EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. BOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

F TERMS - Three dollars per annum, in adva Four copies will be sent to one address for ray if payment is made in advance. tances are to be made, and all lette

duing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be justed, (rest PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements of a square and over inserted three Advertisements per line; less than a square, 75 cents at five cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents at five cents and half yearly advertise.

The Agents of the American, Massachu rised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

B Tis following gentlemen constitute the Financial B Tis following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee, in the committee of ED JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

TY LLOYD GARRISON, Editor, and Harring and to a



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

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

wn as the law of nations. I say that

CORDING TO THE LAYS OF WAR; and by the laws of me an invaded country has all ful laws and memoripal finalis-tions swept by the board, and marrial reven takes us taken or usur. When two hostile armies are set in marks erry, the commanders of both armies have power to usus elpate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. O. Abase

J. R. VERRINTON & SON. Print

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 11. 100 lbs and mind to the

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

Befuge of Oppression.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN AMERICA AGAIN.

When the rebellion broke out, and for a long me after, the British Abolitionists sympathized me after the rebels. We were astonished at this, time after, the British Abontonists syntactized openly with the robels. We were astonished at this, openly with the robels. We were astonished at this, and thought it a wicked inconsistency in them to wis success to a rebellion made in behalf of slavery, which was really nothing strange or inconsistent in it. They had been educated to it. The apostles of abolition that we had for years been sending to England—Garrison, Pillsbury, Wright, and the rest to the precised the document of the proceeding the document of the process o debetion that we man to be a second of she being a second of the second

is a speech in Boston the other night, claimed credit for belping to set British opinion right towards this country. He has undoubtedly contributed to that ed, and it was but an act of justice and due reparation for past injuries on his part; for hitherto he has associated and labored with those who created that false opinion. While in this country before, he affiliated entirely with the Abolitonists who openly sought the destruction of both Church and State as the accessary means of removing slavery, and was sogs the accutance of removing slavery, and was as rehement in his attacks upon the religious as upon the political institutions of the country. It was then the custom of our Abolitionists to denounce as the country of the country then the custom of our Adolitionists to definding the friends and supporters of slavery all who did not in their ranks, and, being a stranger, Mr. Thompson accepted that as true, or professed to do so, and cepted that as true, or professed to do so, and himself obnoxious by stigmatizing American made himself obnoxious by stigmatizing American citizens of character and position, quite as sincerely opposed to slavery as himself, but not ready to destroy the government and the Church in order to remove it. It was not their hostlifty to slavery that made the Garrison Abolitionists odious, so much as the saarchical and destructive measures they proposed, and their gross injustice to all who did not approve those measures. Their fanaticism and madeelled the best men from the cause they adocated, and made it next to impossible for a patri-tic or Christian man to confess himself an Aboli

t. Thompson finds a different condition of thing. The Church stands firmer than ever, though ar. I nomes on the state of the control of the sport of t to destroy the American Church and Union in order to destroy slavery; he should also correct his false action that there is any attachment to slavery among the people of our free States. And if he also corrects himself, and avoids that looseness of personal invective, indecorous even in a citizen and disgusting in a stranger, which formerly marked his public efforts in this country, Mr. Thompson's third visit to the United States may neither be unpleasant nor approfitable to himself. He will not find the American people however in a mond to be naturalized by suprostable to himself. He will not find the American people, however, in a mood to be patronized by himself or any other Englishman; for after such traument as we have had from the British govern Best and people, their approval or disapproval is matter to which we are not in the least degree sen -Springfield Republican.

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

George Thompson, of England, has come to our thore again, and is being glorified in Boston. When be vas here before, he was followed and fawned upon by a certain uneasy and conceited class, and he has been in correspondence with them, more or less, ser since, and has been quite a big gun, in his popgra way, of that foolish and functionless abolitionma wherewith it has been the practice of our Britit cossist to plet us for the last twenty years. And
now there is a likelihood that he and his admirers
will as much overrate themselves as they did before.

He sounded a note before he started, to the effect
that having been among the first exposers of the sin
of slarry in this country, he hoped to be in time
to see it wiped out.

starry in this country, he hoped to be it wined out to see it wiped out. Hen of Mr. Thompson's quality—and the charge strikes at a good many self-sufficient folks here at home—here not been the important movers in emancipation that they suppose themselves. Emancipation that they suppose themselves. Emancipation has thriven in spite of them. They always advocated a policy that would have made slavery a prananency in this country; and nothing saved the fout from the disgrace and dishonor which the South has heaped upon itself, except the fact that these men were in a small minority.—N. Y. Examinar (Baptist).

· 李祖 · 蔡祖 · 陈祖 · 陈祖 · 陈祖 · ·

George W. Thompson, the intermeddling British George W. Inompson, the intermedding British Abolitionist, who, several years ago, visited this country, and boldly advocated disunion, had a reception at Cooper Institute, New York, last night. General John C. Fremont was to preside, and, we presume, did so. The New York Tribune, speaking presume, did so. The N

on the subject, Says:—

"There are prejudices against Mr. Thompson among our people, growing out of the fact that he was among us thirty years ago, when 'Liberty and Union' were not' one and inseparable;' and he stood sternly for Liberty. 'The Union' being a Shibbotch of oppression, he repudiated the giant wrong and all its hiding-places. But, from the hour when slavery sought the life of our country, he has been that country's untiring and most efficient champion."

The Tribune's sneer at the Union " as having been The Tribune's sneer at the Union "as having been a Shibboleth of oppression" is one in which that pareper does not indulge alone. Every rebel in the South—every pro-slavery man in the land utters the same sneer almost every day of his life. South Carolina attempted to justify her act of secession by declaring "the Union a Shibboleth of oppression." The expression is the language of a traitor, whether declaring "the Union a Shibboleth of oppression." The expression is the language of a ration, whether used in Charleston or New York—whether coming from the lips of Governor Pickens or Horace Greeley. Both these men have used it. Pickens avowed it and acted on it, in 1861; Greeley and Thompson avowed and desired to act upon it, in 1850. Greeley calls Pickens a "rebel;" yet Pickens has done nothing more than adopt and practise Greeley's own axions.

Mr. Greeley claims to be a Union man in 1864, and we are forced to admit that he is a Union man. But we certainly do not owe his Unionism to his loyalty. He derided and sneered at the Union as "shibboleth of oppression" in 1850, and, with Wendell Phillips, wished to see it destroyed; and if he has espoused the Union cause since then, it is for some other, reason than patriotic affection for it.—St. Louis Union. Mr. Greeley claims to be a Union man in 1864

The Siberator.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. NO. V.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEO. THOMPSON, ESQ. BY WILLIAM FARMER, ESQ.

Mr. Thompson's connection with the Anti-Corn Law League, which was in fact a society for the abolition of the slavery which the landocracy of this country had imposed upon its industry, commenced soon after his rejection of the tempting offer made to him by the Protectionists; but in 1841 he rendered that organization—and through it the fer made to him by the Protectionists; but in 1841 he rendered that organization—and through it the country at large—a service, which, if not the proximate, was the remote cause of the abolition of the bread tax, and other imposts upon the necessaries of life, shortly afterwards. His continued travels throughout the United Kingdom had brought him into contact with most of the leading minuters of saliding of all denominations, with the greater norwas part and a being glorifed in Boston. When he was followed and farmed upon by a rettal meany and conceited class, and he has been in correspondence with them, more or less, may be a supported the property of the country of the c

ing broadcast over the land have sprung up into legions of armed men, engaged in the dreadful work of slaughtering each other. The labor of his hands as an abolition pioneer missionary having ripened litto a plentiful harvest of blood, he returns to claim his 'reward. He comes to rejoice over our misform in the comes as a philamthropist, when at best his whole career has been that of a reckless fanatic. Having wasted his time, that of a reckless fanatic. Having wasted his time, talents and money in the permicious business of infaming the two sections of this country to the arbithaming the two sections of this country to the arbithaming the two sections of this country to the arbithaming the two sections of this country to the arbithaming the two sections of this country to the arbithaming the two sections of this country to the arbithaming the two sections of this country to the arbithaming the two sections of this country to the arbithaming the two sections of this country. We only hope philanthropist and a money beggar in the dreadful work of the south of the section quently describe the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society? And yet many of the men who joined in the loud applause of this liberal scutiment have subsequently censured Mr. Thompson for his philanthropic association with American Abolitionists, because some of them did not exactly pronounce their own theological shibboleth. The same anti-slavery application may also be made of the following passage:—"Prompted by a feeling of humanity, inspired by the genius of the gospel, and touched with pity for the miseries of those around them, a noble army of seven hundred men—the soldiers of Christ, the preachers of righteousness, the friends of the poor and the perishing—have left their homes, and the altars at which they minister, and have come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. (Hear, hear, and applause.) There have not been wanting those who, by anticipation, have poured contempt on the noble effort. Predictions of failure, charges of incompetency, the imputation of low and sordid motives, have been plentiful. But your numbers, your demeanor, the spirit you have displayed, the wisdom you have brought to the task, the absence of every petty and party feeling, by which all your doings have been characterized, these have scattered the fears of the timid and the hopes of the wicked to the winds, and have given the friends of perishing humanity assurance that the ministers of religion in Great Britain, from Caithness to Cornwall, and from Cape Clear to Holyhead, are men who can, when necessary, bery in one grave their polemical animosities and their partizan predilections, and, as brethren, unite to assert the rights of the poor, and justify the ways of God toward the children of men." And yet, many of the men who thus cheered the noble sentiments of Mr. Thompson, have since turned out the most ultra sectarian purists, wearing the broadest of phylacteries, and pouring men." And yet, many of the men who thus eneered the noble sentiments of Mr. Thompson, have since turned out the most ultra sectarian purists, wearing the broadest of phylacteries, and pouring their ecclesiastical anathemas upon him, because he united with some men of a different faith to his own; because, in his language of 1841, he consented to "bury in one grave their polemical animosities and their partizan predilections, and as brethren unite to assert the rights of the poor slave, and justify the ways of Gol toward the children of men."

Nor was the expression of this catholic spirit by any means confined to Mr. Thompson. The first day's chairman, the Rev. Thomas Adkins, in opening the proceedings, asked for what the conference was commenced; and then gave the following reply to the question:—"Not to place themselves in hostile array, sect against sect, and party against party, (applause,) within the narrow lines of sectarian denomination; not to hurl at each other the brutem fulmen of excommunication, placing the nahappy delinquent under the ban of exclusion in this world, and consigning him to final perdition in the world to come: not to harming the juring ship. brutem fulmen of excommunication, placing the unhappy delinquent under the ban of exclusion in this world, and consigning him to final perdition in the world to come; not to harmonize the jarring shibboleths of conflicting creeds; but men, brethren and fathers, occupied and interested by an object greater than which can hardly enter into the minds of the most eminent Christians, but less than which cannot satisfy ours. (Loud applause.) We are met together, then, brethren and fathers, at the call of suffering humanity, (applause.) and that call reaches us, not across the briny ocean, but through the green valleys and populous streets of our own native land. We are, I admit, met at the very outset of our procedure by a query, 'What have Christians, and, more than all, Christian ministers, to do with temporal politics?' But I have yet to learn that, when we become denizens of that kingdom which is not of this world, we are to forego the immunities, and forget the duties that relate to the present life. I have yet to learn bow, when we begin to be Christians, we cease to be men." Is it not a lamentable fact that many of these Orthodox ministers did subtians, we cease to be men." Is it not a lamentable fact that many of these Orthodox ministers did subsequently most grievously apostatise from this truly catholic faith? that they burled their brutem fulmen of

harmoniously in the cause of the poor." Would it not have been equally gratifying to see them uniting in the cause of the poor slave? The Rev. F. A. Cox, D. D., who had shunned the American Abolitionists as dangerous lepers solely on account of a certain amount of alleged beterodoxy existing among them, said to this assembly of Episcopalians and Freshyterians, Papists and Pretostants, Trinitarians and Unitarians, Baptists and Pretostants, Trinitarians and Unitarians, Baptists and Swedenborgians, Inghamites, Calvinists and Armenians—"Gentlemen, why should we be here? I ask why we should not be here? (Loud cheers.) Is any principle sacrificed? (Cries of "No!") Is any duty neglected? (No!) Are the mere interests of a party, theological or political, subserved? (No!) Our principle is to love God supremely, and our neighbor as our selves. Our duty is to do good, by whatever means we can accomplish it." Why not then, professing to long for the freedom of the slave, unite with his best and truest friend, Mr. Garrison, for the accomplishment of that object? What kept the Doctor away from such a righteous association in America? Nothing, but those very theological differences which he trod under foot with indignant contempt in Manchester. Had he been converted to his new and catholic views after he returned home from America? Then he was, as a Christian and a man, bound to have made the amende honorable to the American Abolitionists for his former fault. It was his duty to have left his gift upon the altar, and to have sought reconciliation with his injured brother, before he presented it. Quotations of catholic expressions, similar to the above, might be greatly multiplied from the speeches then delivered. If have cited them, somewhat at length, to show that these reverend gentlemen, and not Mr. Thompson, have subsequently apostatized from the great fundamental principle of liberality, by which the conference of 1841 was united, and upon which alone it could have acted. If the imposition of a theological test, as a ter nave acted. If the imposition of a theological test as a term of communion, was wrong on the subject of the bread tax, what makes it right on the ques

as a term of communion, was wrong on the subject of the bread tax, what makes it right on the question of slavery?

Those who know the history of the Anti-Slavery movement will understand the relevancy of these observations in a sketch of the public career of Mr. Thompson. I know, from many years of observation, that the frowns, the cold-shoulders, the drawing-room whisperings and systematic detraction which he had to endure, solely on account of his faithfulness to the American Abolitionists, and his arless rebukes of British churches for their unfaithfulness to the cause of the slave, have amounted to absolute persecutions. They are by no means the least of the great sacrifices which he has been called upon to make for the cause of emancipation. The reticence of the churches upon the subject, with few exceptions, cannot be regarded as an immaterial sin of omission. By fellowshipping the leading divines of the apostate American churches, they gave vitality and power to the pro-slavery influences which they were exerting in Great Britain as well as America. It may be a grave charge, but it is nevertheless true, that this pro-slavery action, positive as well as negative, of British churches, has been the cause of the fearful loss of life and treasure in the American civil war, and of the all but state of starvation of our operatives in the North. in the American civil war, and of the all but There can be no question that the South would never have a tatempted to secode, nor have fired a shot at Fort Sumter, had it not been for her full reliance American five can own on questions have fixed as both at For Somietr, had it not been for the full reliance plan recognition by Great the terms of the property of the propert

A man who has laid his hands upon two nations, helping to break chains in each, deserves the reward of generous praise. So on Monday night, at the Cooper Institute, we all clapped our hands into a heat, at the public reception of George Thompson. We have heard of "English cheers" and a "Soctch

We have heard of "English cheers" and a "Sootch welcome," but, after all, what is heartier than an American greeting?

The enthusiastic multitude on that occasion did equal honor to their guest and to themselves; for they gave him cause to forgive their old injuries done to a stranger; and showed how fitting it was that the city which once cast him out with cursing, should welcome him back with acclamations. "Whom we injure, we hate," says the proverb; and having injured this man too greatly, we hated him too long. Coming to us as a prophet, we stoned him as a prophet; but, at last, the very stones once cast at him are now made into his monument. It is thus that foolish multitudes, from the beginning of Christianity, have always cheated themselves out of their victims.—villifying good men into better fame, and persecuting them into final coronation.

thus that foolish multitudes, from the beginning of Christianity, have always cheated themselves our of their victims—villifying good men into better fame, and persecuting them into final coronation.

At the meeting on Monday night, one of the audience, and one who cheered loudly, was a New York politician, who, years ago, was a hound of the nack that howled Mr. Thompson out of the city. Is there not hope for the world when a man who begins as a dog, and passes into a politician, may yet come out right at last?

When the times change, how quickly men change with them! And how sincerely the men of the new opinions think they have never held any other! Out of our window, this frosty morning, is a weather-cock pointing due North—looking, like many others at the Monday night meeting, as having always pointed that way. Of course, the altered and improved sentiment of the country is a cause for joy and thanksgiving; yet we could not help thinking, while sitting at that festival, that if the popular opinion had only changed at an earlier day—when it was appealed to solely on the ground of moral principle, instead of by the exigency of warhow many tears might have been saved, how many graves been kept unfilled, how many bearts remained unbroken! The elequent man who, many years ago, came to speak to a free people concerning their freedom—and whose single and constant speech was the same then as now—ought to have been beeded then, as he is applauded now. Had this been so, the orator, instead of having lately helped to save us from a war with England, would have earlier saved us from the war with Ourselves. George Thompson, advocating in Lengland in 1864 the cause of the Union, was not more our friend than while advocating in America in 1834 the cause of freedom.

We scorn the littleness of speech which still comes

at Britain arge, but and a shot all reliance the consecution of the series arge and a shot all reliance the consecution arge arge at Britain arge at We scorn the littleness of speech which still cor

before the champion of Freedom. The wit, eloquence, sarciam, logic, facts of the latter always gained him the victory.

After the passage of the West India abolision hill, Mr. Thompson came to this country, but was driven away. Behavining, he turned his attention to the affairs of British India, advocating the rights of the East India Company. In 1842 he visited India, and was received like a conqueror, greeted with long processions of richly caprisoned elephants and camels, with cymbals and trampets, and escorted with all the gorgeous pomp of the orient. He, however, bussed himself with investigations, and on his return made his attack on the East India House, in defence of the dethroned Rajah. He made a great sensation, and a scene ensued that recalled the days of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. It was an era in the history of the Court of Proprietors, and his eloquent pleas for justice and honor were not in vain.

In the Corn Law struggle, he fought side by side

vain.

In the Corn Law struggle, he fought side by side with Cobden and Bright, and swung the keenest blade in the Free Trade contest. In 1847, he was elected by armajority unprecedentedly large to the House of Commons. He was an advocate of uni-

elected by a majority unprecedentedly large to the House of Commons. He was an advocate of universal suffrage, of the dissolution of the union of Church and State, and free education.

Mr. Thompson's oratory we have never heard equalled. His compass is greater than that of any speaker we know. Others may excel him in certain things, but he is remarkable in everything. In lofty flights he is irresistible, full of passion and the fire of genius; his sarcasm is terrible; and yet his pathos is more moving, his wit is very keen, and his humor is so taking that, at times, you think he would have made the best comedian in the world; and, withal, he is the most graceful, polished and elegant of speakers. He recalled to us, when we heard him in 1850, what we had read of the greatest orators of the English parliament, when such men as Burke and Fox and Sheridan were its ornaments. Upon an occasion when Mr. Thompson had been speaking and Fox and Sheridan were its ornaments. Upon an occasion when Mr. Thompson had been speaking on the formation of the British India Society, Lord Brougham arose and said: "I have slwary pleasure in listening to Mr. Thompson, who is the most accomplished orator whom I know." There could not be higher praise; but those who hear him will be likely to endorse it.—Hartford Press.

PORT ROYAL LANDS.

On the 9th day of March last, the United States Tax Commissioners for the District of South Caro-lins offered for public sale at Beaufort, in pursuance of a law of Congress, for the collection 76,775 acres of land.

Of this amount, 60,296 acres were put

of a law of Congress, for the collection of taxes, 76,775 acres of land.

Of this amount, 60,296 acres were purchased by the United States, and 16,479 acres, or about 46 plantations, including small islands, were sold to private parties. All the lands were situated on St. Helena, Ladies, Port Royal and Parry's Islands.

On the 16th day of September last, the President of the United States issued instructions to said Tax Commissioners. On the 12th of December, these instructions were published in the "Presouth," and occupied two and a quarter columns in fine print, and contemplate the disposal of the balance of the lands bid in and now absolutely owned by the United States, viz.: 60,296 acres. These instructions reserve 6,081 acres for school purposes, and 13,370 acres for "war, military, naval, revenue and police" purposes, leaving 40,845 acres to be sold: 24,316 of these acres are to be put into lots not exceeding 320 acres each, to be sold at public sale; the balance, or 16,529 acres, are to be sold at private sale "to the heads of families of the African race."

On the 5th of December, the Commissioners, in

On the 5th of December, the Commissioners, in On the out of December, the Commissioners, in their advertisement of the public sale to take place on February 18th, 1864, say that "the lands to be sold comprehend in all about 23,000 acres"—or, according to the above estimate, 24,316 acres. Here is a slight inaccuracy, but it is not material for this purpose.

purpose.

If we add the 24,316 acres to the 16,479 acres sold in March last, we shall have 40,795 acres in large tracts which will have been sold when the sale closes, in February, only to the capitalist; and 16,529 acres to be divided into lots not to exceed 20 acres, "at such sum, not less than \$1,25 per acre, as the said Commissioners shall designate and determine as proper to be charged for eard lands" to the

circumstances they have very properly taken seal to the paramount jurisdiction of the na-authorities. Their case is a peculiar one, and se judged on its own grounds. There is no

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864.

GEORGE THOMPSON INVITED TO THE NA-

TIONAL CAPITAL.

We do not know whether this distinguished adve

cate of universal freedom has cause to feel more flat-

ered by the approbation of the wise and good, that

by the revilings of the ignorant and wicked. For the

latter, see the "Refuge" on our first page. As an

WASHINGTON CITY, (D. C.) Feb. 22, 1864.

HONORABLE GEORGE THOMPSON:
DEAR SIR—The undersigned, constituting the

Board of Managers of the "Washington Lecture As

sociation," assured that your zeal in the cause of hu

man liberty has not abated,-and entertaining, as w

do, the highest estimate of those labors which have

marked your career as a statesman and teacher,-la-

bors which we feel persuaded have wrought an im

portant influence for public good in both hemis

you an invitation to visit the Federal Metropolis at

un early day, and lecture before our body and the cit

JOHN R. FRENCH,
N. BROUGHTON DEVEREUX,
CHAS. ROESER,

Chas. ROESER,

The undersigned, members of both Houses of Con

gress of the United States, concur in the above invi-

tation, and express the hope that the Honorable gen-

tleman will afford us the pleasure of listening to his

Mr. Thompson's engagements are such that he will

George Thompson will deliver an address befor

The Popular Sympathy in England with the Efforts

in the United States for the Suppression of the Rebel

lion and the Liberty of the Slave." The Rev. Henry

HENRY CLAY AND MR. GARRISON.

John G. Whittier, the poet, states, that while Wm Lloyd Garrison was in prison in Baltimore, in 1830 Henry Clay wrote from Lexington, Ky., to a frien in Baltimore, directing him to pay the fine and costs

in Baltimore, "directing him to pay the fine and cost and liberate Mr. Garrison." This fact has not bee publicly known until very recently.—Exchange po

The Louisville Journal, in attempting to co

several blunders. It is not true that we were "pros

ecuted, imprisoned and fined for a libel on Woolfolk,'
(an infamous slave-dealer,) but on Francis Todd, o

Newburyport, whom we denounced in the Genius of

Universal Emancipation for participating in the domes-tic slave trade. Nor is it true that we were discharge

ed from prison in consequence of Henry Clay as

Hezekiah Niles contributing towards the payment of our fine. The fine was paid by Arthur Tappan, Esq. of New York, to whom alone we were indebted for

our liberation from prison. It is doubless true, as

Mr. Whittier states, that Mr. Clay would have pa

the fine, if he had not been anticipated by Mr. Tappan

But this presents no reason why we should have allowed Mr. Clay to go unrebuked for his subsequent

efforts to crush the anti-slavery movement, and thus to perpetuate "the sum of all villances." "Faithfu

which induced the latter to give heed to his request,

EQUAL HUMAN RIGHTS. In reply to the inquir

of our correspondent "B." we have simply to asy, that abhorrence of chattel slavery does not necessarily

tions, whether theological or political. But we are quite sure the readers of the Liberator need not a

word from us, to satisfy them where we stand as

word from it, to sainly mean size, when you he right of woman to fill any position, or occupy any sphere, to which she can attain by her fitness and talents; and if "B." knows of any "Garrisonian Abolitionists," technically speaking, who are not in agreement with us on this subject, we are ignorant of their

beget a uniformity of views in regard to other qu

Whittier wrote to Mr. Clay, or what was the m

wounds of a friend." In what manner Ma

rect the reliable statement of

Zandel will perform a voluntary on the organ.

not be able to comply with the flattering invitation thus

izens generally upon the great issues of the time.

We are, Sir, with high regards, your friends,

JNO. PIERPONT, President.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, W. A. CROFFAT,

Z. RICHARDS, Treasurer.

voice in the Capitalof the nation.

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H. B. ANTHONY

the month.

WILKINSON

LANE. Kansas

avail ourselves of this opportunity to tende

Vice Presidents.

B. F. Wade,
Join B. Alley,
GEO. W. JULIAN,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
I. S. MORRILL,
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
HENRY T. BLOW,
WM. D. KELLEY,
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C. COLE,

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J. W. ARNOLD,

WM. G. BROWNE,

JNO. F. FARNSWORTH,

J. B. GRINNELL,

W. HIGHY.

prominent Senators and Representatives :-

No Union with Blaveholders!

Property Sections

policy of the American people! Do we serious mean this? If we do, then God save the mark! mean this? If we do, then God save the mark 1
Not the stabbornest rebel in rebeldom, when humbled in the dust before the Union flag, could desire a better gain for his losses than this. He would, verily, have occasion to thank these Commissioners for carving out for him a system of oppression so much better than he could do it for himself.

Bear in mind, that this little formula of \$2 to 1 is, in the estimation of these learned Commissioners, to be the extression, throughout all future time, of the

be the expression, throughout all future time, of the measure of justice to be imparted by our common measure of justice to be im country to the colored man.

On the 16th day of January, or thereabout, the commissioners received another order from the Pres-On the 16th day of January, or interestodic, commissioners received another order from the President, inaugurating justice to the segro, and equal rights to all. When it was announced in that little church on St. Helena Island, the many moistened eyes, more elequent than words, told us how acceptable it was, and filled us with hope, for once, for the temporal salvation of the colored race.

Shall we, who owe the race so heavy a debt, dash this hope to the earth, and leave the debt unpaid?

The Free South.

F. J. W.

THE OLD FREEMEN OF LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1864.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:
GENTLEMEN: The public journals have announced the arrival in this city, on their way to Washington, of a delegation from the free colored people of Louisiana, to present to the government their elaims to be invested with all the rights, civil and political of free native citizens of the United and political, of free native citizens of the United

States.

My recent visit to the Department of the Gulf afforded me the opportunity of becoming acquainted with many important facts with regard to these people, that I think cannot fail to be of interest to your

with many important facts with regard to these people, that I think cannot fail to be of interest to your readers, and I therefore take the liberty of sending to you the following brief statements:

The free colored people of Louisiana, previous to the rebellion, constituted about one-tenth of her whole free population. According to the State Register for the year 1855, there were but one thousand adult males out of a population of from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand of these free colored people who could not read and write. And in the year 1860 they were assessed for State and other taxes, upon real and personal estate, to the amount of nearly fifteen millions of dollars. By a comparison of these statistics with those of the white population relative to the same subjects, it will be found that they are a body of people not only as well educated, but richer than any other equal portion of the inhabitants of the State.

of the inhabitants of the State.

It is true that, while they have been compelled to pay the school tax upon the large amount above stated, they have been rigidly excluded from any participation is the benefits of the very schools they were compelled to support. But they have amply provided for the instruction of their children in private institutions. Many of the most wealthy of them have been accustomed to send their children abroad, and especially to France, for their education.

Many, indeed the greater portion of these people, are the descendants of the first Spanish and French settlers, while Louisiana was still "a colony or province of France," and at the period of the treaty of cession to the United States were as free as any other portion of its inhabitants. The French republic, mindful of the rights of all its citizens, and fully treating in the good faith of its sister republic, believed it had provided for a complete recognition of these rights in the third article of the treaty of cession, which was in these words, viz.: which was in these words, viz.:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States."

That treaty was concluded and signed at Paris on he 30th day of April, 1803, the first Napoleon be-

the 30th day of April, 1803, the first Napoleon being then First Consul.

After a lapse of more than sixty years, may not the children of the "inhabitants" whose rights, privileges and immunities were guarantied by this treaty, reasonably ask for its fulfillment on the part of the

reasonably ask for its fulfillment on the part of the United States?

But these people do by no means found their claim to recognition upon this ancient pledge of good faith of the national government, solemn as it was, alone. In themselves, and in their own intrinsic qualifications to discharge all the duties of citizenship, they claim to stand upon a level with any other portion of the people of Louisiana. And certainly, as far as my knowledge goes, after no inconsiderable inquiry from those having the most intimate knowledge of their affairs, in regard to intelligence, good character, industry and property. I have never heard their claim disputed, even by their most prejudiced opponents. The one single objection is, the iota, more or less considerable (for many of them are even of fairer complexion than you or I), of colored regment in their cuticle.

ored pigment in their cuticle.

But just now, Mr. Editor, the question of loyalty
to the national government is of the deepest interest in Louisiana. The rehabilitation of the State
with a truly loyal constituency is the one great need
there as well as elsewhere. And in this regard, how

there as well as elsewhere. And in this regard, how do these free colored people of Louisiana stand? Let facts speak for them.

In June last, while General Banks was laying siege to Port Hudson, leaving the city of New Orleans with few troops for its defence, a report came to Governor Shepley that Magruder, with a force of fifteen thousand men. was advancing on the city. to Governor Shepley that Magruder, with a force of fifteen thousand men, was advancing on the city, and was already not far in the rear of Algiers, the little willage on the opposite bank of the river. Governor Shepley immediately issued a call to the loyal white anhabitants of the city to rally in its defence, and provided for their organization into regiments. After waiting several days, and after ascertaining that many of the police and other patriotic officials of the city had resigned and retired into private life, and that there was little help to be hoped for from that quarter, Governor Shepley called for volunteers from the free colored people. This call was made on the morning of the 2d of July, and before night more than a hundred of the stores and workshops more nan a nundred of the stores and workshops of the city were closed by the occupants, and on the 4th of July the first regiment was already organized, armed and ready for service, and in seventy-two hours afterwards a second regiment was in the field. Arnold Bertonneau, one of the delegation now in this city, was a captain in the first of these regiments.

ments.

Magruder did not make his appearance, and some six weeks afterwards the loyal white men began to volunteer, and a part of a regiment was, I believe, subsequently raised under the call of Governor

subsequently raised under the call of Governor Shepley.

At this present moment, New Orleans is not agitated by a threatened attack of the public enemy, but by the question as to who of the inhabitants of the State are entitled to the high privilege of siding in the restoration to the Union. In this exigency, these free colored men of Louisana, who were free in the blood of their fathers at the time of the treaty above mentioned, who, besides, indisputably possess all the qualifications of character, intelligence and property of any other portion of the inhabitants of the State, and whose loyally has been proved by a test at least as stringent as any oath that Jacob Barker might conclude to they under their hearts as well as upon their lips), are, under their hearts as well as upon their lips); are, under the recent proclamation of General Banks, excluded from all political rights, and so from what they conceive the great privilege of aiding in the restoration

BANKS'S LABOR SYSTEM.

of the State to the Union as a loyal State. Under neral Butler learned, from his resider tration in the regions of secession, th General Butler learned, from his residence and administration in the regions of secession, that the way re provide for permanent peace in this country is not unly to be severe with rebels, but to be just and kind to the four millions of human beings whom those rebels held in bondage. The more firmly our Government secures the hearty good-will and alliance of the last named class, the stronger will be its position in the immediate future (as well us in the ultimate future) against the common euemy. Only by uniting the interests of white and black loyalists against all attempts of the rebel slaveholders to regain their ascendency, can we pass in complete security through the hazardous period of reconstruction.

General Banks, with the same opportunities, seems not to have learned this important leason. His recent elaborate "General Order No. 22," ordaining, in twenty-five specifications, "A Labor System for Louisiana," substitutes seriom for alavery, and seems merely a modification of that intermediate state which Great Britain found to work so ill, and was ultimately an appeal to the paramount jurisation of the intional authorities. Their case is a peculiar one, and
is to be judged on its own grounds. There is no
other such body of people in the United States.
The question of granting them political rights has
nothing to do with the propriety or justice of conferring these rights at once upon the whole body of
emancipated slaves. There is no parallel between
them. The very grounds upon which they are
claimed by the one, might be set up as excluding for
the present the other.

Besides, permit me to suggest that there are civil
necessities arising at the present moment in Louisana quite as urgent, perhaps, as the military ones
last July, under which these people were called to
to lose, there or elsewhere in the robel States, the
civil support of any of its truly loyal citizens.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES McKAYE. n, that the way

Great Britain found to work so. ill, and was ultimately forced to cut short and shandon, in her West India Colonies. I will give the substance of some of its

Starting with the ideas that continuous cultivation of the land is of very great importance, and that idle ness and vagrancy, crimes in everybody, are to be se ice, and that idle verely repressed and punished in the cases of colored people, be gives the following directions

V. Plantation hands must not pass from one place to nother, except as permitted by the Provest Marshal.

X. The unauthorized purchase of clothing or other property from laborers will be punished by fine and

offset to these, we are highly gratified to be able to publish the following very honorable invitation, to XII. The payment of half the [very small] mont wages of labor shall be reserved until the end of the which, in addition to those of the officers of the Washington Lecture Association, are appended the names of the Vice President of the United States, and of XIII. Laborers will be permitted to choose their em-

ployers, but having chosen, they will be held to their agreement for the year. XVI. It is advised to discourage monthly payment

so far as it can be done without discontent, and to re-

serve the yearly wages to the full harvest. No. XX., starting with the truism that "labor is public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime," pro poses to enforce this duty upon "that portion of the people identified with the cultivation of the soil," and alleges, in justification of this course, that "every en lightened community has enforced it upon all classe of people by the severest of penalties." That is t say, he selects the poor and the weak for the oppressive exercise of his military power, and asserts in ex cuse for it the ridiculous falsehood last quoted. I am aware that the government exercised by Gen. Bank is a pure despotism, and that necessity at present requires the adoption of despotic methods in Louisians. If that functionary should choose to order that a class of men in that State shall change their occupa tion, whatever advantage such change might promis them, this would be an ordinary exercise of despothe assignment of sufficient reasons. But to enf the rule upon the poorest and weakest class only, and at the very moment when an opportunity offers to im prove their condition by change, is a "cruel and unu sual" exercise even of despotic power. To state something utterly false, as the justifying reason for this act, is a baseness unworthy alike of an officer and a gentleman. And to use falsehood and cruelty as the means of securing agricultural labor and produc tion, when that purpose might be better secured by nduct towards the laboring popu just and friendly co lation, shows a radical unfitness in General Banks to bear rule anywhere. But the Order has yet another

objectionable feature. No. XXII., commencing with the statement tha successful industry and an increase of the products of the soil are especially necessary at the present time, proceeds to say—"It is upon such consideration only that the planter is entitled to favor." The argument immediately following these words shows that they refer to the rebel planter; to that great majority of the planters who favored the rebellion until they found it was a losing game. What can be more mon strously absurd than the allegation that the enforce ment of industry requires favor to the lazy planter and restriction upon the tolling laborer? another feature still more preposterous in the same case. It is that a United States General, sent there to extended to him to visit Washington until the last of serve the Government by suppressing the rebell selects the rebel landholder fo favor, and selects the loyal laborer for oppressive restriction. Nevertheless, if Mr. Lincoln's conduct is an indication of his wishes, the Central Union Club of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, on Friday evening, March 11th. Subject:

this policy of Banks is preferred by him to the cours ormerly pursued by Butler! General Banks is called a Republican, and a portio of the Republican party are still blind and lukewarm enough to favor him. But he has never helped that party forward, only used its help for his own advance ment. He has never helped the movement against alavery in any manner or degree. He has never been trusted by the real opponents of slavery as an ally or friend to their cause. And the whole tone of "General Order No. 23" shows that he wishes to avoid al recognition of the negro as a man, a citizen, a landholder or a voter. In specification No. XIV. of this ceneral Order, he gives his idea of the ultimate des-The statement is not entirely correct. Mr. Clay related to us the facts in July, 1830. A few months before, Mr. Garrison, editor of an emancipation paper in Baltimore, was prosecuted, imprisoned, and fined for a libel on Woolfolk. Not being able to pay the fine, his imprisonment was prolonged on that account. Mr. Whittier, an entire stranger to Mr. Clay, wrote to him as a philanthropist, begging him to pay the fine, and thus procure Mr. Garrison's release. Mr. Clay wrote to his old friend Hezekiah Niles, of Niles's Register, saking whether Mr. Garrison was a worthy

iny of the black laborers of the South, and of the dition in which a reconstruction of our nation is to leave them. He proposes by the provisions of this eneral Order to "enable the laborer to take care o himself, and prepare for the time when he can render so much labor for so much money, which is the great nd to be attained." Is it to such hands, and su heart, that the care of our national interests in this nentous crisis should be confided !- c. K. W.

100,000 PETITIONERS!

wrote to his old friend Hezekiah Niles, of Niles's Register, asking whether Mr. Garrison was a worthy man, and saying that, if he was so, he would pay one half the fine, provided Mr. Niles or others would pay the other half. Mr. Niles wrote back, stating that, on the whole, he thought Mr. Garrison worthy. Mr. Clay at once remitted the money for half of the fine, the other half was paid, and Garrison was discharged.

It is not pleasant to have to add, that, some time afterwards, both Whittier and Garrison wrote bitter things against Mr. Clay.—Louisville Journal. On the 1st of April, the second instalment of the Emancipation Petition will be sent to Washington nd so on, the 1st of every month, during the sessio of Congress.

nousand petitions have been mailed within few days from the office of the Women's Leagu-Room, 20 Cooper Institute, to the North, the South the East, the West; thus giving loyal men and wo nen everywhere another opportunity to register the

We sak all loval editors to print copies of our pe on, and circulate them through every school district

we ask the clergy of the land to circulate it in the congregations—to lay it on their communion tables, bidding their people remember that the only sacrifice the God of love demands is that they "do justice, and ove mercy "-that they " break every yoke, and le he oppressed go free."

We ask every woman to give her name for freedor d thus let the moral power of the nation be felt or the right side. We ask those men who believe in republica

tutions to build, now, the platform for the next Presi-dential campaign in immediate emancipation. To this end, let one and all sign and circulate the petition, and return it without delay to the Women League Room, 20 Cooper Institute, New York.

In this connection we must entirely dissent f on of our exteemed friend Gerrit Smith tha roposition—at least, until the rebellion is put downo amend the Constitution of the United States, so a o make slaveholding an unlawful act in every part of he country. On the contrary, we regard this as nost opportune period to effect such a change in the it: and, therefore, we give our warmest at ealousy suggest-nors than seventy years' concurrent action of all the ourts, legislative assemblies, and PEOPLE, in re-orgation and sanction of the pro-slavery provisions of the Constitution, it is quite too late in the day to seeme the anti-slavery character of that instrument.

MR. MASON JONES ON THE AMERICAN WAR

or, is doing good service to the Ar England by a series of lectures on

memory, language, Imagination, and that keen perception of the ludicrous which is a characteristic of his countrymen. For two hours he spoke with unshesitating eloquence and carnestness.

After a passing allusion to "The Country with the sufference of the sufferen

After a passing allusion to "The Southern White-washing Association," and Mr. Spence's non-acceptance of his challenge, Mr. Jones urged that it was im-possible for the North to let the South go, because the preservation of the Union was a national and geographical necessity. Where could the boundary line graphical necessity. Where could the boundary line be drawn, if the country were divided! The very rivers ran, not east or west, but south and north. The diaunion would involve the erection of forts and custom-houses for 1,500 miles, and also the maintenance of a large standing army. There could be no more ndary line between freedom and slavery; the country must be all free or all slave. The slave-own ing oligarchy were the coemies of the laborer, whether black or white, and, if able, would monopolise politi-cal power. Such an oligarchy must eventuate in a nilitary despotism. There could be no peace between these opposing powers; one or the other must go down now and for ever. Without doubt the North would prevail, not only because their cause was just, ause they were the descendants of the Engglish Puritans, and with bull-dog courage having taken the South by the throat, they would hold on like grim death until they had flung it strangled at their fect. (Loud cheers.) Mason Jones then proceeded to mention nu

merous reasons for the indivisibility of the United States, maintaining that the Northern people owed a stern duty to liberty, to religion, to posterity, to civilization, and to mankind at large; and that they were now fighting no less than the battle of labor and lib erty for the whole world. The monarchies, the arisocracies, the plutocracies, and the snobocracies of the old world exulted at the prospect of the overthrow of the great republic. The flunkies of Belgravia were wild with delight; the loungers in the Pall Mall club sang "Te Deums;" all the organs of the slave-owning Confederacy in Europe uttered cries of joy; the political Lord Dundrearys, like Mr. Beresford Hope an Robert Montagu-(great cheering)-men with more money than brains, and more titles than com -(loud laughter and renewed cheers)shouted with indecent exultation, because, as the said. "The American bubble has burst, and we always knew it would burst; republicanism has failed, and we always knew it would fail." The American war prought to light all the sham Liberalism of England and there never was so much sham Liberalism in Engand as at the present moment—from Lord Brougham who was in his dotage, down to the renegade Roebuck The whole theory of representative institutions was at stake in this American war—namely, that the people shall be governed by the voice of the majority If the American failed, representative government would fail everywhere, and the chain of despotist would be riveted upon the people of Europe for the next thousand years. The mouths of all reformers would be shut up by the phrase, "Look at the dis have nothing to do with this "mysterious beast" on their continent; and, in his opinion, the sooner the balance of power was broken up in Europe, the better

for the people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mason Jones's interview with Mr. Lincoln, and their conversation upon the emancipation proclama-tion, and other topics, were then sketched; and this oration proved intensely interesting. abounding as it did with repeated evidences of the President's statesmanship, shrewdness, honesty, com-mon sense, and humor. In touching upon the sincerity of the North, many important measures in favor of local and world-wide freedom and friendship were referred to; and the speaker's testimony to the kind treatment of the negroes by the natives of the North was most emphatic. Personal experience, he said, him that their ill-treatment came invariable from the foreign population. The disgraceful Iris riots in New York were a proof of this, although a happy revolution of opinion had taken place. The Irish regiments having marched through some of the slave States, and witnessed the working of "the in-stitution," had entirely changed their ideas, and there were no soldiers in the army more loyal and anti-sla-

cious immorality he had witnessed in the South was and many questions were replied to that had been a Mr. Jones by persons who acknowledged themselves converts. Justice was done by the lecturer to General Butler, who, it is was urged, was not the monster he has been depicted, but one of the most popular men in the United States. Without approv of the New Orleans proclamation, he said Ge eral Butler deserved every honor for having tam the wild beasts of that city. As to the charges o cruelty brought against the North, it was hardly fo s to speak of Greek fire, and the suspension of the corpus act, when the bombardment of Can ton the blowing of Sepoy from our guns, and the ction of Kagosima might be urged against us.

Mr. Jones said the interests of America and Engvantage that the Union should be restor Northern people were friendly towards England; it was the fillibustering Southerners who abused this country, and threatened to annex Canada. Respect ing the damage done by the Alabama, if our lawye decided that the claim was not good, the nations ne not fight-let them arbitrate the difficulty. The confidence of the North was shown by the gigan of the people, of the repayment of which he had no doubt, because the land was pledged for its redemption The people themselves even did not know the extent of their magnificent resources, for they were really in-exhaustible; their proportion of the fighting populaexhaustible; their proportion of the fighting tion was greater than that of old countries, tion was greater than that of old countries, because emigrants left behind many of their young, aged, ar infirm ; and the Americans had four millions of fight ing men. Noticing the war cloud in Europe, Mr.
Jones concluded a powerful and comprehensive ad Jones concludes a spowerful and comprehensive ad-dress, of which the foregoing is the merest outline, with a peroration which excited applause seldom equalled even in the Free-trade Hall. On being re-called by the andience, he said he should adopt an unusual plan, and sak for a show of hands-first, in favor of the South, and then for the North. Two or three hands were held up for the South amidst deri

GERRIT SMITH TO HIS NEIGHBORS.

its Cause. We have already given our readers the substance of one of these, and now present the following synopsis of another, as we find it in the Manches ter Examiner of the 15th dl. It allows a thorough understanding of the American question.

Notwithstanding the violent storm which prevailed on Saturday evening, a very large audience assembled in the Free-trade Hall to hear Mr. Manon Jones's sees ond and concluding oration on the American war. The previous oration treated of the great national and moral principles involved in the contest, and some secesionist objections were answered. On Saturday last, Mr. Jones resumed his arguments on behalf of the North, interspersing his address with taughable and interesting anecdotes of his personal experiences in the United States. Mr. Jones has remarkable powers in engaging the attention of vast and miscellancous audiences. On this occasion the people, many of whom were hoetile to the North, paid the speaker that tribute of admiration which is evinced by almost painful silepce, relieved by bursts of applause or laughter. In addition to this, Mr. Mason Jones has gifts of the second of the profession of the national painful silepce, relieved by bursts of applause or laughter. In addition to this, Mr. Mason Jones has gifts of the second of the consequence.

In a past centur lance to constitution. Time new for nothing but the crush the crush the crush the crush the crush the crush the redding.

The new for nothing but to crush the redding.

The new for nothing but to crush the redding.

Damm the Constitution: "Damm the Constitution to the Mr. Mason Jones's ease that the following every part of it. Nevertheless, this cell and several others. I had always bonored the Constitution. The all severs me the consequence of the previous date of the two the several part of the contest, and some is centarious with the contest, and one several the contest, and one several the curso of the connection and part to the vast of the contest, and one several the curso of the contest, and

the excessively tender and untimely care for the Constitution tempted me to wish that we hadn't a Consti tution. Thus was I tempted when, July 22, 1861, tition. Into was I tempted when, instead of manfally resolving that the war was for putting down the Rebellion, and for nothing else, meanly resolved that it was for maintaining the aupremacy of the Constitution. Thus was I tempted when Congress, a year or two ago, was ridiculously, employed looking into the Constitution to learn how far it might conflicate the Constitution to learn how far it might confiscate the constitution to tears now far it might confiscate the possessions of the millions who were striking at the life of she nation. I notice that, now signin, Congress is, in this same connection, twattling about the Constitution. Thus was I tempted when President left it to the Judges, or in other words to the Constitution to say whether Proclamations, which he had issued as Head of the Army, should be allowed to stand ontemptible of all nations are we if, whilst every other nation can carry on war with all the latitude of the law of war-of the law of necessity and of self-preservation-we are to be cabined, cribbed, confined," by a mere paper ! finitely better that we had no Constitution, than that we should have one which is allowed to fetter our freedom, and restrict our choice of means in the time of

By the way, the most cheering instance of resistance to this practice of supplanting the law of war with the Constitution is the recent disclaimer of the Supreme Court, in Vallandigham's case, of authority to review the proceedings of a Military Commission.

Never yet have we carried on an unconditional and quare fight with the rebels; and never can we, un til we shall have the political and moral courage to resent and rise above the endeavors of demagogues and sympathizers with the rebels to embarrass our conduct of the war by these impertinent Constitution tions. But these questions are not the only hindrane in the way of the only proper mode of warfare. Another and not less serious hindrance has sprung up in the untimely agitation of the question: "Who shall be the next President?" It is fearful to think how mighty are the electioneering influences which will now be set at work by office-holders, office-seekers, army contractors, and many other classes. It is fear-ful to think liow wide-spread and deep a concern there will be to conduct the war, not so as to end the Rebellion and save the country, but so as to promote party and individual interests. It is fearful to think of the possible extent and character of the divisions that may now be wrought amongst ourselves-divisions that may do more than the enemy can do to destroy our beloved country. Who shall be the next Presient should not have been spoken of before midsum mer. The New York Independent says it should only have been thought of. But it should not even have een thought of before that time. In the judgment of this journal, to be thinking from this early day of united States!" As to the everlasting cry about the be Presidential Election—"to be predently consider balance of power," the Americans were resolved to ing "—to "ponder" it—would be the people's best proparation for acting wisely in it. But their unspeaks bly better preparation would be to forget the whole subject for the coming four or five months, and to be, during all that time, united as one man in w the last remains of the accursed Rebellion. Such a perfect union for such a righteous end would be their best possible education for selecting none but a fit mar

or the Presidency.

Quite a natural fruit of this premature agitation of the Presidential question is, that there are already, on the one hand, Union men, who are slandering and villifying Abraham Lincoln; and on the other hand, erous and friendly criticism on any of his views and

And still another hindrance has been thrown in ou way. The proposition to amend the Constitution tends to produce divisions amongst ourselves, and to divert us from that one work which should absorb us -the work of crushing the Rebellion. It is said that for the sake of posterity and to prevent the recur-rence of the Rebellion, we must have a Constitutional prohibition of slavery. I reply that we cannot affor to attend to posterity now—that our own case needs all our present attention. It will be time enough to related; the allegations of the secession press in Eu-rope were considered in terms of sarcasm and scorn, paper. I do not object to the abolishing of slavery. paper. I do not object to the abolishing of slavery. No sooner had slavery fired at Sumter than Emancipation should have fired at slavery; and this, too, Constitution or no Constitution for it. It was our right, because our necessity, to kill that which aimed to kill the nation. At no time since the war began should Congress have delayed to abolish by force of its War Power every remnant of slavery-dealing generously at the same time with loyal si Moreover, as to guarding posterity from slavery, and therefore from a war for slavery, I would say the land once cleared of it, slavery will never again be set up in it. Slavery is an abomination which the be set up in it. | Slavery is an abo people, who have once got rid of it, are never dis-posed to recall. It is a disease which no people take a second time. The French learned this lesson in their mad attempt to re-enslave the Haytiens. When a few years ago, Spain grasped San Domingo, she promised the Dominicans not to introduce slavery. The promise was superfluous. The Dominicans wil take care to protect themselves from slavery, and from Spain also. Constitutional provisions against slavery will not avail to keep out slavery fro Southern States: but the freedom and the arms wo are giving to their slaves will. Where a people want slavery, they will have it, whatever the Constitution. Our Constitution is against slavery. But the people wanted slavery. To say the least, they felt interest ed in consenting to it. Hence they fell in with the pro-slavery interpretation of the Constitution. Good men fell in with it because it was the prevailing inter be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law": and "No State shall pass any bill of attainder." But slavery is the most emphatic : ominable attainder. And it says, too, "The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government." Has South Caro-lina, where a handful of tyrants own three-fifths of

Surely, we cannot admit it without being ashame that our nation has a Republican name. three hands were near up to set the demonstration I will close with the remark, that now is not the sive laughter, against an overwhelming demonstration I will close with the remark, that now is not the for the North; and the assemblage renewed their aptime either to improve the Constitution or to be solle-plause as Mr. Mason Jones left the platform. I will close with the remark, that now is not the

le, a Republic

they are needed, to be building roads to the Pois, or indeed to be making any expenditures or entailing in any projects whose results will not be sell enough to help us in this war; and that so only as is not the time for President-making, but not the fine the Democratic Party, nor to work is not the time to Democratic Party, nor to revise to maintain the Democratic Party, nor to revise to Republican Party, and seek thereby to harves as Republican Party, and seek increase to harness as platform built four years ago, and in far wher does stances, a nation which is solving, through and tears and blood, the question of her life or deal thought that the Republican Party we disast thought that the Republican Party we disast the same when the property of thought that the republican rany was desired.

The assurances that it was were they misain a deceitful? Tens of thousand of men, not legal caus, have worked with Republicans to put does to have worked annot turn away from the said lebellion; nor can they consent to couple with a die building up of the Republican or any other has Peterboro', February 24, 1864.

TOTMARCH IL

LETTER TO HON. J. H. LARR

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SPRINGFIELD, (Yt.) Feb 20, 184 J. H. LANE, M. C., Washington, D. C. My DEAR STR-I have read your speech of the Me inst. with the deepest interest, and can give you make for benevolent intentions, though I cannot releast for benevolent intentions, though I cannot releast No man as far removed from the scene of some a myself has ever felt a deeper interest in the fact Kansas, and all her eminent men, (of whom Jones, one,) in their efforts to make it a free State; mal one,) in their cuoris to make the come init may add, with some show of truth, few herethes, ed a deeper sympathy for her suffering, in her day famine, as your honored coadjutor, S. C. Press, can testify. But, sir, if Solomon was right when he said, "Open rebuke is better than secret lore," I my be permitted, humble in position as I m, is all in question the wisdom or the policy of reaction to pestion the wiedom or the policy of reading the blored people from the land of their birth, which just advocate, principally upon the score of prejudice principally upon the score of prejudice principally or which would exist, between them and the former master when they are made free; taking kir granted that the latter are to occupy their old road felons as they are, and guilty of the highest one known to the law. All our national calamites a the legitimate fruit of our own doings, national in tice and national inhumanity, in which the Church the State, and the rabble are equally guilty; the in being only the tool in the hands of the two forms No government, State or national, has ever affine No government, State or same opportunity to opportu slave, is the only motive that has induced "the perers that be" to unlock the prison doers. I mil faonly motive." I take that back, and say, the say choice of giving them (the slaves) their liberty, or is-ing their own. And God be thanked for so and ngh dearly bought!

I lament to see all the action of the governmental the party political journals pointing to the retention of the rebels to their former status, without asy partial on for the safety or future welfare of the colonic status, without the safety or future welfare of the colonic status of the colo "Reconstruction," - only another name in ompromise,—is sung from the Gulf to latitude forty five, while yet the enemy is in full force and find resolution to fight it on! Better far to stock the antations with felons and the scum of the weil risons, than with slaveholders, rebel or loval if Lencky Davis is a fair sample of the latter. The paernment has now an opportunity to do justice to the olored man, without doing a wrong to any ore, at edeeming the nation from the odium of sacrificação redeeming the nation from the edium of sacificings friends to please its implacable enemies. Will the do it 1 Better, a thousand times, let our cause p against us by default in the court of Heaven, if we nave no better plea for our own injustice than or prejudice, and risk the verdict with no chance of sp al. I, for one, should have some pride in not being the meanest culprit in the lower regions.

I assure you, sir, I have written with no unital feelings. I believe you are right in motive, but presy err in your scheme of disposing of the colored man. No people are more sensitive to any wrong done to themselves than the Yankees; and none more ready evenge a wrong done to others sprovided they are white I do not believe the nation has been humb et to do justice to the colored man. "Do justice all, though the heavens fall," is a maxim with which statesmen and politicians have little to do, when it ould be their only aim and end. The nation that does so will live forever. My greatest fear is, not that we shall fail to conquer the rebels, but fail to conquer our prejudices, and make suitable provision for the t oppressed race

Please accept my best wishes for yourself persons y, the State you represent, and the nation at large. JESSE STEDMAN.

P. S. It is painful, indeed, and enough to wring tears from anything that has a hear, to winess the Senate of a great nation cavilling for a month short fulfilling an express contract to pay colored troops wages and bounty as the white; and, finally, repair ating the past, and only coming up to the mark is the future. There is not a regiment of white mes in the service—no, not even from New England—that would not mutiny at once under such flagrant injustice. But the colored troops, having no rights which Ongress or anybody else is bound to respect,-0, it day mutipy, they can be put down with an "troe has?" Injustice and oppression are the theme of desuration in every page of Holy Writ, from Generia Belation, and the only cause of the destruction of the destr nation that ever rose, or reigned, or fell. God pur hat ours, by timely repentance, may escape the dec that awaits us by a perseverance in crime!

RECONSTRUCTION.

MR. EDITOR-Without any decisive battle, dwirt to be assumed, on all hands, that the Rebellies lead, beyond the possibility of resuscitation; that the all-important question before the names how the revolted States shall be brought again him active participation in the affairs of the nation,

the enjoyment of its blessings.

The newspapers are all discussing Reconstr orators are lecturing on the same subject; saids country generally seems to be occupied is smite

Now, although a soldier's duty is done when the roemy is wholly crushed, and the honor of he ages vindicated; yet, having caught the infection stress structionism, I wish to present a few of my raws of this same subject. Being simply a private is the ranks, you cannot object that I am making a hid is

The requires no prophet's vision to see that, what the rebels can no longer hope for success is their set scheme for the destruction of the Union, their set move will be to ascertals on what terms a reconstruction can be effected. Indeed, from the beginning tion can be effected. Indeed, from the beginning they have,—through their attorneys, Wood, Visit digham & Co.,—endeavored to keep themselves is formed with regard to the Northern feeling on his subject. Now, if the "powers that be" determine that the State is still a State, notwithstiming is treason; that when the traiters in arms are drived. treason; that when the traitors in arms are di over its borders, the State can gravitate back bit original position; the door is left wide open for the

If individuals only are accountable for tree we cannot touch institutions or statutes; for indirect uals do not enact laws, or mould institut ommunity, in its congregated capacity, adjustthe curbs and checks of society; and this con the State. If the authorities can catch a rele can punish him; or if they seize twenty, they can punish them; but, so long as the State in its coprate capacity is inviolable, all our correctives and punish them; but, so long as the State in its coprate capacity is inviolable, all our correctives and purishes the best in the last in the las ishments do not go akin deep—do not touch the less of the disease; hence there is an opportunity for the

of the disease; bence there is an opportunity for a Copperheads to insert wedges here and there is a ritts. This latter class stand ready to take stand of every circumstance to assist their "Souther brethren"; and if unscrupulous cunning an derie any means of reinstating the rebellious oligardy a

THE LIBERATOR.

eren more than its former power, we may be sure of

on the other hand, if the Government decides that, on the order and resistance to authority, in the acts of secession and resistance to authority, the State committed suicide; that in secession the the State committee suicine; that in secession the Sutes appregated their right of equal participation in the government of the nation; that collective, corpothe fovernment of the nation, that conective, corponiz ngmi, as action is rendered vastly easier of soluthe rexed question is rendered vastly easier of solu-tion. In any case, the struggle will doubtless be bit-per and violent. The Copperheads have too many remember, hopes and interests in common with the rimors, to look quietly on, and see them receive

assuming that, on either hypothesis, the friends But assuming many of the majority, what then? I has not the fearful lesson of the past three years laught the nation and its representatives, that to comprom the nation and its representatives—that to compromise that the cause of the rebellion—SLAVERY—is only ng peace for a time, to be followed by another retoring peace for a time, to be followed by another stempt to overthrow the Union whenever the supporters of Slavery think they can succeed?

The interests of Humanity Imperatively demand of the legislators of these times a guaranty of lasting n the total annihitation of Slavery. Nothing is vill save their names from future execuation.

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roment and restoration ut any prothe colored in fame for full forty and fixed took she did the world's yal, if KeeThe gostilice to the try one, and carificing its well and carificing its well and care to the fixed of the try one, and care to the try one, and care to the try one, and care to the try one, and the try one, and the try one, and the try one of th

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h to wring witness the conth about ored troops ally, repudi-men in the —that would st injustice. which Con-—O, if they iron hand."!

peels to Rev-tion of every . God grant ipe the doom

Rebellion is electrion; and the nation is, the again into a mation, and

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when the en-of the nation ation of recon-ing riews on rivate in the cing a bid for

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We who are giving our best days to the service of the country, we who must go halting the rest of our because we loved the Union, ask immunity for per children from the horrors of civil war. We claim he right to demand a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of perfect freedom and justice. We shall the basis of perfect freedom and justice. We shall be content with nothing Jess. If peace is made on any other basis, though our former prosperity should return to us, increased a hundred fold,—though our national debt could be paid in a generation,—though erery stream should turn a factory wheel,—though very hilltop and valley grow green, and whiten aga yearly, with the products of the husbandman's industry -yet the nation cannot escape the punishment of ereriasting law, so beautifully expressed by Low-

"They enslave their children's children, Who make compromise with sin." M. L. WHITTEN. Camp 16th Regt. Me. Vols., Mitchell's Station, Va., Feb. 22, 1864.

THE COLORED SCHOOL QUESTION IN PROV-IDENCE.

Is the course of the last seven years, the readers o the Liberator may have seen in its columns an occa-sional article in reference to the above subject. The question of equal school privileges in this city is again brought before the State Assembly by a petition sign edby over three hundred colored citizens of Propi The petition was referred to the House "Committee on Education," some six weeks ago, and the committee has held five sessions to hear the arguments of the petitioners, and the objections of remor The colored people of this State are, by the laws

The colored people of this State are, by the laws attered and the Constitution thereof, citizens in as full a sense of that term as the whitest native-born inhabitants. They hold property by the same tenure, vote under the same franchise, are taxed by the same ascosmins, and are eligible to the same offices. But a the city of Providence, (also in Newport and Bristel,) their children are forbidden to enter the high calculated and round of their dark complexin they are also excluded from the primary, inter median and grammar schools for the same reason; while two colored schools, located at long distance from the residences of many of the pupils, are main timed for their exclusive education. The colorect ens affirm that this arrangement, besides burden ing them with an additional tax, and imposing upor their children unnecessary inconveniences, makes in its effect, and odious to every intelligent lover of democratic equality. They therefore pray that the so amend some State law, that this caste feature in the Providence school system may be done away.

The request of the petitioners is so clearly consist with the fundamental principles of Republicanism and follows so legitimately from other rights already guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State, that the wonder is that any intelligent man should se riously oppose it. And, indeed, we began to hope that all the objections hitherto advanced had bee withdrawn; for at the first, second and third sessions the committee, no remonstrants appeared.
At length, however, it being noised abroad that the

committee would probably report to the House in faor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, all colorphobiam aroused itself for a vigorous resistance to the andacious innovation. The city solicitor, our school superintendent, and five of the most venerable of the school committee, appeared at a meeting specially ap-pointed to hear objections. The city solicitor manage el the case for these remonstrants; and James Jeffer 100, a colored hair-dresser of this city, did the same the petitioners. The proceedings were confined questions from the solicitor, and answers from the aid school committee men, with now and then a cross question from Mr. Jefferson. The spectators expected to hear from one or more of the solicitor's vitnesses, or from the solicitor himself, some argu ments in answer to the petition. But neither of them made the least attempt to reach the reason and conscience of the committee by this usual method of inflarencing human judgment. Some of the spectatravere uncharitable enough to whisper that they yere deterred from the undertaking by their fears of being replied to by Mr. Waugh, a colored Providence coator of remarkable power, or by Mr. Jefferson, whose clear sense and directness of expression are great anhorances to sophists and muddlers. Be this surmise, however, groundless or otherwise, the objections to the pager of the petitioners were slowly and bunglingly made visible by questions and answers. The objecfors were in number three; in force zero, as you will see when I name them. Here they are, the product of a formight's cogitation—the joint result of six ma

Objection No. 1. " To grant the prayer of the petibeen would take away from the city of Providence the control of its schools." This objection was with-drawn upon hearing Mr. Jefferson's concise statement of the contents of the petition—there being not a sylable in it which even implied such a purpose, or could lead to such a result.

Objection No. 2, is substantially this, viz.: To grant change asked for would injure, and in many case education of the colored children; for they stood in such dread of the abuse they would be likely to receive from their white school-mates, that many of them would not go to school at all; while to who did venture to attend would be so haze about that they could learn but very little, and there for they will be better educated as they are. I was dighted to witness how deeply solicitous these gen-terns were that negroes should be well educated belighted because I had always known them, hereto for, as unfriendly to the black race; and this evidence of repentance was at least gratifying. But what fact or facts, think you, this objection was based sport Not, surely, upon the quarrelsome character of the colored children, for their constitutional peaces bleness is universally conceded; not upon the rowdy character of the white pupils in our schools, for the wald be a libel upon all the churches and other good ons in Providence ; and, besides, the con had in their possession a series of resolutions adopted animously by the boys of the high school sequences by the boys of the high school to stoped, too, against the peremptory order of the substituted to the substitute of the substitu "series of prejunited against colored boys, that its terrould not be at peace among them; and stating, further, that they would heartily and fraternilly relowed who were qualified to enter their school. So the objection, was based on the historical fact, or Potendal.

so the inference was reached that the result would be REBEL TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

so the inference was reached that the result would be similar here.

The 3d and last objection was evidently suggested by the early proceedings of the leaders in the slave-holders' rebellion. It is, in both essence and form, a threat. If, said these remonstrants, the prayer of the colored people be granted, there is danger that our white school system will be broken up. For, said they, some of the rich men of Providence have determined not to pay any more school taxes, if the contemplated change should be made. (I am unable to give you the names of any of these rich men, although the solicitor said he had some of them in his pocket.) How these men of wealth are to get clear of paying taxes was apolnt not considered in open meeting, however much it might have previously been discussed in secret cooclave.

tion forward, signed by one hundred thousand perproduced a marked effect on both Congress and the by the first of April. We shall easily do even more you and others will co-operate with us.

For nearly three years has the scourge of war des olated us; sweeping away at least three hundred thousand of the strength, bloom and beauty of our nation. And the war-chariot still rolls onward its The God, at whose justice Jefferson long ago trem-

bled, hasawakened to the woes of the bondmen. "For the sighing of the oppressed, and for the crying of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord God."

The redemption of that pledge we now behold in

this dread Apocalypse of War.. Nor should we expect or hope the calamity will cease, while the fear ful cause of it remains.

natural and just retribution.

But the war has made it the Constitutional right of the Government, as it always has been the moral duty of the people, to abolish slavery. We are, therefore without excuse if the solemn duty is not now performed. With us, THE PEOPLE are the power to therefore, rests the momentous responsibility. Shall we not all join, then, in one loud, earnest, EFFECTUAL prayer to Congress, which will swell on its ear like the voice of many waters, that this bloody, desolating war shall be arrested, and ended, by the immediate and final removal, by Statute Law and an amended brought it upon us ?

Now, surely, is the accepted time. On our ow heads will be the blood of our thousands slain, if with the power in our own hands, we do not end that syswith the Divine displeasure.

In the name of Justice and of Freedom, then, let us rise, and decree the destruction of our destroyer Let us with myriad voice compel Congress to

"Consign it to remorseless fire; Watch till the last, faint spark expire; In behalf of the Women's National League.

Form of Petition now sent out by the Wo men's League :-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of believing Slavery the great cause of the present rebellion, and an institution fatal to the life of Republican government, earnestly pray your honorable bodies to immediately abolish it throughout the United States; and to adopt measures for so amending the Constitution as forever to prohibit its existence in any portion of our common country.

EQUAL HUMAN RIGHTS.

Mr. Garrison:
DEAR Sir,—I have been for some time a reader of the Liberator. I have always understood that, while you made the abolition of slavery your immediate aim, you at the same time acknowledged that those great principles upon which you base the right of the negro to his liberty, apply equally well to other men and women; giving them the right to pursue any av-ocation for which they might be fitted, and receive just compensation for their labor.

conversation and conduct of some persons of late, to suppose that you do not apply those princi-

For instance: there are clergymen in various part of the country who profess to be abolitionists; who discourse eloquently of liberty—talk long and loud about equal rights for the negro-arguing very just-ly that he should be admitted to our schools, that the rofessions should be open to him, and that all those prejudices which now banish him from our social cir-cles should be done away. But those liberty-loving clergymen assert that educated, earnest white wome have no right to preach that gospel which makes Jew and Greek, bond and free, male and female, all one in Christ Jesus. They seek to cast obstacles in the way o those whom they may know to be making the attempt; and they denounce all women who seek any sphere o usefulness outside of the domestic relations.

These cases, and some others of a similar nature lead me to ask you if you regard that principle which declares that all human beings have a God-given right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," upon which you base the rights of the negro, as also being applicable to state women ! If so, is it your opinion that an abolitionist can, consistently, object to man doing any work which she can do well, or filling e objection was based on the historical fact, or any position to which she may deem herself called field fact, that so the change worked in your In short, is a man a Garrisonian who says that women to Boston—such were its effects there; and have no right to preach the state of the change of the

The Sal and last objection was evidently suggested by the early proceedings of the feaders in the alaveholder' rebellion. It is, in both easence and form, a threat. If, and these remonstrants, the prayers of the colored people be granted, there is danger that our white school system will be broken up. The raid they, some of the rich men of Providence have determined not to pay any more school taxes, if the cost templated change should be made. (I am unable to give you the names of any of these rich men, although the solicitors and he had some of them in his pocket.) How these men of wealth are to get clear of paying taxes was a point not considered in open meeting, however much it might have previously been disceased in secret conclave.

Now, what are plain people to think of an indition, or system, or policy, or anything else of any consequence to human society, which does not even prevent to base itself on one softsary positive principles and offers nothing in its support except these discussed in sear.

Providence, R. I.

THE MANMOTH PETITION.

The Women's National Lesgues sent out through the malls, last July, six thousand petition packages, each constaining two copies of the petition, a circular letter, and an eight page trast, entitled "Examerations of the Senate by Hon. Charles Susiners."

The Women's National Lesgues sent out through the malls, last July, air thousand petition packages, each constaining two copies of the petition for one so the senate of a pounded poor, fresh meet here of the petition of the petition of the control of the Constitution, may be counted to the Senate by Hon. Charles Susiners.

It is now proposed to make a wardy larger jaming, that the desired MILLION harroet may be gathered.

The League is deep thosing new thousands of packages, each constaining the control of the Constitution, may be counted to the Senate by Hon. Charles Susiners.

It is now proposed to make a wardy larger jaming, that the desired MILLION harroet may be gathered.

The Senate of the League, Room 20, Cooper

compaint or an inose I saw and falked with was on account of an insufficient quantity of food. I will here remark, that in no instance have the rebel authorities furnished clothing or blankets to our men.

During the winter, large numbers of our men were frozen. I heard one of the rebel surgeons in charge frozen. I heard one of the rebel surgeons in charge any that there were over twenty of our men who would have to suffer amputation from the effects of the frost. This was before the coldest weather commenced. Some time in the fore part of December, a portion of our men were removed from the island to some large buildings, where they were more comfortably quartered, but there has been no time since May last but that more or less of our men have been kept in the open air, and without blankets or overcoats. It is a common thing for the rebels to keep our men for several days entirely without food. This.was particularly the case with a portion of the Gettysburg prisoners. Some went as long as six days without food, and were compelled to march during the time. The officers captured at Chickamauga assure me that they and their men were robbed of everything. Many of them lost their coats, hats and boots as soon as captured, and then were nearly starved and frozen. I trust you will pardon me for the tedious length of this communication. I (you will bear with me, I will only call your attention to a few of the outrages practised on our officers and men in the prison discipline. Under the building known as Libby Prison is a large cellar, in which they have several cells partitioned off. Several of them are without any light, but some of them have windows below the pavement. These cells are used for the purpose of confining securely such of the prisoners as the authorities may fear will attempt to escape, as well as such as may chance to offend some one of the many prison officers and attaches. Some of our unfortunate men are continually confined in these filthy holes, on one pretext or another. It is the uniform partiti

say that no man can survive a long confinement is a place of this kind, and although I am acquainted

a place of this kind, and although I am acquainted with several persons who have been confined there, I do not know one who can be called a well man.

As I have before remarked, it is impossible for me to enumerate, in this communication, but a few of the many acts of barbarity, which have come under my notice, though I have endeavored to give you a sample of such as will enable you to form a correct conclusion relative to the treatment our unfortunate menare receiving at the hands of the inhuman people with whom we are at war. They seem lost to every principle of humanity, and it is my candid conviction that their brutality to our prisoners is only measured by their fears."

It is slavery that has demonized the rebels, and n mercy is to be expected at their hands. It is mani festly their purpose to break down and kill off as many of our unfortunate Northern officers and soldiers, cap tives in their hands, as they can by starvation, exposure, and other murderous devices.

Here is another illustration of the fiendish barbarity

The rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, Maryland, are guarded by a North Carolina colored regiment. Gen. Buller, it is said, means to keep all prisoners in his department under the guard of colored troops. beguithing so a wickedness in he putionily

THE HITCH IN THE EXCHANGE OF PRIS-

minent publicists of the United course, in cold blood cta "as putting to death all prisoners in cold blood and without special cause, or the right to use poisoned reapons or to assassinate." [11]

Resolved, That the prefensions of the United States,

DEATH OF REV. T. STARR KING.

A despatch from California yesterday afternoon to Daniel N. Haskell, Eaq., editor of the Transcript, brought the and intelligence of the death of Rev. Starr King. He died in San Francisco yesterday morning, of diptheria, retaining his consciousness to the last. Mr. King was in the prime of life and usefulness, and who can measure the extent of that usefulness? It was not limited to his own society, or even to the city of his temporary residence, but was felt throughout the whole of California, where his fervid and patriotic appeals in behalf of the government have strengthened the cause of the nation; and contributed to firmly fix that State in the galaxy of the Union.

installed as the successor of Rev. David Fosdick, in the pastoral charge of the Hollis Street Church in this city.

The pastorate of Mr. King at Hollis street continued until the spring of 1860, when he voluntarily relinquished his charge, much to the regret of his church and society, impelled by a deep-scated conviction that a wider field of usefulness was opened to him in the city of San Francisco, where the religious field was almost uncultivated. The result justified his hopes and his expectations. He built a flourishing society which has just completed a new and beautiful church, to which he gave an organ, purchased with funds which he had earned by lecturing.

Letters have been received from him within a few days, full of joy at the success which attended the crection of his new church, and replete with buoyant anticipations of the future. In a letter to the editor of the Transcript, written about a month ago, he said he should employ all his leisure hours in the spring in advocating the claims of the Sanitary Commission in the interior of California.

Two Sabatha ago, a letter from Mr. King to his successor at the Hollis street Society was read from the pulpit of that church, thanking his old parishioners for their generous remembrance of his new congregation on the Pacific shore. He closed this communication with expressing the hope that he should once more address his Boston parishioners before the close of 1865. But death has extinguished these bright anticipations in which his friends here have shared, and his career of usefulness is ended. "The silver cord is loosed, and the golden bowl is broken."

Mr. King was a man of rare genlus, originality and cloquence. And it was not alone as a pulpit orator that this was displayed. As a lecturer and as an author, his talent was scarcely less conspicuous. He was a frequent contributor to the periodical and newspaper press, availing himself of every agency for extending an influence which was ever exerted on the side of justice, humanity, patriotism and Chris

But we need not dwell upon his virtues, for few public men are better known in this city of his adoption, and no where will his loss be more deeply mourned. His life, devoted to the service of God and his country, was all too brief, but was filled with a measure of usefulness which few who live in the allotted span can hope to attain. The sweet fragrance of his memory will long linger amid the scenes of his labors.—Boston Journal of Monday.

Death of Rev. Mr. King will be severely felt in California, as well as by the large numbers of his friends in New England. Mr. King worked his way up to eminence in early life against many disadvantages, and yet at the youthful age of twenty-one had attained high eminence in the pulpit among the educated and intellectual classes, and in his own home, where a man has always many strong prejudices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dent dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dent dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dent dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dent dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dent dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dent dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dent dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dent dices to combat which he is not obliged to encounter dices.

sound public opinion and healthrul social organization.—Daily Evening Traveller.

Mr. King was one of the most eloquent orators and brilliant writers in the country. His scholarship, for which he was indebted to no college, and which received, in 1850, the tardy recognition of the Master's Degree from Harvard, was of a high order. It was in the pulpit and lecture-hall, however, that he shone with exceeding lustre, and in which he possessed unbounded popularity. Mr. King had made himself thoroughly at home in California, where he was deeply beloved. His noble eloquence and his untiring seal had done much to keep the State loyal; and everything towards the ingathering of the munificest donation that California has made to the benevolent enterprises connected with the war. The Sanitary Commission has lost their most successful champion, and the cause of the Union and of Freedom has lost a devoted friend and advocate, who would count no cost or sacrifice too great for either. It is not only among his personal friends and in the congregations committed to his charge, that Mr. King will be mourned. As a lecturer, he was known in every city and large town of the Northern States, and tens of thousands of young men have been stimulated by his example and inspired by his teachings to undertake pursuits and studies in the highest degree beneficial. Few men so young have done greater good than the lamented T. Starin Kino.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4. The sudden and unexpected death of Rev. Thomas Starr King to-day, at once surprised and saddened the whole community. Business was nearly suspended. The courts adjourned, the public offices were closed, and the flags on every flag staff put at half-mast, including those on every church that ever raised a flag. It is universally conceded that no man has ever done so much as he towards making California loyal, while his uniting zeal in promoting every benevotent enterprise made him generally beloved.

SAN FRANCISCO March 4. The following the suddensity of the

made him generally beloved.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7. The funeral of the late Rov. Thomas Starr King took place yesterday, and was very imposing. The assemblage of people was greater than on any similar occasion for years. All the Christian denominations, the Masons and the military participated. The Governor and the principal participated of the General and State officials were present. Minute gains were fixed during the service. The mortal form of Mr. King was buried beneath his own pulpit.

27 Mr. Everett's subscription list for the relief of the East Tennessee patriots has already reached mearly \$50,000.

ENROLLMENT OF SLAVES. The following circular in regard to the en

of slaves has just been laused:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GERBRAL'S OFFICE, WARRINGTON, Feb. 29, 1884.
CIRCULAR, No. S. I. Pursuant to section 25, of the
Act approved February 24, 1864, amendatory of the
Act of March 2, 1863, boards of eorollment in districts
in which there are any colored persons heid to service will, without delay, proceed to enroll all such
persons as are liable to milliary duty.

II. Enrolling officers will conduct the enrollment in
the manner prescribed by existing orders and regulations, and such other directions as the Acting Assistant Provest Marnhals General of the States may give.

st Marshal General.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER,
General Butler recently issued the following order:
Nordenk, Va. Feb. 11, 1864. General Order No.
8, All places of public worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth are hereby placed under the control of the Provest Marshals of Norfolk and Portsmouth, respectively, who shall see the public properly filled by displacing, when necessary, the present incumbents, and substituting men of known loyalty the same sectarian denomination, either military or civic, subject to the approval of the commanding general. They shall see that all churches are open freely to all officers and soldiers, white or colored, at the usual hour of worship, and at other times, if desired; and they shall see no insult or indignity be offered to them, either by word, look or gesture, on the part of the congregation. The necessary expenses will be levied, as far as possible, in accordance with the previous usages or regulations of each congregation, respectively.

No property shall be removed, either public or private, without permission from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General E. A. Wild.

By command of Brigadier General E. A. Wild.

The Richmond Sentinel publishes the order of Jeneral Wild relative to the churches of Norfolk, and mments on it as follows :--

comments on it as follows:—

"This order is the quintessence of a brutal and God-forsaken tyranny. It is in pursuance of the plan adopted by Lincoln to send Abolition zealots from the Yankee conventicles to drive our people away from the altars where they have been accustomed to worstip, and to deny them practically the services of the sanctuary. Mohammedraism is hitherto the only religion which has been propagated by the sword. Abolitionism, a far baser delusion, now employs the same propagandism. The iron hoof of war invades the temples of God; devotion is subjected to the will and rule of profane provost marsials, and conscience is deemed a fair subject for military conquest.

These contortions and exclamations are extremely their tongues for pain "! God is just.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. Senator Sumper's report ade, to-day, from the Select Committee on Freed-

washington, fee. 2. Senator Summer's report made, to day, from the Select Consmittee on Freedmen, discusses the relation between slavery and the fugitive slave acts, which it says may be reviewed as part of the system of slavery, and therefore obnoxious to the judgment which civilization is accumulating against this barbarism.

It is bad enough to thrust an escaped slave back into bondage at any time. It is absurd to thrust him back when slavery, is rallying all its forces for the conflict which it has madly challenged. But the crime of such a transaction is not diminished by its absurdity. A slave with courage and address to escape from his master has the qualities needed for a soldier of freedom, but existing statutes require his arrest and sentence to bondage.

The Committee argue that the 4th article, section 2d of the Constitution, according to the best rules of interpretation, cannot be considered as applicable of

wantages, and years had attained high eminence in the puint among that attained high eminence in the puint among heducated and intellectual classes, and in his own home, where a man has always many strong projuctions to combat which he is not obliged to encounter when he comes forth before strangers. He has now passed away in the prime of manhood at the age of only forty, from his earnest and useful labors.

His excellent sense, good taste, genial high-heartedness, and eloquent oratory, gave him a commanding and salutary influence in San Francisco, and from thence all through California, in the formation of a sound public opinion and healthful social organization. Daily Evening Traveller.

The resolution passed unanimously—Cox, of Ohio, explaining that the opposition voted for the resolutions because they thought abolition and secession the cause of the war, and that these ought to be removed; and fir. Mallory of Kentucky made a similar explanation. And by this miserable subterfuge they dodged voting their real sentiments.

POLITICAL. The following appears in a Washington despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial;

ton despatch to the Cincinnal Connectal;

"An interesting correspondence has taken place between Secretary Chase and President Lincoln on the subject of the Pomeroy circular. Some days since, Chase sent a note to the President, saying he had not seen the Pomeroy circular until published, and that he disapproved of it; nevertheless, at the solicitation of friends, he stood in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, and he submitted to Mr. Lincoln the question whether such an attitude was incompatible with his relations as a member of the Cabinet.

The President replied that he had not seen Mr. Pomeroy's circular at all, and as to whether Mr. Chase's candidacy was incompatible with his position as a member of the Cabinet, that was a question for him (Chase) to decide."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tri.

him (Chase) to decide."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives this version of the latter part of the above:

bove:

"The President replies that he has not seen the cir-ular, and that he does not know of any act of Mr. Chase inconsistent with his position as a member of cular, and that h Chase inconsiste his Cabinet." Senator Sherman of Ohio sava in a recent letter

"I prefer the nomination of Gov. Chase to that of Mr. Lincoln, as I believe Gov. Chase has more executive ability than Mr. Lincoln, but I am entirely willing to abide the action of the Union Convention at Baltimore. If Mr. Lincoln should be nominated, he will receive my hearty support."

The Chicago Times says that Ben Wade has pro-claimed against the renomination of President Lin

coln.
On a train going west from Dubuque, a vote on the next Presidency was taken, resulting thus: Lin-coln 74, Grain 10, McCillelian 6, Butler 5, Seward 1, Seymour 1, and Herron 1.

Carno, Ill., March 2. By the arrival of the steamer Empress, we have New Orleans dates of the 23d of February.

The total vote of the State of Louisians, as far as received, is 9.203. Hahn's majority for Governor over Fellows is 8.542; over Flanders, 6.905; and over both, 1,727. The other candidates on the Free State ticket are elected by about the same majority.

NEW YORK, March 6. The Times' specington dispatch gives the following additionment of the result of Kilpatrick's raid:—

ment of the result of Klipatrick's raid:

"Miles of rishroad track on the two principal roads over which Lee transports his supplies for the northern army of Virginia, have been so thoroughly destroyed, that some time must elapse before the reads can be put in running order again. Depots of commissary profusions and quartermaster's stores were burnt or destroyed. No less than six gristuills and one sawmill—principally at work for the rebel army—were burnt. Six canal boats loaded with grain, several locks on the James River Canal, and the almost invaluable coal pits at Manikin's Bend, were destroyed. Nearly three hundred prisoners were captured, and several hundred horses pressed into service. Hundreds of negroes availed, themselves of this opportunity to come into our lines."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald writes:—

"An unpleasant rivalry between Meade and Sickles has been developing for some some. It is stated that the latter testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War on Tuesday, that Gen. Meade would have ordered a retreat from Gettysburg, had not the first corps got in a fight, and brought on a general battle."

general battle."

New York, March 5. The Times' despatch says,
Gen. Meade has been summoned here by the Presilent to answer the charges preferred against him by
Gen. Sickles and Doubleday before the Committee
on the Conduct of the War. The matter is assuming

TWENTIETH COLORED REGIMENT. The Twentieth regiment United States colored volunteers—the first two regiments already organized by the New York Union League Club—left Riker's Island, this morning, on its way to New Orleans, passing through this city, and receiving the present of a handsome stand of colors from the ladies of New York: The men had a magnificent reception on their march through the streets and at Union Square where the flags were presented to them, on behalf of the donors, by President King of Columbia College, in the presence of many thousand spectators.—N. Y. Ecc. Post. Monday evening.

WASHINGTON, March 4. Messrs. Bret.

The Boston Cowrier, the author of the meanest pro-slavery bunkerism and disloyalty which is tolerated at the North, patronizingly says of the Democratic leaders of New Hampshire—"Our friends are stripped to the work, and mean to do it." Stripped of conscience, humanity and loyalty, the Courier means.—Journal.

Anna Dickinson has been speaking to crowded houses in St. Louis. Gen. Rosecrans and others have invited her to come again. Fred. Douglass and Wendell Phillips are to be invited.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS To the Thirtieth National Anti-Slavery Ann

To the Thirtiet National Anni-Stavery Anniversary.
Mrs. Lydia G. Jarvis, Boston,
Miss Abby W. May,
Surgon Daniel Mann, of Gen. Wild's Brigade,
South Carolina,
Anna M. and E. W. Twing, Springfield,
Joseph S. Davey, Harlem, N. Y.,
Mrs. Caroline Remond Patnans, Salem,
A Friend, by Mrs. C. R. P.,

""

20.00
5.00

Errora in first List.

Read Sarah G. Weld (instead of A. G. W.)

"Mary M. Brooks ("M. H. B.)

"Mrs. B. Pitman ("Puman.)

ALSO: In the list of receipts by Hunnen. Omnitte
the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Sis
Society, Jonathan Buffum of Lynn, instead of \$2, st
be credited with \$5.

coon, of Mass., and AARON M. Powers will address sectings in behalf of General Emancipation and a probibtory Constitutional Amendment, at

y Constitutional Association (Saturday, Materico, Sanday, Sanday, Geneva, Tuesday, Wednesday Ashurn, Thursday, Thursday, Ashurn, Sanday, Sanda

13 WM. A. JACKSON, (Jeff. Davis's Coachman,) will Peak in Augusta, Laid Bangor, and and Friday, March 711. on the following week.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak in North Easton, lay, March 13, all day and evening. FF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Feltonville, Sun-

MEDALLION OF JOHN BROWN .- The subscriper invites the attention of her friends and the public to a number of Medallions of Jone Brown, just completed by her, and which may be seen at rooms No. 89, Studio numer of accusions to be seen at rooms No. 89, Studies Building, Tremont Street.

Building, Tremont Street.

Buston, Jan. 29, 1864.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 2 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Dispasses of Fomen and Children. mess.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

ffice hours from 2 to 4, P. M. DIED-In Brighton, (Mass.) March 5, Mr. Jour T.

Introx, aged 62 art over this on the along a H.
[An obituary notice will appear next week.] roll.

Ten R. BACON to set Messed

Real Estate Agency. No. 36 Washington Street, BOOM No. 3, des BOSTON

REPERS TO

Farticular attention given to the purchase and exchange of Earns; also to the mile and leiting of House and Stores in the dity.

March 11—34 has ended to select view A. Portrait of William Lloyd Garrison.

In preparation, and will shortly be published, a splendid lithographic portrait of Mr. Garrison, from an original erayon drawing by that emisses settle, B. W. Kowse. Price \$1.50.

Address
March 11-Twis

March 11-Twis

Address
March 11-Twis

Address
March 11-Twis

Address
March 11-Twis

For the Liberator TO THE PIONEERS OF THE ABOUTION

MOVEMENT. To have made a wide breach in the fortress wall
Of slowery, ya small, but ye brave-hearted hand;
And the fortress is tottering to its fall;
And the turrels, once strong, how they trembling stand

Ye have ellimbed up, with scarisons steps and slow,
The steep hill that concealed the prospect or care;
And the rich, peaceful, smiling valley below
Lies steelohed at your feet, so calm and so fair.

Some, too, have ascended the summit of life, And your feet are now journeying down its hill; But bravely ye bore the hard tell and the strite, With true faithful hearts, and with undamnted

Now blest are ye, Warriors, permitted to see.
The wall that ye battered lean swift to deemy!
And blest among life's weary Travellers are ye.
For in prospect ye view of true Freedom the day!

Tonbridge, Kent Co. (Eng.) Feb., 1864.

For the Liberator. THE HEROIO BLACK.

"[A colored soldier in Tennessee was mortally wounded. He told his officer that he could not live, but would die fighting for the flag of liberty; and continued to di charge his rife until he felt dead on the field of glory.]

TONE-Auld Lang Syne

The ball had crush'd a vital part-He could not long survive ; But, with a brave and loyal heart, For viet'ry still would strive. His rifle 'gainst the traitor foe With deadly aim would ply ; And till his life-blood ceased to flow, Fight on for liberty.

His skin was of the chon hue-His heart was nobly brave-To country, flag, and freedom true, He would not live a slave. His rifle flash'd—a traitor falls;—
While death is in his eye,
He bravely to his comrades calls,
"Fight on for liberty!"

He look'd upon his banner'd sign, He bow'd his noble head—
"Farewell, beloved Flag of mine !"
Then fell among the dead. His comrades will remember well The hero's battle-cry,
As in the arms of death he fell— "Fight on for liberty !"

And still for liberty and laws His comrades will contend Till vict'ry crowns the righteous cause, And tyrant power shall end. Though low in earth the martyr lies, Still rings his battle-cry— From hill to hill the cohe fles— " Fight on for liberty !

The following tribute by Mrs. Child, written ears ago, suggests its republication at this time.

TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

F. M. ADLINGTON

BY L. MARIA CHILD.

I've beard thee when thy powerful words Were like the entaract's roar, Or like the ocean's mighty waves, anding on the shore But, ever in reproof of sin,

Love brooded over all, As the mild rainbow's heavenly arch I've heard thee in the hour of prayer,

When dangers were around; Thy voice was like the royal harp, That breathed a charmed sound

The evil spirit felt its power. And howling turned away; And some, perchance, who "came to scoff, Remained with thee to pray."

I've seen thee, too, in playful mood, When words of magic spell ropped from thy lips like fairy gems, That sparkled as they fell.

Still great and good in every change ! Magnificent and mild. As if a scraph's godlike power Dwelt in a little child.

A NORTHERN SONG.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

Now joy and thanks forevermore ! The dreary night has well-nigh par

More than we hoped in that dark tim When faint with watching, few and word, We saw no welcome day-star climb The cold grey pathway of the morn

Oh, weary hours ! Oh, night of years ! Where, beating back our thronging fears, By faith alone our march we kept!

How leered the scoffing crowd behind, How mocked before the tyrant train, As, one by one, the true and kind Fell fainting in our path of pain !

They died-their brave hearts breaking slow-But, self-forgetful to the last, In words of cheer and bugle-glow, Their breats upon the darkness p

A mighty host on either hand Stood waiting for the dawn of day, To crush like reeds our feeble band !-

The morn has come-and where are they? Troop after troop its line forsakes, With peace-white banners waving free, And from our own the glad shout breaks,

Tile mist before the growing light, The hostile cohorts melt away : Hurrah ! our foemen of the night Are brothers at the dawn of day !

Of "Freedom and Fraternity !

As unto these repentant ones We open wide our toil-worn ranks, line a murmur ru

Bound for the omet ! Blast on blast, Till Slavery's minions cower and quail! on charge of fire shall drive them fast, Like chaff before our Northern gale!

Oh, prisoners, in your house of pain,— Dumb, tolling millions, bound and sold,— Look, stretched in Southern vale and plain, Look, stretched in Southern vale and p The Lord's delivering hand behold! Above the trailor's pride of pos

His iron gates and guarded wall, The bolts which shattered Shinar's to Hang, smoking, for a fleroor fall! Awake ! awake ! my Father-land ! It is thy Northern light that shines ;

song of thy monistaln place ers where the day exp Your winds that stir the mighty lake,
And has your printer rouring free
They're Freedom's signals! wake! awake! The Tiberator.

PARLIAMENTARY TALK ON AMERICAN AFFATES. LOSDON, Feb. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the Lib DEAR SIE—The friends of the slave on this side of DRAR SIR—The friends of the slave on this side of the Atlantic will have occasion to watch with some-thing more of interest than that which would attach to mere curiosity, the speeches in the Houses of Lords and Commons concerning the American struggle. So long as the Southern anake is scotched—be it ever so badly—and not killed outright, our Copperheads will be perpetually seeking to furnish it with susteannes. This can be done nowhere ages within the can be done nowhere save within the walls of the Legislature. It was, therefore, to be expected of the Legislature. It was therefore, to be especially to the descent that the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech would elicit some faint hisses from that allmy genus which has waged war upon the happiness of mankind ever since Satan assumed their shape in Eden. It is said that Mahomet succeeded in converting all the beasts upon earth, save the buffalo and two others. There is an obvious fallacy in this state-ment; for had the Eastern prophet tried his hand for a month upon a Copperhead, he would have found it circumcised and unregenerate reptile at the end of his labors as it was at the beginning. It possesses the same tenacity of malice as it proverbially

The Royal speech which you will no doubt re by this mall—contains no allusion to America. This eticence appears to have amazed the leaders of the Tory faction. Upon the ordinary principle of es nihila fut, they were thus depirted of good materials for a faction fight. This deficiency, however, they resolved to make up for by the unparliamentary pro-ceeding of travelling out of the record—the speech. They were not content to do battle upon the Schleswig Halstein question alone. They lifted up their hands and eyes with the best simulation of pious horror they could command, at the fratricidal contest now go they could command, at the fratricidal contest now go-ing or amongst you savage republicans; but they did not moralize upon the editying spectacle now present-ed in our most enlightened royal family—the daughter-in-law's father leading on the army on one side, and the daughter's husband leading on the invading host on the other-and for what? Cartainly not to prove on the other and for what 1. Certainly not to prevent the dismemberment of an empire, or for the freedom of four million of slaves. My principles have been sorely tested lately upon this war question. I am in the position of Paul, with a law in my members warring against the law in my mind. The renewed Ad-am sees clearly that man in every shape is sinful; but the old Adam cannot help feeling an intense de gree of interest in the progress of the Federal arms with you; and, notwithstanding my plain convictions of the wickedness of the thing, I cannot help feeling a high degree of complacency—I think I might even when I read of the slaveholders ge ting a thorough thrashing. So with regard to Denmark. I look with contempt and disgust upon the wanton effusion of bloodshed which is taking place in the duchies; but along with my Christian repugnance theoretically, practically there is a good deal of-no doubt very sinful-satisfaction at the troubles in the North of Europe, inasmuch as I know that it is eminently the case with European monarchies, that

"Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do";

would much rather just now that that mischief should be done on the banks of the Eider than or those of the Mississippi. The devil has found enough of that article for you at home, without any Europe an importation.

Copperhead efforts made in both House yesterday were but the faint efforts of an expiring The Tory leader, Earl Derby, clearly indi action. The Tory resurer, Lart Derby, clearly indi-cated his belief of the impossibility of the establish-ment of a slave republic for any commercial purpose. If he has any doubt about the issue of the pending struggle, of one thing he seems quite certain—that cotton will never again be the absolute autocrat of

cotton will never again be the absolute autocrat of America. He said, referring to Lancashire:

"There is unfortunately an exception to the general prosperity in those districts which are suffering from that unhappy and desolating was which is distracting the greater part of the continent of North America. But even there, I concur in the language of the speech, that the amount of the pressure has been to a certain extent mitigated, although it is exceedingly severe. There is, however, some prospect that in the course of a very few months there will be a considerable increase of employment in our manufacturing districts. The amticipations that we formed last year of a probable supply of cotton for the consumption of the country during the present year has been realized almost to the letter, and we may, therefore, rely with great confidence upon the anticipations of those who assumed that, in the beginning of April or May in this year, we may calculate upon a sufficient supply of cotton to maintain the whole of our mills now in operation to the extent of at least five days in the week. Our domestic industry now obtains its supply of raw material from many sources, and the war between the Federals and the Confederate has shown as the danger of relying upon one source of supply. (Hear, hear.) But I must not lead your lordships to believe that there may not be great fluctuations in the amount of distress. It is not so much the high prices of cotton as the uncertainty in the prices of cotton which is paralyzing the operations of our manufacturing industry. High as the price is at present, it is a remarkable fact that the consumption of cotton has by no means kept pace with the increased prices. So long as the present state of things continues, so long will our manufacturers limit their operations to little more than meeting the demands of the hour. Their mills will close and re-open from time to time, whilst the present state of the market continues, and thus there will in all probability be great fluctuations in the America. He said, referring to Lancashire: of erection, or nave been treated in take advantage of the first improvement in the cotton trade. Hear, hear.) I have heard that in one alone of these new establishments, 5000 looms have been put up. * * * He [Karl Russell] has been neutral—a one-sided neuhear.) I have neard man in our annual establishments, 5000 looms have been put up. • • • He (Earl Russell) has been neutral—a one-sided neutrality I will call it—between the Federal and Control of the traitiy I will call it—between the Federal and Confederate States of America; and now we see by the papers laid before. Congress, that he has received from the Federal States demands outblustering even the noble Earl himself. (Cheers and laughter.) We are not only told that the Federal Government will hold us responsible for all the damage to their commerce sustained by the Alabama, but that if we do not put a stop to the fature sailing of such vessels from the ports of this country, the Federal Government will take the law into its own hands, and follow those vessels into British waters, and seites them. (Hear, hear.) I hope that the noble Earl will be able to show that he has answered that despatch in a manner which will put a stop to the repetition of auch and to show that he has answered that despatch in a manner which will put a stop to the repetition of such demands. In November last, the boole Earl took the somewhat atrong step of seising certain steam rams in the Mersey, under circumstances which will no doubt lead to the Government hearing more of that matter, but still he has not satisfied the Federals, while he has offended the Confederates."

Earl Russell gave, to my mind, a very proper answer to this Tory philippic. He spoke as follows :--

"With regard to non-intervention, I am content, to say that, with few exceptions, to intervene is not only unjustifiable, but will usually defeat its own end. Then the noble Earl goes on to say, that we have not only intervened, but that we have differed with France on certain questions. If the noble Earl pleases to adopt the policy, the arowal of which is attributed to a member of the other House, who was one of his collective when in office-se relief which is that to a member of the other House, who was one of his colleagues when in office—a policy which is that, whatever France proposes, we should accept, that we ought to have no opinion of our own, but that the French policy should prevail—1 say that I cannot accept that policy which has been put forth by the leads for of the Opposition in the other House. With regard to the question of Mexico, we stated from the beginning, that we did not go there to intervene in the internal affairs of the country, and when the French went beyond the original object of obtaining redress, we withdrew. (Hear, hear.)"

Earl of Derby: I did not blame the withdrawal from Mexico.

from Mexico.

Earl Russell: Then why mention the topic? (Hear, her.) The noble Earl says we differ from France about the recognition of the Southern States of America. There was no such proposal, but one for mediation; but we thought that proposal, want one for mediation; but we thought that proposal would irritate the Northern States, and that there was much better chance of reconciliation between North and South by not putting in any foreign proposal. The whole country approved of the resolutions of her Majesty's Government. [Heir hear.]

Lord Russell gave the following exposition of French policy, showing the senselessa folly to which tyen an enlightened English sristocrat can give ut

terance:—
"The Emperor of the French, I believe with great agracity and great wisdom, has given certain powers to his people. Like the philosopher of old who said if he had his hands full of knowelder, would only open one flager at a time, the Emperor of the French brings his people to the enjoyment of liberty in much the same manner; but at the same time, I believe it is for their benefit, and I trust the his authority may be maintained; and with his sagnet y and his skill, it is probable in time, without convulsions, the French people will have all the liberty liney can properly enjoy."

His Lordahip, in such an assembly, was safe in the inference that Providence had wisely placed the liberty should be a such as the liberty should be such as the liberty should be such as the liberty should be such as a second of th

inference that Providence had wisely placed the lib-ertles of a great people in the hands of one man, who had been so conservative of the trust re-posed in him, that he had not ventured yet to raise posed in him, that he had not ventured the his little finger to let out the smallest portion of the precious boon. Lord Russell's audience, of course, did not know that Napoleon's predecessor, by keeping his hand shut down too close, had his royal ar

D'Israeli played primo buffo in the Commons. He

D'Israell played primo buffo in the Commons. He said:

"It seems to me somewhat strange that the United States of America are not noticed in her Majenty's speech. (Hear, hear.) Our relations with the United States are at this moment very intimate, and have been very active. Some expression of opinion on the part of government as to the profished duration of that eventful struggle—(a laugh)—which is taking place there, would have been received. It have no doubt, with very great respect. It is said they received official communications on that subject, and I am sure we, should have been extremely obliged in them had they communicated, them to the House. But if they could not venture to give an opinion on the probable duration of that struggle, they might at least have assured us that the policy which they had adopted with regard to that struggle, and which had been sanctioned by Parliament, was unchanged. It would have been satisfactory to know that the principle of strict neutrality was still the principle of our policy with regard to the United States, and that during the recess it had been rigidly observed and strictly enforced. (Hear, hear.) I say so because much has happened during the interval which has zersted great suspicions on the subject in the public mind. Although at present I give no opinion on the circumstances, and treely own they may be susceptible of an interpretation quite satisfactory on the part of the government; atill, I cannot doubt that this is a subject which will require the attention of Parliament, and it would have been wise that, at the commencement of the session, there should have been some notice of our relations with the United States in the speech of the Royal Commissioners."

Lord Palmerston, in reply to D'Israeli, said:—

Lord Palmerston, in reply to D'Israeli, said:

"He complains, in the first place, that no mention is made of the civil war in America. Why, we have over and over again immented, and still continue to lament, the continuance of that war; and we have declared more than once that her Majesty's Government profess and act upon, and intend to continue and act upon, a principle of strict neutrality in regard to that quarrel. (Hear.) And unless the House thought that her Majesty's Government were going to depart from that course, of which they had given no intimation whatever, then it would have been a matter of surplusage to have filled the speech with a repetition of statements made on former occasions, and which are still binding on her Majesty's Government. (Hear.)

Mr. Pescocke said that he would have been happy to have heard what her Majesty's Government had done in respect of our relations with America to vindicate the honor of this country, and how it was that Earl Russell had given orders to seize the steam rams only a fortnight after his reply to a memorial of the Eniancipation Society, stating that he had not sufficient evidence on which to proceed to such an issue (Hear, hear.)" Lord Palmerston, in reply to D'Israeli, said :-

Such were the references made to American affair during the debate, and I think you will agree with me that it is not calculated materially to affect the value of the currency North, whatever it may do South. The rebels ought, by this time, to perceive the folly as well as the meanness of whining to the European owers to come over and do the fighting for them

There is, however, a little go to be tried respecting an alleged seizure of British ships:— "Mr. S. Fitzgerald gave notice that, on going into committee of supply, on Friday next, he should call the attention to the seizure by American cruisers of the Springbok and Sirius at Matamoras, and of the Saxon within the limits of the Cape Colony; and also to the case of the Margaret and Jessie."

W. FARMER.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUES.

Any experienced engineer, sitting down before ortified place, can, by aid of experimental analysis, oretell nearly the period at which the reduction of the

ortress shall be effected.
In abstract analysis, a dogma or creed has no powe The stubborn fact, that the Sermon on the Mount ex-ists, is absolute proof that the moral, political and physical development therein foreshadowed is not above human attainment.

There is no combination of talent or power which an erre is no combination or taient or power which can fortify error so strongly, that the opposition of moral, political, and physical dynamics cannot overcome and destroy it.

As these premises are true, so true is it that, from

necessity, from natural law—or, if it is more authori-tative, from the will of the Eternal—an alliance of the highest human developments, to elevate the race, mus obtain the end sought, and in progress towards it de-

stroy all opposition.

It is of no final importance, (as to the result,) ex cept as a standard, that despotisms, creeds and ari tocracies are in opposition, because without opposition progress could not be measured, and without the me cy of evil good could not be ascertained.

Cosmopolites have reason to be of good cheer; and none the less when they have ascertained from all his ry that minori aristocracies and despotisms, with such effic much more so with a combination of the best developments, and the vantage of natural law, in the opportunity ite direction! And as the tendency of good is to in crease alway, and of evil to diminish until destroyed they can safely rely upon greatly accelerated progress when communities are added to already thoroughly

organized Leagues. The foundation of all social improvement is in th honesty of the people. It is, however, practical lying of the worst description to instruct a starving, or ever hungry people to be honest, when the law teaches them imperatively to take food, and raimer and shelter, or perish. Of course, laws of primoge ture, and all other laws which stand in the way of t equal divisions of estates, are hostile to the improv nent of men. The use of government is to clothe th naked, to feed the hungry, to shelter the houseless, to find employment for the incompetent, to restrain evil, and create good; and by carrying these truths to the legitimate conclusion, it will result, that the land tenres will be vested in the nation for the benefit of the whole people—one great family living upon their own estate; and that this estate will then be improved with the greatest sagacity, the greatest economy, and the greatest sum of human happiness, as also with a de-gree of visible splendor and wealth now entirely un known and unapproachable by the greatest display of

It should not be a source of uneasiness to stare the fact in the face, that society has to be entirely changed from its beginning, in order to secure progress in on. It takes time, but the ge soon succeed each other; and what was a myth at first, becomes not long after a record, to be remem-bered and referred to.

Of this nature will be the moral schooling of a whole nation of children. Of this nature will be th ian, or surgeon, shall be suffe a attendance at court, or upo that no lawyer,or physician, o the sick and dying: that no debt can be legally

The mention of such danger spires to dark madly radical to those who have setive prejudices, or who are thoughtless, that they are put saids as not worth a second consideration. And yet, by making remuneration depend upon the amount of good dose by the doctor, or attorney, at the discretion of the per.

son benefitted, many a long lawsuit would never be patients would get immediately well, who rwise linger on sick beds, or be measured

The men of degrees must be consoled by the pr tical experience, that grateful hearts make open hands.

If paper debts and promises could not be collected,
cash transactions would become universal, which
would make the financial state of the nation much

nore sale, and a great many crimes would disappear ntirely—forgery would not be known. War may disappear by two instrumentalities. The war may disappear by two instrumentalities. The first is the development of moral sense in the children of the people, with records of their standing in all shire towns, from the time when they are first enor since towns, from the time when they are mist are rolled as members of the schools, to the time when they become members of the body politic—at the age of twenty-one years. The other is the discovery by science, of agents while will destroy whole communi-

ies at once, and thus make it monstrous and imprac-In-crimes and punishments, death is unnecessary. Tet, when the crime is expital, and the whole combined wisdom and effort of the people through the training of the schools, for nearly half the average length and the individual proves to be ra self-restraint—and the matrious process of the life to the principle which should govern the improvement of all races, the condemned should not be suffered to continue his species; emissulation might, with safety to society, be the highest punishment known to the law. The criminal could yet enjoy the natural term of life, and be useful, with the possibili-

ty of a change of nature for the better.

It may be argued that the whole theory of elevation for the race is visionary and impossible, and from the nature and constitution of man, (which would deny God and crucify a Redeemer,) it is utterly useless to try the experiment.

It is answered, that if a difference could be added to the volume of the Caucassian skull, in favor of moral sentiment, equal to the difference which exists between the highest type of the Cancassian and the lowest type of the Australian of to-day, the experiment would be an accomplished fact. We should have a brain sufficiently developed to grasp and realize the great truth, that the welfare of the individual is best consulted by the welfare of the race. Besides this, all analogy in breeding gives a multitude of facts to show that a race can be so changed as not to be at all the same, except as to general form and habit.

The broad, selfish head of modern times upon which

rime is stereotyped, with all its varieties of low forehead, and flat-top, and immense back head, can be made to give place to one that clearly can distinguish between good and evil, and that will prefer the good. Indeed, the process of change for the better is now going on; for as there is a tendency in evil to destroy tself, so in the gratification of selfishness, avari lust and murder, make rail-roads and ocean steamer to shorten communication, ruin each other by fire and sword, and stock plantations with light hair and

And this, then, is the vantage of position which in ternational leagues must enjoy. They have an ally in natural law—they carry with them the morale which gives a snap to all their proceedings.

Let the masses be once satisfied that there is a con-

bination of power always on the watch for the commo good, to make each man a king and a priest, and to se oure for the whole the kingdom and the dominion under the whole heavens—and the downfall of the opposition is but a question of time, for it is as certain as that CARBON.

NON-RESISTANCE.

Mr. GARRISON-I love and venerate the charact of the Divinely Inspired Teacher of Christian Non-Resistance. I reverence and immy intercourse with my fellows, endeavor to live faithfully by the principle itself; not because it was taught by Him, for it was as true and as necessary to the well-being of man-kind before his advent as it has been since; but be-cause of its adaptation to the wants of Humanity, its ecessity to the perfection of human character. The whirlwind of war, in its devastating progress through this nation, has swept away the professions of many, it might be said the most, of those who imagined themselves believers in its doctrines, and grounded in its principles. Such, probably, were admirers at a distance of an idea they supposed themselves to comprehend, but which they never understood. Of the few still left to claim discipleship, how many of us may not perchance be found in the category of uninformed believers? Discussion of its philosophy is manifestly needed, that, if we be in error, the fact constrated by those who are wiser; and if we possess aught of truth, those who believe differ

we possess aught of truth, more who celeve under-ently may have opportunity to perceive it. The Liberator has recently contained several articles devoted partly to the subject, which, to my apprehen-sion, manifest indications of a wint of full comprehension of the whole scope of the doctrines of non-resis The spirit in which they have been written seems beautiful. If they contain error, it consists no in intention, but in the lack of the fullest develop ment of thought of which the question is capable. In commenting upon them, I would desire to assume the attitude of inquirer, remembering the possibility of the error being mine, in matters wherein we differ.

In that paper of August 21st, 1868, is contained a letter over the signature of W. P. G., with the sentiments chiefly of which I most sincerely agree. When however, the writer remarks, "But I live at that stage of the progress of mankind in which governments are a necessity—the indispensable aids to a better condition of individual self-government hereafter." I think an admission is made fatal to his position as a non-re sistant. It is true we may grant that, in some instances, the motives which prompted to the creation of penal governments, and many of the objects provided hem, are the one meritorious and praiseworthy -the other, highly desirable. But to go so far as claim they are "a necessity, and indispensable" to progress, is to assume it is possible for evil to gener and and that there is no immutable law the like shall beget its like in the moral as well as in the physical universe. Grant that penal governments uman contrivance are indispensably necessary, and I see not how the writer is excusable in "never taking an office, nor creating an office under them." The argument so often used against non-resistants, that they permit the wicked to create and sustain governments, without employing their own better influence to promote the right, seems a perfectly valid one against such a position. To arrive as nearly as we may at truth, I would solicit the efforts of W. P. G., duty of forgiving, not punishing, all trespasses, an-nounced by Him whom men profess to receive as an

duty of forgiving, not punishing, all trespasses, an nounced by Him whom men profess to receive as an authoritative Teacher.

An idea similar to the one I have noticed runs through the several communications of Allerin H. Love. He is even enthusiastic in praise of government, and, for aught that eppears, takes no exception to it, save on the subject of the war; and even to that, only as it interferes with those conscientiously opposed to that barbarism. He is worthy of all honor for his faithful adhesion to principle in respect to the draft. A further development of the same principle, it appears to me, will lead him to repudiate all penal legislation as a wickedness to be patiently shdured

when enforced on the individual, but in no respect to participated in or eulogized. Never, probably, was there oc

Never, probably, was there occasion for such watchfulness over opinion and action, by any people, as by
this nation at this time. Elsewhere, governments
are schemes of iniquity, with evil intentions in view
as well as good, fastened upon men by arbitrary power, and the subjects of them free from all responsibility, save for the employment of rightful means for
their overthrow. Here, with the same mixture of
good and evil in the intentions for which it was
framed, the voter makes himself accountable for all
the wrong done by the government, because he entere the wrong done by the government, because he enters it only by consenting that the will of the majority shall be accomplished, thereby consenting to all that it does, whether evil or good. The facts in history it does, whether evil or good. The facts in history show that the whole of those who have been voting in the government, up to the breaking out of the war, are accountable for its origination. All consented to, and by their physical and moral power enforced the condition of slavery upon the unfortunate negro. When the serpent of slavery had been nourished into such huge proportions that it felt strong enough to turn upon a portion of those who had warmed it into life and sustained it, in accordance with its nature it manifested towards them its venomous spirit. ture it manifested towards them its venomous spirit. Then, and not sooner, with the chief motive the ignoble one of self-protection, they attempt its destru tion. And this new-born hostility to slavery, which in its sime, falls so far short of justice to the negro they christen philanthropy, plume themselves upon their exalted virtue, and boast loudly of the sacrifice which is being made by the nation for impartial liberty; whilst non-resistants join in the praise; as af-fording a subline spectacle of "moral integrity"! In my belief, when the just authority of the God of the universe comes to be comprehended, the North will have to be pronounced scarcely less guilty than the South in the inception of this war, and, consequently, scarcely less stricken by that righteous judgment which never sleeps. The overthrow of slavery seems a probable anticipation; and such an event is so desirable that an undue leniency of judg ment in respect to the means used for its accompl ment is every where apparent among men. But Divine law is inexorable; it takes no account of motives, but rewards or punishes individuals according to their acts. And, unless there be no truth in the idea that, by an immutable law of nature, like is compelled to produce its like, in moral causati physical; it will be found that, with slavery overthrown, mankind will be so demoralized by the means employed to do it that, at the end of the war, we shall find ourselves, as a whole, in an infinitely worse ondition than at the beginning. This is a logical ne cessity from the fact that every effect become diately the germ of future consequences. If it cor-respond in its essence with natural or Divine law, consequences will prove a blessing; if it violate that law, the consequences must inevitably be a curse, wholly irrespective in either case of the motives of the sctors. It is true that an actor may violate an additional law, the social, through the motive which gov erns him, and thereby incur an additional penalty.

But, be the motive ever so meritor rompts to the commission of an act violative of natural law, the penalty for that violation is never sus nnt thereof.

I would invite the attention, then, of professing n-resistants, and of all those friendly to the caus of peace and good-will to men, to a thorough investigation of and obedience to those first principles, or natural or Divine laws, upon which must be based every doctrine destined to endure, and to conquer its way, through its influence on the understanding and the conscience, to the perfect regeneration of the human family. A right co-operation of effort in men not only will never stand in the way of progress, but is absolutely essential to it. If political institution commercial arrangements, or social usages, are found in any respect to be perverting influences, let us not necessities," but rather press assume such to be shove them, and prove by our lives, as well as guage, they are not so. With their interests linked indissolubly with all others, individuals cannot live wholly right, whilst the masses are vastly wrong, yet still the grosser wrongs of our social syste messurably avoided.

A. BROOKE Yours, respectfully, Marlboro', Ohio, Feb. 20, 1864.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21, 1864.

While enthusiastic meetings were holding last evening in the different public squares of this city, called together by bands of music and torchlight pro-cessions, and immense placards with the names of called together by bands of most and ortunging to cessions, and immense placards with the names of favorite candidates for Gubernatorial honors embla-zoned thereon, another meeting, quite as important in many respects, and as significant of the signs of the times, was quietly held in the old French part

the times, was quietly held in the old French part of the city.

It is probably well known that the free colored population of New Orleans in intelligence, public spirit, and material wealth, surpass those of the same class in any other city of the Union. Many of these gentlemen have been bighly educated, have traveled extensively in this and foreign countries, speak and read the French, Spanish, and English languages fluently, and in the Exchange Rooms, or at the Stock boards, wield an influence at any time fully equal to the same number of white capitalists. Before the war they represented in this city alone fifteen millions of property, and were heavily taxed to support the schools of the State, but were not allowed to claim the least benefit therefrom.

port the schools of the State, but were not answed to claim the least benefit therefrom.

These gentlemen, representing so much intelligence, culture, and wealth, and who would, notwithstanding the fact that they all have negro blood in their veins, adorn any circle of society in the North, who would be taken upon Broadway for educated and wealthy Cuban planters rather than free ne groes, and although many of them have themselver held slaves, have always been loyal to the Union and are to-day the sin cerest and firmest friends the nation in New Orleans.

the nation in New Orleans.

The meeting held last evening was called in part to receive Col. James McKaye, of the Freedmen's Commission, to hear an address from him, and appoint a Committee to wait upon the President of the United States and the National Congress, and

the United States and the National Congress, and petition for the right of suffrage.

As Col. McKaye entered the Hall, accompanied by Major B. Rush Plumly and several other staunch advocates of human rights, the entire audience rose to their feet, and received them with enthusiastic applause. After the Chairman, Nelson Pavajean, had introduced the gentlemen to the audience in the French and English languages, Col. McKaye rose and addressed the meeting at length. He urged upon them the importance of discarding all ideas of caste and superiority on account of their wealth and intelligence, to labor for the elevation of those of their race who have but recently been emancipated against such a position. To arrive as nearly as we may at trath, I would solicit the efforts of W. P. G., or any other thoughtful person, in a demonstration of the source from which men derive a right to form any penal government, and what are the conditions and limitations of that right, in view of the admitted fact that "all men are created equal, and possessed of certain inalienable rights." When this shall have been done, there will be time to inquire about the possibility of enforcing any penal infliction by a system which forbids the taking of life, as the ultimate resort of the governing power. And there will still remain the question, how any enforcement of penalties can be reconciled with the injunction, "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you," and the imperative duty of forgiving, not punishing, all treepasses, and nounced by Him whom men profess to receive as an of base purposes.

MARCH II

weeks abandoned their business and stood ready to sight for the defence of New Orleans, while at its same time, not a single white regimen from the original white inhabitants was raised.

If these men, so patriotic, so intelligent, so may to essertifice their lives for their country, and may senting so much wealth and culture, were ast on petent to vote, he knew not who were. In a time of fervid eloquence he encouraged them in the lief that, so far as they were concerned, he provided that, so far as they were concerned the provided that, so far as they were concerned the provided that, so far as they were concerned the provided that, so far as they were concerned the provided that, so far as they were concerned the provided that, so far as they were concerned the provided that, so far as they were concerned to provide the concerned to the provided that the provide

ress, granted.

Major Plumly's remarks were frequently inteunited by applause. Indeed, he seemed to be and
chown, and to be upon the very best terms within

adience.
After addresses by several others in the Pred language, the meeting adjourned.

J. B. Rondanez and Arnold Bertoman men well known in business circles in New men well known in business circle in New Orlean and in every respect accomplished and able are are the delegates selected to visit Washington an represent the interests of the free men of role a New Orleans.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE BLAUK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1861

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1861

The Senate is not engaged upon important becomes to-day. In the House, Mr. Dawson, of Pansylvania, made an old-fashioned non-coercion specific which he inculcated the doctrine that the mean of the power of the general government against the billion. His speech was also an apology for the administration of James Buchanan. It is some imposed to the war and the government as the ministration of James Buchanan. It is some imposed to the war and the government as the case of the power of the government as the case of the war and the government as the case and he is squarely upon Fernande Wood's platform. The speech of Mr. Kelley, of Philadelpin, seem day, presents a very striking contrast to that dense Mr. Kelley's speech are worth presering. The paragraphs I will quote:

"Let us look at the census of 1860, 1641.

The Both of the Both of the state of the sta

paragraphs I will quote:

"Let us look at the census of 1860. I find by a that more than half a million of the colored peak of that section are, as I have already inimated, the kindred of the white race of the South. Then Louisiana, of the free colored people, 81.29 people, 81.29 people, 81.20 p

"And in behalf of Pennsylvania I chim that is South has sent us by far the greater portion of the we have of that stock. In Alabama the presents of mixed blood is 77.75, and in Vermont 224. In Texas it swells to 76.90; in Rhode Islandi sinks 25.23; in South Carolina it rises again to 134, notwithstanding her exportations to Pennyhuis and elsewhere; in Connecticut it sinks to 224. In North Carolina it is 71.59; in New York in 158 In Florida it is 68.99; in New Jersy it inbut 158. But these you may say are freed people; these mpersons whose fathers, unwilling to sell there are blood, have manumitted their children. Let with then, to the statistics of the slare poselain. blood, nave manufact direct charact. Let me, then, to the statistics of the slave populate, I find that, by the census of 1850, there were dimixed blood among the slave populate, but 7.30 per cent; and in 1850, so busy had the preslavery democracy been in augmenting the suscical power of the institution, that the 1.50 had relief to 1. len to 10.41; and if the negro race is to be see as a distinct race, the only way to do it is to take it from the embrace of the slaveholders, to acknowless from the embrace of the slaveholder, nothers the humanity of the slave, to give him the risk of marriage, and to teach him those great rule with according to the gentleman from Nev Yet, is fwelve or fifteen hundred years gave freeden, and with it morals, to Europe."

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