines his name in Freedom's golden book ! Europe lies in glimmering twilight. ut your arms uplift the hammers
Which shall forge her sword aright: See ! the sparks are burning ! See the glow returning. Soon to bathe her hills in morning light!

Float aloft, thou starry banner ! In the sunrise float unfurled Lead the holy wars of Freedom
To release the grouning worlds
Till the Word is spoken—

Ancient Wrong from every fortress hurled ! Take my song, O friends beloved ! This the truth it would arow—

That, in yours, THE PROPLE'S FUTURE Lifts its grand, victorious brow ! O'er the bevering Ocean Flows a new devotion
To your banner, Freedom's emblem now !
DR. FRITZ HENNERRO

THREE WORDS OF STRENGTH. on temony I would write

There were three feasons I would write—
Three words as with a burning pen.

In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Here hope. Though clouds environ now,
And gladness hides her free in scorn,

Put thou the shadow from thy brow-No night but has its morn.

Have faith. Where'er thy bark is driven— The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth— Know this: God rules the heats of heaven, Th' inhabitants of earth.

Have love. Not love alone for one. But man, as man, thy brothers call, And scatter, like the circling sun; Thy charities on all.

Thus 'grave these lessons on thy soul— Hope, Faith and Love—and thou shalt find a Barough when life's surges roughest roll, Light when thou else wert blind.

The Tiberator.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARRAHAM LINCOLN: PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

BY AUGUSTE LAUGEL. [Translated for the Liberator from the Revue des Deux Mo [CONCLUDED.]

The question of reorganization, or, as they call it in the United States, the reconstruction of the Southern States reconquered by the Federal arms, proccupied Mr. Lincoln from the very beginning of the war. On this point again it can not be affirmed that he had a really decided plan. It was always repugnant to his mind not to treat the Southern States reconsered by the Federal arms as still constituting real quered by the Federal arms as still constituting real States. He did not like to regard them as simple ter-ritories fallen from their ancient dignity, and making a part of that domain outside of the Confederation properly so called which the arms or the diplomacy of the Union might at any time sequire. He was dis-posed to recognize in States brought to terms, any substitute or platform of a government, provided it declared itself faithful to the Union. He allowed, somewhat arbitrarily, it must be confessed, to a tenth part of the inhabitants of a State to reform the polit-ical frame-work, and to summon Conventions, Legislatures, Governors. He was always impatient to re place a civil power, however fragile or ephemeral it might be, by the side of the military power, in order to remove from the occupation the character, or at least the appearance of conquest. This prepossession may have drawn him loto some mistakes, but it seems himself said in his proclamation of the 9th July, 1864, he would not bind himself inflexibly to any definitive plan of reconstruction. This he repeated on the 11th of April, in his last public discourse. "We are all of one mind," he said, "on this point, that the secceded States are not in their normal situation with respect to the Union; and the object of the Government is to place them in a regular position. What I say of Louisiana applies to the other States, and yet so great peculiarities apply to each, and so new and unprece-dented is the whole case, that an inflexible plan would become a new entanglement; and I may perhaps make a new proposition to the South when the time comes for it.'

Mr. Lincoln held no more tenaciously to men than to measures. All were good in his eyes who could serve his great national object. As soon as they be-came obstacles, all were rejected. He never sacrificed the slightest duty to his personal friendships. The Democrats had as easy access to him as the men of his own party. He had never any favorites, and al-ways withdrew from influences too encroaching. Singly responsible, and at a time when responsibility was a weight almost crushing, he was able to pre-serve his independence entire. He used his prerog atives with a firmness that may have sometime seemed audacious, but he never made the interests of the Union subordinate to the mere satisfaction of his own pride. He surrendered to England the Con without consulting Congress, the Senate or the Cabinet, and without allowing himself to be troubled by the murmurs of the national self-esteem. He took from General McClellan the command of the army of the Potomac on the morrow as it were of the victory of Antietam, because the sentiments of that General were not in harmony with those of the country, and because he wished to spare the republic conflicts between the military and civil power. He at once re lieved General Fremont at St. Louis and General Hunter in North Carolina, because their emancipation proclamations went beyond and anticipated the action of the Government. He removed General Butler, once from New Orleans, and again from the army of the James, when that energetic auxiliary because troublesome and ceased to yield to discipline. He tried successively McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Grant, till he found in this last a General capable of plan with energy and success. He interfered as lit-tle as possible with details, especially towards the last of the war. He laid-but one absolute obligation upon his Generals,—to save to the Union at any cost

probably been the most misunderstood is his firm, inflexible will; because, having none of the little vanity of power, he was solicitous to veil rather than to display the signs of it. And besides, this will was bent only upon certain capital points. It gave place, would never have suspected such a fund of tenacity in a man who listened to every body; a man of ac much kindness in conversation, who received with the same cordiality deputations from all parties. He was more accessible than any of his ministers: more so than Mr. Seward, shut up in his cabinet of State, holding the tanglest threads of American diplomacy: than Mr. Stanton, the Minister of War, indefatigable in labor, desirous to merit the name of the American Carnot, given him one day by Seward. To whoever knows any thing of Washing-ton, it will seem wonderful that Mr. Lincoln should have succeeded in preserving this integrity and in-dependence of personal will, and yet have remained so affable and accessible. Washington is in reality a purely political city. Take away the White House and the Capitol, and nothing remains. The hotels and private houses are but ante-chambers to Congress. There one constantly elbows senators, deputies, envoys, governors of States, from all parts of the Union of the rights and the fulfilment of the duties of public life. The representatives from Nevada or California of Massachusetts and Maine. One is ever upon the forum, and in such a medium, where party spirit is constantly being sharpened and exalted, it is difficult to preserve that measure and coolness which are the defences of individual will. During the four years of his presidency, perhaps not a day passed without subjecting Mr. Lincola to the pressure of various ambitions, rancor, and personal claims. He defended himself by his discretion, evaded attack by his flexibility, and in the midst of universal agi-tation, preserved his calmuess by his resolute modern-

He never had a real cabinet, though he so He never had a real cabinet, though he sometimes called a ministerial council. Isolating himself in his responsibility, he confined the ministry to their respective functions, in foreign affairs, finance, or war, leaving each in his own sphere an almost complete authority. If he thus isolated himself too much, as

country from a war with European powers while it was torn by civil war. In spite of much provocation, he never employed, with respect to these powers, any but the most kindly and cautious expressions. He thereby showed himself to be not only a skillul politician—he obeyed a secret instinct of his heart. A increby snowed himself to be not only a skilful poli-tician—he obeyed a secret instinct of his heart. A man of the West, he did not experience in regard Europe, his appreciations, its criticisms, the lively susceptibility of the inhabitants of the Atlantic States. There was at the bottom a little indifference, perhaps There was at the bottom a little indifference, perhaps a touch of disdain, in the uniform tranquility of his

His great love, his great respect, were for the American people. The spokesman of the mation, he aspired neither to guide nor to resist it. He chose to walk by its side. He excelled in leading the political control of the state of the second of the secon walk by its sacre to examine a simple enough to think they were leading him. He never aimed at leading the people. He had entire and absolute faith in the wisdom, the good sense, the courage, and the disinterestedness of his nation. That faith remained as pure estedness of his nation. A hat ratin remained as pure at Washington as in the (wilderness of Illinois. His mind was not imprisoned in that strange capital, half city, half village, where, as its murble places are built among meaner dwellings, so the lofty purposes of statesmen are stifled and obscured by the baseness of political beggary, shameless covetousness, and the falschoods and intrigues of low ambition. His eyes overlooked them all, and were continually turned from Massachusetts. to Missouri, from Illinois to Pennsyl vania. He knew how to rid himself of the troublesom by a wittleism, and he replied to pretentious exhorts. by a witticism, and he replied to prefentious exhorta-tions by parables or piquant, anecdotes. His firm, elastic nature resisted the most unexpected blows of fortune, and he often sustained the courage of his friends by his stoical good humor. Under his odd and sometimes trivial language, by a profound good sense. His words went straight to the hearts of the people, and engraved themselves on every mind. What discourse pronounced during the Presidential campaign of 1864 is worth this simple touch of Mr. Lincoln,—" It is not the place to change horses is the idst of the stream." Mr. Lincoln's causticity not only covered great wi

dom: it concealed also a soul somewhat shrinking an sensitive, and endowed with almost feminine gentle

sensitive, and endowed with aimost remining geniness. His comic vein, was, if I may so speak, a sort of modesty. The purity of his life had given to his feelings a delicacy very touching in so robust a nature, concealed as it was under a rude exterior. "Come and see Saint Louis under the oak of Vincennes," said my friend Charles Summer to me one day. Then he informed me that once a week, how. ennes," said my friend Cuanes of the lawek, he day. Then he informed me that once a week, he ever pressing the President's avocations might be, he opened his Cabinet to all who had a request to prefer or a complaint to make. We set out for the White House, and penetrated to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, where we took our places unannounced, with a dozen others each waiting his turn. The walls were hung with im mense maps of the theatre of war. Over the chimner hung the portrait of President Jackson,—his hard, dry face bearing the impress of vast energy. On the marble there was nothing but a beautiful photograph of John Bright, the eloquent defender of the American Union in the English Parliament. Through two obelisk of Washington, rising against the blue sky gaged in conversation with a petitioner, whom he sent away almost immediately after our arrival. The doo keeper, in ordinary citizen's dress, like the rest of th husband was a soldier of the to quit his regiment on account of his family. She was every moment more and more embarrassed. to question her with the method and clearness of a lawyer. His profile showed dark sgainst the bright square of the window, illuminated by a flood of sunlight. His right hand was often passed through hi hair, which it left in bristling disordered locks. While he spoke, all the muscles of his face in movement gave an odd, unharmonious expression to his head, some what like the sketches of Mephistopheles; but his ing questioned the poor woman, "I have no power be said, to grant your request. I have the right to disband all the armies of the Union, but I cannot dis-naiss a single soldier. Only the Colonel of your husband's regiment can do that." The woman co ed of her poverty. Never before, she said, had she suffered so much. "Madam," said Mr. Lincoln, his voice changing to a tone of slow and touching solem nity, "I share your sorrow. But remember that so it is with all of us, whoever we are: we have in an octains or questions of a secondary order, to it is with an of us, whoever we are: we have never affable and indifferent complaisance. It was also, if before suffered what we suffer to-day. We all have order in may so speak, defensive rather than aggressive, our burden to bear." Then he leaned toward her, and avoiding useless conflicts and barren victories. One for some time we only heard the murmur of the two voices. I saw him write a few words upon a paper which he gave to the supplicant, and then dist her with all the forms of the most scrupulous politic ness. The moment after, a young man entered an stretching out his hands as the advanced toward th President, exclaimed, in a ringing voice, "As for me, I have come to shake hands with Abraham Lincoln." "Much obliged," said the President, offering his large

> This respect for the people is to be found in all his And respect to the people is it do be found in an in as specifies to the army. At the inauguration of the National Cemetery at Getrysburg, Mr. Everett, facing the battle-field where the destinies of the American republic were decided, made a long discourse, in which quence. How much should I, notwithstanding, have preferred to listen to these simple words uttered by Mr Lincoln, in view of all those graves

other mation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of that field as the final restling place of these, who here gave, their lives that that nelton might live. It is allocather, fit they and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot conservate, we cannot hallow this ground. The braze men, living and dead, who arrangeled here, have consocrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. The world will little note not long remember what we may say here; but it can never forger what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far sidpoly carried on. It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cannot be considered to the control of the people, and for the people, shall not peried from the people, shall not peried from the control of the people, shall not peried from the control of the people, shall not peried from the control of the people, shall not peried from the control of the people, shall not peried from the control of the people, shall not peried from the control of the people, shall not peried from the search.

Is not that the true eloquence, which the orator does not seek, and finds without thinking of it? Under the pressure of a powerful emotion, he cast saide vain ornament, and stained the purity, the conclusions, the nobility of the great classic models. Does authority. If he thus isolated himself too much, as his detractors said, it was attributable neither to pride der the pressure of a powerful emotion, he cast aside por ambition. The interests of the country obliged him to keep at work at the same time ministers who were sometimes divided from each other by personal dislike or distrust. On almost all subjects he lacked their special information; but his great science was the knowledge of mep, and he knew how to make use of them, and to find the best, for the fulliment of the special tasks that he felt himself incapable of accompilabing. As ignorant of the affairs of Europe, of its dynasties, of its statesmen, and its entangled politics, as he was well informed respecting his own country, he had the good sense to leave the diplomatic work entirely with Mr. Seward, who was abler than any other to cause the rights and dignity of the linited States to be respected, without leading them into foreign embarrassments. On one point only did he take ground with Mr. Seward. He was determined by every honorable means to sare his determined by every honorable means to sare his determined by every honorable means to sare his

walked slowly, lost in thought, like a tall phentom. I affect not to feel them! Yet, as every one-knows, he was struck with the pensive, suffering expression of walked slowly, lost in thought, like a tall phantom. I was struck with the pensive, suffering expression of his face. Agitation, anxiety, emotion, had slowly bowed and at length broken that strong rustic frame, had were out the giant's nerves of steel. For four years he had not had an hour of rest. Even his holidays were dreadfully suffering seasons. When the salcons of the White House were opened, the tide of visitors passed before him without stopping, and his broad loyal hand shook every hand that presented liself. The servant of the American people, he was condemned to remain at Washington, when the rest of the world fied away from its heat and dust. He could only escape for a little verdure to the smiling hills that surround the presidential country-seat by the side of the soldier's home, the State saylum for the invalid soldiers of the Mexican war. In his walks, he saw the heautiful woods cut down, to make room for the parapets and the glacic of the forts. At a intue anisance, the passed the great countery where ten thousand fresh graves are dug in rows. I have seen in the middle of these woods that city of the dead, where rise ten thousand white stones, all allike, each one bearing the name of a soldier. One seems to pass a review in stretching along these interminable files.

Their monotony is something terrible. Mr. Lincoln dez forevermore. Mis country retreat was not always safe from the in-

a min country retreat was not aways sain from the in-cursions of the enemy, and Mr. Lincoln once saw from his window Breckinridge's cavalry venture to the very foot of the neighboring forts and set fire to the of his friend Mr. Blair. At a munket-shot from South, who at the outset of the war made nightly signals to the rebel posts on the other side of the Potomic. He was arrested and thrown into prison, but Mr. Lincoln caused him to be set at liberty. Every-where around him he saw the signs of war; the starry streamers floating against the sky above the red round Washington; the black-mouthed cannon upon their stands; the cannoniers, the heavy smo—the transports sailing up or down the Potomac. this road between the wooded heights of Meridian Hill, he had to cross a barren devastated plain, where nothing was to be seen but vast wooden hospitals hastily at the beginning of the war. He lived, blue coats, troops of horsemen on the gallop, de ments on the march. Mounted Generals—each lowed by his staff, ambulances, train-wagons driven by war, without any of its grand emotions. This busy, anxious life had neither leisure nor pleasure. Mr Lincoln's moderate fortune did not permit him to offer to many the hospitalities of the White House. He had refused to receive his salary except in papermoney, though Congress would willingly have author ised its being paid in gold. He impoverished rather which he held the reins of government, while the budget of the United States reached, at a bound, a the wealthiest European States. He did not take a single instant from State affairs. He entered but a single time the beautiful conservatory of the presiden-tial mansion during that whole four years. His only relaxation was when Mrs. Lincoln on rare occasion took him almost in spite of himself to the theatre. He was passionately fond of Shakspeare. "It matters little to me," he one day said to me, "whether Shakspeare be ill or well played. The thoughts are enough."

I had one day, in the month of January, the honor of being invited to accompany him to the representa-tion of King Lear. I went with him to that same Ford's Theatre, and to the same box where he was afterwards so cowardly assassinated. The Washing-ton theatre is small and out of repair. You reached the Presidential box by a passage left open behind the spectators in the galleries, and to gain entrance, there was only a door to be opened and a curtain to be raised. The back of the box was hung with a piece of red velvet, but they had not even taken pains to cover, either with velvet or cloth on the inside, the pine boards that formed the front. It will be easily imagined that I was more occupied by the Presiden than by the piece. He listened attentively, although he knew the play by heart. He followed with attention all the incidents, and talked with Mr. Sumner and myself only between the acts. His second son, a boy eleven years old, was close to him. Mr. Lin coln held him almost all the time in his arms, often broad breast, and replying to his numerous question with the greatest patience. Certain allusions made by King Lear to parental grief brought a cloud over at the White House, and was inconsolable for its death. I may be pardoned for awakening such personal re-collections, that in other circumstances I should never it was on that very spot where I saw him surrounded worth by his family, that death struck this man so full of ban,"

Even by his death, Mr. Lincoln served the cause to er. They elevate the hearts of nations. They impose silence on brawling opposition, they fling a vell of forgetfulness over the past, and harmonize all wills to one desire. We need not, then, too greatly pity the United States, for having lost this chief in who "Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continents new, nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any other nations of conceived and and dedicated an long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that highest functions of State, adapt themselves with his first words woke no other vain and frivolous criticism.

A SUGGESTION TO THE FRIENDS.

To the Editor of the New York Yabine:

Siz: People have grown in the last four years, led to riticisms of a New York democratic journal relative to his appearance on the day of Mr. Lincola's second inauguration had thrown unmerited disfavor upon this statesman, and caused his courage in the Senate on the first threats of Secession, and later in Tennessee, torn by civil war, to be forgotten. The tone and attitude of Mr. Andrew Johnson have already dissipated the uncasiness of such as could think him an worthy of his great task. The erator whose voice has content more the Senate, and who for a single day only had been below himself in consequence of temporary indisposition, has found again his noble, firm and lofty accents. If more severity is mingled with them than in the discourses of Mr. Lincola, may.

New York, May 31, 1865. Tennessee, tern by civil war, to be forgothen. The tone and attitude of Mr. Andrew Johnson have already disaipated the unessiness of such as could think him unworthy of his great task. The orator whose voice has so often moved the Senate, and who for a single day only had been below himself in consequence of temperary indisposition, has found again his noble, firm and lofty secents. If more severity is mingled with them than in the discourses of Mr. Lincoln, may it not be explained by the terrible emotions which have agitated the city of Washington and the whole United States in Where is instory can we find anything to be compared with this last act of the great dram of the war—with this people cast down from the heights of triumph into an abyas of trouble and mourning? Could Mr. Johnson escape the feelings which filled all hearts from one and of his country to the other? Was it for Mr. Lincoln's successor to

granted to General Johnston a capitulation as honor-able as General Lee had obtained of his predecessor The North is determined to exercise moderation to-wards all who loyally return to the Union, but it will

least pity that hard wrought laborer who did not live to receive the payment of his work, and who during all his life knew no rest. His loss is mourned in the United States, no less as a private grief than as a na ars follows mournfully the coffin that is borne slow ly from Washington to Illinois. As always is the case with a people suddenly seized upon by sorrow, it knows not yet the full worth of what it has lost. Condemned by events to become a great man, Mr. Lincoln has obtained the glory that he never courted. pelled it, could he at that price have spared his coun re to the try the sad trials amid which his name has been slowthat pure ideal which finds greatness in simplicity, separates beroism from self-abnogation. I shall have said all, in calling Mr. Lincoln a Christian statesman taking that word in its most sublime sense. He t not of himself, and therefore his country and the world will remember him forever.

LETTER FROM AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

may remain unpaid of the current volume. After reading some of the speeches at the Anniversary Meeting in New York, I regretted there should not be more complete harmony among the friends of the freedmen. But on looking back over more than thirty years of the struggle now drawing to a close, one is reminded of the several cases of dis-agreement that occurred, concerning the less essential modes of abolishing slavery : and which its abettors doubtless construed into signs of weakness on our part, and consequently strength on theirs. Perhaps there were few amongst us who did not partake, despondingly at times, of the same sentiment. How often have we deplored the existence of "a divided North" opposed to an "united South"; and drawn gloomy conclusions from the spectracio 1 And often it might be truly said of us "although faint, yet pursu dark days trusted more in the wisdom, power and goodness of "Him who came to break the bonds of the subjected ourselves. But now that we can more calmly look back over the ground we have gained and perceive in how many ways the spirit of slavery had instilled its venom into our social blood, who can wonder at the want of more concord amongst us? Nay, rather who does not mingle wonder with rejoicing over the were entangled in the meshes of our enemy?

"Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?" doubtless was the silent but earness query put up by many fainting hearts. And the an swer of the watchman has been fulfilled to the letter. Following some of those darkest days came occasion ally, a "morning of hope," and again we were plunged into the "night of discourage ment." At length we feel assured that the sun is fairly up and the darkest cloud is dispersed; yet there remain some smaller ones,—one indeed not "bigger than a man's hand" that warns us of danger yet to come, and that may rerhirlpool of "reconstruction," into the ocean of brotherhood, industry and peace.

For more than twenty-five years I have entertained a respect for the *Liberator*, although not at all times an unqualified believer in its teachings; but, perhaps unworthily, I have known what it was to be ban," to encounter the frown, because I could not wholly abjure that skeptic, Wm. Lloyd Garrison. But kindeess, gentier than a woman, simple as a child.

There it was that he received the Parthian arrow of ranquished slavery, and fell never to rise sgain,—the noble victim of the noblest cause. with chaggin, and they are ready to shout with the old and tried abolitionists, "Glory!" Those who have borne the burden and heat of the day" can well afford to allow eleventh-hour "laborers to receive their "penny" of reward also.

Very insignificant as have been my labors in the cause of emancipation, I confess it is not without regret that I regard the time near at hand when both they had placed their confidence. He will remain at the American Auti-Slavery Society and the Liberator the Presidential mansion, invisible, but inspiring for shall be laid down. "There is a time for all things." years to come the counsels of the nation. And it is When the house is on fire, then apply the water, but highest functions of State, adapt themselves with and the Liberator laid down; and with the hope, too, they are placed. Liberaty began their education—re-the some one or more earnest met, with equal talents, sponsibility finishes it. Compare the judgments of Europe respecting Mr. Lincoln four years ago with the testimonies of respect lavished to-day upon his four. When paying this, I suppose, my last subscriptmemory. Doubtless the exercise of power is the most eritical circumstances, enlarged his espacities, but he ing a farewell word, and it has run on to this. Exwas essentially the same man when he accepted, with cause the length of my letter, and believe me to remodest resolution the burden of suthority, and when his first words woke no other schoes than those of Thy friend, HENRY MILES. Thy friend,

regulation of the great questions which remain to be settled to secure the supremacy of the principles it has so gloriously defended on the field of battle. But if there is no need to offer to the American

depublic, stricken in the elect of its choice, yet already

MONKTON, (Vt.) June 9, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND,—Enclosed are three dollars to pay (2-60) for the remaining numbers of the Liberator that

On how many a bygone day were the words of H. W. Beecher applicable—" The great want of the world is a Christian heart." Let the world come into the ssession of that now, and the errors committed by the land may be easily corrected. Let every man and woman be in earnest in building up the wall over against his or her own house, and we may rest as-sured the Lord will do his part.

MASON AND SLIDELL. We hear but little of the of the rebel commissioners in Europe. The Leaba correspondent of the New York Herald thas sibled

I happened the other day to meet Mr. Ma

It happened the other day to meet Mr. Mass, the late so called rebel commissioner here, at a first's house, where he called for the purpose, at helies, of the late of the purpose, at helies, of least, has given up all hope, and did not helies in least, has given up all hope, and did not helies as any that he would connuel every Southern as a scrupple to do otherwise. Yet I could not kep so accept the present position; for it would probe the large that he still flowly clung to the doss that the sing that he still flowly clung to the doss that the sing that he still flowly clung to the doss that the sing that he still flowly clung to the doss that the sing that he still flowly clung to the days that the still flowly clump to the stands in the still flowly clump to the country and sail to Jeff. Davis & Co., are now for saie to any green ment which stands in need of sach ship as also infinite quantity of arms, &c. It is reported they was less that the sold to Paraguay, to assist that country in the street with Brazil.

THE SURRENDER OF THE REBELS IN FLORIDA. A citier to the Cincinuati Commercial from Macon, Green

The Surrender of the Renels is Florin. 1 letter fo the Cincinnati Commercial from Macos Gregia, says:

The rebel troops, in Florida, with all the pole groperty, were autrendered to McCook, at Talkas, and the 10th day of May. The name of bone less reach 8000 when the returns are on the less reach 8000 when the returns are on the less reach 8000 when the returns are on pieces reach 8000 when the returns are of procession, carridge boxes, 710 waits belts, 63,000 possiblet, 7000 small arms, 450 sabres, 1615 hayonet, 133 authorities was: Orthonoc sincernests, 1000, carridge boxes, 710 waits belts, 63,000 possiblet, 7000 pounds mitter, 200 seles controlled boxes, 710 waits belts, 63,000 possiblet, 7000 pounds mitter, 200 pounds muttertals, 52,981 and lances, besides large amounts of other defiance and lances, besides large amounts of other defiances. Quartermasters' stores—70 boxes, 80 mis, 40 wagons, 3 ambulances, also tools of turns ind, with much stationary, clothing, and camp sal prison equipage. Commissary stores—100,00 prisons after the prison of the

ALPHABETICAL RECORD OF THE RESELLION An exchange publishes the following:-

A—Stands for Andersonville—the ghady meanment of the most revolting outrage of the captury.

B—Stands for Booth—let his memory be sviller.

ment of the most revolting outrage of the captury.

B—Stands for Booth—let his memory be staller, ed-up in oblivion.

C—Stands for Canada—the asylum for skelabilen, and the nest in which foul trailors have better ed their eggs of treason.

D—Stands for Davis—the most eminent low considers, in the termale character, of the age.

E—Stands for England—an enemy in our adventity, a sycophant in our prosperity. (Muse by the band—air, Yankee Boodle.)

F—Stands for Freedom—the bulwark of the asion.

G—Stands for Grant—the undertaker who officiated at the burial of the rebellion.

H—Stands for Hardee—his tactice cooking tare that L—Stands for Infamy—the spirit of treason.

J—Stands for Infamy—the spirit of treason.

J—Stands for Kearsarge—for further particular, so Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

L—Stands for Lincoln—we mourn his less.

M—Stands for Mason. (More music by the band—air, "There came to the beach a post crisi," &c.)

N—Stands for Nowhere—the present location of the

air, "There came to &c.)
&c.)
Stands for Nowhere—the present location of the

C. S. A.

Stands for "O dear, what can the matter be!"

For answer to this question, apply to Kirly

Smith. Smith.

P—Stands for Peace—nobly won by the gallanted-diers of the Union.

Q—Stands for Quantrell—one of the gorillas is the

rebel menagerie.
—Stands for Rebellion—which is no longer able to stand for itself.

Sherman-he has a friend and vindi-

V-Stands, for Victory-further explanation is us-

necessary.
W—Stands for Washington—the nation is true to his X-Stands for Xtradition-English papers, please

copy.

-Stands for Young America—who stands by the Union.

-Stands for Zodiac—the stars are all there. (Main by the band.—

"The Star-spangled Banner, 0 long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.")

WANTED,

SITUATION as travelling nurse to wait apes as in-valid lady. Good references can be given. Apply 7 Joy street, or at the Anti-Slavery office, 211 had-on atreet, Boston, Mass. June 9.

Farm for Sale Franklin, Mass.,

ONTAINING thirty-five acres of tillage and patent, including eight acres of wood-land. Also, bean, and garriage-house, as the accelerate ender, built so accelerate every some four-teen years ago, with all the modern ingrements, range, bath, &c. Also, apple, port and peak trees, grapes, currants, etc. Further information cas le obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 721 Washington Street, Boston and Parkey Office, No. 721 Washington Street, Parkey Office, No. 721 Washington Street, Parkey Office, No. 72

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned begaleave to inform his friedright the public, that (osing to ill health) he has lest obliged to leave his situation at Meant. It. B. Stared & Co's, now Mearrs. Sheree, Stanwood & Wo, where he had been employed for the last fourteen years, the web high too heavy for his physical strength, and is now paper to do all manner of JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

JOBBING ON GAS FIATURES.

In the most careful manner. New Fixfure farnished stiput up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, leaks stepped, than Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all his farnished at abort notice. Also, Gas Barners of all the approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up for Paris.
Shop under the Marlbore Hotel. Orders may be fail Messrs. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 131 Castlesture Messrs. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 131 Castlesture.

NELSON L. PERKISS.

Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.
Oct. 20—17

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

A RE the most perfect purpative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yell counce, or which we think has ever yell council to the occumulation of the think has ever yell produced by anybody. Their effects have absended his council to the occumulation when they excell the powerful to care. Their penetrating price insulation to the council to care. Their penetrating price insulation of Risorgane, purify the blood, and experience of Risorgane, purify the blood, and experience in the purge out the fool humors which have and gree dained for the council to the whole system. Not only do there exe to work day complaints of everybody, but also remains an area of the council to the whole system. Not only do the cere to work day complaints of everybody, but also remains he agreed as a constitution of the council to the council t

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TO THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PARTY INSTITUTE OF THE PARTY INSTI

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