

TERMS—Three Dollars and fifty cents in advance.

THE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

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

They this down as the law of nations. They that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

Selections.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AT CHARLESTON.

The following is the address made by the invocation of Charleston by Chief Justice Chase.

My friends—I shall comply with the invitation of the Federal Union only to address to you a very few words.

I have said the mistake which I have made is that I have not said enough.

Major-General Saxton followed the Chief Justice, and told the colored men that he wanted them to draft a petition.

THE PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BROOKLYN. (N. Y.) May 27, 1865.

The Special Committee on the State of the Country present the following minute for the adoption of the Assembly:

At the commencement of this Rebellion, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States took its position decidedly and strongly in support of the Government.

And now, at its triumphant conclusion, this Assembly devoutly recognizes the good hand of God, which has sustained us as a nation through four years of unparalleled suffering.

the elective franchise because I said it then. Quite possibly he may not now.

I am not ready to say that the government will now establish universal suffrage.

I think it is the best plan for all men, white and black, that every man who is honest and of due age shall have the right of suffrage.

GEN. SAXTON'S SPEECH.

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Not only is it true that this war has prepared the way for us to effect great things for the South, it has also prepared the way for the correction of wrong here at home.

able soldiers, to endorse our institutions of learning, and relieve our churches to so great an extent from the incumbrance of debt, and sustain our Christian enterprises for the conversion of men.

We wonder at and admire especially the Divine wisdom manifested in educating the nation through the successive stages of defeat and victory.

Let the Church, which has heretofore been honored as a leader in all good enterprises, now address herself to the good work to which she is called by her Divine Redeemer.

LETTER FROM ROBERT TOOMBS.

A DESPONDENT PROPHECY IN MARCH LAST.

The following letter from Toombs has a doleful sound:

"WASHINGTON, Ga. March 24, 1865.

"DEAR DUDLEY: Mr. C. C. Clay, our late Commissioner to Canada, who has been spending about one month with us, leaves to-morrow for Richmond, and I avail myself of the opportunity of writing to you.

Not only is it true that this war has prepared the way for us to effect great things for the South, it has also prepared the way for the correction of wrong here at home.

The government is becoming a standing menace and terror to every interest.

signal illustration of the justice we advocate, since here intelligence and piety are recognized as the only necessary qualifications in him who is chosen to represent the ablest ministers and the noblest churches in the land.

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of the industrial classes. All the revenues of all the countries in the world would not support David's government one year; it is one wild waste and piling by his thousands of officials in the rear.

I sold Hatchett for two thousand dollars, and gave the money to Sallie, or rather have it for her order. Corn here is thirty-five dollars per bushel; and if these government rogues remain here, we shall have to remove to the plantation in order to live.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Extract from an able and eloquent "Address upon the Life and Services of Edward Everett, delivered before the Municipal Authorities and Citizens of Cambridge, Feb. 22, 1865," by Richard H. Dana, Jr.

There was one view of the future of our country which seemed to possess and animate him more than any other.

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individual liberty, and popular, responsible systems of self-government.

Those who knew him slightly may have thought that he gave undue prominence to the subjects of his classical studies.

He saw the necessity of exciting feelings of pride and respect for our common ancestry.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN RICHMOND.

BY C. C. COFFIN.

Among the memorable events of the week was the visit of President Lincoln to the city of Richmond.

On Tuesday noon a tug-boat belonging to the navy was steaming up the James, regardless of torpedoes and obstructions.

There was no committee of reception, no grand procession, no grand banquet.

"God bless you, Sah!" said one, taking off his cap, and bowing very low.

"Hurrah! hurrah! President Linkum hab come!" was the shout which rang through the street.

The Lieutenant found himself without a command. What cared those freedmen, fresh from the bonds of slavery, for floating timber or military commands?

"I thank you, dear Jesus, that I behold President Linkum!" was the exclamation of a woman who had seen a vision of an angel.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

The Editor of the Liberator is in Pennsylvania, attending the meetings of Progressive Friends at Longwood. He is to give an address, by request, at Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon, June 13th.

SUMNER'S EULOGY ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This admirable discourse, a small portion of which appears in preceding columns, of course attracted an audience to the full capacity of the Music Hall, leaving outside of necessity, six times that number who would gladly have heard it. It spoke well, and honorably, and truly, and with great precision, and with just discrimination, of its illustrious subject. We now know more of Mr. Lincoln than we ever did before, though new facts in his life will yet be brought out by the labor of the historian. But some things which before were obscure are now made plain; and some things which seemed creditable to him now show, in the better light which his life has cast upon them, as not only blameless, but honorable.

Among the good things said by Mr. Lincoln, which Mr. Sumner's discourse will bring to the memory of many, and the knowledge of more, were his emphatic utterances in his famous debate with Stephen A. Douglas, in regard to the Declaration of Independence. He first maintained in general the truths of its Preamble, saying, "If this doctrine be not true, let us tear it out of the Declaration! Cries of no! no! no! being raised:—Then I stick to it then! Let us stand firmly by it then!"

When Mr. Douglas followed this speech with the objection that adherence to this doctrine by our fathers would have conferred political rights and privileges on the negro, and elevated him to an equality with the white man, Mr. Lincoln said, in reply:—"I adhere to the Declaration. If Judge Douglas and his friends are not willing to stand by it, let them come up and amend it. Let them make it read that all men are created equal except negroes."

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

At 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, May 31st, EDWARD QUINCY, Esq., called the meeting to order with the following remarks:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In compliance with established custom, as President of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, I have the honor to initiate the organization of this Convention by calling it to order. The duty of calling the New England A. S. Convention has always been entrusted to the Board of Managers of that Society, as well as that of making the necessary arrangements for it. When the question of issuing the call for this Convention came before that Board, I opposed and voted against the measure. Slavery being actually abolished everywhere excepting in Kentucky and Delaware, and virtually abolished there, and the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the requisite proportion of States being as certain as the continued existence of the Nation, it seemed to me that the holding of an Anti-Slavery Convention could be of no possible practical advantage, while its proceedings might be too likely, judging from recent experiences, to reflect little credit on the glorious cause now avowedly in victory. The Board of Managers, however, by a majority of one, voted to hold the meeting. The Society it represents, though its function is ended by the accomplishment of its object, having yet technical existence until its business affairs can be wound up, as its President I am here to perform the formal duty which has always attached to that office. That duty performed, my business here is at an end, as I do not propose being a member of the Convention. It is now for the Convention to take such measures as it sees fit to effect its organization.

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

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

A friend from out of the city who attended the New England Anti-Slavery Convention writes as follows:—"The other day, at the Anti-Slavery meeting, I gave \$1. to the cause, all I had to spare then. But I shall not be willing to let that go for all my subscription, so I add \$4., trusting that you will see that it is put into the right hands. The meetings were exceedingly interesting, and justified themselves. I felt the mis of Mr. Garrison's dear face and benignant presence, and it seems as if he must give his aid and heart to the work as ever. Certainly he will in some way. But I had been much distressed at the signs of the times of late, and I must say I felt immense relief to hear the things said openly which politicians here and there [Washington] hardly dare to whisper. It is not for me to decide between two great powers of usefulness, and the secrets of the heart are sacred; but I feel as if the Society must go on working in a body, call it by what name we please."

NEW ENGLAND FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

Few more encouraging or better meetings have ever been held in this city, than the special meeting of this Society which was held on Thursday evening, June 1st, in the Music Hall. Thronged in every part of the Hall, presided over by Judge Thomas Russell of this city, and addressed by Judge Bond of Baltimore, Judge Kelley of Philadelphia, Rev. Andrew L. Stone of Park Street Church, Br. Gen. Fiske of Missouri, and Hon. Henry Wilson, all things seemed to conspire to make it an effective and successful meeting, and we think it may safely be said to have been so. Judge RUSSELL, whose indefatigable labors in the Freedmen's cause entitle him to the heartiest thanks of all anti-slavery men, delivered the opening address, full of vigor and freshness as if he had been passing a day of rest, instead of giving a eulogy at Bridge-water on President Lincoln. He presented the just claims of the freedman with great force, arguing the weightiest reasons why no time should be lost in securing to him every right of a man and a citizen. Dr. STONE'S speech was in his usual warm and eloquent strain. He too presented the freedman's claim as a fellow-man, a fellow-citizen, a fellow-patriot, and a fellow-Christian. He too extolled and admonished that we should recognize the colored man of the South in all these relations, and see to it that no right was withheld from him, which pertains to any of these relations. Dr. Stone said that, when at Newbern, N. C., (some two years since), he had charge of a school of six hundred black children, and there was not a single dull scholar among the whole.

Judge BOND, of Baltimore, who had made his first visit to Boston for the purpose of attending this meeting, and who was greeted with three hearty cheers from the whole assembly, took very high ground. He said he desired to disabuse the minds of the people of Boston, and of all Northern people, of the idea that slavery is dead, as some have affirmed. He declared with great emphasis that the virus of slavery still lurks in the entire social body of the Southern States, and that only vigorous measures can check, or expel it. He urged, in the most unqualified terms, that the right of suffrage should be extended to the freedmen of the whole South. Judge BOND, if not exactly an eloquent, is a forcible speaker. His sturdy reasoning and his telling facts produced a marked impression on his audience, and we wish he would come and make himself heard in every county in New England. His recent decision, in his own State of Maryland, by which over 180,000 colored children are taken from the custody of the "Orphan's Court," (so called), and restored to the care and charge of their parents,—thus overturning an old law, revised for the purpose of nullifying so far as possible the results of emancipation,—entitles him to the character of a true philanthropist not less than of a wise and upright judge. MR. EDWARD KINGSLEY sang with impressive clearness Mrs. HINE'S beautiful lines, beginning:—"Miss you have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,"

Brig. Gen. Fiske of Missouri (formerly, we understood, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church) detailed many experiences during the war with the slaves of the South-western States. He had been deceived by them; in only a solitary instance, (and that was, he said, a half-white), while in multitudes of cases they had rendered him assistance, brought him information, and furnished guidance to his troops; of the most valuable and important nature. He bore very strong testimony to their capacity of learning, to their excellent disposition towards the people of the North, and to their reliability in whatever was needed of them in support of the cause of the Union. The idea of excluding them from the ballot-box, while admitting repentant rebels to use it, he scouted with the utmost scorn. If any are to be excluded, he said, keep out those white rebels who have fought the North so long, and whose oats, taken at the last moment, may prove only a snare and a lie; but never think of excluding our real and best friends, the black men, whose attachment to the Union has never wavered, whose loyalty has stood the most terrible tests, and whose bitter experience of the ills of slavery makes them the best defenders of the Union cause against the craft and iniquity of the defeated slaveholders. It is satisfactory to learn that Gen. Fiske has received the appointment of Commissioner of Freedmen in Kentucky and Tennessee, under Major Gen. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Brig. Gen. WILSON of Massachusetts, well-known as an early and devoted friend of the colored troops and of the emancipated slaves, was introduced to the audience and warmly received. He spoke but briefly. Hon. HENRY WILSON reiterated the assurances he has so often given of standing firmly for the equal rights of the colored men of the South. He replied briefly but forcibly to some sneering remarks concerning himself of the Springfield Republican, a paper always ready to imagine wrong of an abolitionist, and to put obstructions in the way of equal and exact justice. Mr. Wilson announced that he was preparing a Personal Liberty Bill, designed to protect in the fullest manner the rights and liberties of every citizen, of every race and color, throughout the country,—which he should offer at the earliest possible opportunity after the meeting of the next Congress.

The meeting was deficient, it seemed to us, in one respect. It should have taken some action in regard to President Johnson's plan of reconstruction in North Carolina,—a plan which met with the general disapproval of all the speakers. A respectful but unqualified remonstrance to the President on the subject would undoubtedly have received a unanimous vote,—which, coming from that vast and intelligent meeting, could not fail to do good. In omitting it, it seems to us a great opportunity was lost.—a. m., jr.

BOSTON, June 2, 1865. DEAR MR. GARRISON—One of the best meetings ever held was the one last night at Music Hall. I was very sorry you were not in town. I missed you and Mr. Phillips from the platform.

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

There was one earnest solemn protest in the meeting against reconstruction on any other basis but by the whole people. The most radical and comprehensive demands were made, and cheered and responded to enthusiastically by the great audience filling floor and galleries. The expression was as thoroughly in favor of complete justice, and was as full of sympathy, as that of the Anti-Slavery Society the day before yesterday, and went far to justify your opinion that public sentiment has overtaken us. But I remember this is the enlightened and patriotic city of Boston, and we expect much of her. Yet a noble and intellectual colored woman told me yesterday, that colored people are excluded from restaurants and other places even here. We must all work, (as said the speakers) with energy, and make negro suffrage the constant aim, and see how much can be accomplished before December.

Senator Wilson pledged himself never to sanction President Johnson's plan of reconstruction. Could George Thompson have taken part in the exercises on this national day, it would have been very gratifying to me.

Yours, CATHARINE A. F. STEBBINS.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Church Anti-Slavery Society was held in this city, as by appointment, Wednesday evening the 8th, at the Summer Street Chapel. A letter was presented, tendering his resignation as President from Rev. J. C. Webster, late of Hopkinton, now removed to Wheaton College, Ill. The resignation was not accepted, and the old board of officers was re-elected, with the substitution of two new names from this city on the executive committee. The following Resolutions, submitted by the Secretary, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, were discussed and adopted. Resolved, I. That at this the seventh annual meeting, of a Society designed to be the exponent of the Christian Church in regard to the sin of American slavery and the care of its victims, we naturally turn to its origin with a Convention of Christian Brethren in the city of Worcester, united in a deep conviction of the inherent wickedness of slaveholding, and that the Churches of Christ in our land, of every denomination, should be arrayed against it as the organic and lowering iniquity of the nation, in order that the "Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified"; and in order that the nation itself perish not by the terrible cancer which has already made such an inroad upon its constitution. II. That we humbly bow to the sovereignty of the Supreme Ruler, who has not chosen the peaceful way of His people, but the scourge of a wasterful civil war, to bring an end to a system of enormities,

The street became almost impassable on account of the increasing multitude. Soldiers were summoned to clear the way. How strange the event! The President of the United States—he who had been hated, despised, maligned above all other men, living, to whom the vilest epithets had been applied by the people of Richmond—was walking the streets, receiving thankings, blessings, and praises from thousands who hailed him as the ally of the Messiah! How bitter the reflections of that moment to some who beheld him!—memory running back, perhaps, to that day in May, 1861, when Jefferson Davis, the President, entered the city,—the pageant of that hour, his speech and promises to smite the soil, that to dismember the fields of Virginia with richer blood than that shed at Buena Vista! How that part of the promise had been kept!—how their sons, brothers, and friends had fallen!—how all else predicted had failed!—how the land had become a desolation!—how their property, their hoarded wealth, had disappeared! They had been invited to a gorgeous banquet; but it was fair to the eye, golden and beautiful; but it had turned to ashes. They had been promising, abundance and fame. Cotton was the king of kings, and England, France, the whole civilized world bow in humble submission to his Majesty. That was the promise; but now their king was dethroned, their government overthrown, their President and his cabinet vagabonds, driven from house and home to be wanderers upon the earth. They had been promised affluence, Richmond was to be the metropolis of the Confederacy, and Virginia the all-powerful,—the seat of the law, the seat of the throne. Their thousand-dollar bonds were not worth a penny. A million-dollar bond would not purchase a dinner. Their money was valueless, their slaves were freedmen, the heart of their city was eaten out. They had been cheated in everything. Those whom they had trusted had given them the unkindest cut of all,—adding arson and robbery to their other crimes. Thus had they fallen from highest anticipation of bliss to deepest actual woe. The language of the Arch-Rebel of the universe, in "Paradise Lost," was most appropriate to them:—"Is this the region, this the soil, the climate, Said thus the lost Angel, 'This is mine, this mortal gloom For that celestial light!'"

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

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

CHARLES SUMNER'S EULOGY ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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

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

Divine retribution struck him down. But do not be too vindictive in heart towards the poor atom that held the weapon. Reserve your rage for the responsible Power, which not content with assailing the life of the Republic by atrocious Rebellion, has outraged all laws human and divine; has organized Barbarism as a principle of conduct; has taken the lives of faithful Unionists at home; has prepared robbery and murder on the northern borders; has plotted to scatter infection and yellow fever; has starved American citizens, held as prisoners of war in Mexico, each one of those attacks, as it has, to the very heart, upon the President; and this responsible Power is none other than Slavery. His Slavery that has taken the life of our beloved Chief Magistrate, and here is another triumph of its Barbarism. On Slavery let vengeance fall. I care not what you do with the worms it employs; but do not—treat you—yield any indulgence to this murderous wickedness. Ravillac, who took the life of Henry IV., of France, was torn in pieces on the public square in front of the City Hall, and his body was thrown to the dogs. Let the assassin, as it were, be treated as one of his limbs, and tearing in opposite directions, until at last, after a fearful struggle, nothing of the wretched assassin remained in the hands of the executioner, except his empty shirt—which was at once handed over to be burned. Such should be our vengeance; and let Slavery be the victim.

But not only Slavery, which is another name for property in man, but also that other pretension, which is not less irrational, that Human Rights can depend on color. This is the shirt of Ness, and must be handed over to be burned. Let a sane sentiment be like a kiss of reconciliation; for it will remove every obstacle to peace and harmony. The people who Slavery once ruled will bless the blow which destroyed it. The people who the kindred tyranny of Caste once ruled will rejoice that this too fell under the same blow. They will yet confess that it was dealt in no harshness to them, in no unkindness, in no desire to humiliate, but simply and solemnly, in the name of the Republic, and of Human Nature; for their good as well as ours; for, by their good more than ours. It is by the instruments, more than by the arm, that the sword of the Archangel was less mighty than the mission which he bore from the Lord. But if the ideas which have given us the victory are now neglected; if the promises of the Declaration, which the Rebellion openly assailed, are still left unfulfilled, then will our blood and treasure have been lavished in vain. Alas for the dead who have given themselves so bravely to their country; alas for the living who have been left to mourn the dead;—if any relic of Slavery is allowed to continue; especially if this bloody impetus is left in the pretension of property in man, is allowed to perpetuate an Oligarchy of the aristocracy.

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

The argument for the colored suffrage is overwhelming. It springs from the necessity of the case, as well as from the rights of man. This suffrage is needed for the security of the colored people; for the stability of the local government; and for the strength of the Union. Without it there is nothing but insecurity for the colored people, instability for the local government, and weakness for the Union, involving of course the national credit. Without it the Rebellion will break forth under a new citizen, the acknowledged agent of the Spanish Colonies as Independent States, boasted that he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. In similar spirit, we too must call a new ballot into existence in order to redress that tyranny which will not learn the duty of justice to the colored race.

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

There can be no question how a State is to be guided, or what its duty is. It is not a question which discussion is useless. Look at the actual fact. Here all will agree. The old governments are vacated, and this is enough. Until the whole body of loyal people have set up a government, all is under the National authority, acting by the Executive or by Congress; and, since the Constitution, even without the injunction of the Declaration of Independence, knows nothing of color, it is the obvious duty of the national authority to protect the whole body of loyal people against any denial of rights on this pretension. Already it has undertaken to say that certain persons shall not vote. Surely the same authority which may limit the electoral law of Slavery may enlarge it. If the National authority can do anything about elections; if it can order an election; if it can regulate an election; if it can exclude a traitor who is still at large, it can admit a loyalist, whose only incapacity is his skin.

The colored suffrage is now a necessity. But beyond this, in making it an essential condition of the restoration of rebel States to the Union, we follow, first, the law of reason and nature, and secondly, the Constitution, not only in its letter, as interpreted by the Declaration. By reason and nature there can be no denial of rights on account of color; and we can do nothing which is thus irrational and unnatural. By the Constitution it is stipulated that the "United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government"; but the meaning of this guaranty must be found in the birth-day Declaration of the Republic, which is the controlling preamble of the Constitution. Beyond all question the United States, when called to enforce this guaranty, must insist on the Equality of all men before the law, and the consent of the governed. Such are the true ideas of a Republican government according to American institutions.

The slave-masters, driven from their first intrenchments, already occupy their inner defenses. Property in man is abandoned; but they now insist that colored persons shall not enjoy equal political rights. Liberty has been won. The battle for equal rights is still pending. And now a new compromise is proposed, by which colored persons are to be sacrificed in the name of State Rights. It is said that it should be so. But it will not despair. The cause may be delayed; but it will be overborne; for it is the cause of Humanity. Not the rich and proud, but the poor and lowly, will be the favorites of an enfranchised Republic. The words of the prophet will be fulfilled; "and I will punish the people for their evil, and the wicked for their iniquity; and I will cause the arrogance of the proud to cease, and I will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible. I WILL MAKE A MAN MORE PRECIOUS THAN FINE GOLD, EVEN A MAN THAN THE GOLDEN WEDGE OF OPHIR. I catch these sublime promises, and echo them back as the sublime promise of a triumph. Then will the Republic be that heart can desire or imagination can paint.—Supremely lovely and serene, great, majestic mother of a free, happy and united people, with Slavery and all its tyranny beaten down under foot, so that no man shall call another master, and all shall be equal before the law.

Fellow-citizens, your task is before you. Mourn not the dead, but rejoice in his life and example. Rejoice as you point to this child of the people who was lifted so high, that Republican Institutions became manifest in him. Rejoice that through him Emancipation was proclaimed. Above all see to it that his constant vow is performed, and that the promises of the Fathers are maintained, so that no person in the upright form of man can be shut out from their protection. Do this, and the Unity of the Republic will be fixed on a foundation that cannot fail. The corner-stone of National Independence is already in its place, and on it is inscribed the name of George Washington. There is another stone which must have its place at the corner also. This is the granite of Liberty. Rejoice that through him Emancipation was proclaimed. 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There is excellent staff in Gen. Sherman for a... One friend, who was greatly pleased with your...

One friend, who was greatly pleased with your... I sympathize both with you and Mr. Dall in your...

times. Surely, those who have labored during... The sadness and gloom which have fallen on the...

gated and unyielding friends of the slave. Their... JOEL McMILLAN, JOHN GORDON, M. R. ROBINSON, Salem, Ohio, May 22, 1865.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, June 4th. Gen. Grant has issued the following Congratulatory Address to the Army...

DEATH OF MRS. MARY FLAHER. The tidings yesterday of the death of the estimable woman, wife of Rev. Samuel J. May, came with a weight...

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN CALOUTTA.

70 WARREN AVENUE, BOSTON, June 2, 1865. My dear Mr. Garrison—You are among those who know how great was the surprise with which...

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

5 GRAY STREET, EDINBURGH, April 28, 1865. MY DEAR FRIEND— I cannot let the first mail go without sending a few lines to express our very affectionate sympathy...

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

DEAR FRIENDS—As the Western Anti-Slavery Society has in fact ceased to exist, in consequence of its failure for four years past to hold its accustomed annual meetings...

THE DEATH OF MR. LINCOLN.

FRIEND GARRISON—I have been a citizen of the United States almost sixty years, and the first and only vote I ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln...

DISCOVERY OF A SUSPICIOUS LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865. DEAR JOHN: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe, and Old Abe is in hell now...

THE NATION.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Will be published in New York, July 6, 1865.

LETTER OF CONGRATULATION.

BREWSWICK, (Me.) May, 8 1865. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—I have not cumbered the columns of the Liberator for a long time, feeling no necessary call thereto...

EXCURSION TO CHARLESTON.

NEW HARTFORD, (N. Y.) May 9, 1865. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—I have read with the greatest satisfaction the newspaper accounts of the excursion to Charleston and its many interesting incidents...

FLAOGS WANTED.

CAMP NELSON, May 16, 1865. WM. LYD GARRISON: MY DEAR SIR—I address you in behalf of the colored women and children in Kentucky. No one ever appealed to you in vain for the poor and down-trodden...

PLACES WANTED.

CAMP NELSON, May 16, 1865. THE FREEDMEN AND THEIR LANDS. The following circular has just been issued by General Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau...

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THEODORE PARKER'S "LIFE THOUGHTS."

HIS MOST POPULAR WORK! "Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man." BY THEODORE PARKER.

LETTER OF CONGRATULATION.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON—I have not cumbered the columns of the Liberator for a long time, feeling no necessary call thereto; neither now is it necessary to take up your valuable time or occupy the columns of your well-filled paper with my communications...

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Poetry.

DE PROFUNDIS.

Stricken to earth, a stunted and sorrowing nation, We lift our eyes, O Father, to thy throne; Dashed from our pinnacle of exaltation, In this dark hour we turn to Thee alone...

DEATH AT THE SUMMIT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, "MORTUUS PRO PATRIA," APRIL 14, 1865.

To every man—Horatius said— Death cometh soon or falleth late; But only be the blow should dread Who bows, not stares, his fate...

The Liberator.

SABBATHISM IN SCOTLAND.

In some numbers of the Glasgow Herald (April 12th and days following) is contained the record of one of those ecclesiastical movements for the enforcement of Sabbath observance upon the community, which come up from time to time alike in England, Scotland and this country.

their church laws. Let them do so while they think it well to remain members of such churches. But God has never required anybody to observe Sunday as a Sabbath, and whoever represents Him as doing so...

that it can still stand and spare those who strike at its head. America must give proof to the world of her better institutions. She must manifest to the world her better spirit.

right for the body; or less than one fourth for the mind. This movement proposes sixty-six for the body, and thirty for the mind, or the eight hour system in place of the ten.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSASSIN. First on the right of the line David C. Harbo, who fled with Booth through Maryland, and was a fellow of diminutive stature, and a decidedly morose and contemptible cast of countenance.

SPARE THE MALEFACTORS!

There is no need of taking the life of any man for anything done during this rebellion, now now at its close; there is no argument for such a course, but every argument is directly opposed to it.

A WORD FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

When we consider of how great an amount of human misery this wicked man has been the author, that he was the very spirit and genius of the rebellion and the supposed instigator of the death of President Lincoln...

THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

DEAR SIR—My object, in writing this article for the Liberator, is to secure, if possible, the influence and advantage of your sympathy and approval of a movement recently organized in Boston for the purpose of reducing the hours of labor for the working classes generally.

THE CAPTURED TRAITOR.

Disguised in the petticoats of a woman, seeking the lairs of wild beast for protection, and brandishing the favorite weapon of the Southern desperado, Jefferson Davis has been captured by the troops of the nation whose honor he has outraged, and whose existence he has threatened.

THE QUAKERS IN THE SOUTH.

THE QUAKERS IN THE SOUTH. During the war, the Society of Friends in Maryland has decided that it will not have any members who are engaged in the sale of cotton or any other article of slave-grown produce.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN MARYLAND.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN MARYLAND. Judge J. M. Howard has decided that he will not have any children who are engaged in the sale of cotton or any other article of slave-grown produce.