THE LIBERATOR -18 PUBLISHED -EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

HI WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6

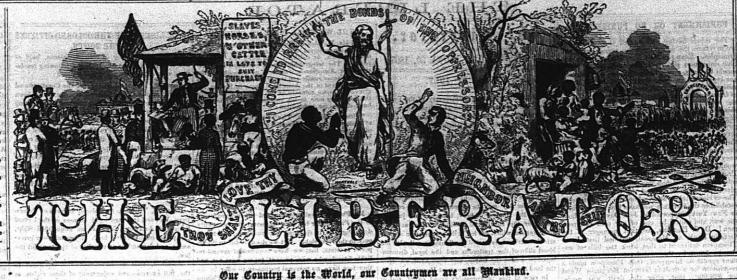
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advance copies will be sent to one address for TWELY

noes are to be made, and all le to the General Agent, rtisements of a square and over inserted three

per line; less than a square, \$1.50 fo Yearly and half yearly advertisement

The Agents And Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies 1 to Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies 1 to the receive subscriptions for THE LEBERATOR. following gentlemen constitute the Financial but are not responsible for any debts of the WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-

TE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



WHOLE NO. 1795.

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printers.

Liberty throughout all the land, to all

this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

takes, for the time, the place of all munic-s, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; ler that state of things, so far from its bei

the inhabitants thereof.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

# Selections.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 26.

MEATMENT OF NEGROES IN RICHMOND.

We have seen the substance of the statemen stated in the following article which we copy the Bishmond Tines, in the correspondence of in the following article which we copy lichmond Times, in the correspondence of Northern papers, but we did not believe eleral authorities in Richmond would al-Federal authorities in Richmond would al-barbarities to be practised upon any hu-ne, in the account which we have previ-ce, it was stated that some white soldiers assaulted Scott's wife in a most indecent and that he made no more resistance that is justifiable in the case. Even allowing aner, and that he mate no more resistant country and that he mate no more resistant country and the case. Even allowing this crime was what the Times says it was—"infing some gentlemen in Richmond, and cutting abbing two soldiers, United States soldiers, and that be did it beats proveation, it forms no excuse for the infinite proposition of the next and barbarous punishment which was inflict, spon bim. Not only in Richmond but in other at the South, where the Federal authorities in power, there is attendance of evidence that colored people are treated in a most cruel manner. The Government ought to stop this conduct once, if the men in command are such brutes, as if stanction of this conduct indicates they are, so could be not to be displaced, and men who a beam hearts should be put in their places, the toward of this dispraceful affair is thus related the Times:—Boston Journal.

\*The negro's name was Ned Scott, who had pre-

negro's name was Ned Scott, who had pre-sulted two gentlemen, and was pursued by Ularke, belonging to Col. Krautzer's guard, on the corner of 24th and Main streets, ertaken, the fellow drew his knife, and by out use of it inflieted such wounds on his as to prevent his capture. About half past on Tueslay night, however, he was cap-Clarke, who had been constantly on the rick on Tuesday night, however, he was capired by Clarke, who had been constantly on the inkent for him, nearly opposite the military rendezion, and committed to Libby Prison—where he stained until this morning, when he was taken to desting the military. There being no doubt as to the destity of the follow, Col. K. passed sentence that he should be used and paddled for an hour by a pass of segroes, and then placarded with 'I stabbed into the forest Guard', and marched about the sent for a specified time, preceded by a drum shife playing the 'Rogue's March', with a file of siders on each side at a charge bayonets, after this he was to be taken back to the Provost Marshi office, placed in a cofflin, from which a picee lage enough for his face to show was cut, and after being termed loses, all of which senter was faithfully performed. We witnessed the action of the last clause of the sentence, and can rely say that we never saw a more ludicrous or sening seen. With all the gravity which would recopany the preliminaries for burying a man after he was the sentence was internal and the sentence was heard of the sentence, and can rely say that we never saw a more ludicrous or sening seen. With all the gravity which would recopany the preliminaries for burying a man after he was the sentence was interrogated as to his design of the sentence whitened the flow semmenced begging to be spared death; M there is the prompt refusal, he apparently refusal he apparently refused the sentence was consequent to ber, after which he was interrogated as to his do-in to the activities of a minister. At this justicure the fellow nommenced begging to be spared death; the fellow nommenced begging to be spared death; the fellow nommer of the third happing the spared spared basselt to his fate, and solicited the attend-ment of the passor of the Third Baptist Church, to the he saul hu belonged. The proceedings were carried to the extent of ordering a guard to go for the pracher, (who or course did not go ) where-you the coffic containing the hero of the occasion to taken into the street, and see up against the subling, where he remained for some hours, during thich he was surrounded by hundreds of persons, the topored the spectacle hugely."

### JEFF. DAVIS.

h is argued that banishment for such a criminal as his would be a far greater punishment than hanging or imprisonment for life. The Evening Post takes strag ground against banishment, arguing that he his would be lionized and feted at every capital is Europe, and that if he has an ambition, it is to take heighand or France. The Post goes on to say:

Wat would Jefferson Davis, who now must be trare that his scheme of a Southern Confederacy is n ster failure, desire better than this? He does not wish to be hanged. He does not wish to be im-pressed for life. He cannot, with all his self-comnt vanity, dare hope again to occupy the honand that is to go to Europe. There he will be, to a crain extent, ionized at least for a time. British neutrality "will protect him, and the Southern (lab of Liverpool will jinvite him to a banquet. He will be announced in the newspapers as the ex-President of the South; and in every large expital of Europe will find small neats of secessionists, who will extend to him at least the semblates of Monor. It is not likely that foreign governments will pay much attention to the reckless and defeated adventure; nor will the courtesies of his kindred spirits alread endure "but for a season." After that, Jefferson Davis will leisurely travel around Europe to the funds which there is every reason to believe that had upon the other side of the Atlantic. The farinations of Paris, Florence, Rome and Naples will be at his command. Perhaps he will journey though the Holy Land, and visit the localities once but by Josha Iscariot. He will read the papers, make, est, drink and talk. Galleries of art; opera lesses, libraries, all the resources of a man of with the description.

was judas lecariot. He will read the popular make, est, drink and talk. Calleries of art, opera lesses, libraries, all the resources of a man of path and education, will be open to him. His present friends will rejoin him, and in quiet and at monotocous enjoyment his insignificant days will still so on

we do not overlook the poignant regret that he wil fed over his bailled schemes. We not deny that taus and weariness may shadow his luxurious life. We do not doubt that he will long again and again be direct political intrigues, and to be prominently befor the eye of the world. But at the same time is existence of these drawbacks, the deprivation of fex pittinges, will by no means render his life understands. His punishment will not be greater than he can bear. The mark of Cain' will scarcely be a sangarance to him. To an unprincipled creature as bear. 'The mark of Cain' will scarcely be shown as to him. To an unprincipled creature Davis, there is in exile none of the paint with a sentimentalists surround it. He will east, it and be merry. He will not suffer from want and raiment like the prisouers of Anderson-or the Libby. And perhaps in ten or officen a wheat he excitement caused by the warshall a valusted, he will come back to New York in a class steamer, and probably be pardoned by a class steamer, and probably be pardoned by a class steamer, and probably be pardoned by a punishment? Does treason authorize a man rujoy all the luxuries of foreign life? Is the

labor incident to the revolution from slavery to a free labor system.

The material losses of the slave States in the products of labor, from the rebellion, doubtless largely exceed, at the present day, a thousand millions of dollars in gold, leaving out of the calculation the terrible destruction and reductions entailed by the war upon the population of the slave States, whites and blacks, men, women and children. Take the following items, estimated, of crops lost and property destroyed:

Three average cotton crops lost, which, at a peace valuation, would amount to \$200,000,000 lost, in four years, in the products of

200,000,000

at a peace valuation, would amount
to
lots, in four years, in the products of
rice, sugar and tobacco, pitch, tar
and turpentine,
Property destroyed in ships, steamboats,
canals, navy yards, arsenals, forts,
or magazine, lumber, and other
building materials, railroads, and
railway building, bridges, machine
shops, rolling stock, &c.
In the destruction of cities, villages,
mills, foundaries, factories, farms
and plantations, including dwellings,
outhouses, engines, implements, fences, horses, males, cattle, &c.,

And we have a total of \$1,000,000,000

Incredible as these figures may appear, they fail to convey any idea approaching the extended and appalling scenes of destruction, desolation and destitution which prevail throughout the South. That comprehensive word, exhaustion; has solved the problem of the rebellion; and in their terrible exhaustion, the late rebellions States and their people stand before us to-day vanquished, submissive, destitute, and in a state of social disorganization and confusion so broad and general as to be beyond immediate relief. Their fatal institution of slavery, however, which led them into their ruinous revolt, is gone, and with its removal, in gracefully accepting the new order of things, they may amply repair in a few years all the damages and desolation of this destructive war, and start upon a career of prosperity and progress from which, under their old system of slavery and slave labor, they would have been forever excluded.

# A LETTER FROM JOHN STUART MILL.

The following letter from the most distinguished accomplished friend of the United States, Mr. The following letter from the most distinguished and accomplished friend of the United States, Mr. John Stuart Mill, was received a few days since by a gentleman of this city. It was written in the course of private correspondence, and, not intended for the public eye; but its spirit is so generous and sympathetic, and its suggestions so wise, that we cannot refrain from laying it before our readers. The illustrious author, we have no doubt, will forgive this breach of confidence when he rees the use we have made of his words in enforcing, as we do clsewhere, an important principle of public duty:

blood of thousands of young soldiers, the desolation brought to so many hearths by the unscrupulous ambition of Jefferson Davis, to be atoned for by sending, him to an exile which is really only a leisurely and suntering tour through Europe? If he be a criminal, as the theory of his desert of some punishment reproposes, let him be tried, convicted and hung as a criminal; but if he be merely a political offender, then let him go altogether. Banishment is an inadequate penalty for such crimes as he is accused of, and an unjust one for political errors."

THE LOSSES OF THE SLAVE STATES FROM

The actual losses of the South, including all the slave States, in substantial wealth, from the late rebellion, will never be known. They are beyond the reach of the most industrious researches. The aggregate debts of three thousand millions of dollars in rebel serie, incurred by the Jeff. Davis nurpation, afford no approximation to the extortions from and losses of his subjects in their accounts with his Southern Confederacy. We are therefore left mainly to conjecture the substantial losses of the South from the war. The slaveholders of all the slave States, with the abolition of slavery, will have lost the everavailable cash capital in slave property, of about twenty-five hundred millions of dollars; but the country in this itom losses only the slaves actually destroyed or disabled by the war, and their losses of labor incident to the revolution from slavery to a free labor system.

The material losses of the slave States in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where the slave states in the product of labor force where

rence, Esq., and was organized by the lessor Theophilus Parsons as President, assisted by forty-nine Vice Presidents and four Secretaries. Le ters were read from Governor Andrew, Hon. A. H. Bulloch, Hon. Charles G. Loring, and Hon. A. H. Rice. Speeches were made by the President, Henry Ward Beecher, Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, Dr. Ge B. Loring, and Hon. Richard H. Dana. Mr. Dana

Mr. President: It was hoped by those who have Mr. President: It was hoped by those who have summoned us together this morning, that a voice might go out from Fancuil Hall to which the people of the United States could listen as in time past.

Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the question pressing upon the people of this country are the most vast and momentous that have ever presented.

themselves for solution by a free people. We wish to know, I suppose, first, what are our just powers? Second—What ought we to do? Third—How ought we to do proved to attempt an answer to these three questions. What are our just powers? Well, my friend, that depends upon the answer to one question—Have we been at war, or have we not? In what have we been engaged for the last four years? Has it been a war, or has it been something else and other than war? Now, I take it upon myself to assert, and I challenge contradiction, that we have been in a condition of public and perfect war. It has been no mere suppression, by municipal powers of an insurrection for the redress of grievances. It has been a perfect public war. The government has a right to exercise, at its discretion; every beligrerent power. (Applause.) We are not bound to exercise them; the enemy cannot comple us to doit; but at our discretion we may exercise every belligerent power. Do you doubt it? Does any man doubit? (Yoices—No.")

I will tell you why you must not doubt it. In the first place, the Supreme Court of the U.sted States has, by a unanimous decision, held that we are not a public war, and that the government can exercise every belligerent power. The court differed as to a the time when we entered upon such war, but shat we came to it at last was their unanimous decision. The Prize Courts, like the Temple of Janus, are closed in peace, and open only in war. The Prize

The Prize Courts, like the Temple of Janus, are closed in peace, and open only in war. The Prize Courts have been thrown open, and every prize that has been condemned in this country has been condemned the principle of a public war. We have condemned the prizes upon the same rules, and no other, than those by which we condemned them in the war with Great Britain in 1812. This has been matained by the Supreme Court, acted upon

we have made of his words in enforcing, as we do
closwhere, an important principle of public duty:

"DIAIN SIN: I had searcely received you note
of April 8, so full of caim joy in the splendid prospect now opening to your country, and through it
to the world, when the news came that an atrocious
crime had struck down the great clitzen who had
safforded so noble an example of the qualities befitting
the first magistrate of a free people, and who, in the
most trying circumstances, had gradally won not
only the admiration, but almost the personal affection
of all we hove freedom, or appreciate simplicity and
uprightness. But the loss is ours, not his. It was
impossible to have wished him a better cell than to
add the crown of martyrdom to his other bonors, and
to live in the memory of a great nation as those only
live who have not only labored for their country,
but died for it. And he did live to see the cause
triumphant, and the contest virtually over.
If a England, horror of the crime and sympathy
with yone loss seem to be almost universal, even
a month sooner!

In England, horror of the crime and sympathy
with thy one loss seem to be almost universal, even
a month sooner!

In England, horror of the crime and sympathy
with thy one loss seem to be almost universal, even
a month sooner!

In England, horror of the crime and sympathy
with yone loss seem to be almost universal, even
a month sooner!

In England, horror of the crime and sympathy
with yone loss seem to be almost universal, even
a month sooner!

In England, horror of the crime and sympathy
with yone loss seem to be almost universal,
even the manufacture of the crime and sympathy
with yone loss seem to be almost universal,
even the search of the crime and sympathy
with yone loss seem to be almost universal,
even the search of the crime and sympathy
in the crime of the crime and sympathy
with yone loss seem to be almost universal, even
a month sooner?

Great Pritain who so much better
in entire the crime and sympathy
with yone loss seem to be almost uni

alaves have stood upon within our military occupation.

The slaves are emancipated. In form this is true.
But the public faith stands pledged to them that
they and their posterity forever shall have a complete and perfect freedom. (Applause.) Not merely our safety; no; the public faith is pledged that
every man, woman and child of them, and their
posterity forever, shall have a complete and
perfect freedom. (Applause.) Do you mean to
"palter with them in a double sense "? Are you
willing that the great republic shall cheat these poor
negroes, " keeping the word of promise to the ear,
and breaking it to the hope "? Then, how shall we
secure to 'them a complete and perfect freedom?
The Constitution of every slave State is cemented
to-day in slavery. Their statute books are full of
slavery. It is the corner-stone of every rebel State.
If you allow them to come back at once, without
condition, into the exercise of all their State functions, what guaranty have you for the complete freedom of the men you have emancipated? There
must, therefore, not merely be an emancipation of
the actual, living slaves, but there must be an abolition of the slave system. (Applause.) Every State
must have the abolition of slavery in its Constitution,
or else we must have the amendment of the Constitution, ratified by three-fourths of the States. Yes,
that little railroad-ridden republic, New Yesse, must have the amendment of the constitution, ratified by three-fourths of the States. Yes, that little railroad-ridden republic, New Jersey, must be shamed into adopting the amendment to the Constitution. (Applause.) New Jersey, whose constitution are as on alone prevented the adop-

(Applause.)

But, my follow-citizens, is that enough? Is it enough that we have emancipation and abolition upon the statute books? In some states of society, I should say Yes. In ancient times, when the slaves were of the same race with their masters, when the

emancipated the slaves, did we mean they should be banished—is that it? (Voices—No.") It that be banished—is that it? (Voices—No.") and yet their laws declare it again.

That is not all. By their laws a black man cannot testify in court; by their laws he cannot hold land; by their laws he cannot hold land; by their laws he cannot wote. Now, we have got to choose between two results. With these four millions of negroes, either you must have four millions disfranchised, disarmed, untanght, landless, thriftless, non-producing, non-consuming, degraded men, or clee you must have four millions of land-bolding, industrious, arms-bearing and voting population. (Loud applause.) Choose between these two! Which will you have? It has got to be decided pretty soon which you will have. The cornerstone of those institutions will be built upon the mans, but their institutions will be built upon the ment of the Sciatis of an ignorant, degraded and oppressed negro population. Is that public safety? I sit public faith? Are those republican ideas? Some of these negroes have shed their blood for us upon the public faith. All there are negro parents whose children have fallen in battle; there are children who have lost fathers, and wives who have lost husy bands, in our cause. Our covenant with the freedman is sealed with blood! It bear they shall be allowed to testify in the State Courts. (Applause.) Have we not? We have a right to require, my friends, that there are hallot. (Great applause.)

We have a right to require, my friends, that the reduces of their original powers. They must meet in out the proposition and they shall be allowed to testify in the State Courts. (Applause.) Have we not? We have a right to demand that they will plus tit upon the proposition of the shallot. (Great applause.)

We have a right to demand that they will plus tit upon the proposition and they shall be an impartial ballot. (Great applause.)

Now, what follows from all this? from a war fact the ballot. We have a right to expend the proposition of the men, or else you must have four millions of landbolding, industrious, arms-bearing and voting population. (Load applause.) Choose between these
two! Which will you have? It has got to be decided pretty soon which you will have. The cornerstone of those institutions will not be slavery in
name, but their institutions will be built upon the
mud-sills of an ignorant, degraded and oppressed
negro population. Is that public safety? Is typiblie faith? Are those republican ideas? Some of
these negroes have shed their blood for us upon the
public faith. An Ithere are negro parents whose
children have fallen in battle; there are children
who have lost fathers, and wives who have lost hasbands, in our cause. Our covenant with the freedman
is sealed with blood! It bears the image and superscription of the Republic! Their freedom is a tribute which we must pay, not only to Cesar, but to
God! (Applause.)

We have a right to require, my friends, that the
freedmen of the South shall have the right to bidland. (Applause.) Have we not? We have a
right to require that they shall be allowed to testify
in the State Courts. (Applause.) Have we not?

We have a right to demand that there
shall be an impartial bellot. (Great applause.)
Now, my firends, let us be frank with one another.
On what ground are we going to put our demand
for the bodiles in the militia. (Applause.)
Now, my firends, let us be frank with one another.
On what ground are we going to put our demand
for the bodiles of freedmen? Some persons may
say that they will put it upon the ground that ever
ry human being has an absolute and unconditionan
right to vote. There never was any such doctrine
We do no mean, now, to allow about one hall of
the bodiles and means, and probable results, than we do. I believe Presiand probable results, than we do. I believe Presiand probable results, than we do. I believe Presi-

Then, we come to this: We have a right: to hold the rebels in the grap of war until see have obtained whatever the public safety and the public faith require. (Applause, and cries of "Good.") Is not that a solid foundation to stand upon? Will it not bear example ination? and are we not upon it to-day?

Now, my friends, I take up my next question. We have settled what our just powers are. Need I ask an audience in Faneuil Hall what it is that the public safety and the public faith demand? Is there are heard to public safety and the public faith demand? Is there are found it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of every slave. (Applause.) On the first war, we found it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of every slave. (Applause.) On the first war, we found it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of every slave. (Applause.) On the first war, we found it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of every slave. (Applause.) On the first war, we found it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of every slave. (Applause.) On the first war, we found it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of every slave. (Applause.) On the first war, we found it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of every slave. It was a smilitary acts depend upon military power, and the measure of military power, and the measure of military power, and the military arm.

Now, that proclamation of the list of January did not emancipated them, as it was stretched forth and made bare. (Applause.) District after district and made bare. (Applause.) District after district and made bare. (Applause.) District and made bare. (

and make it thorough! (Renewed and loud applause.)

Fellow-citizens, a word more. This, then, is what we have a right to demand. Now comes my third question—How do you propose to accomplish it? We know our powers, we know what we want to do—how do we propose to do it? First, he right to bear arms, fortunately, does not depend upon the decision of any State. That is a matter which, under the Constitution, depends upon the acts of Congress. Congress makes the militis, and Congress must see to it that the emancipated slaves have the privilege, the dignity and the power of an arms-bearing population. But the right to hold lands, the right to testify in courts, the right to vote, by the Constitution, depends not only in spirit but in letter, upon the State Constitutions. The right to vote in national elections depends on State Constitutions. What are you going to do about it?

You find the answer in my first proposition. We are in a state of war. We are exercising war powers. We hold each State in the grasp of war until the State does what we have a right to require of here. (Applause.) We have a military occupation.

a possession. Office such that a contract of the country, and a hostile de facto government is not strong enough to hold on of the country, and a hostile de facto government get possession of it and establish a de tes. When we possession of the country, and a bostile de facte government get possession of it and establish a de "No.") Is that facte, government, we proportionately lose our And yet their claims to allegiance, for the time. Certainly we do

dent Johnson has the same end in view that we have here to-day. (Applause) He has his own mode of reaching it. Some may ask, why didn't he sak the blacks to vote? I know nothing, personally, of his reasons; but I can easily see that two emperatures might well beset him. They occur for us all at once. The people of those States are to vote for the purpose of making their organic law. President Johnson holds them by military power. Now, is it not a very serious thing, in a Republican government, to dictate from the military power the organic law for a free people? I do not ask what we have a right to do—that is not the question. The question is, what ought we to do? I do not wonder that a man educated in Republican principles hesitates to dictate, as military superior, who shall vote in determining the organic law of a free people. He took the voters as they stood before the war; he put the test of loyalty to them; he went no further. That we may well suppose was one of his reasons. We can easily suppose another. Take the whole black population. Shall I say to you, my friends, today, for the first time, that slavery is a beneficent, effective chucational system? If I say it, will you believe it? Will you think me same? Have we not all said, and thought, and fought because we believed, that slavery, degraded and brutalized by slavery, he requires us to unsay all we have said and believed and fought for and prayed for, the last hirty years. Slavery has degraded the negroes. It has kept them ignorant and debased. It has not, thank God, destroyed them. The germ of moral and intellectual life has survived; and we mean to see to it that they are built up into a self-governing, voting, intelligent population. (Applause.) They One step further. Suppose the States do not do hat we require—what then? I have not heard that

what we require—what then? I have not be question answered yet. Suppose Presiden son's experiment in North Carolina and M to incorporate hostile subjects in its dominions; because neutral nations intervene. The conqueror must choose between two courses—to permit the political institutions, the body politic, to go on, and treat with it, or obliterate its. Now, we mean to adhere to the first course. We mean to say, the States shall remain, with new Constitutions, new systems. We do not mean to exercise sovereign civil jurisdiction over them in our Congress. Fellow-citizens, it is not merely out of tenderness to them; it would be the most dangerous possible course for us. Our system is a planetary system; each planet-revolving round its orbit, and all round a common sun. This system is held together by a balance of powers—centripetal and centrifugal forces. We have established a wise balance of forces. Let not that balance be destroyed. If we should undertake to exercise sovereign civil jurisdiction over those States, it would be as great a peril to our system as it would be a hardship upon them. We must not, we will not undertake it, except as the last resort of the thinking and the good—as the ultimate, final remedy, when all others have failed.

I know, fellow-citizens, it is much more popular to stir up the feelings of a public audience by violent language than it is to repress them; but on this subject we must think wisely. We have severe been willing to try the experiment of a concolidated democratic republic. Our system is a system of States, with a central power, and in that is our safety. (Applause.) State rights I maintain; State sovereignery we have destroyed. (Applause.) Therefore, when I say, if we are driven to the last recort, we may embrace that; yet wisdom, humanity, common discretion, require that we should follow the course we are now following. Let the States make their own Constitutions; but the Constitutions must be satisfactory to the Republic (applause.) Therefore, when I say, if we are driven to the last recort, we may embrace that; yet wisdom, humanity, common discretion, tecquire that we should follow the c

EXECUTIVE PROM GOV. ANDREW.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACRUSETTS, 1
EXECUTIVE DEFARMENT, BOSTON, June 19, 1886. 5

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this date, inviting me to speak at the meeting to be held at noon on Wednesday next in Faneuil Hall. That is impossible: 1, Because it is too late to prepare anything appropriate for an occasion so important, without neglecting the ordinary duties which command me; and 2, because it is not likely I shall, be able even to be present in the city at that time. Nor, while I am making ready to reach the cars, as I am at this moment, can I write more than this brief apology.

It is not my belief that in any one of the seceding States the time has yet arrived when its State Government can be resistablished with safety. Whether the white man only votes or whether the colored man also votes, I regard the movement at the present moment with inexpressible concern. It has taken us four years to conquer the rebels in all of them. I would not run any risk—great or small—of allowing the same class of men to beat us by an appeal to fraud. They appealed to force, and were conquered. Let us hold on to the power we now have to do right, to protect the loyal, to rebuild the State, to restablish society, to secure the liberty of the people and the safety of the Union. Let it be used with parental kindness and in the temper of conciliation. But—hold on to the power; and, in this fear of God, let it be used. It was bought with the blood of more than a quarter of a million of heroes and patriots who have given up their lives for their counof more than a quarter of a minion of neroes an patriots who have given up their lives for their coun iry. Let us see to it that by no engir of ours such torrents of human blood shall flow again. I thin the loyalty of the South steeds time for concentra tion. Therefore I think no reconstruction will be successful now, and therefore as a radical believer in seccessful now, and therefore as a radical believer in the suffrage for all men of competent capacity, irrespective of color or national origin, I the less regret that colored men are not now permitted to zote in the South. I do not believe their yoting would prevent the failure which seems most likely to result from these experiments, and we may be glad not to have them involved in the catastrophe. They will vote by and by. Their sotes will be wanted just as their arms were wanted. All people will yet see that poor and ignorant as they are, they are on the right side, and that they can be neither cheated nor builled into its betrayal or desertion. Meanwhile they will be gaining in knowledge and in admitted capacity to exercise the political functions of citizenship. All the North will by and by agree that the theosesieal superiority of the white masters which did not prevent them from committing the most monstrons of all the blunders and crimes of history, renders them in the eyes of practical statesmaship in ferror material for good citizens to their bumble and strons of all the blunders and crimes or meson; .... ders them in the eyes of practical statesmanship in-ferior material for good citizens to their humble and unlearned freedmen.

ders them in the eyes of practical statesmanship in ferior material for good citizens to their humble and unlearned freedmen.

I deeply deplore the necessity of raising the general question of suffrage for colored men in the South thus early. I had hoped that the last vestige of heresy on that question might be first eradicated from New England, where it even now retains a foothold. I had hoped that the poor freedmen might have the opportunity of a brief future, unprejudiced by becoming immediately the subject of political controversy. For one, however, I still hope and believe that there need be no strife nor angry debate. We have reached a point where temperate, philosophical and statesmanilike treatment of grave questions has become easy, because it is of controlling and absolute necessity. We are to have an ora of calm, wise, and yet brave and hopeful counsels. The people cannot afford other. They must and will resume control of public affairs,—sometimes too much entrusted to accident. And then the prejudices of tradition and the prices of politics will be alike disregarded.

Allow me to add—that in the end, although for the president, who is an able statesman and an honest patriot, differing from that of Massachusetts nerself. In his reply to my own remarks, introducing to him a large delegation of gentlemen from Massachusetts, the President emphatically declared is purpose to do his utmost to make the country "permanently free." The logic of events is irresistible. Thus far freedom has been constantly gaining, and it has held whatever it has gained. With patient, hopeful and manly courage on our own part, the future is secure.

t, hopeful and manly courage on our own part I am faithfully and respectfully you

JOHN A. ANDREW.

LETTER FROM HON. A. H. BULLOCK

WONGESTER, June 19, 1865.

WONGESTER, June 19, 1865.
GENTLEMEN: You will accept my thanks for your favor of the 16th instant, asking me to be present and speak at the meeting in Faueuil Hall to be held on Wednesday. I regret that my engagements absolutely prevent my coming to Boston at that time.

neus on weenessay. I regret that my engagements absolutely prevent my coming to Boston at
that time.

Thinking it high time that such a meeting should
be called, I signed with alacrity the public invitation, and I cannot doubt as to what conclusion will
become the expressed conviction of the assembly.
Provisional and preparatory government of the
rebel States until their loyalty shall have been unequivocally demonstrated, and the extension of suffrage to all loyal-men without distinction of color,
will supply the only rule of safety. If men are to
be excluded from suffrage because of their color,
then in many of the rebel States a majority of the
loyal men are to be disfranchised, and our future
will be such as disloyalty may be pleased to give us.
For I consider it almost equivalent to certainty, that
if those governments are to be committed to the
hands, exclusively, of two classes of whites, first to
those (smell in number) who have been true to these
others (much larger in number) who have been true
to the rebellion, but who will now avail themselves
of the profilered terms of annesty, the latter class
will vote down the former, and the mischiefs of secession will still; and I know not how long, remain
to vex and imperil the Union. Therefore, I say, apply the axe to the root, else the shade and perfume
and fruit of the poisonous tree will spread and embitter the life-time of another generation, even after
we shall sleep.

nuter the life-time of another generation, even after we shall sleep.

I have alluded to the question of suffrage as only one of policy and national safety. But national safety always lies in justice. After the terrible spe-rifices of this war, we cannot afford to postpone the eternal rights of buman nature to the time or manner of expediency; though, even in that limited view, the time has come, and expediency cries for the maintenance of principle. I quote the words of a late English writer, used in the discussion of nestion of granting something like an appro-ment on the universal suffrage in Great Britain. H \* Evil consequences never spring hare based on a principle of a the reforms have been granted ever spring from reform ciple of justice, unles

when the reforms nave occurs, and the state of withheld too lorg I"
Heaven grant that our government may not withhold them too long I'

Yours most truly,
I BILLOCK.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES G. LORING. An able, argumentative letter from Hon. Charlet G. Loring was read, but we have space only for the concluding paragraphs, which are as follows:

the concluding paragraphs, which are as follows:

This, therefore, seems to be our position. On the one hand, we cannot leave the black man to the tender mercies of Southern legislation and social influences, by admitting the former Slave States to resume their original State organizations and privileges under the Constitution, because the exclusive right of suffrage being confined to the white man, the black man would be thereby consigned to a condition probably worse than that of his former slavery. And on the other hand, if those States be allowed to resume those organizations and privileges, we cannot constitutionally interfere with their power to regulate the right of suffrage, each within their own border.

er to regulate the right of suffrage, each within their own border.

The only alternative seems to be to hold those States under military control, giving to them the tumost freedom in trade and social intercourse, and all other rights and privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of the other States, excepting the right of legislation and the election of members of Congress—until, by the progress of a higher civilization in regard to human freedom, and the fitness of a free population from other States and from abroad, they shall be prepared for restoration to all the rights and privileges of States, consistently with security for the safety and the mental and moral cultivation of all classes of their citizens; or until air amendment their citizens; or until an amendment ution shall have been obtained, abolish-tion of color as a condition of suffrage, onor, gentlemen, to be yours faithfully, CHARLES G. LORING.

PUNISHMENT OR NO PUNISHMENT.

The rebels having surrendered their a The rebels having surrendered their arms, we are to return the compliment by surrendering our principles. Even the New York Times, but a short time since most positive in demanding that Davis should be bung, now says that if it is going to injure our reputation among foreign nations, we had bettermitigate the penalty. So we are to blot the crimmo of treason from our statute books, in deference to the opinions of foreign powers. The day we do this, we shall sink from the pinnates of our glory to a degradation from which we shall never recover. A government that will not execute at own laws deserves to die. A nation that will lie supine, when the knives of ten thousand assassins are at its throat, deserves to perish. While the arguments for clemdegradation from which we shall naver recover. A government that will not execute its own laws deserves to die. A nation that will fie supine, when the knives of ten thousand assassins are at its throat deserves to perish. While the arguments for clemency are being poured upon the President's ears, it would eem that the astounding developments which Providence is daily bringing to light were specially intended to guard him against this danger, and to place the oftenders beyond the reach of pardon. The evidence taken at Washington, the past week, establishes the fact that we have had a rebe! sheet in New York, supported by Jeff. Davis throughout the war, and edited by one of our own congressmen! Dr. & Eastman, assistant manager of the Ontatio Bank of Montreal, testified that Jacob Thompson delivered to that bank the bills of exchange drawn by the confederate governments on their agents in Liverpool; that Thompson made a requisition for a draft in favor of Benjamin Wood for \$25,000; that, after the draft was made, Thompson requested him to erase the name of Wood, and insert his own, (Eastman'a) with an endorsement directing payment to Hon. Benjamin Wood. The papers were produced in court, and the signature "B. F. Wood," to whom the draft was made, clittor and proprietor of the New York Daily News. The date of this transaction was August 10, 1864, just at the time when Thompson and company were attempting to fire New York, to spread vellow fever over the country, and in the midst of the great Chicago conspiracy. Of course, we cannot expect that the Hon. Benjamin Wood will explain what he did with this money, but there can be no moral doubt that it was used to serve the purposes of rebellion. The simple fact that a member of Congress received \$25,000, in the time of war, from the enemy's government, are now for the first time published. It appears certain that, on several occasions, in the course of last summer, our republic had the narrowest possible escape from a Northern civil war and universal anarchy. The disc

they were found covered with writing, descriptive of glorious transactions that were to transpire on the 4th of July. He pursued his inquiries till he discovered the existence in Chicago of a secret literary society, the Illini, and learned that, on the meeting, of the democratic convention to be held on the 4th, all was ready for a general release of eight thousand prisoners, to be joined by five thousand Illini, and American Knights and Sons of Liberty all over the country. The democratic convention was afterwards postponed to the 29th of August, obliging the conspirators to postpone their plans also. Meantime, a major in the Confederate service, then in Canada, shocked at the diabolical character of the operations on foot, resolved to expose the whole to Canada, shocked at the diabolical character of the operations on foot, resolved to expose the whole to the U. S. authorities. At the hazard of his life he communicated the facts, that Sanders, Holbrook and Hicks were then at Toronto, making preparations; that Hines was to be commander of the expedition; that, for months, rebel "emissaries had been travelling through the Northwest, and that everything was ready for a simultaneous rising. Our government was thoroughly alarmed at these disclosures—federal reinforcements poured into the camp till it bristled with bayonets, and though the conspirators outnumbered them four to one, they found that an attack would result in a terrible slaughter of prisoners as well as of themselves. On

found that an attack would result in a terrible slaughter of prisoners as well as of themselves. On the third day of the convention, it was announced from their headquarters that any movement at that time would be impracticable.

Everything now went back to its original quiet; the extra troops were removed, and the commandant felt so secure that he obtained a forlough to go home and participate in the coming election. His carriage stood in the gateway, but an indefinable presentiment of some coming danger induced him to put off his journey till the morrow. That night one of the government detectives, professedly a secessionist, informed him that Marmaduke and other rebel officers were in the city, prepared for an at-

off his journey till the morrow. That night one of the government detectives, professedly a secessionist, informed him that Marmaduke and other rebel officers were in the city, prepared for an attack on election day, the 8th of November, it being now the 3th. The detective had been gone but a few hours, when a young man who had been a colonel in the rebel service presented himself to Col. Sweet, and offered to make known to him "the most hellish plot in history."

The substance of his communication was, that "sixty days previously, he had left Richmond with rebel dispatches from the rebel Secretary of War to Jacob Thompson, the rebel agent in Canada. These despatches had relation to a vast plot, designed to wrap the West in flames, sever it from the East, and accure the independence of the South. Months before, the plot had been concocted by Jeff. Davis at Setrling exchange, had been sent to Canada to superintend its execution. This money was lodged in a bank in Montreal, and had furnished the funds which fitted out the abortive expedition against Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas. The plot embraced the order of American Knight synthesis and of whom were armed. A force of twelve hundred men, Canadian refugees and bushwhackers from southern Illinois and Missouri, was to attack Camp Douglas on Tuesday night, the 8th of November, liberate and arm the prisoners, and sack Chicago. This was to be a signal for a general uprising throughout the West, and for a simultaneous advance by Hood upon Nashville, Buckner upon Louisville, and Price upon St. Louis. Vallandig-ham was to head the movement in Ohio, Dowles in advance by Hood upon Nashville, Buckner upon Louisville, and Price upon St. Louis. Vallandigham was to head the movement in Ohio, Eowles in Indiana, and Walsh in Illinois. The forces were to

ham was to head the movement in Ohio, Bowles in Indiana, and Waleh in Illinois. The forces were to rendezvous at Dayton and Cincinnati, in Ohio, and Rock Island, Chicago and Springfield, in Illinois; and those gathered at the last-named place, after seizing the arsenal, were to march to aid Price in taking St. Louis. Prominent Union citizens and officers were to be sized and stant South, and the more obnexious of them were to be assessinated."

The finale of this grand scheme was the sodden seizure, just before its execution, of about oner thundred of the conspirators, including Grenfell, Vincent Marmaduke, Gen. Charles Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty, and Captain Cantill, the noted guerrilla under Morgan. What has been done with these men? Have any of them been hanged? Is treason a crime? The article from which we have quoted Closes by saying: "The great blow was struck, and a the great work over. Its head gone, the conspiracy was dead, and it only remained to lay out its lifeless trunk for the berial."

was dead, and it only remained to lay out its lifeless trunk for the burial."

Fearful mistake! The conspiracy is not dead! It is alive, rampant, treacherous, cruel as ever, and will never die so long as the men who planned it live. This country is filled with unsubdued traitors, they stalk through our cities, they fill our cars, they prate about peace and Union, they are feeling around the nation's heart for the purpose dealing yet deadlier blows. The question now to be decided is, whether repulicanism has strength and virtue enough; for pumish criminals and protect society, or whether we shall be cheated out of our free institutions, and in utter wearines and despair yield our selves up passive victims to any despot or dictator who offers us relief?—American Baptim.

GEORGIA. The journals which reach us from the interior of the State of Georgis make the important announcement that all the negroes who have been expelled; and the announcement moreover, is coupled with an intimation that a similar fate is in store for the same class in Atlanta. Expulsion, in this case, it is pretty certain, means, that they are driven into the swamps, the woods, and the mountains, to die of stary vatum and exposure. The old fiendish spirit of alavery dies hard, but the it must.

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

FOURTH OF JULY.

y—since the Declaration of Independence was to the world—has been a bitter mockery to the us held in the galling chains of chattel slavers given to the world—nas occus a season and continued in the galling chains of chattel slavery on our soil, and a satire upon all our professions as a free and Christian people. On Tuesday next, for the first time, it will be celebrated with something like the semblance of consistency, and in the spirit of universal emancipation. Though the fact has not been officially announced, yet the anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution has been carried by the requisite majority of States competent to take astion upon it; so that the day may be greeted with the roar of cannon, the rigging of bells, bonfires, and jubilant songs, for the substantial abolition of that accurated plays system which has led to the perpetration of such atrocious crimes, astument the Southern soil with the blood alike of the traitorous and the loyal, dismem pered for a time the Union, and brought down upon the land the righteous judgments of Heaven.

In view of this inexpressibly grand event, and of
the total suppression of that formidable rebellion

which had for its object the establishment of a slave holding empire, avowedly, based on the matural righ of property in man, the approaching anniversary be everywhere celebrated with a consciousness rectitude, a transport of delight, a satisfaction of spirit, and an appreciation of the rights of human na-ture never before felt on that day. May every orator rise to the sublime, height of the occasion, and atter such words of counsel and of cheer as shall give resh impetus to the cause of freedom throughout the In Boston the demonstrations will be u

imposing. Among the guests of the city will be Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, as well as others of distinguished merit. The oration before the City Au thorities will be delivered by Rev. Jacob M. Manning. of the Old South Church; and there can be no doub

the beautiful Grove in Framingham, though not under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetth Anti-Slavery Society as hitherto. Mr. Phillips and other eloquent speakers are expected to be present. We presume there will be a large attendance

#### MR. SUMNER'S EULOGY.

The admirable Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, by ion. Charles Sumner, delivered before the Mur Authorities of the City of Boston, June 1, 1865, has been published in a large and handsomely printed pamphlet. Multitudes will desire to preserve it in this form. Mr. Sumner was adequate to the great occasion, and acquitted himself with his accustomed erudition and eloquence. "If the President were alive," he says, "he would protest against any monotony of panegyric. He never exaggerated was always cautious in praise, as in censure. In enwas always cautious in praise, as in censure. In en-deavoring to estimate his character, we shall be near-er to him in proportion as we cultivate the same spirit." Mr. Sumner, therefore, aims to avoid fulsome panegyric; yet we think he is not sufficiently dis-criminating, and awards too much praise to Mr. Lin-coln for the frequent references to the Declaration of Independence that may be found in his apreches and Independence that may be found in his speeches and writings. Before the rebellion, Mr. Lincoln made no issue with slavery where it existed, and gave a ready had been eighteen months in successful operation that as President of the United States, under the way on each returning Fourth of July, the Declara Independence was read, with due emphasis, North and South; but it was never read in the interest or for the vindication of the slave population. Justice requires that the whole truth should be stated. Mr. Lincoln resolutely opposed the extension of slavery into new territories, but he was content to abide by the old "covenant with death" as long as the South remained true to it.

Speaking of war, Mr. Sumner says, "It is one o the mysteries of Providence, that it is still allowed to vex mankind." It is only the mystery of sowing and

the Proclamation of Emancipation, he anticipated the declared sentiment of the nation. So, also, in regard

We have received a Memorial Address on Abraha Lincoln, delivered at the Hall of the Mechanics' Inresitute, St. John, N. B., June I, 1885, at the invitation of the citizens, by Charles M. Ellis, Esq., of Boston, This is printed in a neat pamphlet of 82 pages, and published at the request of his Worship, Mayor Woodward, and others—the Mayor saying of the oration, "it was in such good taste, and took so large and comprehensive a view of the whole subject, that in my mind she publication and circulation of the same would enable many in this city and province to obtain a better knowledge of the late disturbance in the United States than they have at present." It will be a valuable addition to the many that have been delivered on the same affecting theme.

We have also received an excellent "Addres on the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, deliver on the Assassination of Advances and in the Ashton town-hall on the afternoon of Sunday, May 7th, 1805, by S. Alfred Steinthat "—published by Whitfield, Green & Son, London, and by Johnson & Rawson, Manchester, Eng. Mr. Steinthat has long evinced a most friendly interest in the honor and welfare of our country, and in this address does full listing to the most friendly interest in the honor and welfare of our country, and in this address does full justice to the character and public services of Mr. Lincoln. "For the South," he says, "we mourn, that her inhu system of slavery had so far debased her sons the South," be says, "we mourn, that her, inhuman system of slavery had so far dehated her sons that any of them could be found to work so vite a deed; but for the marryr who has closed a life so pure so self-denying, so truly Christian—a life, to quote the words of one of his countrymen, in which the Christian graces, faith, hope, and charity, were personifed,—for him we have no need to mourn. He has been called to die a martyr's death, and to wear a martyr's everlasting crown. The war is over; slavery has for ever been struck down; and the blood of Abrabam Lincoln has scaled the emancipation of the ne-

THE WENDELL PHILLIPS PUZZLE.

Did Mr. Wendell Phillips speak in favor of repudiating the national debt-or repudiating the rebuildebt-or both, or neither! The thing is a hopeless paralle. The telegraphic report contained one version; the Asti-Slanery Standard gave another; the Boston Courier resultment the original statement; and now the agent of the Associated Press in Boston, aggreed at some remarks of the Ecening Post, sends the following note to his superior, which has been handed in a few sentences.

"Bosros, June 10. The New York Eng of Friday says, that Wendell Phillips has of complaints sate of the Phillips has of Friday says, that Wendell Phillips as air souse of compliaint against the nareless or malicious reporter, who send over the wires the garbed account of his speech. The editors are unjust in their remarks, as the report was made more in sorrow than malics; and all those within bearing of Mr. Phillips, who paid atten-tion, knew it was truthful. W. G. BLANCHARD.

justice to Mr. Blanchard by publish-fur the question remains: What did 1-N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Phillips has since answered the interrogat of the Post, under his own signature, by explicitly declaring that, its speaking of repudiation, he referred only to the rebed debt. Yet we deem it due to the re-porter to State, that we have inquired of several resaid; and they all concur in stating that they under stood him to say that, in case the rebel debt should be added to our own national debt, he should insist on the repudiation of both. There is some misunder standing or forgetfulness on one side or the other; claimer; though why he should have deemed the po-sition, which he says, he assumed, as either startling or effective, we really do not understand, for none but traitors or sympathizers with traitors entertain any other feeling or purpose. Nay, even they have not had the audacity to suggest the possibility of such an al-dernative being presented to the country. Jo ha fre-quent reference to it, therefore, Mr. Phillips stands ulte alone; and we cannot but deprecate, as n wise and uncalled for, his suggestion that th debt will, in any conceivable contingency, be assume by the Government. Surely, it is a gratuitous ac to put into the heads of our enemies an idea which, in their insanest state, they have never entertained. Should it hereafter be pressed by them, through a debased political affiliation and partnership, we ibility will rest more largely upon Mr. Phillip country so stultify itself, be so lost to all sense of sliams and moral principle, as to consolidate the rebel debi with its own, how would Mr. Phillips or any other taxes? Must not the repudiation be entire, or the

stances, can we entertain the thought that, at any time near or remote, will any proposition be gravely made to Congress to pay the rebel debt, or any portative who shall dare to offer it will take his place is history with Judas, Cataline, and Jefferson Davis and the party that shall have the profligacy to urge it will raise such a tempest of popular indignation as to be swept away like chaff.

be swept away like chail.

This is upon the supposition, of course, that there is a bona fide rebel debt of enormous dimensions. But is any such debt in existence? We have in our possession a good many Confederate bank bills-fifties twenties, tens, fives, &c .- and on them all we find th payment to be due "two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." It was a pledge equally cunning and worthless. The Confederate States at cunning and wortness. Ane conference coace and non-entities, and their debt was based upon conditions that have never been and will never be compiled with. Why, then, talk of the possibility of its being assumed by the nation?

# "THE NATION."

As the Liberator is to terminate its publication a the close of its present volume, we are glad to be able to commend to its friends and patrons the new of New York on the 6th of July ensuing, entitled "THE NATION," believing as we do that it will be eminently deserving of the most liberal patronage, not only for its augerior literary and scientific merits. but for its elevated moral tone, its high sense of polit ical rectitude, its soundly reformatory spirit, and its thorough advocacy of the rights of the freedmen at the South. The stockholders are not animated by the hope of money making, but have subscribed to this enterprise in the spirit of public benefactors, and for the purpose of establishing a first class journal in the interest of humanity, progress, the common weal. They have laid a broad and liberal foundation, and are resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in se-curing for its pages the best talent on both sides of the Atlantic. It will be the handsomest, the cheapest, and the ablest weekly periodical in the land. The friends of freedom and equal rights, of art and science, of literature and politics, universally, should take an interest in its widest circulation, and promptly give to it their countenance and subscription. [For lt.

Prospectus, see advertising column.]

In this connection we append the following from the Detroit Advertiser, to which our attention has been called by a friend :-

called by a friend:—

"WARRINGTON," the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican, in discussing the merits, or rather demerits of the announced contributors to the new enterprise of the Nation newspaper, in characteriscially sloshing style, says: "Some of the advertised writers for the Nation have no newspaper talent, Garrison, for instance, is one of the duliest of writers." This ad captandum snap judgment may do for marines and greenborns; old voyagers know better than to believe in any such ignorant or biased dicts. Gärrison slone was the life of the Liberator, and when he was absent from his columns, as he was frequently for weeks, none of his lieutenants could take his place, and the editorial page would be stale, flat and unprofitable, and as dry as "the remainder biscuit." He is a sound, vigorous writer of pure English, with vitality vitality The "Bohemian Club," of which "Warrington" is a distinguished chief, who woop over literature like crows over a cornibild—now Zeop, and now McGrawler, but never coming within a thousand miles of Pope or Byron—nay be composed of gentlemen of wonderful mutual admiration, but they are exceedingly shaby critics when they set down Wm. L. Garrison as "one of the dullest of writers." It is "high life below stairs," indeed, when the apostles of anti-slavery presume to "deny their master."

"Warrington" is one of those who mistake fliphowever, if his name had been substituted for our own in the list of contributors to "THE NATION," it would have added immensely to the interest and value of that journal! Who kr ows! "What private grief he has, alas ! we know not."

PROMETIC SHORT-HAND. Mr. D. P. LINDSEY will commence a popular class for instruction in Phonetic Short Hand, at reduced rates, on Monday evening, June 10, at Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Business College, 16 Summer Street, Boston, where further particulars will be given. This new method of spelling and writ-ing has an important bearing upon the cause of popular education, and is specially deserving the attention of teachers.

It is understood that Henry Winter Davis will deliver the cration at Chicago, on the Fourth of July, and will take strong negro auffrage ground.

The Baptist Association, of New York, and the Eastern Association of Seventh Day Baptists have passed resolutions in favor of negro suffrage,

A meeting was held in Norfolk on Wedi evening, last week, to organize a party to promote negro suffrage. A few whites and a good many ne-groes were present. Keep the ball moving! Free-dom and equality for all.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH.

eeting of colored citizens, urg, Va., May 81, 1865, the following resolu-ere offered, discussed and sdopted;

Petersburg, Va., May 81, 1865, the following resolutions were offered, discussed and adopted:

Whereas, This rebellion against the Constitutional authority of the United States Government has been waged for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the system of American alavery, and to establish a Southern Confederacy on its basis. And whereas, God has, in his all-wise Providence, overthrown their power, and the leaders of this foul and gigantic rebellion have been taken as prisoners, and some of them have been indicted for treason against the Government of the United States. And whereas, the supremacy of the United States Government has been maintained by the combined forces of the black and white soldiers on many bloody battle-fields; therefore,

fore, Resolved, That we, the colored citiz burg, Va., and true and loyal citizens of the United States of America, claim, as an unqualified right, the privilege of setting forth respectfully our griev-ances, and demanding an equality of rights ander the

law. Resolved, That we have vindicated our right to the full exercise and enjoyment of these rights, at a Milligan's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Oluster, Petersburg, and last, though not least, we had the distinguished honor of being the first regiment to march. that stronghold of rebeldom, the city of Riel

Bank, Valley Forge, and other battles, fought both by land and sea, in the Revolution, by the colored man, present still stronger claims to our right to the Resolved, That representation and taxation go hand

n hand, and it is diametrically opposed to republican astitutions to tax us for the support and expense of Resolved, That the fundamental basis upon which

this our republican form of government is established, is, that all such governments derive their just powers rom the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That our color nor former enslavement is no just cause for our proscription nor disfranchisemen as the word white, nor slave, is not found in the Cor stitution of the United States.

Resolved, That our comparative ignorance is no just reason for our disfranchisement, as we can compare favorably with a large number of our white fellow chiteses. ow-citizens, both natives and foreigners, in point of -many of whom can neither read no write, and know nothing of the institutions of the country. We, therefore, hold that any discrimination made against us as a class that does not apply to them, is both uniust and wicked.

s both unjust and wicked.

Resolved, That we cheerfully submit to any pro-ision, however rigid, that will apply with equal force to our white fellow-citizens, notwithstanding the fact that they have had all the facilities and opportunities r moral and intellectual development.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in

our present Chief Magistrate, Andrew Johnson, but fear much the influence of so-called Unionists, who have hitherto entertained the most inveterate feelings of hatred against the Government of the United States, but now have taken the oath of allegiance to upport the Government, with all their vindictive feel ngs of haired against the colored man, as such can not expect justice at their hands, let reconstruction take place when it may.

Resolved, That our prayers shall be offered up to Almighty God, in behalf of the President and his Cabinet, that their influence and efforts may be used in the future for our political enfranchise they have in the past in securing to us our physics rights.

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved Presi

dent, Abraham Lincoln, we have lost a Patriot, a Statesman, and Philanthropiat, whose loss we sincere-ly deplore, and that as he, in the natural goodness and generosity of his heart, proclaimed freedom to the slave, we trust in God, that his successor, President Andrew Johnson, may also use his influen Resolved, That we scorn and treat with contemp

the allegation made against us, that we understand freedom to mean idleness and indolence; but we do understand freedom to mean industry, and the enjoyment of the legitimate fruits thereof; for he that works we believe has a right to eat, and any person o he colored people of Petersburg. A state of resentment

towards our former owners, but we are willing to let the past be buried with the past, and in the future treat all persons with kindness and respect who shall treat

pring Lane, have published in a neat pamphlet the Historic Address of Governor Andrew, on the oc-casion of dedicating the Monument to Ladd and Whitney, members of the Sixth Regiment, M. V. M., killed at Baltimore, April 19th, 1861, delivered at Lowell. June 17th, 1865. In concluding, the Govern tants of Lowell guard for Massachusetts, for patriot ism, and for liberty, this sacred trust, as they of Actor of Lexington, of Concord, protect the votive stone of Concord, protect the votive stone morate the men of April, '76."

Lee & Shepard have just published, in a handsonic volume of \$78 pages, "The Young Lieutenant; of the Adventures of an Army Officer—A Story of the Rebellion—by Oliver Optic, author of Rich and Humble,' In School and Out,' 'The Boat Club, 'All Aboard,' &c. This volume is a sequel to 'The Soldier Boy.' The material for the work, so far as its historical relations are concerned, has been derived from authentic sources; not from books and papers only, but from intelligent and reliable person participated in the stirring scenes of which they gave testimony. It is a narrative of personal adventure, rather than a connected historical account of the oper-ations before Richmond; and will greatly interest outhful readers. THE MODERN AGE. This is an outgrowth of the

"Progressive Age," a little paper which has been sued from Hopedale for five or six years past by B. Butts and his lady. The present enlarged form of the paper in neat covers cannot fail to render it acceptable to the class of persons from whom patronage is ex-

The Friend of Progress, for June, contains articles on the death and character of President Lincoln, by John Weiss and O. B. Frothingham. It would be difficult to select finer tributes to his memory than both of these. Mrs. Cora L. V. S. Hatch has a poem on the same topic. Alice Cary and Geo. S. Burleigh also contribute poems. Rev. E. C. Towne continues his review of Beecher, and there are other articles of interest in the number.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for July, is as bri evet. Its illustrations of Prison-Life detail some of the hardships our patriotic soldiers endured while prisoners in the South. Other illustrations are very fine. Buy the work of Williams & Co.

CONTANION PORTS FOR THE PROFILE. TICKNOT & Fields have published the second number of their Il-lustrated Volumes of Poetry, compromising "Soros FOR ALL SEASONS, by Alfred Tennyson;" with illus-ron all Seasons, by Alfred Tennyson;" with illustrations by Maclice, Creawick, Eytinge, Barry, Fennand Perkins. Each volume will contain about one hundred pages, and from ten to twenty illustrations on wood. Price 50 cents. It will prove a popular

CONVENTION OF FRIENDS OF PROGRESS

GRANVILLE, (N. Y.) June 1), 184

DEAR GARRISON—The Friends of Profess, and
egion, closed, last evening, a threeday, Corresp
in Middle Granville. It was numerously strain Men and women came together, earnestly lessed thorough discussion—so far as time would also the subjects which directly relate to the estimate

herough discussion—
he subjects which directly relate to the cerificial
progress of themselves, their children, and the case
ry. People were here from Vermont, and from
giona: around Lakes Champlain and Georg, at
from Saratoga Springs, and from around ray
albany. It was a gathering of true and remember,
that are delivered from the despotion of subsequently and
are aiming to be true to God and Humany and

elations.

The following resolutions will indicate the inside. all and spiritual condition and tendency of these all composed the Convention: Resolved. That the authority of the hi

Resolved. That the authority of the bims sais above all creeds, constitutions and book; sai dat when these conflict with that, it is our day bying their feachings, and obey the voice of 6d when on all subjects, on all occasions, and in all wholes whereas, nothing is true or right because the highest manner of the said of the sai

Resolved, That a text from the Bible, h Resolved, That a text from the Bible, brune is from the Bible, can be no evidence that appear pile is true; or false, nor that any practice is signed wrong; and that in an argument for or aginal asy principle or practice; we will not offer not according to the principle or practice; we will not offer not according to the principle or practice; we will not offer not according to the principle or practice; we will not offer not according to the principle or practice; we will not offer not according to the principle of practice and provided the principle of the pr ore or con, on any subject.

Resolved, That our opposition is not in the Bible.

Resolved. That our opposition is not his fifty flat, but to false and pernicious usews respense it, entrained and taught by the church and derry; med which is, that it is absolute authority, and this wisever is in it is true, because it is in it; and this was a compared duty to seek necessions. we deem it a sacred duty to seek to overhow, be cause it is the great enemy of all progress.

Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors, as a bern age, often dethrones reason, makes men de rage, otten cettromes reason, makes men demonic, and results in quarrelling, fighting, robbing, practi-tion, the starvation of innocent children, and in the horrible abuse and murder of lored one; and kept augments crimes and criminals of all kind; den-form

Resolved, That rumselling is among the deeper and darkest crimes that curse the hi eserves the execuation and score of maskind. These resolutions were carnestly but calmly de-

cussed. Those relating to the authority of the Bile were adopted by the Convention. On this fail are rest, the monstrous theological dogmas, and the motion of observances, that now bewilder the people of This error of the church and clerg. Christendom. respecting the Bible, has been the foundation of the specting the Bible, has been the foundation of the apport given by that book to slavery, war, inten-erance, polygamy, to the hanging of witches, and the horrors of the Inquisition.

| TO | TENTEST TO THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL

The following Address was read to the Conver tion, and adopted, none dissenting :-

### THE BALLOT.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN! WHO SHALL USE IT! To the Citizens of the United States:

In all governments, the supreme power or so-creignty must be lodged in one, in a fee, or in the many. In the American Republic it is in the sasy. That which Blackstone calls "the supreme, irrainble. absolute, uncontrolled authority or sovereignty, is in the people, from whom the government derives all its powers. The majority of the voters as that is determined by the ballot, represents the people.

If the Republic ever dies, it will die, not by the

bullet, but by an abuse of the ballot. As the ballot is its life, so it may be its death. Not the ballet, but the allot, by its abuse, is the great source of danger, in cratic governments

Two things are, by the present crisis in our nations history, forced upon public notice in regard to the ballot; i. e. (1.) What does it mean! (2) Who shall use it ?

It means power in the voter, not only over himself, out also over the life, liberty, and property of each and every man, woman, and child over whom the geternment holds jurisdiction. It means not only power, but "aupreme, irresistible, absolute, uncontrolled" power over the domestic, social, commercial, ecclusion ical, and political relations and institutions of all the people. The voter is the sovereign; the ballet is use symbol of his sovereignty, and the means by which will. The ballet is he makes known his sovereign will. The ballot is ne makes known his sovereign will. The bilds is the governing power; and whaterer influence is government exercises over the condition and happi-ness of the people, is exercised by the roter. At the good or evil done to all or to any portion of the people, is done by the voters. They are the princi-pal; the legislative, judicial, and executive branchs of the suvernment are that more above and with the government are but agents, chosen and paid by em to do their work. But the sovereign power is them to do their work. with the voters, and the ballot is the symbol of that power, and the instrument by which they execut

WHO SHALL USE IT!

Fou, the voters, as the sovereign power, most answer this. The ballot is not a natural, but a eseventional right. Whom will you invest with the "uicontrolled" power over your homes, your line, our persons and property ! 1. THOSE WHO SELL THEIR TOTES!

Will you put this symbol of power into the hands of an you put this symbol of power into the hands of a man, who takes it, and hasters to the political market, saying—"The party that will give me the most whisky, the most money, or fattest office, shall have my vote !" He, in effect, sells for whisky, moory or office was home. or office your homes, your like, your liberty, proper ty and country; for the ballot is there presentaire of absolute power over them all. Will you invest and men with such power over all you hold dear!

2. THOSE WHO BUT VOTES!

There are those who enter the market where bellets are sold, saying to one—" How much whisky for your " How much money for your. and to another, "What office for yours " The po-litical market is full of these sellers and begin of ballots. Their stock in trade is, your bones, you liberty, your country, your life, and the lires of all that are dear to you. Will you invest these bachten "What office for yours in your own and your country's destiny with this tym-"absolute authority " over you?

8. DRUNKARDS!

Stand by the ballot-box on election day. See that babbling drunkard, recling up to deposit the rote that is to decide the destiny of your wires and children, and of all that you deem most sacred and dear. If they are too drunk to walk up, those are ever a liable with the area with a man be well as the sacred and the sacred and dear. who are ready to bring them up. Shall such sea he allowed to wield this power over you and your You would not trust yourself family and properly, a board of a ship, with a drunken captain, nor in a truwith a drunken engineer or conductor. Will yes trust the deatiny of the Republic with its prices and trust the dealiny of the Republic with its priceless as countless treasures aboard a pational ship or train, as place at the belm or engine a poor, helpless sot? It is appalling to see the American Republic, isden with the bopes and aspirations of hundreds of milies rushing to its dealiny, under the control of idiotic, stagering drunkards. They have no power to give in the meetines. Will you place them at the helm of the ship of State, freighted with your wires and shilters, your homes, and the life of a nation, that is regarded as the last hope of earth's toiling millions?

4. THOSE WHO AYOW A BIGURE ALLEGIANCE 79.

4. THOSE WHO AVOW A HIGHER ALLEGIANCE TO A and POREIGN DESPOT!

There are hundreds of thousands in our mids, and their number is rapidly increasing, who profess abige or allegiance to a foreign power than to the green silent under which they live. The ballot, in the hands, is wielded by that foreign despot. That sadWill your piace your own and your country's des-ter in the hands of those who say their first alle-tere is due to a foreign power and whose voice are controlled by him! If so, then it is true that the desnsy of the American Republic is to be decided by may of the American response is to be decided by a seriest tyrant, who regards this and all governments so or log allegiance to him; and who affirms that all shoot against his religion ought to be punished as

dence against his religion outsit to be pulsasted as then by the strong arm of the law.

Will you invest that biguted oppressor with a re-pentible power over your own and your country's patible. You do, when you place the ballot in the driny! You do, when you place the ballot in the definit I tou no, manyon place the ballot in the lards of his subjects, whom he sends among you for the purpose of placing you and yours, by an abuse of the ballot, at his disposal, and who cast their votes in the interests of their sovereign beyond the seas.

Will you exclude the intelligent, industrious and Will you exclude the interingent, industrious and lest segre from the ballot, because God made him size, and give it to the ignorant, drunken vagabond, neer and traitor because he is white? Will you innoter and drunkenness, bribery, brutality, treason, and eveent drunkenness, bribery, brutality, treason, and every crime with uncontrolled power over yourselves and err all you hold dear, because they are dressed in raise, while you withhold it from sobriety, industry, industry, and loyalty, because they are deried in Mark! If you will thus insult God and starc Humanity, you deserve the doom to which needs lainties will consider you impartial justice will consign you.

6. THE WOMEN. Will you invest ignorance and vice with this abso-his power over your homes, your property, persons, lers and country, because they are embodied in mas-cause form, and exclude from its exercise intelligence reline form, and execute from the executed interrigence and virtue, because they appear in female form The intelligence, piety, and love of peace, order and legalty of this nation are-more generally embodied and made manifest in women than in men. Whose and made mannest in the purity, peace and prosperity
of home, of society, and of the republic, as that of wives and mothers, your daughters and sis-Yet you exclude all these from the use of the hallot, because they are women, while you give it to yea thought your persons, property and country were user in the hands of masculine drunkenness, bribery, in the hands of masculine drumentness, of necry ption, anarchy and murder, than in the hands o sine purity, peace, order and prosperity. You samme pany, attail you preferred adversity and ruin by the votes of men, to prosperity and salvation by the votes of some. Would you rather see your country male desolate by billots in the hands of drunken and vicious men than have it made prosperous and and victors in the hands of sober and virtuous women! Would you rather have your wives made vitors, your children orphans, and your loved ones tilled and maimed in battle, or starved in prison by feel was brought by an abuse of the ballot by men, degraded by every vice, than to have them all saved and made happy by that power in the hands of wo-

win annobled by every virtue?

Will you deny the ballot to those who are most teply concerned to preserve and perpetuate the American Republic, with all its divine principles and is invincible power to elevate and save the race of nan, simply because they are women? Will you de the only really loyal and liberty-loving pethis you give it to those who by a four years' civil you have laid the mangled bodies of half a million of

With the experiences and facts of the recen dil war originating solely in a crime against the bal-let and in long years of abuse of that symbol of pow-rr in the hands of slavemongers and traitors, and heir corrupt and ambitious allies; and with the futhe looming up before you, freighted with a glorious ringlerious destiny to unborn millions, and States and nations yet to be; can you go on in your rash sess and madness to refuse the ballot to the most in bligent and law-and-order loving portion of the peopir, because God made them women, and to the mos-hyal and liberty-loving because God made them ne goes; while you commit your own and your coun by's feture to treason, drunkenness, ignorance, and we to the polls in masculine form, draped in white Drankards and drunkard-makers, and those who from of paramonent." They are traitors to demo parity, integrity, honesty and loyalty to God and Hu manity in every relation of 186s. Those who, by pre-opt and example, exert an influence adverse to do sestic, social and political virtue and integrity, are the real sappers and miners of the American Repu any other traitors. The Republic has more to fer from the ballot in the bands of such insidiou

this Republic ever dies, it will die by the ballo utyism. All that is dear to you and yours a myn and women; all that is august in the career of base and Nations; and all that is grand and trium hast in the destiny of the Human Race, appeals to lea to gard the ballot against abuse. See to it tha only shall use it who will use it for impartia lucie, liberty, and equality before God and the law A CRIME AGAINST THE BALLOT IS A DEATH-BLO STREED AT THE HEART OF THE REPUBLIC. Guard, symbol of Democratic Sovereignty, as yo total your lives, your homes and your country.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

## The following resolution was adopted:-

olved, That this Convention of friends of fre and progress do earnestly urge upon all American Republic from those wh vald make the ballot the means of its destruction with all its countless blessings to the human race, t themselves into a National League, to pree elective franchise from abuse, and to enlighte the people on the two great questions—What does the halot mean! Who shall use it! H. C. W.

#### PROTEST OF THE UNITARIAN OHUROH IN CONCORD, N. H.

majority of the members of this Society having oce with the imperative demand of one her members—Onslow Stearns—voted, at an in-brand meeting, held on the 9th instant, to close their share of worship until further notice, and the hous-laring heart of the property of the property of the hous-tering heart of the property sed the last two Sundays in accord the with this informal and illegal vote, the church at meeting held yesterday, the 18th inst., adopte the following Resolution by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this church feels aggrieved at th schoted. That this church leets aggire the stime of the Society, at its recent informal meeting, a tuding to close the meeting shouse against the ministration of the stime who desire to sit under his ministration of the stime who desire to sit under his ministration. the second those who desire to sit under nis butter. regal meeting soon to be held, will vote of reopening it.

II One hundred and fifty thousand copies of a linest biography of Abraham Liucoln have been sel in Paris.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

FRIEND GARRISON—I apprehend that the "parti-tion wall" between Colonizationists and Abolitionists tion wall " between Color

tion wall" between Colonizationists and Abolitionists is now broken down. As the black people are free, they are, of course, free to go to other countries, or to remain here, "wherever it liketh them best"; and it would seem as though the only hope for the colonization and regeneration of Africa lies in the inducements offered to colored men to emigrate there. I have just read with intense indignation of the treatment of colored persons in Richmond by those in Federal authority. I refer more particularly to the case of Ned Scott. Of what advantage was it to this man that President Lincoln had declared him free! Did ever slaveholding brutality exceed this? I hope the attention of Secretary Stanton will be called to this outrage, and that Col. Krautzer and all others who were active in the matter will be visited with the punishment they deserve. If a negro violates the law, let him be lawfully punished in the same way law, let him be lawfully punished in the same way, and to the same extent that any other law-breaker is punished. Gen. Butler ought to be sent to Rich-I am glad to notice that the voice of the press is

almost unanimous in favor of placing the negro on the same plane as to political, legal and civil rights as the wiste man. This only will make emancipation a blessing to him. For our own safety it should be. thone. We need the loyal negro vote to neutralize the rebel vote at the South, and the Roman Catholic vote in the North and West, and also for the physical safety of the white population at the South; lor how long will a people, knowing that they are free, and having learned the use of arms, endure the barbari-ties described in the Richmond Times already referred to, or other barbarities that have recently been reported, such as having their ears, lips and noses cut off? The scenes of St. Domingo will be re-enact-ed; for be it remembered, that it was only after they teared they were to be balked of their promised freedom that the colored men there rose to visit a just indignation on their white oppressors. Let pelltions be poured in by the cartload from every square mile of the free States, that emancipation may be made complete by requiring an article in the Constitution of every reconstructed State, giving the rights of citizens and suffrage on the same terms to all, without distinction of color. Now is the time to lay the axe to the root of the tree, remembering that there is a tide in the well being and salvation of nations as well as of individuals, which, if unimproved, may never return. Let not the rulers of the present make the mistake that the founders of our government did when they consented to giving slavery a little time to die out. It is the extreme of cruelty and injustice to leave the status of the colored race to the tender mercies of their late masters. It is palpably intended as a concession to the rebels hoping thereby to conciliate them; but it will not—they will sooner become loyal to the government by pursuing the other course. It is also urged that the laws of suffrage have always been left to the several States to regu-late for themselves, and that some of our free States do not allow the negroes to vote, and also have invidious laws based on color. But this argument is of very little force as relates to the question now in hand. The free States have remained loyal, and while so, retain all their rights of State legislation. However mistaken and narrow may be their policy, Congress cannot interfere; but the rebel States have by the act of rebellion forfelied their civil, legal and political rights, and Congress and the Administration have undoubtedly the same authority to declare the condition on which they shall be restored to the privileges of the Union and the protection of the Government, and also the status of the emancipated portion of the people, as they have on account of rebellion to enact laws of confiscation and emancipation; and without dead letter-the South will gain fourteen additional Representatives and Presidential Electors and will in a short fime be as dominant in Congress as before

# INCIDENTS BY THE WAY.

Ровтямоцти, (Ohio,) June 20, 1865.

regretted much being unable to spend more time at the "Western Unitarian Convention." From an bour's hearing, and from report of others, I judge it was more broadly generous touching religious sentiments than the New York meeting.

I heard a gentleman speak with great point and carnestness in favor of equal suffrage for white and black, as justice and therefore safety, amidst cordial

response Came up the river on Saturday 140 miles—a de-lightful ride; the scenery varied by bluffs crowned with green forcets, and verdant plains of exceeding beauty, on either side, and "la belle riviere" windin

troops coming home from the war-crowded thick as bees, in a swarm, and sending up great shouts as they swept past us. At Cincinnati were 1000 rebel prisoners released from Camp Chase, and boys in gray mixed peacefully, on the wharf, in the crowd.

was different in other regions, and they had a work before them. He talked against the "peculiar in-stitution" with a plainness and power which made Northern Abolitionists seem tame. So moves the tide: yet there are obstacles enough in the way to work and watchfulness, co-

call for work and watchfulness, constant and vigilant.

At a Kentucky town where our boat stopped, a colored soldier came aboard, a civil and intelligent man.

Had he been white, the porter would have carried his trunk; as it was, he carried one end, and as it was placed on the forward deck aloft, the owner, stopping a moment to cast a glance around him, stepped quietly down to the lower deck among the cre-Not good enough to sit near the man he had fough for! I wished he had tried the experiment, for he might not have been molested. But he seemed a ca

pable judge as to that. A boat, crowded with soldiers, is just stopping for

A boat, crowded with soluters, is just supping to provisions. I look out to see the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and the great, hearly cheers come roll-ing up, full of life. A cannon is fired from the shore, and the sharp echoes come rattling back from the high bluffs on the Kentucky side. This is a city of some 10,000 people, and here, as at Ironton, and among the hills back of the river, are great iron mills and fur-

I hope soon to go Northward, where the san blazes less ferrently, and get a breath of the pure air of the lakes.

Yours, truly,

G. B. STEBBINS.

At the recent commencement at Adrian College, Michigan, the hos stary degree of Doctor of Laws
a was conferred upon Hos. Gerit Smith of Peterbore,
N. X., and that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev.
Hiram Mattheo of New York City. LIBERTY OF DISCUSSION.

21st, in behalf of extending suffrage to the colored people of the South. One of them urges the President to arrest all who were present, on the ground that they were stirring up and exciting insurrection, another, thinks that the meeting proves that there is as much sectionalism in Boston as there is in Charleston; and yet others talk of "incendiaries," and "gall," and "fire," and so forth! This is very amusing, and all the more so that most of it comes from journals that were originally conducted in the interest of secession, though they modified their position because of the pressure from without. Imagine an incendiary meeting over which Theophilus Parsona presides, which Richard H. Dans, Jr., addresses, and to which Charles G. Loring writes! All these gentlemen are well known as standing at the head of the moderate-minded men of New England; and many others who took part in the succing of the 21st were never before accursed of radicalism, much less of being friendly to see dition. We have gone over the proceedings of the meeting a second time, and after the most dilligent search we can find nothing in what was said or done that is liable even to the mild charge of being indecorrous. Of radicalism, we find little, of sedition mot a word. Not a sentiment was uttered on the occasion that the most orderly of men might not resultly subscribe to. It is no where intimated that opposition should be made to the action of government, though the right to discuss the government's action is freely exercised but in decorous terms. There is nothing lilegal, nothing course, nothing disloyal, in either the species mindoor the resolutions adopted. To discuss all questions of public interest is a right which has belonged to our race from immemorial time. It was exercised in the Union before the secosion; and in po part of America was it more valued, or kept more bright by constant use, than in the existence. It was exercised bere in the colonial times. It was exercised in the union september that of the provision are to be se

The following are the Resolutions unanimously a dopted at the Faneuil Hall meeting last week:—

dopted at the Faneuil Hall meeting last week:

Resolved, That we render our devout thanks to God that He has been with us, as He was with our fathers, and that which, if we are true to ourselves and to the principles of Republican Government, must be permanent and beneficent.

Resolved, That the work of re-organizing government and society in the rebe! States requires of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government the most deliberate exercise of their powers of statesmanship, and that it is far more important that the task shall be performed quickly.

Resolved, That in re-organizing the rebel States, the safety of loyal citizens in those States, the stability of our Government, and the claims of justice require that none shall be allowed to vote who are not loyal, and that none shall be allowed to vote who are not loyal, and that none should be expelled from voting because of their race or color.

loyal, and that none should be expelled from voting because of their race or color.

Resolved, That from the death of President Lincoln we derive new motives for persevering labor to the end of securing to all the inhabitants of the land the inalienable rights proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the life and character of President Johnson justify full confidence that he will carry out the great work for which President Lincoln laid down his life, establishing the United States of America on the broad and impregnable basis of wisdom and justice.

on the broad and impregnator basis of wasons are justice.

Resolved, That a committee of nine, consisting of Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq., Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Hon. Charles G. Loring, Hon. John G. Whittier, Rev. Jacob M. Manning, Samuel G. Howe, Esq., and Wm. Endicott, Jr., be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, urging the necessity of a re-organization of the revolted States upon just and correct principles.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The following me orious petitions have been forwarded to Preside ohnson by the colored citizens of Georgia:—

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

United States:
Siz: We, the undersigned, Colored Citizens of the
State of Georgia, respectfully represent, that we are
loyal, always have been loyal, and always will remain
loyal; and, in order to make our loyalty most effective
in the service of the Government, we humbly petition
to be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the

To Itis Exectlency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sin: We, the undersigned, Colored Citizens of the State of Georgia, are determined to remain, as we have ever been, loyal to the Government of the United States, and will peacefully submit to and cheerfully support all the Laws and Officers which the Government may establish and appoint for the People of our. State, trusting that they will ever be impartial and equally just towards all.

Should your Excellency grant the Petition now in circulation among the White People, asking for the appointment of a Millitary Governor, we humbly and most carneatly pray that our interests, as well as theirs, may be regarded in your selection of this proper person for the important office: We sake not for a Black Man's Governor, nor a White Man's Governor, but for a People's Governor, who shall impartially protect the rights of all, and faithfully sustain the Union.

prisoners released from Camp Chase, and boys in gray mixed pescefully, on the wharf, in the crowd.

I had not only the beauty of scenery, but a noble book to read on the boat—"The Ideal Attained," by Mrs. Farnham. It has not merely beauty of style, but loftiness of thought and earneatness of purpose thrilling through each page. Her ideal of the mutual trust and reverence for man and woman in marriage is high indeed.

Stopping at a hotel over Sunday at Ironton, above here, I heard from my window the talk of a group of men sitting beneath the trees along the sidewalk. One young man was using up, with great vigor, a company of negro-haters, and others listened with great satisfaction. He told them negroes were better workers, better fighters, and would be better voters, than many white men he knew in Ohio. This morning I met an intelligent Kentuckian, who said they were in the midst of the agitation on the Constitutional Amendment. A large majority in his region were in favor of sweeping slavery away forever, and alive to its ruinous effect on their State. But he said it was different in other regions, and they had a work

THE LATE ERABUS WARE.—Mr. Editor: When I heard of the death of this noble man, I was reminded of a conversation which I had with him is 1835. It was at the time when George Thompson was hunted by mobs, and found a home in the house of Mr. Ware. Anonymous letters of a libreatening character were sent to Mr. W., in which he was directed to drive Mr. Thompson away. Mr. Warstated to me that Mr. Thompson away. Mr. Warstated to me that Mr. Thompson was not at, all alarmed, and did not desire any carnal weapons to be used if he was attacked, but he did, and he kept his gun loaded; had one loaded for his hired man: he meant to be prepared to defend himself and his friend. Said he—"Brother Thompson, my life is not worth having if I can't defend an bonest man." Men who stood up in the trying days of '35 should not be forgotten.

Lynn Bulletia. otten. –Lynn Bulletin.

FOREIGN ITEMS. Mrs. Lincoln sent a reply to the It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has agreed o reinstate Maximilian to all his rights in Austria, it he event of his returning from Mexico.

Spain has ceased to extend belligerent rights to the onfederates by a decree dated June 4.

Lord Brougham, in a speech at a banquet to the Prince of Wales at Fishmongers' Hall, carnestly called on the American Government to use their victory in mercy as well as in justice, and not stain the scaffold with the blood of prisoners whom they recently treated as warriors. The advice of his Lordship is quite uncalled for. white and contented the ables.

Judge Cowley has had an interview with President Johnson, and laid before him the complaints of the friends of colored suffrage in Charleston against Gen. Hatch and Gen. Gwyn, who refused them permission to hold political meetings in Charleston. The interview was very satisfactory, the President having assured the Judge that their grievances should be redressed at once, and the fullest liberty for political discussion should be secured to all.

term a rebel," he adda:

"I asked leave of nobody to come to this city, and
to write in the Neiss. Further, I do not conceive
myself to be here, and going at large, by virtue of
the 'amnesty' that some papers have mentioned.
Neither have I asked any 'pardon;' and I trust the
President will not press a pardon upon me until I
shall have been first convicted of something. I
should be obliged, with thanks for his politeness, to
decling it."

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS AT BULL RUN Two monuments in honor of our dead have Just been erected on the Bull Run battle-field. For the dedication ceremonies, Rev. John Pierpont wrote a hymn, the closing stanza of which are as follows:

"Slavery may what her out-throat's knife, Or ram down her assassin's ball; The Martyr may lay down his life, Seward may bleed and Lincoln fall;

But Freedom's arm is stronger yet,
Lifted in earnest for her sons;
Than is the traitor's hayonet—
The murderer's knife—the pirate's guns.

And so, upon the bloody spot
Where now this monument is raised,
Shall rebel bones and memories rot;
that patriot names for aye se praised."

THE BASE CONDUCT of the people of Bermuda in doing all in their power to injure this country during the late war, by aking the rebels in blockade-running and a handred other ways, is now reaping it just reward. The merchants of St. George's and Hamilton, who invested not only their gains, but their private means, in co-partnership with notorious Liverpool firms, in formishing the rebels with ammunitions of war, find themselves hopeleasly bankrupt by the collapse of the rebellion. Last year pesilicutial diseases stalked out of their blockade-runners, and swept scores of inhabitants to destruction. Numbers of the young men have degenerated into confirmed sots under the polluting influence of the lobe Southerners and adventurers who have received their hospitality. These islanders, in fact, are to-day, asay the WYork Times, in a condition to excite commiseration rather than resentment—Boston Transcript. THE BASE CONDUCT of the people of Bermuda is

ollowing is a copy:

following is a copy:

"SENATE CHAMDER, 14th March, 1849.

"Secretary of the United States Treasury:

"Sin—The enclosed letter of recommendation, in favor of Dr. Blackburn, is signed by gentlemen well known to me as of the highest respectability and itelligence.

Very truly, yours, Jury's Davis."

The "Dr. Blackburn" was physician to one of the Southern marine hospitals, and is the yellow feve propagating scoundrel.—Dayton Journal.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDY. The Italian hero hav-ing named his grandson after Mr. Lincoln, our Minis-ter to Italy, Mr. Marsh wrote to him, and thanked him. Garibaldi replied as follows:

him. Garibaldi replied as follows:

CAPRERA, 27th March, 1885.

DEAR MR. MARSH:—The name of Lincoln, like that of Christ, makes the beginning of a glorious bra in the history of humanity, and I am proud to perpetuate in my family the name of the great emancipator. The journals and the men who have opposed the cause of the great Republic are like the ms. of the fable that kicked the lion, thinking him dead; but now that they see her rise again in all her majesty, they will change their language. The American question is vital for the liberty of the world, and its approaching solution must rejoice the hearts of honest men.

tmen.
With affectionate emotion I kiss your lady's hand am yours.
G. GARIBALDI.

WHAT GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA SATS. It is in ortant to hear all sides from the South at this june ture, so we give the statement of a "prominent gen tleman," vouched for by the Albany Journal, who vis tted Gov. Brown of Georgia at the Capitol Prison few days before his release. Says the Journal:

ited Gov. Brown of Georgia at the Capitol Prison ited May before his release. Says the Journal:

"As our frierd took him by the hand, the rulned Governor burst into tears. In reply to a question as to the condition of the State of Georgia and the temper of its people, he said: 'We are completely at the mercy of our conquerors. Our punishment is terrible; our sufferings are almost greater than we can bear. Nearly all the young men—the educated young men—the stone of the wealthy citizens—have fallen in battle or died of diseases incident to the camp. Most of the middle-aged men have met with a similar late.

Three-fourths of all the old men have either died broken-hearted, or been driven from shelr homes. The few that remain are virtually reduced to beggary. The power of the wealthy classes is destroyed. Men who, a few yoars ago, were millionaires, are now forced to accept charity at the hands of our military commanders. The poor white masses are reduced to starvation; the blacks are suffering all the worst coasequences of the violent sundering of the old social relations. In short, concluded Gov. Brown, 'society is in a condition of anarchy. Could the people of the North know how utter is our ruin, they would pity us in spile of their abhorrence of what they consider our treason against the Government."

A Present for Gen. Grant. A presentation copy of Websier's New Illustrated Dictionary, for Gen. Grant, is now on exhibition at W. H. Piper & Co.'s bookstore, 133 Washington street. The volume is one of the richest and most elegant specimens of book binding ever produced in this country. It was printed and bound at the Riverside Press, Cambridge. The book is bound in full dark green Levantine Turkey morocco, with no ornamenting, except band ruling of the exterior cover, while the inside of the covers is finished in a more elaborate style, exhibiting various ingenious devices of panel work in rel, white and blue morocco, the outer border being divided into thirty-six pieces, upon each of which is a bright star of gold, answering to the thirty-six States of the Union. Equidistant from the four covers, on an interior line, are four other emblems in gold—a shield and eagle, the flag and the insignia of the office of Lleutenans Geneal. In the centre of the inside cover is the inscrip-

Above this name, in a diamond figure, is the motte " I propose to move immediately on your works."

And in another diamond figure, below the name at other motto.

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes

TERRIBLE SICKNESS AMORO THE COLORED PROTLE IN WILMINGTON, N. C. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Raleigh, N. C., says that gentlemen, who have just returned from Wilmington, state "that a great mortality prevails among the colored people, and that they were dying so fast that coffins could not be procured to bury, them. Typhus fever is the chief scourge. Btrenuous efforts are made by the military authorities to prevent the accumulation of the late slave population in the towns, but the eagerness of these people to return to their old homes from the interior, where they were forcibly carried when our armies took the coast, brings large numbers to these central points, from which they wait opportunities to reach their destination. Once back where they were raised, they hope to meet old friends from whom the war has separated them, and to find employment. In some cases, the planters about Charlotte have driven the people away, in violation of military orders, and these must look for new homes. These slaveholders in aprirt, who find they can no longer wield the lash and extort labor by compulsion, wish to see these poor; people made as miserable as possible. They look upon their misfortunes (some, not all) with a kind of flendish delight, and exclaim Sec thera! It is nigeres will all die of starvation and neglect, now that as have ceased to protect them. The same writer complains that the soldiers and military commanders abose the poor winderers, and gives an account of how they, were robbed and the women violated by white men wearing the United States uniform.

THE VOICE OF RHODE ISLAND. The Legislature of Rhode Island has adopted the following resolution the subject of reconstruction:

on the subject of reconstruction:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General A sembly and people of the State, that in the reconstruction of the governments, of the States lately in reads lion, against the government and authority of the United States, the usual power and legal authority rested in the Federal Government should be execute to secure equal rights, without respect to color, to a citizens reading in those States, including herein the right of the elective franchise.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN QUEEKC. There was a destructive fire in Quebec last Thursday. Over a bunded and fifty buildings were burned, rendering five or six hundrd families homeless. The fire raged both sides of Champlain street, in which it took, running from east to weet, nearly is whole extent, including

sides of Champlain street, in which it nock running from east to week, nearly like whole extent, isoluding the adjacent wharves, on which were wooden tene ments. Champlain street is the only thoroughfare between the overhanging cliff of Cape Diamond and the river St. Lawrence. The buildings were very dry, the wind blowing, and the fames apread very rapidly. They were stopped at Diamond Harbor, a portion of which was burnt; and the shipping was greatly endangered. The loss of property was very large. These thrown out of their homes were for the most part poor people—the tenements on the wharves being occupied by stevedores, laborers, and others. The houses were literally crainmed with people, and the wonder is that no fives were lost.

The Description of the loss of the wooder is that no fives were lost.

the wooder is that no lives were lost.

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL DUPORT. Washington, June 23. The Secretary of the Navy in a General Order announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Admiral Dupon, after an honorable causer of fifty years in the service of his country. The order further says: "This officer was distinguished for ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and affoat. He was especially distinguished for his decisive and spleadid victory achieved at Port-Royal, S. C., on the 7th of November, 1801, for which he received the thanks of Congress."

ceived the thanks of Congress."

THE CROPS AT THE WEST. A gentleman who has just been travelling over the Western States reports the wheat crop as were promising. The apple and entire fruit crop has been injured by spring frosts, and will be less than the average. Thousands of seres in the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio, which the farmers have set apart for corn, still remain as in the first week of June, unplanted, owing to the wet weather. Corn planting has also been much delayed. In Illinois by the rains, but on reaching Wisconsin and Minnesota, our traveller was much surprised to find the corn out of the ground, and growing finely.—
Boston Traveller.

Boston Traceller.

27 At a recent meeting of the Grand Council of the Union League Association of Massachusetts, resolutions appropriately noticing the death of President Lincoln were adopted. It was also voted to recommend to the Subordinate Councils of the Union Leagues in this State, that they prepare to circulate among the people for signatures, and forward to the Constitution of the United States, at its next session, petitions, respectfully praying that a proposition be submitted to the several States for an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall declare and provide that persons of one color or race shall not be excluded from any political rights or privilegee possessed by persons of any other color or race. This is the right action at the right time.

A gentleman just from Ilichmond states that several days since a Provost Marshal near there ordered seven colored men, who had committed some triffing offence, to be suspended by their thumbs, with their arms extended above their beads, until his rely one whole day, and on his return found four men dead. He also says efforts were being m hush the matter up. Improbable as the story will be investigated by Gen. Howard.

Secretary Seward, in an official dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, gives the information that the Government of France has removed all restrictions heretofore imposed by it on the naval vessels of the United States in French ports. Secretary Seward also officially announces that the French Government has formerly reached its order granting to our Southern rebels beligerent rights.

THE NEORO QUESTION IN LOUISIANA. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger learns from a reliable source in Louisians, that it is the determination of the citizens of that State to make short work of the negro suffrage question, and to set the seal of the Pelican State at once upon her positive refusal to entertain the project in any shape whatever.

Gen. Saxton, in a letter to Gen. Howard, says that not far from Summerville, S. C., the freedmen are terribly oppressed—worse than in a state of slavery; they have been sent to work in chain-gang, and often shot down without provocation. Bodies of murdered freedmen lave been found in the woods, butchered by guerillas, who have banded together, under oath, to kill every able-bodied freedman found off his plantation.

Gen. Howard gives notice, that after this month rations will not be gratuitously issued to teachers of refugees or freedmen; or to any other persons; obturnily laboring, for the benefit of such persons; but regularly appointed teachers, while on duty, will be allowed to buy rations of the government, just as army, officers do. Free transportation will be granted to such teachers on government transports and military railroads.

It is the intention of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard to visit South Carolina sometime after the 4th of July, on business connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

There are between 30,000 and 40,000 acres o abandoned lands in the State of Virginia, more that half of which has been taken possession of by Gen Howard in behalf of the Freedmen's Bureau.

New York, June 27. The Herald's Virginia correspondent says Gen. Terry has issued an order that, slavery having coased, the municipal law restraining the personal liberty of colored persons are obsolete, and that the testimony of such persons will be received before the military courts.

Gen. Hartsuff, commanding at Petraburg, has forbidden any more meetings of planters to fix prices for labor of negroes, or to make distinctions prejudicial to their interests. No difference in the rate of the proposed of

Mr. Yeatman, President of the Westerranch of the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis. Brauch of the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis forms Gen Howard that he has received \$7000, untary contributions, from the colored troops in vicinity of St. Louis, to sid in the erection of a 'm ment to the memory, of the late President Lincol

The deposits in the Freedmen's Saving Bank at Hilton Head, since last October, have been Major Generals Mustered Out. It is state

There was in St. Louis a majority of nearly of 000 against the new Constitution, for the State of Missouri. The returns from the State are not all in, but it is expected that the new Constitution will prevail, by a majority of at least 3000.

The news of Jeff, Davis' capture in England brought the Confederate Loan down from 12 to 14 (its last quoted rates), to 7 and 9.

The statue of Horace Mann is to be placed in ront of the State House in Boston, July 4th.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, in an interview with President Johnson on the subject of extending the right of suffrage. to the blacks, as-sured him that in doing so be would be sustained by an overwhelming majority in all the Northern States. On Monday, May 29th, the London Times says, the last mile of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was completed. The connection of the two countries by it will be attempted in July.

The Richmond Times says the people of the South have graduated in the school of trials, and their liploma is their poverty and desolation.

The Crescent rebel regiment of New Orleans, composed of young men of the best families in the city, went into service originally for three mouths, 1100 strong. They were forced to remain in the service till the rebellion closed, when only 61 remained.

The Philadelphia Sketch Club has decided to offer a prize of two thousand dollars for the finest work of art, illustrative of the great American rebellion. Contributors must be residents of the United States, and must send in their contributions by the first of December, 1866. Pictures and statuary will be eligible to the prize.

be eligible to too prine.

The assassination trials are closing up, council to the accused having the floor. That mysterious personage, Payne, turns out to be be Lewis Payne Powell, soo of a Beptist minister in Florida. He is but twenty years old, and be entered the secession service in 1664 when he was sixteen, and fought in some of the greatest battles of the war. He was made an assassin by Booth, it is asserted.

THE CHICAGO FAIR. The great fair at Chicago closed on Tuesday evening. The total receipts were \$271,445. Other sums to come in will probably in crease the amount to \$275,000.

crease the amount to \$275,000.

27 Alick Stephens charges his treason to the account of the N. Y. Tribune. Jeff Davis, we presume will charge his n to the account of the Boaton Liberator But it would scarcely answer to bung Mr. Greeley and Mr. Gartison.—Truedley.

2.2 President Johnson has proclaimed that of Southern ports are open to the purpose of commerce. This is virtually an announcement that the war is over everywhere in America.

POURTH OF JULY!

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

A mass meeting of the friends of Freedom will be On Tussbay, July 478, 1865....

It is hoped that all the friends of complete Eman-ipation and of universal Suffrage, for which we now ad, will endeavor to be present and testify their ap-ciation of the great national issues impending

preciation of the great national issues impending. The crisis, certainly, is one which calls for the freest expressions of noblest thought and principles.

Among the speakers expected are Rev. Merrill Richardson, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Stephen S. Foster, Charles Lenox Remond, Aby Kelley Foster, Wm. Wells Brown, Andrew T. Foss, Mrs. F. W. Harper, Henry C. Wright, Charles C. Burdeich and others.

Burleigh, and others.

Trains will be run on the Boston and Worcester allroad and branches as follows:

Leave Boston at 9.15, and Worcester at 9.40, A. M.

stopping at way stations; also from Worcester at 9.25—an express train; and Milibury regular train— Miliford 7.10, and 9.20; Northboro', 9.40; Mariboro', 7.24, and 10.08. Fares to the Grown and back from Boston, Worcester and Milibury, 21 for adults, and 50 cents for children. From Gratton, Newton and West Newton, adults 90 cents, children 45 cents. From Milford and branch, Northbory, Mariboro, Wallacker, Constellio, Const Wellesley, Grantville, Cordaville, Son or adults, and 30 cents for children. Returning leave the Grove for Boaton, Milford and Worcester, at 5, P. M. For way stations above Framingham, ex-cept Westboro', at 5; Northboro' branch, at 5.30.

Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove: for

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

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

The eighth Union Meeting of the friends of Tem-perance will be held at Island Grove, Abington, on Tuesday, July 4th. Able speakers will be present and address the assembly. The Abington Brass Band will assist on the occasion. It will be—as it always is—a large gathering, and all who desire to spend the day free from rum influences are invited to be present. EDWIN THOMPSON,

In behalf State Temperance Allian

THE NATION. WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE,

Will be published July 6, 1865.

Its main objects will be-First.—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic 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 civilisation.

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

chance in the race of life. Fourth-The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the dectrine 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.

Figh.—The fixing of public attention upon the political

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

ormation as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and

works of art, THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, see or body. It will, on the contrary, make an exceet effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the rices of

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, it about to start in a few days for

A special correspondent, who has renork with some care, is about to start in a few days for
a journey through the South. His letters will appear every

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. OF STREET SET

SAMUEL BLIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart-Prof. Tonney, (Harvard,) Dr. FRANCIS

Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,)
CHARLES E. NORTON,
Judge Bonn, (Baltimore,)
BONUND QUINOT,
Prof. W. D. WHITHER, (Yale,) Prof. D. C. GLERA, (LEWY)
Judge DALY,
Prof. Dwierr, (Columbia College,)
Judge WAYLAND,
PRODUCC LAW OLMSTED,
Rev. Dr. MCCLEFOCK,
Rev. Dr. MCCLEFOCK,

Rev. Dr. McClerrock,
Rev. Dr. Thourson,
Rev. Pattlers Brooks,
Rev. Pattlers Brooks,
Rev. Dr. Bellows,
Rev. Dr. Spilles,
Rev. Dr. McClerrock,
Rev. Dr. Spilles,
Rev. Dr. McClerrock,
Rev. D

C. L. BRACE,
RICHARD GRANT WRITE,
WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,
STONEY GEORGE FISHER,

ore extended list will be published in a few days. A more extension.

Terms, \$3 per samum.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
New York

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT

INTENSELY INTERESTING! PIRITUALISM AS IT IS! Pacts, Fancise and Fol-lies! A New Explanation, The result of Scientific Investigation. nvestigation.
Send 25 cents to WM. BAILEY POTTER, New York.

# Poetry.

To the Liberator. TO THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT, ON HIS BIGHTIETH BIRTH-DAY. While num'rous friends with garlands crown You, stanch old vet'ran chief

rit that for one to own One jewel in your gilttering crest Escaped their danied eyes; If not the brightest and the best, "It's one that all should prise.

Like water sparkling in the sun With lustre from on high, Or Moses' symbol lifted up, That none who look'd might die;

Your Temp'rance Odes, like Gilead's balm, Their healing power display,
And round/your head have wreathed a charm
That shines with cloudless ray.

Tour years are eighty—mine have been The less by rising four ; A few more days, perhaps, and then Our journey will be o'er.

But while cold water, sparkling bright, Shall make "the cak get high."
On evry dew-drop's jewell'd light
Your name will meet the eye.

F. M. Addingrow, Weymouth.

THE INAUGURAL ODE AT THE OPENING OF THE CHICAGO SANITARY FAT

Mr. Read recited the following lines, written for the oc-casion, in a very-effective manner. They were received with marked demonstrations of approval.

What great events have chased the season by Like gale-blown waves beneath the thundering sky From that swift hour when Sheridan struck the foe, e-blown waves beneath the thundering sky, ing rebellion at a single blow ! How, like an eagle swooping from his crag, Great Sherman pounced, and tore the rebel flag 4 On wide-spread wings then Northward swept the While fied because him all the traitorous host; While field Decearem an ton trainous give a Till Grant, like Michael on the crystal wall, Crowded the fiend of treason to his fall; And when into the lowest deeps he fell, There chalted the demon in his well-carried cell. Grows there the hemp sefficient for the time, To avenge a nation for the murderous crime? Think of the glorious host of martyrs slain bettle on the fiery plain. But left to ghastly hunger's tightening clinch, And slowly murdered daily inch by inch! And slowly murdered daily inch by inch!

In fancy I behold the villanous wretch,
And yet the muse recoils that gives the sketch:
I see before the felen's straining eyes I see before the felou's straining eyes
These baggard martyrs solemnly arise;
The myriads looming from the plains of death,
Flic their paic line before this new Macbeth;
Liks thèse sad ghosts by Richard's guilty bed,
Their mournful voices freeze his blood with dread Orphans and widows pass before his sight, Until his soul is shivering with affright ; His ary " I'll see no more !"-is made in vain He still must see, and shiver in his chain. But leave the demon to himself; no worse A fate could reach him, and no bitterer curse.

Crape for a nation—crape ! Let Freedom all her shrines and temples drape The greatest, noblest, wisest, best Has dropped from his high toil to sudden rest. Has whose large beart from kindness never swerved, But oft recoiled from vengeance when deserved; Heaven saved him from the final work to do, Heaven saved him from the hand work to do, of meiting justice to the trailorous crew. Behold the assassin flying through the night! Each breath of air isabising in his car! The cry of "murder!" and pursuers near! His eye of blood makes all the field ablaze With fire, to give him to the scarcher's gaze. He dies a thousand deaths, until he/falls Mid flaming hay and crackling be And with fierce imprecations on his lips,
The spirit passes to its dark eclipse:
Perchance pursued by vengeful shapes of ire,
It still flies on, through endless fields of fire.

Here let the curtain fall On seenes of wee that startle and appal; Ring out with bells, and send it round the world, Our Union flag is for all time unferied. or nor tyrant can resist the tide Traitor nor-tyrant can resist the tide of the great movement sweeping far and wide. The Freeman's axe is in the forest now, The Freeman's hand is on the Southern plow; One sweep of the great people's arm abroad. The saving files, and harvest crowns the sed; While by that hand the rattling car conveyed, Waves o'er the world, and bids its disler garmente be athe perfume of India's spice ; And soft furs shield her mid the Arctic ice ; And solt far smeas are into the Arcic loc, ther reindicers by eithwart the frozen land, Her patient cassels print the desert sand, On Nile and Nilger's breast her barges gilde, Her swift cances the Indian trappers guide, Her barks o'er Pharach's drowned chariots sail, on Michigan her steam defies the gale,
O'er Burope's world her pennons rise and fall,
Her banners wave on China's ancient wall;
O'er ruined Thebes perchance she sheds a tear,
But smiles to see a greater living here;
Heaves the med sigh beside décaying Rome, But starts a second in her new-found home Onward forever'; o'er our Western land Rise the fair marts to her enchanted wind:
Her domes and spires by ocean, lake and stream
Spring like the marvellous fabric of a dream:
Where reamed of late the forest's dusky king, On skyward walls the builders' trowels ring Where savage children watched the eagle's flight, The Saxon urchin flies his waving kite; Where the wild war-dance fanned the midnight fit emples chant the Christian choin In sacred temples chant the Christian choirs

And where canoes lay example on the sand,

A thousand steamers chafe the busy land.

Once more within this marvellous temple here, Let us exult o'er tresson's bloody bier; Exult like Miriam on the Red Sea coast, Exult like Miriam on the Red Sea coast, Where waves, uniting, drowned old Pharach's host. The billows of our Union thus have met,

And overwhelmed and drowned the traitor set, And overwhelmed and drowned the traitor at And Liberty, like singing Miriam, stands with flashing symbols in her upilit hands; Shouting her prease grandly to the world, For Freedom won, and Union thus restored.

But why has sprung this wondrous structure h But why has spring this wondrous streeters at As if Aladdin's lamp were waving near? Come, walk the wards of yonder bedded hall, And let the tear of love and pity fall; There stand beside the patricts couch of pais,
Sooth with kind words, and bid his soul be calm;
And then behold the emaciated form
Of one who braved the battle and the storm; A Hercules, he fought them long and well, Till, overpowered, he found a Southern cell Till, overpowered, he found a Southern cell.

Beheld him now—a skeleton—ne more !

A child might hear him up and down, the foor;

Ah! hathe hit lips with the reviving cop;

And breathe your blessings while you bid him sup.

Behold the frequent crutch, the empty sleeve,

And you pale visits waiting Death's reprieve;

For these, ship nother temples awells portagy; | III

For these, our grateful thousands crowd the way; For these, brave men, with pity in their glance, Undo the pure-string, timulaful for the chance? woman, to her glerious nature true, if that nigels might be asked to do. Wave all your banners, every stripe and star, To welcome home the veterans of the war;

Give to these men—the marvel of the warth-Place in the heart as well as by the hearth; The soldier and the sallor, let them see Our gratitude to those who kept us free; And show the ancient adage is amins, e are ungrateful," in this.

Great bairs of Freedom! keep your steady course Still follow truth with undivided force; Let your free souls speak love to all the parth; Love God, and next the land that gave you birth. Though was should alumber, and your swords be st True to the trust your glorious sires beque With your example, like the flag unfurle Columbia will yet liberate the world. Commina will yet aberate the word.
Then, on forever! be your upward slims,
And time must pay what perseverance claims;
Be every word with carnest purpose given,
Each patient thought and set, and leave the rest

# The Liberator

#### SABBATISM IN BOSTON.

A few weeks ago, an order, originating in the Bo of Aldermen of the city of Boston, and passed, after ample debate, both by them and the Common Coun-cil, was sent to the Mayor, Hon. F. w. Lincoin, for his signature. This order requested the Trustees of the Public Library to make arrangements for ope (the department of current pe cal literature only) between 5 and 10 o'clock, P. M. on Sundays. On the 15th ult., Mr. Lincoln published his veto of this order, with his reasons for it, in a letter of some length. I propose now to examine, briefly, the validity and force of those reasons.

After giving great and well-deserved praise to the

rd of Trustees, who have had the Public Library in their charge ever since its commence His Honor asserts that, their opinion having Library on the Sabbath." they unanimously made objection to it; and he adds his opinion that they are "amply qualified by their knowledge and experience" to give judgment in this matter.

His Honor's expression leaves it uncertain whether the measure to which the Trustees objected were the

one now proposed, (involving the attendance of only one officer of the Library for only five hours on Sun-day,) or an opening of all departments of the institu-tion the same as on other days, which would deprive fifteen or twenty persons of the whole Sunday leisure to which they are entitled. The two cases are widely different, and it does not yet appear that the Trustee object to the very moderate measure now proposed reover, they have no "experience" in regard to the matter, since it is yet untried here. Each it enlargement of the opportunities afforded by the Public Library. Perhaps the conjecture of the Al-dermen and Common Council, that good, and noth-ing but good, is likely to arise from it, may be the cor-The value of the Mayor's opinion in regard to the

The value of the Mayor's opinion in regard to the Public Library is brought seriously into question when he goes on to speak of "the class it serves." Does not His Honor yet know that that noble institution is intended for all classes?—that its scope in regard to the population of the city is as wide as that of our Common Schools?—and that, like theirs, its properties are desired and exprected to accurate that its scope in the control of benefits are desired and expected to accrue to all the people, of all ranks and classes? Does he not yet know that, if it be true (which I do not believe) that fits of that great instrument of public education, i is the interest of the city, and the duty of its officio in the interest of the Lay, and an aday of the enter-inctionaries, to ATRACT men and women to the knowledge and use of it by the most liberal arrange-ments and provisions possible? His Honor values and cherishes the Public Schools: why should he h to limit, instead of extending, the use of the Public Library ?

His Honor alleges as "another reason against the sage of the order" (let it be noted that he has not yet given one sound reason against lt) that "there is no call for it from the people. Not a single petition has been presented to the City Council in its favor." To this it would be sufficient to reply. that an order from the Common Council, the popular branch of the city government, is itself an indica tion of a wish of the people; but the ingenuou simplicity of his Honor, in stating as his next object one that completely neutralizes this, makes all alleged, that the opening of the room would attract ersons who do not attend church, "the ac lations are so limited that, instead of the quie the room would be crowded by a jostling throng, to the discomfort of all present, and hence no practical good

Thank you, Mr. Mayor. First, the people do not wish for the proposed accommodation. Next, if it were once afforded them, they would use it to such an extent that the ample space of the present Reading-room would be quite insufficient! We may leave these two objections to eat each other up; only saying that, if the latter supposition should be realized, and the people of Boston resort to their excellent Library in numbers beyond its power of present accommodation, the remedy is obvious; let the commodations be enlarged. Why clse was the ample let of ground provided, in the rear of the Library, sufficient for another building of the same size? Why bot that its founders desired and expected a necessity for the culargement of its accommodations? The founders of the Public Library probably never imagined that a Mayor of Boston would make the dimensions of the first building they erected the limit of the necessities and uses of a growing city. When the Public School buildings are filled, does his Honor

But another feature of this objection deserves to be considered. If the opening of the Reading-room he church a should attract many persons there after the close of public worship on Sunday afternoon, "the room would ton, ever observed any part of the Fourth Comman be crowded by a josting throng, to the discomfort of all present." Is it thus that His Honor speaks of bls constituents? Is it to be assumed that the people of Boston, if their city Government shall provide for them increased accommodation, will begin, for the first time, to misuse it!. There is not the slightest "strict formalities," and no "rigid discipline." It refirst time, to misuse it! There is not the slightest reason for such an imputation. His Honor will allow that the persons who go there on Sundays for the purpose of reading will conduct themselves as properly as on other occasions; but perhaps he fears that others will go there not for the purpose of reading, but out of mere curiosity to see the place. This is the very thing that he ought to hope instead of fearing. Not the least of the beneficent uses of the Public Liberty is to show these the late. ic Library is to show to those who have been accus-tomed to seek vulgar or vicious anusements, and to find no recreation attractive which is not bolsterous, sind no recreation attractive which is not boisterous, that there is a better way than theirs. Such persons, coming into the Reading-room of the Public Library, cannot fail to be at once impressed by its novelty, its beauty, and its quietness. Involuntarily, they will make their comments to each other in whispers; or if by chance one should speak aloud, a civil, quiet intimation from the guardian of the room will came him to do as others do. After taking a general survey of the spaclous room, he proceeds to walk softly around if probably wondering at the number of people who like to sit still and read. Presently he sees an illustrated newspaper, and takes it up. He finds many things in it world looking at, and sits down to examine it. In that simple, half-unconscious act, he has illustrated and examplified the very most important purpose of the Public Library. He has become the subject of its educating influence. He has learned, what he did not know before, that there is somewhat and examplified the rety most important purpose of the Public Library. He has become the subject of its educating influence. He has learned, what he did not know before, that there is somewhat is already to the subject of the ducating influence. He has learned, what he did not know before, that there is somewhat is already to the subject of the that there is a better way than theirs. Such persons

rant.and yulgar young fellow who would otherwise be smoking, with loud talk and laughter, in the stree or, on the Common,) the very purpose is fulfilled for which the Charitari was ordered from Paris, Pane and the Illustrated News from London, and Harper Weelly from New York. No matter if he stays the Weelly from New York. No matter if he stays there only five minutes the first time. He has got a new idea. He will go again. And every time he goes he will have come nearer to civilization. If the opening of this room for some hours of Sunday afternoon and evening will draw that class of people there more then on other days, this is a strong reason for the new movement, not in any manner or degree against it. If, as His Honor alleges, "the absentees from public worship are not generally of that class who are much interested in their own intellectual and most improvement," by all mean let the Public Library try its hand upon them. The chances are that they will improve, and that the community, will be benefitted.

In the last sentence, His Honor has chosen to wan der somewhat from the subject, and, as he seems a fixed subject for missionary labor, and at all events represent the subject has the server of well follow him. "The

ser, ts a large class who are so, I will follow him. absentees from public worship," says he, " are not ger erally of that class who are much interested in their own intellectual and moral improvement." His Ho r seems accustomed to give weight to the co tion of class distinctions, and yet not to be well in formed in regard to them. He ought to know tha there are three classes of people not accustomed hi bitually to attend public worship; and since these ar three-quarters of the population Boston, it is well worth his while, and that of the class" he represents, to discriminate, instead of

lumping them.

There is, a class of people who stay away fro church because, being vicious in character, they prefer to spend their day of leisure in vicious amus ments, such as gambling, getting drunk, or attending fighting matches of men or animals. This class, though large enough to do a great deal of harm, is not proportionally a large one. His Honor will not pretend that three-quarters, or even half of the people of Boston are "absentces from public worship" for this reason.

But there is a class positively large, en nearly half the inhabitants of Boston, or a hundr ousand persons, who are accustomed to stay away going for. They are not strongly attracted in any other direction. They have no special occupation or amusement. They find the day rather tedious, and lounge and dawdle through it in some manner little satisfactory, but escape the worse tedium of going to place that pretends to be something while nothing. Their former experience has found the parson's sermon neither interesting nor instructive, nor even suggestive of good methods of self-impropent : and as to the parson's prayer, which purpo ment; and as to the pursons prayer, which pulped to be the voice of the congregation to the Heavenly Father, it has never expressed what they wished to say to Him, nor aroused in them a single feeling of tion. Therefore they ordinarily stay away and the fact that they do is highly disgraceful, not to themselves, but to the clergy, who so ill perform their

There is a third class, smaller even than the first ancre is a third class, smaller even than the first, but which should not be left out of eight in a classifi-cation of absentees from public worship. These stay away because they find much positive evil in the in-culcations of the pulpit—false theology, false morality, and false religion—and also much p ositive abourdi ty in what it practises under the name of worship They find the character of the Heavenly Father, and His relations to man and His requisitions of man and the duty of man towards Him, to be grossly mis represented, often caricatured, in the instruc preacher. And they stay away, partly from celing of the duty of open protest against such caumious representations of a Being whom they love and reverence, partly from disgust at the shown by the pulpit towards popular vices, and partly because they know a positively good use to make of their time. The absence of this class (in spite of His Honor's notion to the contrary) comes prethe fact that they are interested in the intellectual ar noral improvement of themselves and the commun

better to do; something interesting, or useful, or both And many persons would spend the day in a manner advantageous to body, mind and soul, but for the no tion, sedulously spread abroad in the community by class who make their living out of it, that churc ing is the only proper employment for Sunday, and that those who decline joining in it are thereby oppose ing God's will, and transgressing his command. But for the popular acceptance of this notion, very many would use Sunday who now waste it. All things considered, the "consequences to the cause of religion and good morals from the precedent" of opening the Public Library on some part of Sunday would probably be salutary far rather than injurious, substituting many persons. Let us try the experiment

We now come to the centre and substance of the Mayor's case, the consideration, indeed, without which he would have given no veto and said no word on the subject. It is contained in a single sentence, but in this His Honor has managed to display a great deal of ignorance. The sentence is as follows

"While ignoring many of the atrict formalities and rigid discipline of the Jewish Sabbath, yet, as a Chris-tian community, we are bound to the extent of our power to conform to the proprieties, at least, of the Christian Sabbath."

Passing by, without comment, the peculiar syntax errors, or blunders, which His Honor has condensed into it.

and His Honor, no doubt, really believes, (having been cheated into that belief by his attendance at church on Sundays,) that the "Christian community of Boston, while ignoring part of that Jewish Sabbatt which the Old Testament required, observe part of it He is utterly in error. Neither he, nor the church to which he belongs, nor any Christian church in Bos ort of ment Sabbath. No

Baptista."
The Fourth Commandment Sabbath includes so "strict formalities," and so "rigid discipline." It requires only this one thing, abitinence from bodily labor and travel on Saturday, the seventh day of the week, and it requires this of nobody but Jews. Who ever practises such abstinence on that day keeps the Fourth Commandment, the whole of it, in the precise manner that Moses operance of the Old Testament Sabbath; and no amount of observance of any other day, either in that manner or by worship, is a keeping of that Old Testament command. Going to a Protest-ant or Catholic church on Sunday is no more observance of the Hebrew Fourth Co

so. But that system, whether judged from the four biographical sketches of Jesus contained in the New Testament, or from the entire contents of that book, contains not one syllable of injunction or re-commendation of any Sabbatical observance what ever. If recognizes even the existence of no Sabbati but the Jewish one, and repeatedly and emphatically declares that the followers of Christ, whether origin ally Jews or Gentiles, are freed from that observance. The very use, therefore, of the expression "Chris-tian Sabbath" is an error and a blunder. You ally Jews or Gentiles, are freed from that observance. The very use, therefore, of the expression "Christian Sabbath" is an error and a bunder. You might as well say Christian circumcision. The latter is no more a inicuse of language than the former. The fact is that the Sabbath new inculcated by Orthodox Propagandists (and favored in moderation by a certain proportion of Unitarians) was manufactured in 1505, by the English Purinans; (see Heylin's History of the Sabbath, Part II, pp. 240—252); was solemnly reiterated by the General Assembly of Divines at Westiniaster in 1844; and, pp. 249—252); was solemnly reiterated by the General cowardly treachery of the assassin's blow. In Assembly of Divines at Westminster in 1644; and, through their pernicious Catechism, came by regular through their pernicious Catechism, came by regular descent through our Puritan fathers to the group of sects which now call themselves Orthodox or Evangelical. The labors of these people, from athe beginning to the present time, in regard to Sunday, have been to make the present time, in regard to Sunday, have been to which struck at our life's life. God of our present time, a new days for securior, nurrogues and ure a new duty, for sectarian purposes, an

There are thousands of men and women in this city
with education enough to enjoy good literature, and
sense enough to prize it, who have neither money to buy, nor time on working days to read such publica-tions as the Reading-room of the Public Library con-tains. I say that to shut these works up and keep them useless all day Sunday, thus preventing the class of citizens in question from ever seeing give dignity and virtue to a community." His Honor

Honor makes one remark with which I most hearily agree, namely—"The persons employed in the Public Library, many of them females, should have the same privilege of one day's rest in seven as those in other similar departments of the public service." Certainly they should; just as, in those departments of the public service in which the public ood is already admitted to require a certain am f Sunday labor—the distribu letters to relatives and friends, and of gas-light to the whole population of the city—the employers ought to furnish an equivalent of time, or such other compen-sation as may be preferred by the laborer. This is a just demand; and His Honor may be assured that —whether the extra work required shall involve but five hours of one person's time, as in the present case whather longer attendance on the part of severa persons shall be required by subsequent arr —the Trustees of the Public Library of I render justice and a fair compensation to the perso render justice and a lar compression of that service failing for want of persons willing to render it.

These things being so, I trust that His Honor will

take the matter into further consideration, and either ons for his veto or withdraw it. If he shall the Board of Aldermen and the Comm pass an order so highly conducive to the public wel-fare, and have it carried into effect, even if Ilis Hon-or's signature shall still be withheld.—c. K. w.

#### A PARALLEL.

The death of John Brown laid the foundation of our Temple of Liberty: the death of Abraham Lincoln was the laying of its topmost stone of unity. points of resemblance. They were both unworldly, unselfish men. They had both a grand, heroic home-liness and simplicity, and a rare union of bravery with womanly tenderness of nature. Both were incorruptibly honest and sincere. Both sprung from a hu walk of life, and were hardy, laboring youth. They each had a Puritan strictness of morality. One, by diligence, virtue, hard study, and perseverance, rose quietly but surely to the highest honors; first of the State, then of the nation. The other went to the far West, there to work his more rough and rugged way.

But the holy thing—the germ of the liberty yet to be

was in both their hearts. Hear Abraham Lincoln at the rostrum-in the House of Representatives ! The Western farmer, John Brown-stung by the murder ous atrocities of the Slave Power, that wet its fangs in the blood of Brown's children—buckles on his arms, and rises above the Union's unjust law to the majesty of God's over-riding, absolute will, that tyranny shall

After leaving Kansas, (through the great behes within him.) he went to Virginia, and, raising an al-tar to freedom, stood ready, it his grand plan for the slawe's redemption failed, to offer himself as a whole burst-offering in their cause. The iron of the slawe's chain had entered, through the magic of sympathy, into his soul. The steel of his true sword must find its way to the heart of slavery. He lifted up, in the name of Almighty God, his single sword against twen-ty millions of people, who said the negro should be a slave; and though the caitiff, Wise, wrenches that sword from his hand, that sword cut the Gordian ke of slavery ! that sword defeated the will of the twenty or savery; that sword decated the who the wenty millions of slaveholders! Slavery broke his neck; but as he fell, slavery fell with him. Oh, what a tempest was there! The gallant ship went down; but, in its going down, it so stirred the waters of the great deep that their refluent wayes bore on the West-ern lawyer to the Capital. The foundation of the true temple of liberty was laid; John Brown being the Turn, now, and see the other elect one of the ne

dispensation, as yet unconscious of his greater desti-ny, and deeming himself only the President of the Republic. John Brown defied the unjust law of the land, in the noble frenzy of his devotion to negro lib-erty. Abraham Lincoln, though deep within his heart land, in the noble frenzy of his devotion to negro inerty. Absham Lincoln, though deep within his heart lay the latent, immutable purpose to free the slave, yet to be true to his cath of office, that he would keep inviolable the laws of the Republic, was compelled to violate the pure justice in his own soul, and avouched that be would enforce that infamous law which his own soul and his own God abhorred. His oath of office held him to this—to hold the salvation of the Union paramount to the over-reaching erv of humanity; and when the higher Lawgiver said, "Freedom to the slave first of all, before all the popular Isgend," the burthen of the people's outcry seemed to drown that voice for a time. But, ever and anou, it gained strength in his soot, and he could see God about to dash the Union idol in pieces, unless His great will should be done. And so it came to pass that, in the midst of God's vengeful blaze, the burring lightnings and rolling thunders of war, gathering in his flery path, long after the war-word of John Brown was sheathed forever, Abraham Lincoln, the Father of the faithful in the lare struggles, thus thought—"It may be my death-warrant, but it will give life to the nation. My hour has come. The seed of Liberry, planted in my soul in the Western forests, has germhaided to this culmination, and stands now, wide and outspreadings, a tree of life to the navel of the feeling of the prophic were invincible, and the arms of the Republic were invincible, and the arms of the Republic were invincible, and the principal lare the wineword of life, and stood in armed battalions before those who had been their tyrents; and the veries of the faction and laters of the special part of the faithful in the later struggles, thus thought the prophic and the prophic were vincible, and the prophic word in the command. He has justify and firmy verned to a suppressed if it has minions of slavery, from their rage at this, down

through the mysteries of that fearful new-birth by which men are born into his kingdom, and the divin-ity of their humanity is taken from them, and they become Satan's own, and all forms of cruelty and hate take possession of them; and they crawled, like hate take possession of them; and they crawled, like wily anakes, to their deep revenges. Tortures and death, by dire starvation, to thousands of our brave soldiers in their bower—low cunning, ferocious mailig-nity, hell-deep lying—all were at work. Assassina nity, hell-deep lying—all were at work. Assassina-tion, the basest form of crime, no longer looked mean or dastardly to them as when they were human. They plotted as flends plot. The pure, sa-cred form of Abraham Lincoln, standing in serene ma-jesty at the head of the mightlest nation on earth, with the Proclamation ever flashing glories before him. jesty at the head of the mignites mation on earth, whith Proclamation ever flashing glories before him, maddened them to torment; and in their dens of darkness they hatched and matured the plot, where the frenzied audactly of drunken vice was called to aid the cowardly treachery of the assassin's blow. In a moment, when victory after victory had brought down the robed armies, and like the voice of many waters. which struck at our life's life. God of our souls

Justice dies!

I see the corpse of John Brown, blackened, choked, mutilated, at the foot of the Virginia scaffold; and I see Satan behind these armed tyrants, dreaming that see oatan cening tuese armed tyrants, dreaming tone he has secured slavery. But, hearken! I hear the wings of the descending angel that is to roll away the atone! "His soul is marching on"! The slave is liberated! That gallows is the gate through which he passes out from his dungeon to liberty, amid thurgive dignity and virtue to a community." His Honor fears that any change from the present arrangement of the present arrangement of the present arrangement of the present arrangement of the present results glorious national anthem is repeated in the ec her glad mountains and lovely valleys! But, lo! the of music changes to a wild and mournful wail!

Justice dies!

I see another form, pale and ghastly, borne to his leath-bed. The assassin's shot has taken deadly effect in the noble brain which conceived the su edict of Emancipation. That hand, red with myriads of foul murders, did the deed-the hand of slarattlesnakes and Northern copperheads, whose eggs break out into adders like Booth, or coil about the

nsuspecting masses, and circling steal their life away.

My heart grows sick over that long, imperial, solemn funeral procession, followed by the wailing hear of the nation. But there is a prophecy in that mighty mourning. God, out of heaven, thunders again, through the voice of the people, "All men shall be free and equal!" A glorious revival thrills the late rostrate land. Hark! they yow to one another, that a the land in which Lincoln suffered for proclaiming mancipation, the black man shall have the privilege of citizenship, with land and education to make his fran chise effective. Is not the topmost-stone in our Tem-ple of Liberty laid? Does not Freedom stand amid the orient flame of this new morning in her holy of holles, before her divine altar, writing in her calendar the golden name of her murdered saint, Abraham

By the august manes of Brown and Linco the first, the other the last martyr of our great revo-lution—one the martyr of a freedom by law and through legislation, the other the martyr of an inspiration above and beyond all law-let us bind ourselver by grand vows in the presence of the Highest, not to rest till slavery has sunk in the waters to rise no

### THE SHERMAN-STANTON CONTROVERSY.

A QUESTION OF NECESSITY.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable that, so far as the main subject of controversy is concerned, neither you nor any of your correspondents sustain General Sherman, nor; condemn the Secretary of War. It is agreed, on all hands, that the convention between General Sherman and General Johntion between General Suerman and concern sounds ston was not fit to be made, and that the Secretary of War, or rather the President, did right in setting it aside. The whole controversy is as to the man-

t aside. The terror doing it.
It is claimed that the Secretary ought not to have published the order setting aside the convention or

published the order sexual states the reasons for doing so.

General Sherman is justified in publishing the convention, because it was necessary for the army to conform its action to the stipulations contained in

that instrument.

Now, did it ever occur to you, or your corresponding to the companies of Now, thid it ever occur to you, or your correspondents, that the same necessity existed for the order revoking it, that the army might be again put in motion, and press the enemy to final subjugation? If it be said that the publication of the order ought to have been left to General Sherman, the answer is that the suspension of hostilities was not confined to the army with him, and under his immediate command, but covered almost the entire field of active military operations east of the Massisppi. It was a matter of imperative necessity, therefore, that the order of revocation should reach the entire field of military operations as the earliest possible moment. military operations at the carriest possible my General Sherman was in an isolated position interior of North Carolina, from which intell could not be speedily disseminated to all parts army under his command. The War Depai had the most direct and immediate means of sintelligence to every military post in the ce It is, therefore, not only proper, but absolute easary that the department should give the possible circulation to the order.

### MR. STANTON JUSTIFIED

But it is said that the Secretary ought not to have published his reasons for the revocation of the con-vention. Why not? It is the first time I have ever heard it claimed that any officer or public function-ary may not give a reason for disapproving the acts of a subordinate, and lest he may take offence at them.

The convention was a matter of the utmost importance to the whole country. The army and the country may well be supposed to have been jubic and the country may well be supposed to have been jubic well.

which this gigantic war has developed. And the error which it is confessed by his friends that he committed in this convention will not essential, impair his well-carned fame.

MR. STANTON'S ADMINISTRATION OF MI

AFFAIRS.

But has not the Secretary of War discharged in duties with equal-fidelity and ability? It is the that his duties have been in the Cabinet, and so in the field. They do not come so prominently being the people at large, nor bring with them the use eclar that is acquired by a general on the bank-size and the sum of the people at large, nor because has of organized and supplying our immense arms the sum of t

his control, his integrity is above suspicion and hyond reproach.

The only exception that is made to his administration of the War Department has been his is unpolished and abrupt in his manners, and in intercourse with the public in the transaction of official business. Even his is not true. He prompt and decided in the depatch of besself and the prompt and decided in the depatch of besself and the prompt and decided in the depatch of besself and duty. No official influence of the integration of the property of the property of the prompt and against his like and in or only in the property of the property of the will "not crook the pregnant hinges of the low where thrift may follow fawning. Clisses is provate life and in humble position approach him fee

vate life and in humble position approach in five satisfied with their reception.

But men in high position and in comenting of ficial stations, who go to him for especial favor, and ask for things which he considers prijectal to the public welfare, are very likely to be demonstrated and to leave him dissatisfied, and raise a head. and to leave him dissatisfied, and raise about his rudeness and want of courtesy in his dissatisfied, and raise a how about tercourse with the public.

In the darkest hour which the country has seen, when the President and Secretary of Salts reco

In the darkest hour which the country has see, when the President and Secretary of Sales vers the agonies of death, when the Vice Proisest Soretary of War and the Lieutenant-General westracked and hunted by assassins, it was the dear head and daugustes courage of Edwin M. Santos that led us safely through the storm. It was the hour after the President had breathed kind breath. The country cannot afford to surrender up sach a

The country cannot afford to surrender spock a man as this to appease the wounded vanity of any general in our armines, however brilliant may have been his services, or towering may be his fame.

The question of propriety or taste, as to the time or manner of publishing the order revoking the Sherman and Johnston convention, and the reases for it, are too trifling and insignificant to be the subject of controversy. And this is new what troubles General Sherman. Without meaning is question the purity of his motives in meaning the tributes of the subject of controversy. And this is new what the subject of controversy. And this is new what the subject of controversy. And this is new what the subject of controversy. And this is new what the subject of controversy. And this is new what the subject of the subje

#### THE PRESIDENT AND MR. STANTON If the Secretary of War is merely the President

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. STANTON.

If the Secretary of War is merely the President's clerk, as General Sherman claims, why does he obey his orders? The answer undoubtedly is that his orders are the President's orders. The n'ty does he not hold the President responsible for then? Is it claimed that the order revoking the Sheman and Johnston convention was made without the knowledge and consent of the President? We suppose not. Then why hold the President? We suppose not. Then why hold the President, and doubtless are so. By what warrant does apiloty charge them upon the Secretary of War? Geselal Sherman is famous for flank movement. It would not be prudent to charge the President is front. The Secretary of War? and is front. The Secretary of War as some cases. There is not a thief in the army, nor in the bord outside who want to prey upon the public treast, that does not want the Secretary of War out the Cabinet.

This is, therefore, supposed to be the President weak flank, and that he may be attacked here with better prospects of success than anywhere els. But, however it may be masked or concealed, it is an attack on the President and the Administration. It is so regarded by the opponents of the Administration. They approve of the Sherman and Johnston convention. They will, of course, join with General Sherman and his friends in denonning the Secretary of War and the President for setting a saide.

But the solenn good sense of the loyal people of

aside.

But the solemn good sense of the loyal people dithe country will frown down all attempts to make war upon the Administration, or the Secretary of War, on account of their action on this subject-correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.

### WANTED-A HERO.

Our democratic friends of the coppery pression are just now in want of a hero-a recipies of their fulsome adulations. Never was a party were put to it," as Mrs. Partington would say, for a laber. Byron wrote, long ago, "I want a hero-as uncommon want." And the want is no less uncommon how than in Byron's time. Japhet in searth of a patternal parent was not in a more trying codition; than this remnant of the late democratic party.

party.

The chief actors in the last Presidential carats
made such a botch of it that it will be a long ime
before the party will dare to let them take hid
again. All their predictions, resolutions, kept and
expectations have been so signally brought to noght,
in stender. again. At the expectations have been so signally brought to that an "entire change of programme" is needed McClellant, the pet here "of an hour," has gess to Europe, that time may sconer draw the veil of for guffulness over his military and political carer. Fe mando Wood, the great engineer of the McClella and Pendleton Prace fizzle, also found it necessify to take a tour to Europe, and with his great explaint of the army, like the dews of old, will "impart of the army, like the dews of old, will "impart Jericko till his beard be grown." Vallandigham is, to use a common phrase, "ply Long before the party "in the common phrase," ply the property of the party and the property of the prop

Vallandigham is, to use a common phrase, pared out," and it will be long before the party sill
care to take him upon its shoulders again, though the
will not banish himself, non-submit to be banished by

the party, willingly.

In its extremity, the party has made several party and the efforts to appropriate President Johnson, but In its extremity, the party has manue modie efforts to appropriate President Johnson, but ho don't stay appropriated: and it is just sow tening its attention to another victim. Gen. Scenalina has been selected as a subject; and he is leight-slimed with insincere praise, with the hope thit be rejection of his treaty with Johnston by the shiristration may be maile something of. Been perfectly an experience of the comperhead sheet in the country has commerced in panegyrics on Sherman, which invariably eal is bitter philippic against the administration. Not his is all well enough, it the insincerity and let has motive were not so apparent. When for Sherman with his veteran army started from Atheta for Savannab, on that great march that has make him so famous, and for days and weeks was let a the bowels of the confederacy; these same pages saw nothing in his course to praise, but everyting to denounce. In the first place, they have that the and his army would be gobbled up entire, and his army would be gobbled up entire, and his army would be gobbled up entire, all every him right. Then he was called a block would serve him right. Then he was called a block would serve him right. Then he was called a block would serve him right. Then he was called a block would serve him right. Then he was called a block would serve him right. Then he was called a block hims to be approprieted ural districts of easier the server of the server would serve him right. Then he was called a blood thirsty and cruel monster, who was taking its understand the unprotected rural districts of the confederacy, murdering old men and children, ranking women, and burning and destroying property. He copied these denunciatory articles from Southern papers with great gusto, as one argument for that we never could conquer "our Southern bedieven" in such an unboly warfare as Gen. Sterms was waging.

that we never count comren" in such an unboly warfare as Gen.
was waging.

We are glad to see that these copperhead sheut
have changed their opinion of the galant Sherman
and his manner of conducting the war.
be very much mistaken in the character of the
if he allows himself to be made a political lost
by this copperhead elique of the late demoritie
party. No loyal man can afford to submit tolar
party. No loyal man can afford to submit tolar
that was so lately in sympathy, if not in league
traitors and robels in arms against the lines as
traitors and robels in government.

Sch at esbrace is certain political death to the victimKenoska Telegraph.