

Copy.

Probury, May 7, 1867

Dear Mr May

I have been duly notified that "the adjourned hearing before the Master-in-Chancery, under the order of the Supreme Judicial Court in the case of Jackson et. vs. Phillips et al. will be had at his office, No. 4 Court Street, Boston, on Wednesday, May 15th at 11 o'clock in the forenoon". As I am to embark to-morrow for Europe, it will not, of course, be possible for me to attend the meeting aforesaid. Nevertheless, as one of the Trustees in this case, I respectfully ask to be permitted in this manner to say in brief, what I might otherwise say more at length, in what way I think the anti-slavery legacies conveyed

in the Will of Francis Jackson
(would be applied most in
accordance with his wishes,
could he be enabled) to speak
for himself at this time.

The whole amount to be
expended, I understand, to be
about nine thousand two hun-
dred dollars. You will recol-
lect that when the matter
was submitted, to the Trustees,
some time ago, in order to
obtain their views for the con-
sideration of the Master in
Chancery and the Court, it was
voted, on my motion, that
five thousand dollars should
be given to the New England
Freedman's Union Commission,
and four thousand two hundred
dollars to the Anti-Slavery
Standard, at New York.
I made this motion, as

You are aware, not as in ac-
cordance with my wish or
judgment as to the wisest
use of the money, so far as
the Standard was concerned,
but solely because of the nearly
equal division of opinion in
the Board of Trustees, and
wishing to avoid every appear-
ance of unfairness in the ad-
justment of this vetata questio.

You and Mr. Prosditch were
absent on that occasion, though
represented by letter or by proxy.
It is proper to state that
only Mr. Whipple and myself
audibly voted for my motion.
Mr. Edmund Jackson and
Mr. Quincy only seemingly
acquiescing in it by silence,
though in reality not approving
it - Mr. Quincy being in favor
of appropriating the whole of the

legacy to the Freedmen's
Commission, and Mr. Jackson
in favor of giving one fourth
part of it to the Anti-Slavery
Standard, and the remainder
to the Commission.

Mr. Phillips at that interview
dwelt upon the importance of
securing the ballot for the
freedman as paramount to
every other consideration, and
accordingly argued the effe-
diency and propriety of sus-
taining the Anti-Slavery Stan-
dard because of its advocacy
of the suffrage question. All
the Trustees were for vindicating
the right of the freedman
alike to the ballot and to
education; but we were not
agreed as to the precise
channel through which to
make that vindication. Happily
since we met, by the

Reconstruction Bill passed by Congress, the Southern freedmen have been put in possession of the elective franchise, and are now voting and ever being voted for; and though it is true that in some of the Northern States colored men are denied that right, all the signs of the times indicate that, ere long, this proscriptive policy will be abandoned.

(Under these circumstances, I feel released from adherence to the motion I made as aforesaid, and would advise that no division of Mr. Jackson's request be made, but that it be given, without delay, and as a whole, to the New England Freedmen's Union Commission; thoroughly satisfied that it

cannot be so surely and
efficiently expended for the
enlightenment, elevation and
freedom of the emancipated
bondmen of the South through
any other channel or instrumen-
tality. The officers and
managers of that Commission
are among the most trustworthy
citizens in the State.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wm Lloyd Garrison
Rev. Sillay Jr. -