EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-

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substitute to receive suscentification of THE LIBERATOR.

18 The following gentlemen constitute the Financia consister, but are not recponsible for any debts of the possible, but are not recponsible for any debts of the possible. Wernell Prilling. Edward Quincy, Edward Inches, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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

laim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

as the law of nations. I say that mil-

the inhabitants thereof."

hary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

VOL. XXXV. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1799.

Selections.

JEFPERSON DAVIS.

We believe Jefferson Davis to be the worst man all lastory. He was a repudiator and a slave-aler. He has been a secessionist, traitor, and tel. During all these last twenty years, he has we conjectous in working mischief to our people. coous in working of slavery has urged no villany so grea has plotted for it and supported it. Hely endeavored to subvert our free instisloudy endeavored to subvert our free insti-and set up on their roins the reign of easte, ex, and oppression. The accursed Fugitive law, the infamous repeal of the Missouri Com-te, the border rullian outrages in Kansas, the in Dred Scott decision, and the nationaliza-the abominable system of bondage, in whose all these atrocious-erimes, and others like eginst liberty were perpetrated, ever found a quick and persistent advocate and helper-then these gonspiracies against justice and rere found to be unavailing, he was the recog-tible amongst those who resolved to set fire to obbids, and lay the mighty edifice in ruins, stan, he preferred "to rule in hell than serve-ven". To fulfil his, own mad, ambitious referred " to rule in hell than serve of fulfill his own mad, ambitious and a slave empire over the fullen that had only honored and blessed ation that had only honored and blessed eliberately, wilfully, and determinedly peaceful and prosperous country into the horrors of civil war. With lying words and devotion to the Union on his lips, he aths was secretly engaged with kindred effecting his plans for the national over-libis arrangements were completed, when if the mask, and the giant iniquity stood an aston-hed world. The master spirit lips was instantly and universally designed. deviltry was instantly and universally designs the fit instrument to lead on and complete ork of destruction. Who can recount the rassand enormities of his Presidential career? is serk of destruction. Who can recount the rasnises and enormities of his Presidential career?
Bits pen can describe the arbitrary arrests and the
sade season of the season of the season of the sameless butcheries, the bitter persecutions and
the stonding robberies, the hypocritical appeals to
foliad the atheistic enmity to the human race that
the characterized his rule at Richmond? Sixty
tissand of our brave men have frozen, or starved,
wickned to death on their cold prison ground, or
a the and fifthy dungeons—and he refused to
the theory of the season of the season of their cases the flowing streams. Poverty, Desolation,
tell best were wasting the homes and the hearts
of the South—and still this incarrante fiend would
state his tyranny. The air was filled with hints,
theats, and prognostications of their, arson, and
ands—and not one word from this chief of assasto to isourage or rebuk's them. With infernal
ruled hate he plied all the enginery he could comseal to stimulate to still further strike, and sacrifice
typel whose passions he had already goaded bewell endurance, and whom he had deceived and
when at last his game was at an end, when his promas were seen to be lies, when his charlatanism was
justed on the same and and and and had not and he had the lies, when his charlatanism was
justed on the same and the same and the same as were seen to be lies, when his charlatanism was
justed on the same and and and and when all his wit and skill and malice. set, and when all his wit and skill and malice longer avail, he must needs give one more gand damning evidence of his cowardice and the street of the second street of the second street of the second street of the second , and when all his wit and skill and malice

now to be determined whether such unrelentd protracted attempts to destroy a free roand put back for ages the cause of human
wart an offence to be punished with the most
retribution known to our laws; or are simclever deeds of an able man, which, having
of their dreadful intent, may now be dismissed
rigotten in the exercise of an easy good-nature,
A weak, sentimental sympathy. It is now to
trained whether or not, while the poor solbe fought at Antietam and Gettysburg, but
they at his post, must be about like a doer, this for who fought at Antietam and Gettrysburg, but a last slept at his post, must be shot like a dog, this state of stupendous inquities is entitled to a cerusal degree of immunity from punishment, and is state of stupendous inquities is entitled to a cerusal degree of immunity from punishment, and is shed up to a kind of moral respectability, so that he world shall behold that here in America the inagressor is safe and unharmed in proportion to the trainality of his conduct. It is to be determined whether justice is but a name, and the images of a law but a fiction, and the Government itself at a farce, and the life of a people a thing of company, or whether these things are unspeakably for and sacred, and whoever lifts his hand against hem deserves to die the death. Now is the time of all the world's history to teach men that such the same of the tion, and makes his escape. The assassir tried, and condemned, but the Governor his sympathy, and the sentence remains

stepone his sympathy, and the sentence that cuted the sentence of the companion of the companion of the community, and he is particularly to pursue, with increased impunity, his land passime. Bounty-jumpers enter the army, earl to the community and he constructed the community of the companion of the companion

country and the world will be death. When Davis hangs, let men say: "It is just and proper." Let no sympathy, no pity, cast flowers on his grave. His treason is notorious, and cannot be made more odious. For that he deserves the extreme penalty of the law. Add to this the enormity of such other crimes as are charged upon him, and let him be condemned with every regard for the letter of the law. Then folly and wickedness will find nothing in him out of which to create a here; and his memory Then folly and wickedness will find nothin out of which to create a hero; and his m

will rot in infamy.

It is to some such result as this that the average

A MISTAKEN PLEA.

All of our enemies abroad think Jeff. Davis ought to be allowed to go scot free. Some of our friends also plead zealously for mercy to him. Thus, one of our French friends now in this country, Rev. Mr. Monod, in a speech before the National Council of Congregational Churches at Boston, is reported as having said: "If you try and execute him (Davis) for endeavoring to overthrow a human government, you convict with him the best and most patri-

coll parties" begin their pilgrimage to Washington to intercede for these worse than rebels-in-arms, and respite and commutation are the result.

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

We cherish no revengeful spirit. We would be meriful to the masses of the South, so far as they are disposed to be loyal and penitent. We do not wish to see an indiscriminate hanging of all their leaders. But there is an awful voice that admonishes us to make sure on the gallows the expiation of guilt like that of Davis, and Breckinridge, and Harris, and Clay. And the "influential members of various political parties" who shall seek to stay that hand of justice will deserve the reproaches of the myriad ghosts of slain, poisoned and starved heroes of the Union, whom these polished and pretentious/knaves and monsters have cut off in the flower of their days, and who would rise up from their graves in solemn condemnation of those who should refuse to average their death. We bless tool that such men as Johnson, Stanton, Holt, and Dix are in the land. But still we exclaim, "O for one their graves in solemn condemnation of those who should refuse to average their death. We bless tool that such men as Johnson, Stanton, Holt, and Dix are in the land. But still we exclaim, "O for one their graves in solemn condemnation of those who should refuse to average their death. We bless tool that such men as Johnson, Stanton, Holt, and Dix are in the land. But still we exclaim, "O for one their graves in solemn condemnation of those who should refuse to average their death. We bless tool to the carty restoration of the reaction is not a light one, when we remember that we cannot get along with one that we were are in the land. But still we exclaim, "O for one hour of Jackson!"—Rev. A. P. Patnam, in Christian Inquirer.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The guilt of Jefferson Davis is so great and so varied, that doubt exists for what particular crime he shall be put on trial. Learned arguments have been made to show that he ought to be tried before a military commission, for violation of the laws of war. In other quarters, a strong plea has been put forward that he should be arraigned before a civil court on a charge of treason. Undoubtedly, sharp lawyers can construct a strong case in favor of either course. But the purpose should be to adopt the method of trial which shall not only be just, but shall also, as far as practicable, shut the mouth of cavil. There can be no excuse for giving a pretext for sympathy to such a wretch, either in the manner of his trial, or in the technical crime for which the legal punishment is death, and of which he shall suffer. Out of the catalogue of his offences, it will be easy to arraign him on some one, for which the legal punishment is death, and of which he can be convicted by overwhelming evidence.

As a matter of policy, without seeking further argument, it will be best that he be tried not before a civil court. When sentence shall be pronounced, let no room be the tried for some crime not palliated or excused by the war, rather than for treason. Many people the tried for some crime not palliated or excused by the war, rather than for treason. Many people the war, rather than for treason. When be assistant, the almost unanimous sentence of the country and the world will be death. When Davis assistant, the almost unanimous sentence of the country and the world will be death. When Davis assistant, the almost unanimous sentence of the country and the world will be death. When Davis assistant, the almost unanimous se

leading to renewal of the civil war.

The suffrage question should have been settled by
the sword, as the slavery question was settled by it.
It is but the slavery question in another shape, and
therefore should, have had the same short, sharp,
and effective treatment that that question his had
in its first stage. We derived our right and power
to abolish slavery only from the sword; and the
same right and power should have been exercised
in completing the work, which been under the

convergence of the second bin (Daham) as having said: "If you try and execute his into the same this method the same thing. You put a terrible doe, or will do, the same thing. You put a terrible weapon into the hands of the despots of Europe, which they will use with terrible effect." Mr. Monod and the same that rebellion against the despots of Europe, we cannot admit it. We have been alter and so not be same moral plane as rebellion against the despots of Europe. We cannot admit it. We have a some seem to yield the point. The sanctity of a government depends on its origin; it must spring the series of the southern stands on the same moral plane as rebellion against the despots of Europe. We cannot admit it. We have a some seem to yield the point. The sanctity of a government depends on its origin; it must spring the series of the southern stands on the same moral plane as rebellion against the despots of Europe. We cannot admit it. We have the same that the same moral plane as rebellion against the despots of Europe. We cannot admit it. We have the same that the

has been the policy of the community to educate everybody, and where the means of education are provided in abundance for all; but to insist upon its application to the South, where it has ever been the policy to keep colored people ignorant, would be the rankest injustice. It would allow the exalaveholders to re-establish slavery through the force of ignorance, under the pretence of favoring the spread of knowledge, were we to insist upon the reading-and-writing test in the case of the colored population; and it would cause them to profit from their own systematic evil-doing-for to that, and to nothing but that, is the ignorance of freedmen due.—Boston Traveller.

SHOW YOUR HANDS!

Upon the sole, only live question now before the people, the newspapers that profess to lead liberal sentiment in Pennsylvania hang fire, and refuse to express themselves. Forney's Press will not say whether the loyal black men of the South should join in reconstructing, re-organizing, or whatever it may be termed, the rebel States, or, whether, it should be left, entirely in the hands of disloyal men. The Harrisburg Telegraph would be false to its ancient character if it declared an opinion on any question till the popular and the safe side was entirely plain. And the Chambersburg Repository gravely mounts the fence and surveys all sides, ready to be told by authority where to jump.

Bah! Must these "leading" journals wait to be assured by everybody before they dare to esponse the right side on a question of principle? Then let us say to them that the loyal Union men of Pennsylvania declare this to be their unalterable opinion:

That

That, No loyal man in the rebellious States sho No loyal man in the repetitions of access and the No loyal man in the rebellious States, competent to vote, should be deprived of that right, be his color what it may be a state of the st

No loyal man in the rebellious states, competent to vote, should be deprived of that right, be his color what it may.

The conclusion of the people on this question is already arrived at: They have long been determined that all who were concerned in the probellion and its suppression should be duly punished or properly rewarded. Already four of the vilest criminals in the carnival of treason have paid the penalty of their acts. So it must continue. The leading rebels must suffer. The masses who followed them must establish their claim to our confidence by a probation such as shall be conclusive that they will hencefort be loyal men and good citizens. And the friends of the Union, who alone were faithful, while all others were false, in the South, must be recognized and acknowledged as citizens of the Republic, and rendowed with the power to protect themselves and their country.

Why not? Why should there be any question about this matter? How dare we hesitate? Can we reward our enemies and trample under foot our friends? Can we confer the right to re-organize the State Governments on men who have just been mustered out of a service devoted to the destruction of the Governments on men who have just been mustered out of a service devoted to the destruction of the Governments on the slawbiter of its defineders.

State Governments on men who have just been mustered out of a service devoted to the destruction of the Government and the slaughter of its defenders, while we withhold it from the pilots who led our suffering prisoners, starved and tortured by rebel hands, through the by-ways and secret passes out to the old Flag and Freedom?

No! it is impossible. Such a course would not be politic. It would not be republican. It would not be democratic. It would not be just. It commends itself to a coward and a cheat, but it is repulsive to

oe democratic. It would not be just it is repulsive to itself to a coward and a cheat, but it is repulsive to itself to a coward and a cheat, but it is repulsive to the conscience of an honest and honable man. The loyal people of Pennsylvania have no sympathy with it, and on their behalf, as one of their representa-tives, we are proud and glad to declare so. This is no time for professedly liberal men to stultify and quench an honest popular opinion. This is no time for loyal newspapers to be hesitating and doubtful, when a question that vitally concerns the welfare of the country is under consideration. The popular heart is right. Every Union county paper in the

WHITE EXAMPLE TO THE BLACKS.

The Copperhead New York World, which preach daily homilies on the innate laziness of negroes as a special correspondent travelling through North arolina, who writes from Greensboro as follows

June 16th:

"The destitute ration has been dropped, except to the unemployed negoes, for the manifest reason that it fostered dideness and fraud among the whites. There were no less than thirty thousand rations issued at Raleigh to a single day, and increasing. The it however were not the thirty thousand rations issued of the Confederate army can maintain its own geople, who ought to be at work. There are jen people at

work beside negroes. There is no trade. Field labor has been considered the peculiar province of the negro, except in the upland counties. Confederate officers and sodiers are loafing about the streets, waiting for comething to turn up on thing."

As there are few people working in North Carolina except the blacks, would it not be a good idea for the World to read a few fectures on the sin of indolence to the lazy, loafing whites of that neighborhood? Thirty thousand rations a day given away by the Government to the whites around Raheigh, who were too lazy and loaferish to work! And yet we have proclamations from Gov. Holden

way by the Government to the whites around Raleigh, who were too lazy and loaderish to work! And yet we have proclamations from Gov. Holder and lectures from the World, addressed to the colored people on the wicked of silleness and the holimess of industry! We have had any quantity of Copperhead seramons to the freedmen from the text. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life;" but not a word of gospel admonition to the thirty thousand lounging whites basking in the sun about Raleigh, devouring Government rations and swearing at the negroes.

We are told that where the blacks in any neighborhood are informed of their freedom, the first thing they do is to quit work, supposing that freedom absolves them from labor. If this be so, it is a very instural and reasonable deduction from the verification of the their freedom absolves them from labor. If this be so, it is a very instural and reasonable deduction from the verification of the their free cleas, and onever think of working. And now, when they find themselves masters and owners of their own bodies, they can hardly be blamed for imitating the other free cleas, and accertain the satisfaction (of idleness.) which the whites have expecienced all their fives. The negro is a wonderfully initiative behald in their fives. The negro is a wonderfully initiative should also copp the industrial baltia of the "supe-should also co

dealing, they will find ready imitators in the freedimen.

Gov. Holden would do well to address a portion
of his proclamation to his good-for-nothing, idle fellow white skins, and not expend all his industrial
solicitude on black and yellow skins, while 30,000 of
the former are loafing about him, consoming armyrations, and not doing, or seeking to do, a day's
work of any useful or productive description. We
hope Pres. Johnson will drop him a line, giving him
a hint as to the propriety of advising the superior
voting class to set the "inferior" non-voters a better example. The blacks have had their full share
of good advice. Now let the whites have some.
A little more white example of industry, if you
please, Mr. Holden, and not quite so much precept,
will produce far more cotton, corn and turpentine
in the Old North State.—Chicago Tribune.

WORK AND WAGES.

"The colored citizens" of Petersburg, Va., have been vindicating their right to be regarded as human beings, by passing resolutions; and we do not find them much worse than the common run of resoluted in Tanmany Hall, and other white folks. The "Colored

pull for their fodder. When it is found that they reedmen, being equitably treated and honestly paid, will not work for their meat, but prefer the chances of pauperism, then we promise heartily to approve of whatever measures may be necessary for making these slottful ones labor for their hving, first trying those which have been found beneficial in the cases of whites prostrated. milar lethargy.—New York Tribune.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S VIEWS.

Gen. Rousseau, whose military and political rare equally good, is making a lively, fight in Louisville Congressional district. In a recent sphe "carried the war into Africa" in the most

KENTUCKY AND SLAVERY.

true, and no truthful, sensible man will deny ft. Our duty was a plain one; to kill slavery, and the rebellion with it, and let the government live. But these things are accomplished facts, and in the whole Christian world there remain but three slave States, Cuba, Brazil and Kentucky. In her efforts to save slavery, Kentucky has the sympathy of nobody; the civilized world, in sentiment and practice, is against her, and for hopes that she might succeed in remaining neutral in the mighty revolution through which we have just passed was only less silly than the effort to keep her a slave State now.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON RETURNING REB-

and draws the electric wires across the ocean.

The returning rebels are very fond of quoting the parable of the Prodigal. Son as an argument why they should be received by the government with open arms, and be unconditionally restored to all the rights, and privileges, and blessings, which they formerly enjoyed, but did not appreciate. Parson Brownlow has recently stated the points of difference between the Prodigal Son and the returning rebels. It will be seen that, under the Parson's exegosis of the parable, the rebels cannot draw much comfort from it. He says:

comfort from it. He says:

"First—The Prodigal Son did not secede; he went with his father's consent, and as the Scriptures indicate, with his father's consent, and as the Scriptures indicate, with his blessing. Next, he teent; he did not stay, and villify the old man in his own house. He asked for something to start him in the world; he did not present a pistol to the old man's breast, and demand his greenbacks or watch. He received the portion his father gave him; he did not press it—a modern Southern name for stealing. And receiving it, he started out 'to seek his fortune.' He did not retire to the south side of the old man's farm, and join a band of robbers who were plundering the old man, and his law-abiding neighbors. Receiving his portion, he quietly took his journey into a far country. Finally, he repented of his folly, not because the old man whipped him into repentance, but because he 'came to himself,' and saw that he had wasted his substance in ristoun living. He went back home, not with murder in his

The story of the Prodigal Son is deep, heartfelt, and voluntary repent discountenancing every attempt at ld be met with the same spirit and trea mey. When they manifest a hostile spi bite the dust."

STILL MALIGNANT AND UNSUBDUED.

With me the people speak out increases if I judge from their own words, the leadin still hate the United States government wit occurs. They own that they are "whip quered, subjugated," but not bowed in spin ing now no power to harm directly, their where we have the seems to be to get restored so as to regain performed to the their means that they are the period of the period of the seems to be to get restored so as to regain period that they may theart the period of the seems to be to get restored so as to regain period that they may theart the period of the seems to be to get restored to a set of the period of the seems to be to get restored to a set of the seems to be to get restored to a set of the seems to be to get restored to a set of the seems to be to get restored to a set of the seems to be to get restored to a set of the seems to be to get restored to the seems to be to get restored to the seems to be the seems to be to get restored to the seems to be the seems to b seems to be to get restored so as to regain power and influence that they may thwart the joings intention of loyal people for the general good. They will throw all the obstacles they can in the way of a speedy growth of favorable regard, of the harmonious restoration of the civil government, and of the welfare, especially, of the colored people now made free. They will do this for two reasons: 1st, to thwart the designs of the general government as an act of revenge; 2d, to make true what they have always told us, that slavery is more tolerable—a better condition—for the negro than freedom. You understand the persistence of the Southern character, and the reluctance with which it yields a bad point. They have only timed from open robellion because they are unable longer to prosecute warfare. They will make the condition of the freedmen more intelerations to the continuous states as the state of the continuous states as the state of the continuous states as territories most opportunely. Or, rather the continuous of the continuous of the rebellions States as territories most opportunely. Or, rather the continuous of the continuous of the rebellions States as territories most opportunely. Or, rather the continuous of the rebellions States as territories most opportunely. Or, rather the continuous of the cont

And here comes in the theory of bolding the rebelloss State as territories most opportunely. Or, rathur, it should come in, for, after much intercourse with
many Virginians, I am satisfied that we can have no
genuine harmony with them and such as they in the
government, until they are made to feel and know the
strong arm of the general government. Do not be
deceived by fine professions. While we have some
who are glad to hail the coming of the old flag, to
more it is a hateful thing. If they are permitted soon
or ever to establish evil government before they
show sure ovidence of loyalty, they will not fail to
make trouble, and, above all, do unjustly to the necro. They will don't him home, abotter clothing.

The estimated receipts from the sale of government property, rendered of no further use by the tembration of the war, horses, mules, wagons, &c., for the next two or three months, will amount to \$100,000,000.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The following is the concluding portion of Henry Winter Davis's Fourth of July oration, in Chicago, in which be takes strong and high ground in favor of universal suffrage:

of miversal suffrage:

We cannot govern these immense regions by military power. That is to create proconsuls, to whom armies will become devoted, in whom the spirit of ambition will grow and become strong, and, who, like Cessar, may march across the Rubicon, and under the insidious pretext of public good, American may become as Rome was. Military government over our vast territory is inconsistent with the permanence and integrity of the American nation. That idea must be excluded. If you wish to attempt civil government, let it be organized; but the great American principle is that not only of personal freedom but of State government. We want no rebel State government—we want still less a military government. We do not want oligarchies of pretended Union men, who have meanly sympathized with the power that moody can define their relations to the rebellion, who have meanly sympathized with the power that was, and now are willing to be the, instruments of the power that is. We want free government. It may be there is not will maintain our rights, and are powerful enough to maintain the government. It may be there is not will maintain our rights, and are powerful enough to maintain the government. It may be there is not will econom to these conditions, after you have maintain the government will conform to these conditions, after you have eradicated from the list every man that you can prove to be a secessionist; after you have sifted out those who have sympathized with the rebellion, and paid their money to the rebellion. Those you can call in any sense of the word loyal men, to be relied upon in any emergency to stand by the cause against every secession friend at the North and secessionist at the South call in any sense of the word loyal men, to be relied upon in any emergency to stand by the cause against, every secession friend at the North and secessionist at the South, are rare. The secessionists at the South are the beroes of the South. Robert Lee, to-morrow, could carry every Southern electoral vote for President of the United States, and I am not sure that he could not carry some Northern States. (Laughter) The reorganizing, therefore, of a State, on the basis of the white population, involves the instant change of the basis of power, the South having actually acquired representatives by the abolition of slavery, and coming back to us more powerful than before. But there is a mass of population there who are on the side of the United States against all secessionists who to-day have an interest in the Declaration of independence; who have won it on the battle-field by the side of these gentlemen wearing the uniform of the nation: (Referring to Major General Hurbert, Brigadier General Webster, and other military officers on the platform.) They have proven themselves to be men and not beasts. (Applause.) Will anybody on this studyet venture to moof the small, paltry question that hitherto has divided and worried people in other States, of the vote of a handful of negroes scattered in the midst of a white million? Is that the way to state the question, or is it wise in these gentlemen of the opposite habitually to talk about "justies and humanity," as if justice and humanity, as if justice and humanity, as if justice and humanity are gentlemen of search of political dynamics. It is a question of political dynamics. It is a question of salvation; not of morals. In South America there are twice as many negroes as there are whites. In Mississippithere are more than whites. In Alabama, in Louisiana, in Georgia, they are very nearly equal. They can control the result of any election. "They will ana, in Georgia, they are very nearly equal. They can control the result of any election. "They will vote with their masters," insidious gentlemen tell us. Then at least let their masters be under the necessiana, in Georgia, they are very nearly equal. They can control the result of any election. "They will vote with their masters," insidious gentlemen tell us. Then at least let their masters be under the necessity of touching their hast to them to get their votes. "They are hot intelligent enough to vote!" They know, fellow-citizens, a gray uniform from a blue one. (Applause and cries of "That's so.") They know a Yankee from their master. They fought under Yankee leadership.—may be they can vote as intelligently under Yankee leadership.—They fought under Yankee leadership—may be they can vote as intelligently under Yankee leadership. (Applause.) They are not spread in their mass over the Southern country; they are crowded in broad districts. They border the shore of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and the borders of the Mississippi. They are in immense majorities in only one part of the congressional districts of the South. That one fact alone breaks the terrible and overwhelming unity of the Southern vote which plunged us into the rebellion. Men who are not capable of understanding considerations like these had better go and whine about negro votes. (Applause.) I have seen about as much of negroes as any of you, having lived among them for years. I suppose I have as much of prejudice as anybody else. But for anybody else to talk of prejudice, when we have been allowed to take the negro from the plow and put a musket in his hand, is terrible folly, infinite meanness. If you did not want him to have the rights of a man, why did you put him on the battle-field? You white men of Illinois, why did you not fill youy'quota so that the negro should not have been needed? (Applause.) It was proved to them that the negro could relieve them, from military service. If he is their equal on the field of battle, he is their equal an the ballo-box. And if he is not their equal on the battle-field, then they cheated the United States and endangered themselves. (Applause.) Steps have been taken to reorgaize, that do not conclu mass of rebels at the South with the control of the Southern States. It must be remembered that a revolutionary minority can stop legislation; that a minority of the Sc thern representatives would im-pose conditions upon every bill; that legislation may be made impossible; and the very wheels of government stopped on an effort to pay the interest or your public debt, or to impose taxes for its payment Or you may be forced to reinstate the rebel officer in your army, or place their wounded on your pen-sion list. I pray gentlemen of the next Congress to look this thing directly in the eye, and, if they have any regard for justice and humanity, which are se look this thing directly in the eye, and, if they have any regard for justice and humanity, which are scarnestly pressed on them by some friends of the magro race, I would say to them;" I like you, am no morninger of the negro; I have no extreme idea of his intellectual unperiority to the white race. I know that his votes are important, and, if I have not much respect for the five-twenties. (Laughter). It is numbers, not intelligence, if is right intentions, not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote at the ballot-box. I pray that they will pass a law prescribing universa suffrage—let them pass by their two-thirds majority, which they have, an amendment to the constitution, consecrating forever the mass of the people as the basis and criterion of republican government, and submit it this very winter to the Legislatures for their confirmation; and when it shall have received the assent of three-fourths of those that are now recognized as States and represented in Congress, et them instantly proclaim it as the fundamental law of the land, the supreme law as valid and binding as the constitution itself, of which they made it a part, and under which they sit, which no State coopers, no accident of political parties can ever shake or call in question. Then, fellow-citizens, all the glorious truths of the Declaration of Independence will have been confirmed and made stronger. This government will rest on the basis of individual liberty, and the right of every man to die in behalf of the country whose laws he obeys, whose beyonet. liberty, and the right of every man to die in behalf of the country whose laws he obeys, whose bayonet he bears.

This is the fullest report we have seen of Mr. Davie's oration, but it is not very intelligently reported in some places, and in others we have had to amend it is the best way we could. Still, its radical tone is cheering as pertaining to the suffrage question.

GEN. BANKS ON SUFFRAGE.

The following extract from the verbatim report of Gen. Banks's speech at New Orleans presents some new ideas with his customary force and felicity:

well. Banks's speech at New Orleans presents such wild his customary force and felicity:

"If you ask if they (the freedmen) are competent, if you ask if they are fit, I inquire of you it every man of the Methodist sect, or of the Roman Catholic sect, or of the Methodist sect, or of the Banks Catholic sect, or of the Presbyterians, or of the Baphists, or of whatever religious denomination our people may be devoted, if every one of those men is fit to be invested with the right of suffrage, is a fit exponent of the will of the people, and is capable of directing safely and wisely the destinies of the nation? Every man must say 'No, it is not to be expected.' So I say, as a corollary to the position I have assumed, that finness and capacity are not this sole ingredients of suffrage or of participation in the affairs of our Government by all classes of its people. Fitness and capacity are the attributes of all rather than of a part. (Applause.) It is the concentrated wisdom of the published that has led our country and its Government through all its trials to its present prosperity and power. You may draw from the intellectual and cultivated a tenth, or a quarter even, and you will not atheso or lower the strategy descriptions.

our country and its Liovernment through all its trials to its present prosperity and power. You may
draw from the intellectual and caltivated a tenth, or
a quarter even, and you will not abuse of lower the
standard capacity represented by the Government.
You may increase by a tenth or a quarter if you
please the inexperienced and underned that participate in the affairs of our Government, without deteriorating from the success of our institutions.

It is therefore strictly, logically, philosophically
and religiously true that fitness and capacity are the
result of the concentration of powers, and not the
attribute of each individual that chooses to exercise,
of that is invested with the power to exercise, the
rights of freemen. If you make three millions of
freemen invested with the rights of suffrage three
millions five hundred thousand, who is afraid of the
result? (Applause, and cries of "Nobody," Nobody.) Nobody but a rebel. (Great applause and
cheers.) It is death to him—(laughter)—but it is
life to us and our nation. (Green applause and
cheers.) On the other hand, it is equally philosophically and religiously true that if you withdraw from
three millions of voters in our country a million,
whether it be of the ignorant or calightened classes,
you weaken the capacity and strength of the people for government. It is better, as every man
knows, that all should be represented at the ballotbox, than that only a part should be represented
(Applause.) Because all are wiser and greater
than a part. The multitude of men of every nation
is nearer to God than any one man that lives within
it. There is more of His spirit and His power in
the race than there is in any fragment of the race,
whatever may be its attributes and its position. In
that, where God has given the full share of His
ability and power, we have the greater reason to
trust than in that, whatever may be its earthly
attainment, which has a less and imperfect share.
Therefore, I say again that fitness and capacity are
not the sole nor the

heart of the people—instructed not in any catechism, nor in a spelling-book, but in faith to God and
love to men.

And who shall say that the four millions of people that have been acquired lately, as it were by a
now birth to the American nation—who shall say to
me that their hearts are not as pure, that their
spirit is not as loval, not as faithful to the Government, not as faithful to the interests of the people
and God, as that of any other class? (Great applause.) It may be that they are unlettered; that
they cannot decipher the mysteries of Egyptian
hieroglyphics, or wander through the mazes of geometry and the occult sciences, but these things do not
help to make a man wise—they help to make him
learned; they do not help to make him useful, they
assist to make him ornamental. But so far as the
depository of political power is concerned, it is to
be exercised for the benefit of all. Give me an
honest and faithful man without letters, before the
most occult and abstruss esholar, who knows nothing
of the political aflairs of life. I see this not merely
as a matter of choice, as a matter of political reflection, as a matter of necessity, but as a providence for which we have reason to be as grateful to
God as for any other providence—that the four
millions of people that have been baptized in the
spirit of American citizenship, should be assisted to
perform their duties, and admitted to their rights(Great applause.) If anything is to be done, the
quicker it is done, and well done, the better for all."

The Biberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

India EMANCIPATION it is proposed to hold, as in years past, at Anixotox Grove. The Massachu-setts Anti-Slavery Society will unite with the citizens of Plymouth County, and others, in holding a public meeting for that purpose on TUESDAY, August lat, in that well-known and beautiful spot. To this meeting are invited all who desire that Emancipation in our own land may be established on a juster and better foundation than it has been in any European colony,-all who desire and propose that the lai and sacrifices of the last quarter of a century, especially of the last four years, shall not fail of bringing forth fruit worthy of the Republic, worthy of the heroism and martyrdom of our brave brother on land and sea, worthy of the great principle of Lib erty which inspired them, and whose service is ever highest honor and reward.

The claims of the cause, the attractions of the spot enough for the gathering of a large company on the

Rev. S. R. CALTHROP, Mrs. FRANCES E. W. HAR PER, WM. WELLS BROWN, ANDREW T. Foss, Nathaniel H. Whiting, Esq., and Rev. J. B. Marvin, are among the speakers expected to attend the meet

day, for the Grove, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; leave Plymouth for the Grove at 9.30, A. M.: both trains stopping at the usual way stations. Returning, leave the Grove for Boston at 4.25; for Plymouth, at 6.

Fares-from Boston to Grove and return, sixty cent for adults-forty cents for children under twelve years.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., Committee of CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, Mass. A. S. So MICAH H. POOLE, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, SAMUEL DYER, GRIDLEY BEALE, BOURNE SPOONER, Committee for Plymouth Co.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, is received The following is the table of contents: Among the Honey Makers, by Harriet E. Prescott. Countes Laura, by George H. Boker. Strategy at the Fire ide, by Epes Sargent. Around Mull. Part II. be Maria S. Cummins. John Bright and the English Radicals, by G. W. Towle. Needle and Garden VIII. The Willow, by Elizabeth A. C. Akers. My Second Capture. Dr. Johns. VII. by Donald G Mitchell. Letter to a Silent Friend. The Chimney Corner. VIII. by Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Peace, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage. Reviews and Literary Notices. Ticknor & Fields, Publisher

A Richmond paper calls for English, Scotch and Irish emigrants to come South, where they will find, among other advantages, "indulgent taskmas ters." The dialect of the people of the rebel States everywhere, shows that the ideas of slavery still hold ion of their minds. Those who labor unde possession of their inflation. These was about more their supervision will still find themselves regarded substantially as "niggers," and treated as nearly so as the new state of things will permit. But then, you know, the slaves were always " well treated "

The public fountains in Boston dischare 125,188 gallons gallons an hour when in full play, the large one on the Common itself flowing 112,080 gallons. WHITTIER'S "NATIONAL LYRICS."

The third number of the "Companion Pours THE PROPER," in illustrated volumes, published by Ticknor & Fields, 185 Washington atreet, contains choice and copious selection from the heart-stirring. Anti-Slavery Lyrics of John G. Whittier; and bein afforded at a low rate, and printed in a very neat an compact form, should find a host of patrons and real compact form, should find a host of patrons and realers. Some may conclude, that as slavery lies met the
fate of the rebeillon which was commenced for its
perpetuity, these Lyrics are no longer of vital interest and sterling value; but no inference can be more
erroneous than this. While oppression in any organized form exists, while there is a conflict any where
for the right against the colossal forces of wrong,
while there are hearts to melt with pity at the tale of
homeon sufficiency or to be kindled to a flame by the human suffering or to be kindled to a name by the bugle-notes of freedom, they will cause the pulse to thrill, the eye to flash, and the spirit to do and dare for the downfall of tyranny, he liberty and equality of the human race. They may be read a housand times, and fiver become tritle by repetition. Not all the poets of the world together have done so much by their effusions to excite sympathy for the opposed and indicate the inclination rights of the opposed and indicate the inclination rights of the pressed, and vindicate the institutable rights of mains. Whittier. To him must be accorded a large sharof whatever credit or applause may be given to those who, against the most tremendous odds, dared to grap ple with the Slave Power for its overthrow, and who by God's help have at last come off conqueror is a poet of the first rank, but yet more to be as a philanthropist and reformer of the best type. appropriately opens with those

ening stanzas, commencing "Onr fellow-countrymen in chains! Slaves—in the land of light and law! Slaves—crouching on the very plains Where rolled the storm of Freedom's war!" nd as appropriately ends with the "Lines on hearin the bells ring for the Constitutional Amendme ing slavery in the United States "-

g slavery in the
"It is done!
"It is done!
Chang of bell and roar of gun
Send the tidings up and down.
How the belifrier rock and rea!
How the great guns, peal on peal,
Fling the joy from town to town!

Ring and swing
Bells of joy 1 on morning's wing 118
Send the song of praise abroad;
With a sound of broken chains,
Tell the nations that He reigns,
Who alone is Lord and God?

Between the two periods thus designs ng about the life-time of a generation-what co of opinion, what divisions of feeling, what tumults of opinion, what throes of agony, what allenations of friendship, what outbreaks of violence, what combine ions of evil, have been witnessed in the land as the results of an impartial advocacy of the self-eviden truths of the Declaration of Independence, ou the ne hand, and of a desperate purpose to i

In the darkest hours—at every stage of the tre dous atruggle—no matter how strong the foe or feeble the anti-slavery ranks—the tone of the Qusker poet has been calmly confident and inspiringly hopeful often sublimely defiant. Thus :-

"Whose sarinks or falters now,
Whose to the yoke would bow,
Brand the craven on his brow!

Again :-

"Think ye one heart of man or child Will falter from its lofty faith At the mob's tunult, ferce and wild— The pricon cell, the shameful death No!—nursed in storm and trial long, The weakest of our band is strong!

Oh! while before us visions come
Of slave-ships on Virginia's coast—
Of mothers in their childless home,
Like Rachel, sorrowing o'er the lest Of mothers in their childless home, Like Rachel, sorrowing o'er the lest— The slave-gang scourged upon its way— The bleedhound and his human prey—

Ans oleochoulus and in human pay—
We cannot failer! Did we so,
The stoner boneath would nurmur out,
And all the winds that round us blow
Would whisper of our shame about.
No! let the tempest rock the land;
Our faith shall live—our truth shall stand." And again:

gain:

"Pride of New England!
Soul of our fathers!
Shrink we all craven-like
When the storm gathers?
What though the tempest be
Over us lowering;
Where's the New Englander
Shamefully cowering?
Graves green and holy
Around us are lying
Free were the sleepers all;

Laving and dying!
Back with the Southermor's
Padlocks and scourges!
Go-let him fester down
Ocean's free surges!
Go-let him silence
Winds, clouds, and waters
Never New Englands own
Free sous and daughters!
Free as the rivers are
Ocean-ward, going—
Free as the breezes are
Over us blowing."

The strengthening effect of such appeals, at such crisis, upon the minds of the little band of consecrate Abolitionists, called to breast every form of oppre sion, cannot be estimated; for when those appe were made, to any other eye than that of faith it seemed as though the powers of darkness were to have every thing their own way to the end, and that it would be easier to " create a soul under the ribe own free sons and daughters"! With here and there a solitary exception, through the promptings of se slavery, and cruel prejudice against the negro, mu rather inclined to bow the supple knee to the slave oligarchy than to "back with the Southerner's padlocks and scourges "1 And here let the clear sighted, epid, unfaltering poet speak again

"On the oppressor's side was power; And yet I knew that every wrong, However old, however strong." But waited God's avenging hour. I knew that truth would crush the li-Somehow, sometime, the end wor Yet coarcely dared I hope to see The triumph with my mortal eye.

But now I see it! In the sun
A free flag fleats from youder dome,
And at the nation's hearth and hom
The justice long delayed is done."

In such a trustful, devout spirit was the Anti-Slav ry cause carried on from its inception to its glurious consummation; yet how was it maligned; caricatured, assailed as the embodiment of all that was evil! Even now, though much of its reproach has been wiped away, the time for its full vindication has not come. Slavery having been abolished rather from national necessity than national repentance, there is still much to be done to convince the popular mind of its match less cruelty and wickedness, and to strengthen the sentiment of freedom in every section of the country; and to this end no more powerful instrumentality can be used than a wide dissemination of these thri National Lyrics. Onward, then, to the perfect finish ing of the mighty work so well begun, so far accom-

The Paracipia, a weekly journal, edited by the venerable William Goodell, was suspended nearly a year since on account of pecuniary embarrassments. The proprietors, having come into possession of the subscription list and good-will of the National Era. subscription list and good-will of the National Era, (which was discontinued some years since, upon the death of its editor, Dr. Bailey,) have now resumed ation under the title of The Principia National Era. Mr. Goodell is still the editor, and it is understood that Dr. Cheever will be a frequent contributor.

Fellow-Citizens,—I was invited by the Mayor to address the scholars of the schools of Boston, but, like my friend Mr. Dans, who preceded me, I hardly know in what direction to look in the course of this chores for the scholars. I can hardly turn my back on them, nor can I turn my back on you. I shall have to make a compromise—that everlasting refuge of Americans. (Applause.) I recollect, when I was in college, that when a classmate came upon the stage, we could recognize in the audience where the family, the mother or sister were, by noticing him when he made his first boy. He would look toward them, and they would invariably bow in return. By this inevitable sign I have distinguished many a this inevitable sign I have distinguished many

mother, sister and father among the audience to-day.

This is the first time, for many years, that I have participated in a school festival. I have received no invitation since 1824, when I was a little boy in a clas in a Latin school, when we were turned out in a grand procession on yonder Common at nine o'clock in the morning. And for what? Not to hear cloquent music; no, but for the sight of something be ter than art or music—that thrilled more than elo-quence—a sight which should live in the memory for ever-the best sight which Boston ever sawwelcome of Lafayette on his return to this country after an absence of a score of years. I can boast boys and girls, more than you. I can boast that these eyes have beliefd the hero of three revolutions has touched the right hand that held up Hancock and Washington. Not all this glorious cele-bration can equal that glad reception of the nation's benefactor by all that Boston could offer him, a sightbenefactor by all that Boston could ofter min; a signs of its children. It was a long procession, and, unlike other processions, we started punctually at the hour published. They would not let us wander about, and did not wish, us to sit down. I there received my first lesson in here worship. I was so tired after four hours' waiting, I could scarcely stand But when I saw him-that glorious old Frenchman I could have stood until to-day. Well, now, boys, these were very small times compared with this.

Cur public examinations were held up in Boylston Hall. I do not believe we ever afforded banners; I know we never had any music. Now they take the classes out to walk on the Common at eleven o'clock. We were carried out into a small place eight feet by eleven, solid walls on one side and a paling on the other, which looked like a hencoop; there the public Latin scholars recreated themselves. They were

ery small times compared with these.

As Mr. Dana referred to the facilities and opp nities that the Boston boys enjoy, I could not but think what it is that makes the efficient man. Not by flowing with the current. You must swim against it to develop strength and power. The danger is that a boy, with all these facilities, books and libraries, may never make that sturdy scholar, that energetic on such a scene as this, I go back to the precedent alluded to by you, sir, of him who travelled eighteen miles and worked all day to earn a book, and sat up all night to read it. By the side of me, in this same city of Boston, sat a boy in the Latin School, who bought his dictionary with money carned by picking chestnuts. Do you remember Cobbett? And Fred-

and want. Where will you get the motive power?
You will have the spar of ambition to be worthy of the fathers who have given you these opportunities. Remember, boys, what fame it is that you bear upties old name of Boston! A certain well-known poet says it is the hub of the universe. Well, this is a gentle and generous satire. In revolutionary days, they talked of the Boston revolution. When Samuel Johnson wrote his work against the American colonics, it was Boston he ridiculed. When the king could not sleep over night, he got up and muttered "Boston." When the proclamation of pardon was issued, the only two excepted were the two Boston fanatics-John Hancock and Sam. Adams. (Applause.) But what did Boston do ? They sent Haularation of Independence in letters large enough, almost, for the king to read on the other side of the ocean. Boston then meant liberty. Come down to forty or fifty years ago. What did Boston mean when the South went mail, and got up a new flag, and said they would put it in Boston on Fancuil Hall? It was Boston that meant Liberty, as Boston had meant Independence. And when our troops went out in the last war, what was it that gave them their superiority? It was the brains they carried from these schools. When Gen. Butler was stopped near the Relay House with a broken locomotive, he near the scelay 11 onse with a broken locomotive, be-turned to the Eighth regiment, and asked if any one of them could mend it. A private walked-out of the ranks, and patted it on the back and said: "I ought to know it.—I made it." When we went down to Charleston, and were kept seven miles off from the city, the Yankees sent down a New Hampshire Parrott that would send a two hundred pound

You know that Boston men, sixty years ago, looked at both sides of a cent before they spent it, and if they it shall ring; and generations yet unborn, perhaps carned twelve cents they would save claven. He shall after the impulse of their nobber life from the could not spare a whole plate, so he sent a cracked one, and when he received the set, there was a crack in every piece. The Chinese had imitated the patin every piece. The Chinese had imitated the pattern exactly. (Laughter.) Now, boys, do not initate us, or there will be a great many cracks. Be better than we. We have invented a telegraph, but what of that? I expect, if I live forty years, to see a telegraph that will send messages without wire, both ways at the same time. If you do not invent it, you are not as good as we are. You are bound to go ahead of us. The old London physician said the way to be well was to live on a sizpence, and earn it. That is education under the laws of necessity. We cannot give you that. Underneath you is the everwatchful hand of city culture and wealth. All the motive we can give you is the amen you bear. Bear it nobly it.

I was in the West where they partly love and part-live hat the Tankee. A man undertook to explain

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

On Tuesday forenoon last, the seventy-second annual festival of the Public Schools of Boston took place in Music Hall. There was, as usual, a densely growded attendance of the parents and friends of the children. The Hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The choir of children numbered twelve hundred, under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerralm. Addresses were made by Mayor Lincoln, Rev. Henry Burroughs, Jr., Hon. Richard H. Dans, and Wendell Phillips. Esq. Mr. Phillips spote in the following interesting and instructive manner, as reported in the Journal of Wednesday morning, is which is a full report of the proceedings.—

Fellow-Citizens,—I was invited by the Mayor to address the scholars of the schools of Boston, but like my friend Mr. Dans, who preceded me, I hard ly know in what direction to look in the course of this didress for the scholars. I can hardly turn my back on them, non can I tirm my back on you. I shall have to make a compromise—that everlasting refore of Americans. (Applause.) I recollect, when I was in scollege, that when a classmapite came upon the stage, we could recognize in the sudience where the family, the mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister were, by noticing him when he mother or sister

"SLAIN IN THE HIGH PLACES."

ous have been the Discourses in England as well as in this country, upon the assassination of President Lincoln. From an excellent Discourse, delivered in Gallowtree Gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. Allanson Picton, A. M., we select the following extracts:-

Renewed spiritual life starts from disappointmen and regret. Rice shoots from the wounded limbs of trees. The object of our grief becomes the centre of countless fresh beauties, which root themselves in his ruin; and in the course of a few years' time, the departed relative, or the slain leader of men, whose come a natural, necessary, and harmonious feature of the new world in which we live. So let it be with Abraham Lincoln, whom a growing sense of justice (blind and dim it might be, but still a growing sense of justice) had placed in the aumust of power; whom Divine Providence made the centre of an awful struggle, and who, in the very moment of victory, has been snatched away by an assassin's hand. So let it be with Abraham Lincoln, whom immortality highest resolve; whose words of generosity to the vanquished will, we hope, echo in a yet more impresagony, may deepen and solemnize the national feeling. Of the enthrafting interest which attaches to the

general course of God's Providence in the recent his-tory of America—a course which has baffled every prophecy that ever was made on the subject by any one of any party—we will speak no further at pres-ent, because the hour is not yet come : nor is that the subject proposed. For our eyes are on a bereaved nation, a desolate home, a sudden, a terrible, and yet a glorious grave. But, encircled as these are by the lightnings of such an apocalypse, some flash of the ourning vision ever and anon dazzles our sight, and gives a lurid glow even to our saddest.

Henceforth, let our thoughts be with the dear and with the lessons taught by his, to us, so amazing and so shocking death. His terrible labors were almost over; he was victorious beyond expectation; bis large heart longed to embrace the vanquished the pillar and the centre of all hopes of a speedy peace, and the sure reliance of all who trem-bled at the possible passions of a conquering army. In truth, the whole world watched the movements of his hands and hung upon the words of his lips. A thousand telegraphic wires trembled at the impulse of through the land, who learned to read from the post-ers on the highway? And Theodore Parker, who haid the foundation of his library with the book for which he spent three weeks in picking berries? Boys, you will not be moved to action by his thoughts. Merchants in Europe, Australia, India its rejoicings with some illustrious presence. he sat, amidst the flaming lights, above the radiant of empire, or the incense of grateful praise. There he sat, the centre of boundless trust and hope; not exultant, we know—not gloating over the downfall of enemies. Every utterance of his last days disproves it. But over his spirit. I doubt not there stole that aweet and blessed sense of relief which comes after a night of agony with the first streak of the morning's dawn. The dread necessities of his position, as he viewed it, had been successfully worked out; and he might well believe that not another household need be desolated, nor another drop of blood need be spilt, to end that miserable war. The people looked with pride upon him who personated their whatever might have been their opinithat the best hopes of the nation, at this supreme crisis, hung on him; and in their confident security none had thought, that any danger could be nigh. But malevolence is only less omnipresent than the love of God. The assassin's step was on the stairs was in the passage—was at the door. In the silence of the house a short, sharp pistol shot rang on the car, and a woman's piercing shrick told the sudden anguish of a widow's heart, and the bereavement of a nation—of a world! Down from the gallery a man leaped upon the stage before the bewildered crowd; for a second there he stood, flourishing a bloody knife above his head, with that miserable vanity which too often simulates heroism. And before the fascinated multitude could draw a breath, he was lost in the darkness of the night. The dramatic contrast of the inward light and outer darkness, the gaicty and the shot into their midst. The great ability of New Eng. glare, the boundless abyss of ignominy and misery, land has been moved. Now, boys, the glory of a fa- remind us of St. John's significant words concerning land has been proced. Now, boys, the glory of a fa-land has been proced. Now, boys, the glory of a fa-ther is his children. That father has done his work. Judas of old—"immediately he went out, and it was well who has left a child better than himself. The might." But no cannon battery that ever roared, no ountain thunder that ever pealed, reverberated in that prayer. He always means that his son shall have a better starting point in life than himself. The glory were roused to search the shadows of the night with a better starting point in life than himself. The glory were roused to search the shadows of the night with a fact that himself, the challent Dur father mide them; muttered versance. It was teard in the connected of a father is his children. Our fathers mide them—
selves independent seventy or eighty years upo. It States; and I doubt not at that instant every trally
remains for us to devote ourselves to liberty and the
heroic heart felt its first impulse of sympathy for a
do toward others, with the generous willingness to conquering fee. Hitherward it products cross the sea;
do toward others as we would have others do to us. on toward others as we would not object to be a made of the acceleration of the angle of the angle of the angle of a syour fathers, unless you are better. You make your fathers, unless you are better. You make your fathers' example—the opportunities and the fragrance of the summer fields. And onward advantages they have accumulated—and to be only as through the world it speeds, shaking indifference to good is not enough. You must be better. You must decision, and sloth to ardor; so that the generous and copy only the spirit of your fathers, and not their immanly feelings, which are deeper than all differences perfections. There was an old Boston merchant, of opiolon, were never, perhaps, more intense in years ago, who wanted a set of China made in Pekin, unlon, and never mightier in yourse, than they are shock that the world has suffered now. The time has

sent back into slavery, it will not be by my had; it will be another hand than mine that does that was; it will be another hand than mine that does that was. When the opportunity was thus forced upen his he accepted it, in the fear of God. The erest in proved that there was as little viak of servile insur- tion and massacre in such a measure, as there was a sire for it on the part of Lincoln. Without a via the danger, it withdrew the negroes in tens of the sands from their masters, whose infanuated observing in clinging to their idea made that predemined a freedom the means of draining their resource. in clinging to their idol made that protessation of freedom the means of draining their resource. But whatever we may think of his policy, at least a showed as little the conceit of immaculate principal as the arrogance of tyranny; for, to prove that only ask you to look at his speech at the dies of the last inauguration. What did he say then I lie place a mean oppressed with the missies of the say that the last inauguration. last inauguration. What did he say then? He spakes as a man oppressed with the miseries of the sas as a man oppressed with the miseries of the sas as a man oppressed with the miseries of the same land. He spoke as a man in agony of mid the land. He spoke as a man in agony of mid the spoke of himself and his opponents as comes a struments in the hand of the Almighty in cryical cut this direful needed revolution. And he mide that "neither he nor his opponents would have that "neither he nor his opponents would have that "neither he nor his opponents would have the to complain before God if, for every day to blood drawn by the lash, another was taken by shood drawn by the lash, another was taken by sword." It was a homely expression, but it we expression of an honest, God-fearing man. As it was expression of an honest, God-fearing man. As it was that time, in the spirit of an earlier speech shruly quoted, he declared that whatever mis the significant in the spirit of an earlier speech shruly quoted, he declared that whatever mis the significant in the spirit of an earlier speech shruly quoted, he declared that whatever mis the significant in the spirit of an earlier speech shruly quoted. He assassismated on the spot this sumser them. That in such perilous times this was site xannt is too fadly shown by the territe verse which we mourn.

We also make other extrem from a very feel-ag Discourse delivered on Mr. Lizoda's trajed ate, delivered in the Ashton Town Hall, by Ret. S. Alfred Steinthal :-

A great crime has been committed is America.
With one great and noble outbust of the natual
goodness of the universal human heart, arry of horse poodness of the universal numan near, a cryst horse has gone up to heaven, declaring that not only day has gone up to mearen, occurring that bot only den the family which has been bereated, not only the nation on whom the loss most directly falls, but all nen, everywhere, feel that the most presson as men, everywhere, nee that he most preced state ties of the race have been attacked, and all that has deem holy has been outraged. • • • On this side of the Atlantic, all forms of government, all paries have ne Atlantic, all forms of government, as parses have ombined in denouncing the crime which has been committed. With few exceptions, even those who conse in the last four years felt sympathy via the cause against which President Lincoln vaged vu. who have been known among us as supporten of the Southern cause, have seized upon the first opportunity afforded to them of joining the universal coolens. ion of this awful deed. I am desirous of doing this justice to these men, because I cannot avoid, in the course of the remarks I am about to make, conlensing the principles they have advocated, and declarage that those principles have, whether not, borne but their natural fruit in the deed which we all deplore. Against no one man who has takes prominent part in the rebellion of the South, as against any particular body, do I bring this charge; but I do not feel that I had fulfilled my duty, it is ply made myself the mouthpiece of the universal so row we all feel, and did not strive to uncover the source of the crime, so that, as far as I have pur-to influence men, they may goard against the rec-rence of such atrocities, and frame their conducts a to destroy, if possible, the spring whence such pa-luted streams flow forth.

When the tidings first reached as that Alrehan Lincoln had fallen the victim of an assassin, our hearts refused to believe the awful intelligence. Rejoicing in what we deemed the assurance that the war was over, and that once again the reign of page was dawning upon the long vexed fields of the United States; rejoicing that slavery had received in deub-blow, and that henceforth, founded on principle of universal justice, the American Republic would take its due place in the onward march of human progres we waited anxiously to hear the consummation of all our hopes. When suddenly this heavy blow one upon us, prostrating for a time all our hopes, and for a season making us almost despair, we did not know what to look forward to, what to expect; and white our grief overpowered for a time all other faculties, we felt ourselves stricken by the huge calamity, and ndignation which the flendish crime evoked. This was our feeling here, far from the scenes in which that noble life had been spent—far from the lad in which the pure patriotism of the martyr had, by degrees, won the affections of hearts once set sprint him, and the respect of all—even of those who had at first disapproved of the measures he had so wiely and so ably planned and executed. What must have been the feelings of his countrymen, for whom be had so freely spent the energies of his great sind, for whose well-being he had consecrated the rit faculties of his highly gifted nature; what must be linve felt who had been privileged day by day to watch, in intimate intercourse, the development of lent designs, and had seen how wisely and how pe tiently he had worked, how resignedly he bore with trently he had worked, how resignedly he hore var-hopes deferred, and how humbly he at last recived the tidings of the triumph of his well-kild plans! And reverently let us ank what those must feel, whose is fections have received so sharp a shock, as see hoad to them by the natural ties of domestic love-mass all the closer as his heart would seek at home in an, two closer as his heart would seek at home in fuller and more tender sympathy than could be given even by the warmest admirer, ounde the charmed circle of home—what must his wider at children have felt when he was suddenly streck dors, just when his career was most full of promise Deep as may be our sorow, what is our loss compared with that of our American brethren, and what the loss of those who knew the President in his pelicie-reer alone, compared with that which the wider sel-fatherless ones have to bear! It is well to think of them, and as far as we can to help them in their gird, not by vain attempts to lessen its bitterness, but, if striving to share their sorrow with them, to get

Standing by the fresh grave wifer sleeps the sole beart which, while it beart, was ever filled with manimous forgetfulness of all personal group, and was animated by the sole desire that justice adjects might rule the earth, let us resolve to sid, as he in us lies, the consummation of those grand in us ites, the consummation of those grate or which have enrolled Abraham Lincoln's name by the side of Washington's, on the scroll of fame. Market some have been, and the noblest of the mistakes con have confessed their error; let us not permit the same short-sighted prejudice to guide our futer come Some who should have learned their lesson have be to encourage the enemies of right by hering the present ruler of the States the same in the present ruler of the States the same insignass which they profess to reject having directed spine his predecessor. The nation which showed in ri-dom by selecting Abraham Lincoln has a right claim that we should confide in the man when they placed nearest to him in power.

DEATH OF ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq. age of 80 years, this once distinguished men New York, princely philanthropist, and forms the honored President of the American AndThe following is the correspondence between a com-gate of the Union League in Savannah and Hon, barles Sunner, in relation to a perition of its mem-to the President, asking for the right of suf-

SAVANNAH, June 15th, 1865.

SAYANNAH, June 10th, 1800.

Ba Clarles Summer, Baston, Mass.:

We the undersigned Committee of the Union Siz. We the undersigned Committee of the Union Siz. We the undersigned Committee of the Union Siz. We transfer the same president of the United States, signed perjections. The hands of some three hundred and fifty saily by the hands of some three hundred and fifty saily the united Sizes, we president, we respectfully ask that you will president to the Excellency the President, and we set them to His Excellency the President, and we set them to His Excellency the President, and we set them to His Excellency the President, and we set them to His Excellency the President, and we set them to His Excellency the President, and we set them to His Excellency the President, and which we have the same than the

JOS C. JACKSON, Chairman. GEORGE R. J. DOLLY, Cor. Sec. BENJ. W. ROBERTS, PETER DUNCAN, JOSEPH S. TISON.

Boston, July 8th, 1865.

Some and the right to see, has been forwarded to me here, with the request that would present it to the President. I regret what my ajsence from Washington has prevented with the region from doing this in person; but I have lost notine is breading the petition to the President, with my proper the petition to the president, with my formed not ask me to use my influence in your lost not the president of my last. I cannot help doing so to the extent of my last.

plate. I cannot neep some must not be impatient.

Joseph and that you must not be impatient.

Joseph are borne the heavier burthens of slavery; and

Joseph are ended, be assured that the others will

see The enfranchised republic, setting an example

see The enfranchised republic, setting an example

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profit whose single distinctive element is color. I

gother the state of the s

doubt that you make the troops and the transpossible to suppose that Congress will sand-possible to suppose the robel States which are governments in the robel States which are fixed on "the congent of the powerned." It had not been a supposed in the transposed in the supposed in the transposed in the supposed in the

Thought distinction of color. Anything ease is a micebo not neglect your work; but meanwhile prepare
varieties for the duties of citizgns. They are yours
distill and I do not doubt that they will be yours in
naity. The prejudice of caste and a false interpretion of the Constitution cannot prevail against juscies documon sense, both of which are on your
value and, I may add, the Constitution, also, which,
the properly interpreted, is clearly on your side.
Accept my best wishes, and believe me, fellow-citigut, CHARLES SUMNER.

TROUBLES AT CHARLESTON. The Commanding General at Charleston has issue following orders:

Headquarters City of Charleston, Chyrleston, S. C. July 12.

BEADGUARTERS CITY OF CHARLESTON, }
CHYRLESTON, S. C. July 12.

GISTRAL ORDERS, No. 51.

The attention of the commander of this post haveger by the commander of this post have been called to the defant and discourteous spirit satisfact in the city between the troops and the civilization of the commander of this post have been called to the defant and discourteous spirit satisfacts of the colored, causing of late serious all discreted disturbances, it is deemed necessary, et a brevity ordered, that all citizens remain at their based securious, or assembling in groups on the method of the colored security of the colored security of the colored security. It is ordered that any citizen better or other product necessary, and turned over to the provost marshal. Ill At this time of comparative peace, when the sergies of the nation are absorbed in the restoration where the colored security of the colored security

CHARLES F. JOY, ret Limit. Fifty-fourth Mass. Vols. and A. A. A. Gen

STRAGE ON A COLORED CHAPLAIN.

the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

the "Will you please publish the following stateet, and field me responsible for its truth?

to the "List of June, the steamship Continental,
Edward, sailed from New Orleans for New

it. As passengers, she had several rebel officers
blief black servants, also many officers of our own

to The officers of both armice dined at the same

is and, so far as could be seen, enjoyed each

the seciety. New, it so happened that the Rev.

sept of Levere, Chaplain of the 20th U. S. Col
1 Supps, was also a passenger. This, it may be

Ashered, was one of the regiments put into the

it by the Union League Club of this city—the

Setument that had such a splendid ovation on

Religible the setument of the substance was the in the

ent that had such a splendid ovation on the control of the control

a subsequent number of the Tribune, Capt. Sum

Mr. Levere, the chaplain referred to, was not ared for his board, as were other officers on the mineral, and had the same accommodation as see fifty others, without distinction of color, for bon there was no room at the first table, on account of the large number who were furnished transports by the U. S. Quartermaster, the vessel being in serious particular strength and confidently appeal to Mr. L. to contradict the statement officiously and anonymously made it is bladf."

.....

OFFERIEADS ON THE RAMPAGE. At Belvidere, J. J., on the 4th inst., Rev. Mr. Landon delivered a Mode address, which was not reliabled by the copherbeals. So such that there had been "an abolisappare" and "a nigger political speech" made, side Jaob Sharp forced himself upon the stand, tasely preclaim as a nigger political speech "mide, and the stand and the sen "an abolisappare" and "a nigger political speech" made, and that there have no Fourth of July, "windail as yet in the stand that there had no sent to the stand at two ociock, to listen to able democratic forces and prayer that had just been delivered. But as stiffed mayer, in opposition to the political forces and prayer that had just been delivered. But as stiffed mayer that had just been delivered. But as stiffed mayers, in opposition to the political forces and prayer that had just been delivered. But as stiffed mayers, in opposition to the political forces and the standard prayer that had just been delivered. But as stiffed for the standard prayer that had just been delivered. But as a stiffed for the standard prayer that had just been delivered. But as a stiffed for the standard prayer that had just been delivered. But as a stiffed force and the standard prayer that had just been delivered. But as a standard to be considered to break up the dinner, assisted by his opposition of the standard prayer and destroying the extra standard prayer.

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Stophars. Under this caption, the Raleigh (N. C) Progress has the following cutting paragraph:

The New York Ness and World, if published such of the Potomac, would most assuredly be supposed by military if not civil authority. Not as easy either of these papers appears on our exchange table that is, not filled with treasonable untrinces, and previate, puerile fault-findings with the Present condition of affairs. On their knees, and twing in filthy, sycophantic aliane, they be spatter for the supposed and doubt, would carried the feelings of the North against us, were loot for the fact that the sycophancy is so plain that to one breds their multerings.

A CONFUSED GOVERNOR. Hon, James Johnson, Provisional G vernor of the United States for the State of Georgia, has receitly made a speech at Savannah. The Governor says that he has been appointed simply to enable the Georgians to form Government. It is very formate that he is to do no more, as he has evidently a very confused conception of the situation.

emment. It is very fortunate that he is to to more, as he has evidently a very confused conception of the situation.

Thus the Governor says that "the people of the Confederate States find themselves without government." Will the Governor explain what are "the Confederate States," and who are sheir people!

He adds that. "War has existed between the United States and the South." Will the Governor inform us where "the South" is situated, which he thus describes as a power foreign to his country?

Governor Johnson also says: "The shwes, upon the surrender of our armies, were captured legally, if not actually." Mr. Johnson is a citizen of the United States. His sutherity as Governor is derived from the United States. It is supported by the army of the united States. When, therefore, he speaks of the surrender of "our armies, what does he mean! Does he, a sworn officer of the United States, call the fate rebel forces "our armies"; If so, what does Governor Johnson call the armies of the United States!—Harper's Weekly.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA ON SLAVERY.

—Provisional Governor Johnson, in his speech at Savannah, made this argument for the validity of emancipation by the President's proclamation:—

"It was a war power, and by virtue of this power to command the armies of the United States, he issued that proclamation as a rule of war, for the issued that proclamation as a rule of war, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. The slaves, upon the surrender of our armies, were captured, legally if opt actually—in law it makes no difference whether they were actually captured or not—and comacipated. I state this to be my opinion as a lawyer; and, as a lawyer, I state that, in my opinion, such will be the decision of the Supreme Court-could wish myself that such had not been the case, and that the change had not been thus riolently and scruptly made. But slavery, in any event, is gone, and gone for ever, and I have no tears to shed or lamentations to make over its departure."

REPUDIATION THREATENED AT THE SOUTH. The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Augusta, Ga-ets us see what we may expect if the rebels obtain power in Congress:—

"The people here ere all rebels, and it must take a long time for them to work it out. It is in their bones. One rebel captain, whom I found in Savanah with no means, which is very pleasant there, said he would repay me the cost of his living as soon as he arrived. His father was a cotton factor here, and well to do, but he has not called on me since to thank me. These men are to day asking credit of the North, and will repudiate the debt at the first convenient opportunity. Two prominent men of this town, yesterday, in my hearing, openly advocated the repudiation of the public debt, and said the South, as soon as organized, must go in strong for that measure. Merchants of New York, look to your interests!"

Virginia Frelino. A Boston lady just returned from Norfolk, where she has been engaged in teaching colored children, says the feeling of disloyalty among the white there is very strong, and during the last three weeks they have been very bold and outspoken in ventilating their batterd of the government. They are exceedingly bitter on the negro question, and declare that they will kill every "d—d Yankee teacher."

JEFF. DAVIA'S FATAL BLUNDER. An excharge re-lates a conversation that occurred in the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, in 1854, when Jeff. Davis predicted that the Union would soon be divided into two republics:

"Where will the division or boundary line nterrogated Professor Jewett, the librarian, to

"Where will the division or boundary line be?"
interrogated Professor Jewett, the librarian, to whom
the conversation was addressed.

"The line separating the slave and free States,"
answered Mr. Davis.
"Then," said the professor, "you expect to claim
the national capital?"
"Of course," was the reply; "and this very Smithsonian Institute will be within the Southern republie."
"But," asked the professor, "how will you bring
'about such a division of the country? Do you think
the free States, will agree to it without a resort to
arms!"
"Sir." said Jefferson Davis in his professor to

arms I "
"Sir," said Jefferson Davis, in his sententious manner, "the North will never fight us on that question. There will be no bloodshed. When the South asy saie will secode and become a distinct nationality, the North will be glad to let us go, and that peaceably. It will be a bloodless revolution."

Will he give us his present opinion of the North ?

What JEFF. DAVIS SAID. The Port Royal (S. C.) New South, commenting upon the rapid improvement and good health of that place, tells this story of Jeff. Davis:

posed the heat and fevere of this coast would have driven you away long ago. I had no idea the North ern people could stand the climate so well."

This was not the only mistake that Davis made i his estimate of the Northern people.

his estimate of the Northern people.

HE HAS NO FRIENDS. Two gentlemen from Georgia (says the Atlanta Intelligencer) made an appeal to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to the effect that some privilege promotive of his comfort and health should be bestowed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and now a prisoner, as our readers know, in Fort Warren. The Secretary kindly assured them that he would institute proper inquiries, and if it could, the privilege solicited would not be withheld from the distinguished prisoner. "But, gentlemen," said the Secretary, eying them keenly, "have you not a word to say for Mr. Davis—no petition to present tor him !" Surprised and confounded, our Georgia friends hesitated, when the Secretary quickly remarked, "Since his (Mr. D's) arrest, save from Mrs. Davis, not one appeal has come from the South in his behalf."

The Germans. It is gratifying to all true Americans to witness the noble stand taken by the German emigrants as a class, in favor of free institutions and universal suffrage. Their course is much more consistent with the logic of democracy than that of many who profess the name. The Chicago, Tribuse says:

who profess the name. The Chicago, Tribune says:

"The Germans have no ignoble fear that if black
men are allowed to vote, they will secure the offices,
show themselves superior to whites, marry all our
most beautiful women, and rule the country. They
are not afraid of black men as competitors in business,
politics or social life, but are willing to give them all
the rights and opportunities to live, and rise, aye, and
shine if they are able to do so, which are possessed by
the whites. On this issue not only the entire Republican, but the whole Democratic and, even the late
Copperhead German press are on the side of true democracy. The Status Zeiting of New York (Copperhead) unites with the Democratic (Republican) of that
city; and the latter holds true of the Democratic
press of St. Louis and Cincinnati, its well as here in
Chicago. It is well to affirm that the weight of three chicago. It is well to affirm that the weight of three millions of the German people, of whom two-fifts have been Democrats, and of whom one hundred thousand are voters, will be thrown in one solid vote into the scales in favor of negro suffrage at the South. They honeatly inquire what right they as foreigners have to exclude native-born citizens from the ballotbox."

Universal. Supprace in South Carolina—James Redpath recently forwarded to Gov. Andrew, for transmission to the President, a petition signed by 1,800 colored loyalists of Charleston, asking for universal loyal suffrage, and the appointment of one of the following gentlemen as Military Governor of South Carolina; General Brisbane, natives of South Carolina, Gen. Saxton of Gen. Butler. The large unjointy of the signatures were autographs. A loyal league (chartered by the Mational League) numbers already 1,000 members; 4,000 pupils attend the public schools; 500 adults attend night schools. A reading room and library have been established. We are told that, among the colored people, the only question discussed is that of suffrage. Many of the leaders assert that they dare not live in South Carolina without it.

The Savannah Herold contains an address by exGov. Brown to the people of Georgia, in which he
arges them to support not only the government of
the United States, but the administration of the preent Chief Magistrate. He appeals to them to take
the Annesty oath and to observe it in good faiththe argues that slavery is now dead forever. As to
his own slaves, he will immediately emancipate and
treat them as free; giving them a part of the crop or
wages for labor. To those who cannot support the
Constitution of the Government, he suggests
emigration from the country.

The Herold sava he Sixth U. S. Infantry are to

emigration from the country.

The Herald says the Sixth U. S. Infantry are to corrison Charleston.

garrison Charleston.

The 4th of July was celebrated in Augusta, Ga., by a colored procession with hanners, on which "death-of diaunion and slavery" and "freedom and equality," were inscribed. In the afternoon the troops paraded, and in the evening there was a display of freeworks.

A Nonze Will. We learn some facts in regard the will of the late Sylvia Ann Howland, of this city which deserve mention. The bequests are most musificent, and disclose a good judgment in the disposition of a great estate, the more gratifying as it is looked at we not a half million rare. Of an estate valued at two and a half million tion of a great estate, the more gratifying as it is so race. Of an estate valued at two and a half millions, about one million is given away in legacles of various amounts, and many of these to persons whose, good fortune will gratify the public almost as much as themselves. Of the bequests which are of a public character we may properly speak. The sum of \$20,000 is given to the Orphan's Home, and the further sum of \$15,000 on the decease of three persons, who are to receive the income during their lives. To the city of New Bedford is given the sum of \$100,000, to be expended under the direction of the city government toward the introduction of pure water into the city, and the encouragement of manufactures requiring steam power. To the city of New Bedford is given a further sum of \$100,000, to be lavested by the city government, and the income appropriated to the encouragement of liberal education here, and the enlargement of the free public library. To the trustees is given \$30,000, to be invested by them, the income to be carefully divided among auch aged and infirm females of this city as may need relief. The trustees under the will are George Howland, Jr., Dr. William A. Gordon, and Edward D. Mandell, to each of whom is given the sum of \$50,000, and to Dr. Gordon, as a mark of the trusty personal esteem for his worth, a further sum of \$50,000. Thomas Mandell is the sole executor of the Will.—New Bedford Mercury.

A HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT LIRCOI We learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, H-william H. Herndon, is writing an authentic histo of the life of the late President Lincoln. In order presence himself for this important and interesting is William H. Herndon, is writing an authentic history of the life of the late President Lincolns. In order to prepare himself for this important and interesting task, Mr. H. visited Menard county and various other localities, rich in incidents connected with the early life of the distinguished man; has conversed with men who acted with Mr. Lincoln-as friends or opposed him as ensemies, and has collected many facts known only to the few, which will place the noble martye higher in the estimation of the world than ever before. Every incident connected with the early life of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, will be embodied in the forthcoming volume. Mr. Herndon is eminently fitted for then work, having been the law partner of Mr. Lincoln from 1844 to the time of Mr. Lincoln's death, and, consequently, knows more of his inner life, habits of thought, sayings and doings, than almost any maliving, and will therefore be able to produce a work full of interest and perfectly authentic.—Springfield (Illinois) paper.

COTTON IN EGYPT. The profits of cotton-growing have become so enormous that it is said the whole valley of the Nile has been converted into one vast cotton plantation. In place of producing breadquifts for the inhabitants, with a vast surplus for exportation, the inhabitants are now supported with grain from Asia. The rebellion in America has thus revolutionized the industrial pursuits of the East. While the cotton-fields of the West have been converted into corn-fields, the rice and wheat-fields of the Orient have become as fertile in the great Southern staple as the sea islands of South Carolina. With the suppression of the rebellion, there will be a return to the cultitivation of cotton, and the cheapiness and about dance of its production will probably arrest the cultivation of it in Egypt.—Porland Advertiser.

Gep. Carl Schurz has just received his final instructions from the President, and is to sail in a day or two on a tour of observation along the Southern coast. He is charged to notice minutely the temper of the persona professing to be loyal, and assuming control in the reorganizing State Governments, to examine into the sondition of the Backs, and, in general, to report on the working of the President's experiment. But, asked Gen. Schurz, when these instructions were given, 'am I to understand, Mr. President, that your policy is not yet fixed! If it is not, I shall be glad to make any observations, and contribute any facts that may aid you; but if it is, I decline to undertake a useless trip to report on the good or evil workings of a system aiready determined upon. The President replied that his policy was not settled, that he desired to see how the present experiment was working, and that for this reason he wished Gen. Schurz to make the trip.

Signs of the Times. The New York News, which has been coppery so nearly up to the treason point that its conductors could hardly keep out of jail, now holds that every emancipated slave is by right entitled equally with white folks to the privileges of citizenship. The Boston Post says:

"We repeat what we have often said before, namely: that, had we the power to confer, every citizen who has sufficient knowledge to exercise the right of suffrage with a full understanding of his action—for instance, who possessed the qualifications required by the laws of Massachusetts—should be a voter, whatever his color might be."

EMANCIPATION AGITATION IN BRAZIL. A private letter, dated Rio Janeiro, says:

"A large and intelligent party are agitating the question of Emancipation. Senator Silveiro de Motta has, with general approval, brought in a bill probibiting foreigners from buying slaves, and requiring those who now own them to liberate them within two years. A similar bill was rejected last year, but it is hoped that this may now pass.

Another Senator, the Viscount de Jequitinhonha, has introduced a bill providing for the emancipation in the years of all slaves over twenty-five years of age, and for the complete abolition of slavery in fifteen years. It is not expected that it will at present pass. But the anti-slavery party is rapidly gaining ground. The books on emancipation which the Rev. James C. Fletcher took out with him were eagerly sought and read. It is hardly possible that the abolition of slavery in the United States should not have a very marked influence in Brazil, especially if our commercial and social relations become more intimate."

GOV. BUCKINGHAM OF CONNECTICUT. In his final measage to the Connecticut Legislature at its adjournment last Friday, Gov. Buckingham took occasion to decline a nomination. The Hartford Press says it was the feeling of the people of the State that he was providentially sent them at the great crisis in the history of the country, with the honor, the integrity, the firmness and purity, the high personal that chear and dignity that become a great office, to guide the State through its great peril, and that they had not been disappointed in their opinion. "When," the same paper says, "all the little jealousies and petty ambitions of the day, all the adverse party feelings, are at rest, then only will it be clearly seen how folly he represents that rarely appearing character in history, but the highest character of all, a Christian statesman."

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS. It will be remembered that a village of Cheyenne Indians, near Fort Lyon, in Colorado Territory, was attacked last winter by about nine hundred United States soldiers, under Col. Chevington, and men, women and children barbarously just to the sword. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, after characterizing in the strongest terms the conduct of the soldiers, and condemning Gov. Evans and Col. Chevington, close with the following recommendation:—
"Your comprises.

"Your committee are of the opinion that, for the urpose of vindicating the cause of justice and uppurpose of vindicating the cause of justice and up-holding the honor of the nation, prompt and energetic measures should be at once taken to remove from of fice those who have thus disgraced the government by whom they are employed, and to punish, as their crimes deserver, those who have been guilty of these brutal and cowardly acts."

gus, has been making a speech, wherein he says:

"We of the Northern States must not be uncharitable toward those of the Southern States who hesite to admit to the control of public affairs men just emerged from the condition of slavery."

Good so! We admit the plausibility of this. It sounds well. Now try it this end foremost:

"We of the Southern States must not be uncharitable toward our Northern brethren who hesitate to admit to the control of public affairs men just emerged from the condition of treason."

How does Mr. Comstock relish that !-N. Y. Tri

Recently a terrible tornado swept over a por-tion of Vernon, Wiss, taking the village of Viroqua, treenty-eight miles southeast of La Crosse, in its track, with the following results: Killed—J. S. Barstow and wife; Dr. L. Dean, wife and daughter; Dr. Weeden's child; Miss Lydia Gil-

and daughter: Dr. Weeden's child; Miss Lydia Gillette.

Wounded.—The Hon. J. M. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs.

Drake and son; Dr. and Mrs. Weeden, a girl at the
Hon. W. S. Perry's, Mrs. Silver, the Hon. W. S. S.

White and wife; Wm. Lioidley, J. Dawon, Mrs. Davis
and child; Mr. Dean, Daniel Schister, Mrs. Colonel
Blerce, M. J. Gordon.

A schoolhouse, one and a half milea east, was carried half a mile and dashed to the ground, killing
eight school childror, and wounding all the others.

In the vicinity of Viroqua, about a dozen persons
were killed.

Twenty-five buildings in the village were demolished, and thirty-six badly damaged. Houses, barrs,
sefences, trees, stumps, cattle, men, farming utensils,
etc., were carried by the wind to the distance of half
a mile in some instances.

DEATH OF BISHOP POTTER, A despatch from San Francisco announces the death of Bishop Alonzo-Potter, of Pennsylvania, at that place, on the 4th postant. He was born in Lagrange county, New York, was nearly sixty five years of age, and a grad-iate of Union College. He became Rector of St. Paulls, in Rasten to 1909.

unte of Union Colleges. He became Rector of St. Paul's, in Boston, in 1820, and was chosen Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845.

The deceased was a man of ability, having been the author of several valuable works, and was much esteemed. He went to California about two months ago, hoping that his health would be improved by the visit.

DEATH OF ONE OF JOHN BROWN'S RAIDERS.—A Rechester (N. Y.) paper of late date has the following:—"Last evening, a colored man by the name of David Cumningham, who resided on the correct

Old-Dominion terrifler, he fied to Pennsylvania. He afterward went to the West, working in several different States, and a few years ago came to this city, where he has been employed mostly in cooking he solding he soldi

Nathaniel Hayward died at Colchester. Conni-last week. He was the original inventor and discov-erer, after miss of experiments, of the invaluable compound of Andia rubber with sulphur by which alone the rubber is preserved from the action of heat. Mr. Hayward was a native of Easton, Mass., where he made the first rubber shoes that were ever put in the made the first rubber shoes that were ever put the market.

A Southern Blackguard. For pure blackguard.

recent arrest of Etheridge for disloyaty. In it, Etheridge gives free rein to a vindictive spirit, and a foul tongue.

Loss of Steamer Quinnebaue. A. Fortress Monroe letter of July 224 says, the U. S. steamer Quinnebaug was wrecked on the bar off Morehad City on the 21st. About thirty persons are reported as lost or missing. Capt. Jerome was in command of the vessel. There were some 300 soldiers on board, but they were nearly all landed on the shore. The Quinnebaug left Morehad City on the 21st for Fortress Monroe, with 250 soldiers belonging to the 9th Maine and 76th Pennsylvania regiments. After passing outside of the bar, the steamer became unmanageable and went ashore, proving a perfect week. One name of the lost has been ascertained, that of Lieut. W. F. Deming of the 9th Maine regiment, whose body was washed ashore.

The Mann Status. The majestic statue of Horace Mann, now standing on its pedestal before the State House, was modelled entirely from photographs, evidently a difficult task, and yet it is accurate and faithful to the original as if taken from a plaster cast. Miss Emma Stebbins, of New York, the modeller, is a delicate woman, now in the seventh year of her study of art, and this model was designed by her three years since. For the superior manner in which she has accomplished this work, Miss Stebbins is entitled to the warmest thanks, not only of all lovers of art, but of all the friends of the illustrious model model of the Examiner contains a letter from Acting Secretary W.

whom the statue commemorates.—Tribune.

A STATUE OF JOHN BRIGHT. The Manchester Examiner contains a letter from Acting Secretary W. Hunter to our Consul at Liverpool, expressing the sincere acknowledgments of the people of the United States to Thomas J. Blain of Manchester, England, for presenting a bust of John Bright, "The great English triend of America." The bust was originally designed as a present to Mr. Lincoln; but, on learning of his assassination, the owner asked permission to present it to the American nation. The bust has already been received at Washingtan, and will henceforth adorn the house of the American Presidents.

will henceforth adorn the house of the American Presidents.

GEN. ORD. A Petersburg, Va., paper recently asserted that the arrest of the rebel Gen. Lee having been ordered by Secretary Stanton, Gen. Ord, then in command at Richmond, offered his resignation rather than execute the order, and by the interference of Gen. Grant the order for Lee's arrest was withdrawn. Gen. Ord writes to a New York paper concerning this matter, saying: "The whole statement is falso. No such order was ever issued; and had it then issued, my duty would have been to obey. The statement which leads to the inference that I declined to obey an order because I thought it unpleasant, improper or uncalled for, is unfounded in fact, and in principle a severe and unjust reflection upon me as a soldier."

FEYET. A letter from Alexandria, dated June 28.

severe and unjust reflection upon me as a-solder."

EOYPT. A letter from Alexandria, dated June 28, furnishes details regarding the cholera, &c. It says the existence of the cholera was officially declared on the 11th of June, on which day three deaths occurred. By the end of the first week the deaths increased to about 100 per day; by the end of the second week they reached about 200 per day, and on the 27th the unmber was 250. There was much alarm, and about 30,000 had left the city.

30,000 had left the city.

THE POST-OFFICE A PATING INSTITUTION. The Post-Office Department shows a net profit, for the last six months of 1804, of 8732,230.60, or at the rate of a million and a half a year. The profits of the first six months of 1805 will be yet larger. During the last six months of Mr. Buchanan's administration, the loss for carrying and distributing the mail was \$3,400,000. The postal receipts from the State in the Union in 1804 exceeded those of all the State in 1801 by \$2,072,000.

in 1861 by \$2,972,000.

GEN. BUTLER. The Lowell News has the best authority for saying that Gen. Butler has not resigned his commission, nor has he any knowledge of a summons to Washington or elsewhere. He has, it is true, intimated to President Lincoln and President Johnson his readiness to have his commission cancelled at any moment, but by special desire of each the matter has been held in abeyance to this time.

Goon! Gen. Howard has issued an order, that if the planters in Lower Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves to starve, or neglect to employ them, the General will take possession of their farms, and put the freedmen to work on their lands.

NASSIVILLE, (Tenn.) July 23. Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refuges Freed men and abandoned lands, has directed that no morrefugees from Georgia and Alabama be transported southward from Louisville, without special authority from him.

The Pottawatomie Massacre. Charles A. Foster, of Kaneas, has written a letter to the St. Lonis Democrat; giving particulars of the "Pottawatomie massacre" of May 24, 1856, and in which he proves that John Brown, who has been charged with leading the massacre, was not a participator in it, and knew nothing of it until it had occurred.

THEFT. Thirty-five years ago, Asa Packer left Mystic, (Conn.) having no earthly possessions but a bundle of clothing which he carried with him. He proceeded to Pennsylvania, where, by industry, he has risen to wealth and influence, and has been Governor of the State. Recently he gave \$500,000 to found a college in that State.

ELECTIONS will take place as follows:—Kentucky, members of Congress and State Treasurer, lat Monday in August; Vermont, Governor, Licut. Governor, and State Treasurer, first Tuesday in September; Maine, Governor and Legislature, second Monday in September.

CONTRADICTED. The family of Admiral Du Pont fesire to contradict the statement, made without any unbority, that he had left his prize money, to the mount of 817,000, to a charitable institution in Washngton. No such bequest was made; and the whole mount of the prize money received by him was omething short of \$50,000.—Army and Nary Journal.

THE Rens. Comment The Contradiction. ington

THE REBEL COTTON. The Confederate Cotton Agent for Alabama has recently been captured, with all his books, papers and other documents, containing the names of all who had ever given a pound of cotton to the rebel government, or aided it in its hellish work of destruction in the slightest manner.

or destruction in the slightest manner.

BB Richard H. Hinton, of the 83d U. S. C. T.,
and late aid-de-camp of Gen. Curtis, has been detailed for service in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report to Gen. Fisk at Nashville. His office,
we understand, will be that of an inspector, and it
will require him to go among the freedmen in Kentucky and Tennessee, to inquire into their condition
and prospects, and to protect them in the enjoyment
of their rights. He was a trusted friend of John
Brown, "whose soul is marching on," and will no
doubt fill his new office with credit to himself and to
the cause of freedom.—Independent.

in supposed 400 lives have been lost.

The Burring of the William Nelson. Newfoundiand papers furnish further particulars respecting the burning of the American emigrant ship William Nelson, by which so many lives were lost. The rescued passengers describe the scenes during the fire as truly heart-reading. Mothers threw their babes into the water, and fell back themselves into the fiames. Whole families died together in excruciants, torments. Brothers and sisters, parents and children, ran franticulty about for help they were not of find. The saved passengers also say that when the captain found he could not save the ship, he got his boats out, and with his officers, the crew and the cabin passengers, left the remaining unfortunates to

POLITICAL. Col. Mundy, candidate for Congress in the Louisville district of Kentucky, made a telling rotation on the Fourth, in which he took decide ground in favor of the constitutional amendment about hing slavery. He also affirmed the remarkable contrine for a Border State politician, that "emancipation must be accorded as a natural right, and with it the attendant privileges of a state of freedom."

pens a paragraph for the Anoxyline many. Accounty he referred to the democratic leaders as follows:

"As we never did act with them, so we never includes the with them, and the reason is we know them. We would not start with them on a journey to heaven, feeling assured that before we got far on the way these men would land us, and all following them, in the infernal regions!"

"The General Santa Anua, one of the most wonderful men developed by the revolutions in Mexico, is now develing upon one of the lotty peaks, of the Laland of St. Thomas, W. L. His establishment is that of a gentleman of ample fortune and refined taste—an elegant villa, with ample grounds and beantiful shrubbery. He is now an old man, at least seventy years of age; but he is represented to be in excellent health, and though the has one artificial leg, walks without the aid of a cane, and with his tall form of six feet, as erect as ever.

"PATAL ACCIDENT." At Belfast, Maine, last week,

feet, as erect as ever.

FATAL ACOTENT. At Belfist, Maine, last week, Mrs. Grace. White, wife of Job White, went into her husband's mill, and passing near an upright revolving shaft, her dress caught in the coupling, and she was instantly drawn around it, and her body shockingly mangled. Her head was literally toru from her body, by being brought in contact with the chimney near the shaft in its revolutions, and her lifeless remains thrown over the circumference of ten feet. She was 68 years of age.

Lineallism in England. The London and Metropolitan boroughs return all the sixteen Liberal can-

LIBERALISM IN ENGLAND. The London and Metropolitan boroughs return all the sixteen Liberal candidates, including Stuart Mill, Mr. Hughes, the author, Sir Charles Wright, the electrician, and Baron Rothschild. The Liberals have lost eighteen seats, and gained twenty-four, and the indications are that the Government will be increased in strength in the new Parliament.

Government will be increased in strength in the new Araliament.

CAPTURED Rener Archives. The N. Y. Times despatch says, Major Shipman has arrived at Washington with forty boxes of captured rebel archives, containing a complete record of the proceedings of the Rebel Provisional Congress at Montgomery. Also, the entire official history of the rebel army of the Tennessee, under Bragg, Johnston and Hood; also, the books of the rebel Treasury Department.

The sculptor Powers, says a correspondent of the Christian Watchman, on being asked not long ago by an English ladly, who visited his studio in Florence, whether he had executed a bust of Jefferson Davis, replied: "No, madam; I hope that before long an artist of another profession than nine may have the pleasure of executing him." Half a million federal rations have been dis-

Half a million federal rations have been distributed among poor North Carolinians, at Raleigh, Two-thirds of the applicants are whites, and many of these were wealthy before the war.

The Lowa and Wisconsin were visited by a tornado lately, which proved to be a regular sweeper, and destroyed property to the value of \$200,000. Seventeen persons were killed, and one hundred wounded.

The Leavenworth Bulletin of a late date says: "Senator Pomeroy arrived at Atchison yesterday. He has taken positive ground in favor of reconstruc-tion, with the right of suffrage extended to loyal blacks in preference to disloyal whites. We trust he will wisit Leavenworth, and talk to our people."

Two regiments of colored troops have been ent from Point Lookout to Richmond, much to the isgust of Gov. Pierpont's new Union (!) friends.

A movement has been started in Hartford for

COMPORTABLE INCOMES. Wm. B. Astor returns a his income for 1884, \$1,300,000. Cornelius Van-erbilt returns \$576,551. Gen. Grant assisted at the celebration at Al-

bany on the 4th Inst. The tattered flags of an hun-dred New York regiments were formally presented to the State, and accepted by Gov. Fenton. They were presented by Gen. Butterfield. Iowa sent seventy thousand men to the war, t an expense of \$800,000.

Massachusetts has furnished, during the war, or the army and navy, 157,893, and stands at the lose 6338 shead of all calls.

It will cost about thirty millions to put the airroads of the South in good repair.

The log hut occupied by Gen. Grant during the siege of Richmond and Petersburg has been removed to Philadelphia. This hut was for many eventul months the dwelling and office of the Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States. All the internal fittings of the hut are preserved, together with several pieces of furniture and the camp and cooking utensils.

and cooking utensils.

A terrible freshet visited Leavenworth, Kansas, on Tharaday night, carrying away two stone bridges, eighteen or twenty houses, and property of all kinds. Seven dead bodies have already been found, and it is feared that many more were swept away. Loss, \$200,000.

Major-Gen. Meade in Boston. A public leveewas held in Fancuil Hall, last week in honor of Gen.

mas held in Fancuil Hall, last week, in honor of Gen Meade, who was introduced to the crowded assem blage by Mayor Lincoln. The General expressed thanks for the courtesies extended to him, and in a ew well-chosen words urged the claims of disable oldiers to the fostering care of a grateful country.

Mr. Crane, a well-known artist connected with Frank Leslie's Ilustrated Newspaper, was found dead in his bed at the National Hotel, Washington. He retired in usual health.

Dien, in London, recently, Mr. Charles James Jeffries, the author of "Jeannette and Jeannot," a popular song a dozen years ago. Abraham Day, a Revolutionary per lied at Cornish, Me., June 14, aged 110 years.

Albert Tennyson, the poet laureate of England, is falling very fast. He was just recovering from a severe attack of throat disease, when, walking late one evening in his lale of Wight garden, he took cold, and now, it is stated, symptoms of consumption are evident.

are evident.

On Tuesday last, Gen. Forrest, of Fort Pillow notoriety, had both his shoulder-bones broken by an accident on the railroad near Senatobia, Aliss. The car
in which Forrest was scated was thrown down an
embankment for a considerable distance.

Green Smith, son of Gerrit Smith, returne to the Government as a donation a check covering here months' salary as second lieutenant.

ten months' salary as second lieutenant.

Within the past two years, the colored people of Alexandria, Va., have built over a thousand dwelling-houses, costing from \$300 to \$1000 each, and three churches, and have invested over \$5000 in ground rents. Out of a population of eight thousand colored persons in the town, only twenty-three were drawing rations from the government on last Saturday, while more than four times that number of whites were received from the same source.

The control of the same source.

The product of the shameful conduct of the state of the same source in Charleston, they have been sent to Morris Island, where they will remain until mustered out of service. Not even an officer is to be allowed to leave the island. In addition to this the colors of the regiment have been taken away by order of Gen. Gilmore.

taken away by order of Gen. Gillmore.

The compirators' trial lasted for seven weeks, during which time about 862 witnesses were examing ed. Nearly one hundred others, who received summonses, did not appear.

The number of troops sent from Washington to their homes from May 30th to July 17th was 208,037.

THE RADIGAL:
JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS

CULTURE. PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON TERMS:—One dollar per year, payable in advan-

TERMS:—One dollar per, year, payable in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

27 The August number will contain Rev. Robert Cultiver. Sarmon preached before the Western Unitarian Conference in Cincinnail, June 16, called "The Holliess of Helpfulness." Extra copies of this number have already been ordered by persons who heard the discours, for circuitation. No person desiring to contribute his or eigenstance of the number of the person desiring to contribute his or eigenstance. No person desiring to contribute his or discount of the person of the

All communications must be addressed to S. H.

BEELT JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART, Will be published July 6, 1865.

Its main objects will be—
First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above
[1] of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with
reater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found

principles in society and government, and the

and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

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

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the dectrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both

ion of our territory. The straig standard of tru

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

Scientists—Sound and Impartial criticism of books and rocks of art.

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect

essing 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 mance treated every week by a writer whose position and haracter will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.

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

The following writers, among others, have be

HENRY W. LONGPELLOW, J. R. LOWELL, Jonn G. Wintrien, SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart-

ford,)
Prof. Torrey, (Harvard,)
Dr. Francis Lieber,
Prof. Child, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Bond, (Baltimore,) EDMUND QUINCY,
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Judge Wayland,
Frederick Law Olmsted,
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WOOL.

THE undersigned, late in the employ of Messrs. HALLOWELL & COSUMN, having leased the lofts at Noc. 6 and 8 Channing Street, is prepared to do the Wool Consists on an BROKERAGE business. He takes this method of calling attention to his facilities for selling, his store being admirably located, and his acquaintance with manufacturers large. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and consignors are assured that all Wool sent to him will be carefully graded and faithfully handled. Libertal advances made when required. Orders from manufacturers for the purchase of Fiscoe or Pulled Wools, either in the Boston, New York or Philadelphia markets, will receive immediate attention.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR.

Mossrs. Hallowell, & Cosurs, Boston.
Mesers. Hallowell, Presort & Co. New York.
Mesers. Davis, Fiss. & Bares, Philadelphia.

Boston, July 14, 1865, marin bear syntage regtals Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pills

Boston, July 14, 1865.

Dr. Ayer's Cathartic Pins

A RE has mest perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been produced by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they accept the ordinary medicines in use. They are sets and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the ordinary medicines in use. They are sets and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their below, and expel disease. They purge out that a comparity the blood, and expel disease. They purge out that a contract the set of the comparity of the public the reliability of our remedies, while exters there seem to the contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering therefore, Plataleusey, of the following complaints — Costiveness, Billows Complaints, Resumatism, Dropty, Heartburn, Headache a raising from old stomach, Sasses, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arise in the comparity of the comparity of the publication, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arise in the comparity of the comparity of the comparity of the publication, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising the promote of the comparity of t

goetry.

"There is a tear for all who die, A mourner o'er the humblest grave; But Nations swell the funeral cry, And Triumph weeps above the brave."

Gone! and the banner of peace is waving
Over the land they died to save;
Gune! and Summer her garlands twining
Over each far off Southern grave.

Green are the turf-mounds above our he Their spirits rest with the martyn God; And a Nation bends in tearful reverence, In grateful homage, above the sod.

Brave hearts and true! they never faltered
'Mid leaden rain or the iron hall;
Firmly they stood as the Spartan legions,
Bo world-renowned in Greeian tale. Some fell mid the rush and din of battle

Death came with the bullet and bursting shell ; Some slowly waited his lingering summons.
In pain and angulah words may not tell. And, alse ! alse ! in the loathsome prison,

And, aiss is in the state of th There are laid to rest by the flowing rivers, ods lie 'neath the ocean-billows

Their only dirge the wild wave's moan. In the opening dawn of early manhood, The dew of youth on each young brow. Their lives were pledged at Freedom's alte And truly and well have they kept their von

We reap the harrest their life-blood nurtured;
The olive of peace from their graves doth spring;
And borne on the breeze is their pean of triumph,
In the jubilee songs the Freedmen sing. "Tis ours their memories to fondly cherish With Fame's brightest garlands their name

And ever remember the priceless treasure
They fald for us on Freedom's shrine. Tis ours to guard, with care unceasing,
The priceless gift their life-blood bought;
Remembering for aye the solemn lesson
Wa've learned—by sorrow and suffering taught.

And never again let Truth and Justice Be bartered for Commerces shiples for Commerce's shining gold Knowing that tyranny, wrong and oppress
The Angel of Peace will never enfold.
Brooklyn, N. Y., 1865.

RE-VISITED.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Read at the "Laurels," on the Merrimac, June, 1865 The roll of drums and the bugle's wailing Ver the air of our vales no more ; The spear is beaten to hooks of pruning,
The share is the sword the soldier were ! Sing soft, sing low, our lowland river,

Under thy banks of laurel bloom, Softly and sweet, as the hour beseemeth Sing us the songs of peace and home. Let all the tenderer voices of nature

Temper the triumph and chasten mirth, Full of the infinite love and pity For fallen martyr and darkened hearth. But to Him who gives us beauty for pahes,

And the oil of joy for mourning long Let thy hills give thanks, and all thy w Break into jubilant waves of song ! Bring us the airs of hills and forests,

The sweet aroma of birch and pine; Give us a waft of the north wind, lader Bring us the purple of mountain sunsets,

The green repose of thy Plymouth meado The gleam and ripple of Campton rills. Lead us away in shadow and supshine, Slaves of fancy, through all thy miles, The winding ways of Pemigewasset, And Winnipissogee's hundred isles.

Shatter in sunshine over thy ledges,

Laugh in thy plunges from fall to fall; Play with thy fringes of elms, and darken Under the shade of the mountain wall.

The cradle song of thy hill-side fountains Here in thy glory and strength repeat; Give us a taste of the upland music, Show us the dance of thy silver feet. Into thy dutiful life of uses

Pour the music and weave the flowers; Let the song of birds and the bloom of meadows Lighten and gladden thy heart and ours.

Sing on! bring down, O lowland river,
The joy of the hills to the waiting cea;
The wealth of the vales, the pemp of mountain
The beauth of the woodlands bear with thee.

Here, in the coim of thy seaward valley, Mirth and labor shall hold their truce co of water and mill of grinding, Both are beauty and both are use.

Type of the North-land's strength and glory, Pride and hope of our home and race,— Preedom lending to rugged labor

Once again, O beautiful river, Hear our greetings and take our thanks; Hither we come as Eastern pilgrims Throng to the Jordan's sacred banks.

For though by the Master's feet untrodde Well for us may thy shores be holy, With Christian alters and saintly graves.

Of falcer valleys and streams than these Where the rivers of God are full of water,
And full of sap are his healing trees !

N. Y. Indep

PATRIOTIC HYMN. The following was written by Mrs. Julia for the Fourth of July celebration in Boston.

Our fathers built the house of God;
Rough-hown with basic its slabs they laid,
The savage med in ambush trod,
And still they worshipped undismayed.

They wrought like stalwart men of war, Who wrung the State from heathen h
Who bore their faith's high benner far,
And in its name possessed the lands.

The skill of strife to peaceful arts. Their perils over, glad gave wa The bond of freedom joined men's More near than meaner compact may.

We, followers of their task and toil, Inherited their dangers too ; Drove bloody rapine from our soil, The oppressor dared, the murdere

Our heavy work, like theirs, at end, Returning from the death-won field Brother with brother, friend with frie Again the house of God we build.

Oh I may our ransomed freedom dwell In truth's own citadel secure, And blameless guardians foster well nd blameless guardians foster well The mystle flame that must endure The flame of holy human love,
That makes our liberties divine;
Let each strong arm its champion prove,
And each true heart its deathless shrine.

The Wiberator.

A ORITIO ADRIFT.

Among the too sweeping or otherwise inaccurate statements of a very able article entitled. "The Drift

statements of a very able article entitled "The Drift Period in Theology," in the July number of the Christian Examine, I wish to note the following — "The mind that thinks for itself will think for itself on all subjects. The will that asserts its own independence will assert its independence in every sphere. The reason that moves freely amid sensous objects will soon insist on moving freely amid supernensous objects; and one kind of authority will be as easily disloged as another."—pp. 8, 9.

If a not were supplied to each one of th they would express the truth more nearly than at present. The precise truth is, that independence of thought tends to become universal, though the ob-stacles that it meets in the direction of theology, and the misplaced reverence felt by the community for the professional manufacturers of these obstacles, stil prevent free thought is that direction among sinc-teen in twenty of those who exercise, it in other directions. This is shown, not only by all past histo ry, but by the present state of the (measurably) indehe who dares not venture in this or that particular direction has so independence. Everybody sees that the sallor takes risks that would appal the fox-hunter—and rice sersa. But it is just as plain that, up to a certain point in his reformatory course, Luther dured not consider the supremacy of the Pope is an open question, to be decided on evidence; and that he never, to the end of his life, dared to consider the document of the life, dared to consider the life of Biblical Inspiration an open que be decided on evidence. Inconsistency is a constant an character, and it appears in this matte

As to the last of the assertions above quo absolutely and entirely erroneous. Spiritual authority exceeds all other authority in tenacity and effect tiveness. The late President Hitchcock, of Amheri twences. The late President Hitchcock, of Amberst College, had courage enough, in the pursuit of science, to meet "the world's dread laugh, which scarce the firm philosopher. can scorn"; but when his creed came in question, when Geology came in conflict with Genesis, he dared not say more than that, by one method of explanation or another, the verses of the Hobrew Scripture might be made to accord with the Hebrew Scripture might be made to accord with the facts written in granite and sandstone.

the another extravagant statement from the other theological innovators in Germany, it says-

"Eichhorn, DeWette, Paulus, Strauss, Schwegler, Baur, and the rest, put their shoulders against Church Creed, Bible, and pushed them out into the current of general thought. They started with no purpose of unsettling the traditions of Christendom.

But the movemen how started went on till it affected the whole intellectual world, and heaved the old Bible everywhere, from its place in the regards of thoughtfumen."

erroneous than the one I have italicized. It gro misrepresents the position even of Germany. E there; the class of men fairly represented by the wri-ters abovementloaed is proportionably very small, and an immense majority of the churches of that country man Catholic or Orthodox. Extrem theological dissent, far from "unsettling the tradition of Christendom," has not even unsettled those of Ger many. The great majority of its people hold the creeds of half a century ago.

Our author uses similar extravagance of statemen

in regard to his own country, about which, at least be ought to be well-informed. He assumes, in regard to the American people, "their complete emancipa tion from establishments and traditions." Free from establishments, are they? The Church of England itself is not more firmly established in a steady, blir ce to its doctrines and usages, its faith and Methodist and Baptist sects in this country are theirs. Free from traditions, are they ? Let us see

theira. Free from traditions, are they? Let us see, taking for a specimen the most liberal among the group of sects which call themselves "Evangelical," the Orthodox Congregationalists of the United States. During the very week while this Christian Examiner was printing, the representatives, lay and clerical, of three thousand churches of this order were holding a "National Council" in Boston. One part of ing a "National Council" in Boston. One part of their ten days' work was the manufacture of a "Dec-laration of Faith." They had power to act just as laration of Faith." They had power to act just as their consciences dictated in the premises. There was stuff enough for the purpose, of various materials and patterns-Old Unitarian, New Unitarian, Parkerish, Transcendental, Rationalistic, Spiritualistic—lying about, all around them. Did they take a single stick of all this timber ? . No more than if it had been the wedge of Achan. They marched, in a solid column in the old ways—by the old paths. They went, both figuratively and literally, down among the be the Pilgrim Fathers, and standing on the Burial Hil at Plymouth, they solemnly reaffirmed and adopted the same old dogmas that cause over in the Mayflower. They seriously presented to their three thousand churches, as the best doctrines, theoretically and practically, for this present year of our Lord, the doctrine "held by our fathers, and substantially as embodie the held by our fathers, and substantially as embodied in the confessions and platforms which our synods of 1648 and 1680 set forth as reaffirmed." That is 1648 and 1680 set forth as reaffirmed." That is to say, they endorse, "substantially," the old "Cambridge Platform," the old "Saybrook Platform," and the old Catechisms, shorter and larger, compiled by the Assembly of Divines at Westm ster. How much drifting is there about the position of these people? Let it be remembered that the mer who took this ground were chosen by the three thou sand churches to do this work for them. If they had preferred others, they would have sent others. They chose these because they liked them, and because they liked the ideas of which these men were the known e this time read the full report in their newspapers, have not as yet uttered one word of dissent. Is there much drifting in this denomina-

assertion, in regard to the effect of the movement

"The fact, imaginary or otherwise, the inference just or not, moved the received theology to its found-tions, unseated every dogma, made the church tremble, and set the creeds driving headlong dow stream."—p. 13.

in the world. But the things above rehearsed are precisely the things that it has not done; has not even tended to do. The little fact upon which this mass of exaggeration rests is that a very small proportion of orthodox church-members have accepted more or less of the theory of Spiritualism. Some remain in their churches, others have gone out of them. But alike in each case, their cha sions of contempt for the superstition, or holy indig-nation at the heresy displayed by the receivers of the unaffected, in any manner or degree, by the exister The only im ner in which that system affects the Orthdox Church is in occupying the hunting ground that the Church wishes to monopolize, and pre-proselyting those in the community ("the world") who would

tural prey of its proselytism.

undoubtedly follows. But neither by the churche as bodies, nor by any but an insignificant minority of their individual members, are those premises accepted. They are sincerely looked upon by these people as either superstitions or wicked, and at any rate as baseless and foolish. Select an orthodox church mem-ber (hitherto untouched by this influence) for experi-ment, and you can as easily convert him to Brahmin-ism or Islamism as to Spiritualism. The "rappings and tippings," the "communications," the "appear-ances," glide off from him like water from a duck as the second for a moment look at them. ances," glide off from him like water from a curer's back. He does not for a moment look at them as matters to be seriously considered; as matters possibly true. His armor of bigotry effectually withstands all such assaults. Greatly, therefore, as the community has been moved by Spiritualism, the Church and its creed remain unmoved by it.

The writer of this article proceeds to declaim and

The writer of this article proceeds to declaim and argue against the system or the school called "Theism." To him, "Theism seems not only far off, but aside from the road." Unfortunately, he does not define it—for to call it "the religious belief of the pure reason." is not defining is—and until this shall be done, we cannot tell whether it is "aside from the road." Therefore Parkersingstimes most shall be done. we cannot tell whether it is "ande from the roat."

Theodore Parker journelimes used the word Theism meaning by it "the absolute religion," or pure Christianity. The advantage of the term was three-fold, as I understand it. First, to express a religious system the opposite of Atheism, both in faith and character and next to distinguish it on one side from Deism, the religious tree openition of the state o sareligious (not necessarily irreligious) recognition o the existence of God-and on the other side from the thing popularly known as Christianity, which includes much erroneous and irrational tradition. When Mr. Parker spoke of Theiam as the religion of the fu-I understand him to mean, not that it will su ede Christianity, but that it will supersede the erroneous estimate of Christianity now prevalent. He believed that the follies and errors which the ma jority in our country now receive as not only parts but the most important parts, of the Christian religion, will be recognized, with the increase of know edge, as foreign to, and inconsistent with the admira ble system really taught by Christ; and that, there fore, the religion of the future will be at once positively Christian, and very different from the present popular estimate of Christianity. Theism, then, as Theodore Parker uses it, instead of being "the reli-gious belief of the pure reason," and thus out of the reach of the majority of men, is rather the result of the exposure and rejection of those errors which tra-dition and priestcraft have attempted to fasten upon Christianity, and to represent as component parts of it. In his mind Theism, and pure Christianity, and

the Absolute Religion were one and the same thing.
Miss Frances Power Cobbe, to whose advocacy of
Theism the critic in the Examiner refers, differs from
Mr. Parker in the polot just mentioned. She considers Christianity as really including some errors and st a better system, to supersede it. But the critic utterly misrepresents both these able writers, and also th which they call Theism, by saying (on the same page which records their advocacy of it) that it excludes prayer. No religious writers, of any class whatever, have taught more decidedly the need, th sefulness and the comfort of prayer, than Mr. Parker and Miss Cobbe. They both speak of it with en thusiasm, as a prominent part of their religious sys tem, and an essential element in a religious character ed, the very definition of prayer given by Theo Parker-" an effort of the soul to enter into com nunication with the Heavenly Father, and to obtain mewhat of Him "-shows the error of saying, as does, that Theism cannot yield to the im

pulse of prayer, "cannot implore."

Some of the objections to Theism stated by this Unitarian critic are no less than amazing. He says

"Under Theism, stated and formal worship tend to decline; for in its view and under its influence al life becomes worshipful, all service is divine, the dis tinction between sacred and secular is abolished, al days are holy days, and all work is holy work."

Would it really be a loss to substitute the teaching which tends to produce this state of things for the teaching under which our use of Sunday as separate holy time has grown to be what it is ! In my judgnent it would be great gain. But the writer goes to complain of Theiam as establishing a sublime and majestic monotony throughout the universe. Under this system, he says—

" The central Being blots out subordinate divinities the sun blots out the stars."

Very true! But what subordinate divinities do critic wish to retain ! And is the rule of the Wisest and Best objectionable from its m

Equally amazing are the two pages of ferven eulogy (21-23) bestowed on the system called Pan-theism, and the declarations that the tendency of modern speculation is towards it, and that the (continental) European mind and the American mind ar aturated with it. Whether these things be so or not The assertion in a Theorem 2 area as a solution of the composition of the whole scope of his writings, alike in sermon and es any, in letter and spirit, contradicts this assumption His God was the conscious, actively-loving Fathe and Mother of each individual of the human race. He seems never to have even leaned in the Panthe stic direction. The very existence of his volume o Prayer suffices to contradict the critic's assertion, and the letter and spirit of every one of those prayers is

THE RENOVATION OF THE SOUTH.

Among the many suggestions relative to the de elopment and renovation of the South, there is on that seems to have not received due attention from the public. That the rejuvenation of that section mus involve the rise and progress of the colored peop ow there, and their de ndants, will probably representatives. The vote of acceptance of this be denied by any reasonable mind. That it will be "Declaration of Faith" in the Council was unani-"Declaration of Faith" in the Council was unanimous. And the three thousand churches, most of degraded class, will admit the claims of the negroes manifest; for there is no doubt that they, as a classer more deeply sunk in vice than the blacks. An while doubtless there is some truth in the statemer of Gen. Banks and others in regard to the mortality been great. The severe and prostrating labors of th sugar culture, spurred on by the cupidity and avidity of the white masters, annually consigned multitudes oo, best adapted for their comfort. And again, while the negroes have died by thousands, the whites have bone and sinew of the superior color, so called, has wilted before the brightness of the coming of the day

> nal class of wealthy planters and rich aristocrats who made the war, dominated over the people, and ruine hemselves; for by the terrible power of confiscation incineerives; for oy the certical power of confincation, rigidly followed up by the government, they will be reduced to poverty, and made to swell the ranks of the poor and ruined whites. No great help then can out pitiable lives in poverty, and their sons and daugi ters, taught, or impelled by the strong hand of nece me laborers and artizana like other eld men, and rise slowly in the scale of intellige and thrift.

those is the community ("the work") who would not be the natural prey of its proselytism.

Our author expends a page of really forcible rhetoric and logic, in showing how many dogmes of the Orthodox Church are annihilated by the premises of the colored. They are measurably healthy, steong, Spiritualism. But wait a little. To logical reasonrous, who receive these premises strue, such an effect tune in itself, for a self-dependent class, and the first

ERATOR.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE RADIOAL GERMANS.

clement in the line of commercial value on which to build a commonwealth—adapted to that, section in build a commonwealth—adapted to that, section in which the white man does one and cannot flourish, and what is more to the point, of amiable and docile disposition, and ardenly desirous to learn from books. They also possess fair mechanical gentus, and a capability to fise to eminence in the line of artistic skill and beauty, and more than all, are devoutly religious. Slavery with a same to consistency of the decertine of slate sovereignty in the true light, but also proved the dangers religing the three light, but also proved the dangers religing to the true light, but also proved the dangers which and the inconsistency of the present system of Extensive power—a system which places the fact of the whole nation in one many fa hand; which makes the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depends on the salvation or destruction of the republic depen rise to eminence in the line of artistic skill and beauty, and more than all, are deroutly religious. Slavery has, by its godless infidelities, and swinish greed for gain, engrafted on them too many of its baneful influences to be got rid of at once; and doubtless multitudes will be infibenced and injured by them, till, a new generation springs up, that has not known the taskmaster. But, with all these elements in the problem, this is the only reliant class of persons in the South that can be claimed as ready co-workers in the labors of Southern development.

Now, this class, just emerging from bondage, must either be left to grope their way slowly, through many mistakes, frauds, cheatings, and robberies, or at least through great tribulation, to the light of self-reliance and self-dependence, so that they can act together in

through great tribulation, to the light of self-reliance and self-dependence, so that they can sot together in unity and with efficiency during all which time they will, as now in Tennessee, have the ill-will of the whites, whether Unionists or robels, and be made the unhappy objects of ungodly, discriminating laws, or else they must have help from their true friends in the North. And now we come to the gist of our argument. We have at the North, in decent abundance, the very elements of help and moral induence to them, specially adapted by nature, grace, and education for this blessed work. We mean our intelligent, well-behaved, well-educated colored friends and neighbors, above record through all these years of prejudice, abuse, contempt, and oftentimes ourrage, has been of the noblest type of Christian forbearance and eminent manhood. Our colored citizens, all over the old free States, have always been an improvable and imfree States, have always been an improvable and im-proving class, ready and willing to learn, using well the amaliest advantages, and gradually climbing highthe smallest advantages, and gradually climbing nig-er in the scale of educated excellence; till now, for numbers, and eminence of ability, of its best devel-oped members, it rivals the whites. How wonderful the change we have seen in twenty-five years! Then ed lawyer or physician in the United States not a colored lawyer or physician in the United States; very 'rarely a colored teacher; very few colored scholars; some decent colored ministers; very rarely a colored public speaker who could command attention. A few had accumulated wealth, but they were hardly known outside their own circle. Now let any one investigate, and he can find cause to open his eyes wide they over. this large element of intelligent and refined

Now this large element of intentigent and retuned colored people have a great and grand duty to perform towards their fellow-sufferers in the South. Their advice would be heeded. Their words of instruction would be listened to, and believed. Their teachings would find acceptance everywhere. Their refined and gentle manners—would inspire the uncultiveted black by showing him what is attainable to folks of the better class around him. meet with one of his own race who has done it, and it will inspire active hope, ardent resolution, and de-termined effort. We verily believe that if a delegation of twenty or thirty thousand of our excellent of ored people could be properly scattered among the freedmen of the South, one year would witness such moral and intellectual progress as the world never saw before in the same time, among the same

number of people.

All of our colored friends would be more or less teachers there. And they would naturally be the leaders, the influential men, the molders of public senthe developers of that great mass of humanity that is to make so prominent a part of our future civilization. Ethiopia is to stretch forth her hands unto God first in the United States. Sooner or later, the belt of territory around the Gulf of Mexico, from Charleston to Vera Cruz, will be in the grasp of the strong-armed black, and he must have furn intelligent brains to wield its destinies well. Ther is untold wealth in that region. It is the gateway to the tropics, to paradise. The whole temperate zone will pay tribute to it for its semi-tropical productions and the colored residents there will command the Bourse of the world, with the rice, cotton, sugar, semi-tropical fruits, and probably coffee and tea. Perhaps iny new varieties of vegetables may grow there Who knows but the mandioc, cocoa, palm and other fruits may flourish there? We want energetic col ored men there to try it, to make the discovery, and get the benefit of it; to build the towns and cities railways and canals, mills, school-houses, bridge ships of the live oak, and man them all over the sear developing a commerce that shall shame the gluttonous and riotous Babylons that now deride the negro as a baboon, and sneer at his civil rights as though he were

an ourang outang.

Now, is not here a field of effort, which our friend in Boston, New York and Philadelphia would do well to explore? Is it not safe to say that they can organize, with the aid, if needed, contri uted by their sympathizing friends, if not by the

government, and send into all parts of the South persons as teachers, mechanics, preachers, speculators, developers of the industry of that region, who would enable the freedmen to master the situation; and work intelligently to the great end of building up that section on principles of right and justice, which are the only sure foundation against the contempt of men and the wratt of God!

And how easy now for them to get a foothold! The government actually needs them. Land is plenty and cheap, and by going into the right sections life would be secure. Old South Carolina ought to feel, first, of any State, the expanding influence of colored effort. That State, ought to be taken possession of by the free blacks of the North. It is hoped they will stand ready, organized with the requisite funds, to purchase every conflacted estate. We want to see those fertile river valleys cut up into small farms, owned and cultivated by the colored citizen, and developed into a young garden of Eden. And it can be done by our Northern neighbors if they will organize soon, and go carriestly to work for the purpose. And now is the ACCEPTED TIME.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Extract from a letter, dated "Camp Detach 5th Mass. Vols., Fort Mott, S. C., July 9th, 1865

"We have here, every day, to see us, specimens' he so-called Southern chivalry. They all acknow edge themselves whipped, and are now very desirou to have things here as near as possible as they used to be. They are constantly complaining of the ins-lence and independence of the negroes. On the other hand, we have numbers of the freedmen visiting us, and complaining of the brutality of their former own ers; how the planters have threatened to shoot then prohibiting them in many places from leaving the plan-tation without passes, and whipped their shildren. Across the river, and only five or six miles from us, Across the river, and only ave or six mines are colored man was shot dead a little over a week ago

We sent an officer and a squad of men to arrest the murderer, but he was not to be found. We are in hopes to catch him yet, and bring him to justice.

Many of the planters try to drive as close a bargain as they can in their contracts with their freedmen; and if they could possibly avoid it, would make no contract at all with them. If the planters are allowed to get control of the civil authority in this State again, there will be serious trouble. They are likely to pursue the same course that the West India planters pursued after emancipation there. The sooner these plantations are broken up, and divided into small farms, the better it will be for all classes here. Allow the negro the ballot, get a Northern and foreign emigration to come South, and the institutions and customs of the North will soon get the upper hand, and all will be well."

We heartily endorse the views of the writer of this letter as to what should be done in the premises.

apolis, and the southing adopted on that occasion:

The Southern rebellion and the war produced by, it have not only shown the corruptions of slavery, and the inconsistency of the dectrine of State sovereignty in the true light, but also proved the dangers which are connected with the present system of Executive power-4-system which places the fate of the whole nation in one man's hands; which makes the salvation or destruction of the republic dependent upon the person of one single man, having the entire disposal for a succession of years of all the forces and all the means of the country; and which gives also to this man, through a truly royal patron age, a corrupting influence which can be counterbalanced by no action of the people. Such a system is thoroughly anti-democratic; it is truly monarchical, and engenders at the same time, with a

age, a corrupting influence which can be counterbalanced by no action of the people. Such a system is thoroughly anti-democratic; it is truly monarchical, and engenders at the same time, with a continually growing tendency towards centralization of all power, in the same proportion, a growing danger for democracy and republicanism. We hold it as a pressing necessity of the times that the present monarchical system of Executive power be changed; that the Executive be united with the Legislative, and exercised through a committee of the House of Representatives; and through direct dependence of the latter npon the people, a true democracy will be established.

We hold to the most decided maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, so much the stronger the more we have learned to know from our own experience the fruits of the monarchical system, and to know how to estimate its corrupting influences in its contact with republican institutions. But we hold it be a false policy to limit ourselves to the defensive in preparations against those influences, and to leave to the enemy time to fortify himself in his strength, and to form dangerous coalitions. We are of the opinion that monarchical intrigues on this continent.

The principle of non-intervention in America should be opposed by republican intervention in Europe, and that a suitable support of the European revolution is the most effective, surest, and at the same time cheapest means to make an end forever to all monarchical intrigues on this continent.

The principle of non-intervention of the same has degenerated to a real institution. The State must maintain the rights and duties of the citizens, but not control their belief and their thoughts. The appointment of days for fasting and prayer, the exclusion of Infidels from political rights, &c., are direct violations of the Constitution; they make out of religion, which can and should be only a private matter, a State business. Since they only receased

Sunday constraint, the oath on the Bible, the opening of legislative assemblies with prayer, the exclusion of Infidels from political rights, &c., are direct violations of the Constitution; they make out of religion, which can and should be only a private matter, a State business. Since they only proceed officially from a certain, here predominant, faith, they do violence to everly other faith, and force every person who thinks otherwise to become either a transgressor of the law or a hypocrite. Judging by previous practice, the republic is pursping the same course which monarchies have pursued, namely, to instal a prevailing State religion as a means of policy, deprivation of certain rights, and tyranny. We, who have learned in Europe the insupportableness of this tyranny, which places the priest as assistant beside the politician, and the policeman beside the politician, and the policeman beside the politician, and the policeman beside the printician, and the policeman beside the politician, and secondly to be secured against the dangers which the making use of religion by the political power must bring with it.

On the other hand, we wish as decidedly to be secured against the dangers which arise from abuse of the so-called religious freedom. We are of the opinion that a hierarchical organization, which is under the direct command of a foreign potentate, namely, the Pope, stands opposed not only to the spirit of the Constitution, but is a decided violation of National sovereignty, which can tolerate no functions from servants of any foreign rulers without special permission under precautionary conditions. No monarchy concedes to the servants of the Pope the dangerous independence and powesful position which they possess in the United States. The Romish hierarchy has already become co-ruler in the republic, and she strives here, as overywhere, to become sole ruler.

Although the United St

he dignity of a man.
For the Executive Committee,

K. HEINZEN, President.

MR. NASBY LAYS DOWN A PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the Stait uv) Noo Gersy,) Joon 12, 1865.

For the guidanse uv the faithful, I shell lay down a few plain rools to be observed, in order to make

a few plain rools to be observed, in order to make the most uv the cappytle we hev:

1. Alluz assert that the nigger will never be able to talk care uv hisself, but will allus be a public but den. He may, possibly, give us the lie by goin to work. In sich a emergency, the dooty uv every Dimocrat is plane. He must not be allowed to work. Associations must be orgenized, pledged to neether give him employment, to work with him, to work for enny one who duz. I wood sejest that sich uv us es bez bin foretoonit enuff 2 get credit, pay a trifle on account, so ez to maik our patronidge worth suthin.) This course rigidly and persistently follered up, wood drive the best uv em to steelin, and the balance to the poor-houses, proovin wot we allus claimed, that they ar a idul and vishus race. Think, my brethren, wot a inspirin effect ev allas claimed, that they ar a idul and vishus ace. Think, my brethren, wot a inspirin effect or poor-housis and jails full of niggers wood hev ato the people! My sole expans ez I contemplait be delitful vishun.

These jiess, of follered, will, no doubt, keps together until our enemies split, when we will make the reward uv our constancy and fidelity. Her the Lord hasten the day.

PETROLEUM V. NASSI, Lait Paster uv the Church uv the No. Depter

REMINISCENCES OF MR. LINCOLN.

Since the death of the late President is may friends have added largely to the stock of sareds and incidents of his life, tending to literate the elements of public and private character which was the hearts of the people to such a wooderful titer. Many of these, without doubt, will find a permanent record in the biographies of Mr. Linck which are already in course of preparation. They will, if faithfully preserved, invest its biograph with an interest which works of this class have new

with an interest which works of the das her enly afforded.

It was not our good fortune to how meh personally, of the late President. In fact, the only
time we ever saw him was on the occasion of a
business visit to Washington in the lat dur of
special errand related to an unfiguled mater inready in his hands, and, a moment's attention to a
being all that was required, we made our way to
the White House, fully resolved not to be infrast,
nor to worry him with imperimen amon, of
which be had; already, more than cooph. Our
card was passed in, and we awaited ore clause
in the ante-room, with a dozen coner, perhap
among whom were recognized senators and mebers of the "popular branch." One of the late,
coming from the President's own State, par an
hint that this waiting for "an audience of
the third that was the had been himself wides
and watching for his chance nearly three weit. Our friend added that he had been himself wing and watching for his chance nearly three west. His case was simply that of a widow's so, we had deserted, and who was therefore liable to be see. The mother was half-distracted with grid, as her petition for pardon was to be urged. Fressft walked in, with nimble step, a middle-sized, wa hould be not be not been and who, as if at home, was immediately shers into the President's room. That was beentary Stanton. The waiting gentlemen who recognish the Secretary of War here gave knowing which discouragement, as much as to say, it has all-sight business; Stanton has important dispatches from the front." But a half-hour sufficed, and, when the Secretary passed out, the grey-hard messees. business; Stanton has important dispatche fron the front." But a half-hour sufficed, and, who has Secretary passed out, the grey-haired senseng, whose open, pleasant Irish countenance has but familiar to callers at the White House ince it we occupied by President Jackson, notified the geodemen in waiting—the Illinois member was now, as luckily, not among them—that the President wall now see them all at once; and all were sabered. This was our first and only view of Arrhan Licoln face to face. His countenance bore that open benignant outline we had expected, but what struck us, especially, was its cheerful, wide-awake experimenss which we had never met with in the picture of our beloved chief. The secret of this may have been that he had just been hearing good new from Grant—for such was the fact.

But our chief purpose in this sketch is to describ, in brief, the bearing of the President in this ordinerwise. After saluting his little circle of cales, they were seated, and attended to in tera. Fasta order was a citizen of Washington, paying for judon in the case of a descriting soldier.

"Well," said the President, after carefully resign the paper, "it is only natural for oce to rust pardon, but I must in such a case have a responsible than the city?" "Yes." "Do you know the Marw?" "Yes." "Well, bring me his name, and Il it the boy off." The soldier was pardoned.

Next came a well-developed man of Frack accent from New Orleans. He was evidently a difference on the burden of it was, that he was a rust case, but the burden of it was, that he was a rust.

Next came a well-developed man of French ascent from New Orleans. He was eviderly a discase, but the burden of it was, that he was rabicate holder in New Orleans, and since the sirest of military rulers there he could not collect herents, which were his living. "Your cas, my friend," said the President, "may be a hard eso, but it might have been worse. If, with you maket, you had taken your chance with our boys to fore Richmond, you might have found you be fore Richmond, you might have found you be foren now. But the point is, what would you have been opened to relieve me in this regard. The applicant, still embarrassed, said, "I am ost in the habit of appearing before big men." "Add that matter," it was quickly responded, "you have very big men now," playfolly adding, "I taal go into the collection business." The kew Orleans man was finally satisfied that a President caned to everything that ought to be done to redress individual grievances. These instances, though not go cially remarkable in themselves, serve to set of it a strong light those traits of character which side studied intently the grievances of the hamiles. cially remarkable in themselves, serve 03s. a strong light those trails of character which has such a radiance over the life of Mr. Lincola. He studied intently the grievances of the bushles. There was no appearance of affected dignity one count of the high post which he filled. He had a fellow-feeling for his countrymen—a love for jetter—above all, a true fear of food—a sacred regular the rights of all. These were our first-sight soprations of Abraham Lincoln. They are likely to be lasting—Lowell Citizen.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ME LIN-COLN.

Mr. Noah Brooks, who was to have been Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, gives some intere-onal reminiscences of our late President.

MR. LINCOLN'S SIMPLICITY. rsons agree that the most marked char-"All persons agree that the most marted can acteristic of Mr. Lincoln's inabnet was humpfair and artlessness. This immigliately impress farl upon the observation of those who met him for the first time, and each successive interver depress the impression. People seemed delighted to fail the ruler of the nation freedom from pomposing affectation, mingled with a certain simple density that never forsook him. Though pressed with weight of responsibility resting upon him as Predent of the United States, he shrank from sample density any of the homors, or even titles, of the position. After years of intimate acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, the writer cannot now recall a single industry in the pression of the position of the positi " All r wistic of Mr. Lincoln's it

HIS DIGNITY.

With all his simplicity and snacquaintance with courtly manners, his native dignity never forsed him in the presence of critical or poisbed stranger, but mixed with his angularities and loadense with the mixed with his angularities and loadense with the something which spoke the fine fibre of the man; as while his sowering disregard of courtly coarening and straight-forwardness of manner served to disregard straight-forwardness of manner served to disregard straight-forwardness of manner served to disregard to the continuous strength. Of him an appure, self-poised, collected, and string it conscious strength. Of him an examplained is eigner, whose knowledge of the courts was not perfect than that of the English language, and the seems to me one grand gentileanner is different to the server of the contract of the seems to me one grand gentileanner is different to the server of the contract of the seems to me one grand gentileanner in different contracts.