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risements of a square and over inserted three sative cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents

inserted on reasonable version.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennricula, Ohlo and Michigan Anti-Slavery, Societies are
subtried to receive subscriptions for The Liberator.

asthorized to a few participants of the Financial for The following gentlemen constitute the Financial foundates, but are not responsible for any debts of the Committee, on any non-responsions for any debts of the paper, vit: - Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Editionary, Edward Jackson, and William L. Gaurison, Jr.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printers

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

ltary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of the state of

management of the subject, not only the Press Fig. University States, but the Comparison of the HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL I CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the

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VOL. XXXIV. NO. 15.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1781.

# Refuge of Oppression.

POLITICAL MISCEGENATION,

POLITICAL MISOEGENATION,

Rurely in the history of the world have such ansonatic elements mingled as are now leagued
wher for the destruction of this Government. We
the destruction of the Government, because the
subar tenets of either faction in this unnatural affiliaor could end in nothing but political chaos. The
terms Radicals of the Fremont-Greeley-Beechermilip-Garrison school—the true negro-equality,
segnists—are essentially and purely destructive,
so would—turn and overturn "the whole frameeit of excity—they would make half-the territory
the Timon a lonely, unpeopled desert—they would
refr desidate and depopulate the whole South, in
spirit of a robber and incendiary, who puts the
substituted to a city for the plunder he can gathfrom its smouldering ashes. Their simulated
for the negro is but a shallow pretext for revolua, week and ruin.
Intide better than these is the Vallandigham facn, with which they would affiliate for the accomhamit of a wicked purpose. This latter faction
not disquires is intense barted of the Governet as now constituted, and always keeps even pace
in the Badocals in their abuse of the Administraa In fact, their harted and abuse of the Presista the print of elective affinity that draws to
the elements itself, in themselves, are utterly anpositive. With their feeling of common animosity
and Me interiors and the Government he repretations further and the season of the common animosity
and the control of the common enemy. We need
the at all superiors do seas an amalgamation ticket
deep with Promont for President, and Vallandig.

es an amalgamation ticke a for Vice President. Will it not be refreshing schild genuine Copperheads and Aboutionists sit segma conductor to smoke the pipe of peace?

Den. says a catemporary, "we shall see Vallanbehm fall upon the neck of Garrison, and Ben
food rise up and call Wendell Phillips blessed."—

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#### THE BEASTLY DOCTRINE OF MISCEGENA TION AND ITS HIGH PRIESTS.

TION AND ITS HIGH PRIESTS.

Ween, thirty years ago, the abolitionists in the Nex England States, urged on by British emissaries, began the agiation of the abolition of slavery in the Teied States, the sympathies of some people became reliated in the movement from a philanthropic and human reparament to the doctrine of holding any clas of me in bondage. The agitation of the subject accommenced, spread among the weak-brained and tender-hearted in the Eastern States, until its predicts numbered not only hundreds, but thousand But as fast as the doctrine spread, the more famical became its advocates. Upon a design to casacquate the negro, the original abolitionists supermed the heleous principle of amalgamation. At fast, the snerer and honest abolitionists supraned the blat. Ber were willing to free the negro; but they were availing to raise him to a political, much less awal, equality with the whites. But by the persist and insidious efforts of the fanatical leaders, most some learning and remarkable eloquence, aid-ely the secret machinations of British spice and political strains and alignity to another, and finally were late to endure, then pity, then to emisse him—figuratively at first; but in the end littendy. Men and women in New England became varion ight to keep him in subjugation, no tabernade to endure, theough to according to exceed to exercise the threshold. All size kim-figuratively at first; but in the end litrilly. Men and women in New England became
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reiller and these disturbers of the public translation and their rechoes—whose name was legion—sold secure a hearing, the doctrine of abolition was samened upon, until they finally involved the county is a horrible civil war; and they are now sailing mingly upon the sea of blood they created.

Haring succeeded, as they have basted, in emanging the blacks, they have already commenced their network property, their contemporaneous was of smalgamation. They no longer attempt to more their object or to defund their followers, as the did thirty years ago; but now they openly produce the seastly doctrines. The promulgators of the infamous creed boldly arow their belief of the spanlets, newspapers, pulpits, and in all their public tables; and private goesping, and scandal-magnings and private goesping and private goesping, and scandal-magnings are yet when their dideonite coteries, whereas the Union arms have made a way for them to be a property of the property of the second propert

an agreedy immoral on its face, and revolting to man astere in fact.

We have among us the high priests in this taber-ke degradation and vice, the pillars of this vile agreedy and the pillars of the side of modern pollution, and every day or two deed modern pollution, and every day or two discovered to the wisdom of miscegenation, the right-masses of the work of a general system of intermarshes to the wisdom of miscegenation, the right-masses of the work of a general system of intermarshes between the whites and blacks. Greeley bold-declars that, under certain circumstances, he may be a supple of the control of th

rities, engendered by the reckless introduction of a revolting and degrading doctrine born of the pestiferous bed of politics—if any one possessing the quality of a pupe virtue, should have made the declarations Greeley has in favor of this beastly project of miscegenation, his articles and his speeches would have been circumscribed to a circle of congenial acquaintances, and his ideas perished, as the emanation of a diseased imagination. But, coming from Greeley, of the Tribune, they win notoriety, by the fact that Greeley makes himself notorious by his monstrous invasions upon the broad, white, pure and unpolluted Greeley makes himself notorious by his monstrous invasions upon the broad, white, pure and unpolluted action, where respectability is known and decency is appreciated.

Among the other pillars in this temple of pollution, as we learn from the author of this paniphlet on

nation, where respectability is known and decency is appreciated.

Among the other pillars in this temple of pollution, as we learn from the author of this pamphlet on "missegenation." is "a neloquent young editor of the angelic type of Raphael." This is meant for Theodore Tilton, editor of the Independent. Tilton says:

—"Forget that the negro is black." "The Africantinted members of our community will gradually bleach out their blackness." In time "the negro of the Sooth, growing paler with every generation, will completely hide his face in the snow."

And thus Tilton, and Greeley, and Beocher, and all the rest of the high priests in the temple of misegenation, ring out their degrading notions, and pray for their adoption by the great and intelligent masses of the American people. Will they follow these colored lights? We shall see.—N. Y. Herald.

## AMALGAMATION.

AMALGAMATION.

Pursuing the natural course of radicalism, the editors of several of the abolitionist sheets have recently been seized with a strong desire for the introduction of amalgamation into the social and domestic life of their own and other radical families. Those of them who are not already unfortunately bound by law to white wives seem to be earnestly desirous of securing black companions on the voyage of life. In some parts of the circles for which they specially publish newspapers and pamphlets, it is manifest that the new standard of loveliness is becoming popular, and the praises of the new fashion of commingling colors are loudly sounded in the periodicals which circulate exclusively in those circles. It seems to us that it is not worth while to attempt any argument with these people. They must be allowed to follow the bent of their own inclinations, as they are accustomed to do, and it is perhaps just as well that the conservative and refined classes of Americans should let these enthusiastic people go their own way, and raise their own children. They will not destroy the while race. We have not heard of any ladies among the radicals who are looking out for colored husbands, although we see in an English paper a rumor that a well-known young white woman, who has been a favorite political orator of the radicals here of late, is about to marry a black man. Bus on the whole, it may be considered likely that the conservative influence of the sex will somewhat restrain the tendency of things among that class of people, perhaps sufficiently to save them from entirely merging the white race of radicalism in a muddy colored and degenerate posterity. And if the entire class of white men of the Tribune, Liberator and Independent school should unanimously determine to merge their color and blood in the black race, we cannot see that any great harm will be done to the white very secretal. she that any great harm will be done to the white race in general. On the contrary, it would operate to remove from the governing race a class of men who are exceedingly troublesome, and the race would be purified to a certain extent by the diversion of the very bad blood which characterizes these radicals, into channels in which it would cease to disturb the counsels or abuse the privileges of the white man's theoretical equality. By all means, then, let these men marry the women they prefer, and pass out, themselves and their descendants, from among the white race and its responsibilities and duties. It is curious, and it would be amusing if it were not melancholy, to see the eagerness with which these white men insist on their right to have black wives, and the fierceness with which these white men insist on their right to have black wives, and the fierceness with which they seem to imagine that all the rest of the world intends to oppose their inclinations and interfere with their tastes. To persons of cultivated minds, refinement of feeling, and purity of taste, this desire for black companionship in the household and in the endearing relations of married life seems strange and inexplicable. But when we observe that it is confined entirely to the inner circles of radicals, and to white men, and does not seem to be reciprocated even by colored women, the explanation is obvious. None but a few men of one particular class are affected by it. No political question is involved, and there is no reason, therefore, why such a desire, if founded in reason and good taste, should not pervade-all classes of society. But the fact that it is developed in only one class, shows conclusively that it is the result of the associations and teachings of that particular caste, or that it proceeds in a natural way from the controlling ideas which are mostly in their minds. Our readers will remember that has particular to be of the controlling ideas which are mostly in their minds. Our readers will remember that about a year ago we spoke strongly of the tendency of certain men to advocate negro equality, and the dangers before the country in consequence. The Independent newspaper replied that we, the Journal of Commerce, might be afrain of the negro proving our superior, but that they were not. The rolling was intended to be witty and severe; but, alsa for our contemporary! the result proves the importance of our warning, and the too great self-reliance of the radical notions. So long as they are confined to radical circles, they will do harm only there, and it is more proper to pity than to abuse the depravity of taste and the loss of refinement which is evinced. It is far from certain that the new ideas will prevail to any great extent in the radical self-cles. They are still confined to a few editors and public speakers; but we are inclined to think the result of their teachings will be reactionary, and that even if they select colored wives, their example will not be followed to any great extent in the radical range will be reactionary, and that even if they select colored wives, their example will not be followed to any great extent in the radical range in the prairity of colors. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

25 The New Hampshire Patriot makes the following statements, which see are confident it would the power of the result provent and the color of the result of their teachings will be reactionary, and that even if they select colored wives, their example will not be followed to any great extent in the radical range of the substitution of bidding farewell to the ranks of radical thinkers. Perhaps we shall not have the gratification of bidding farewell to the ranks of radical thinkers. Perhaps we shall not have the gratification of bidding farewell to the prairity of the prairity of the reactions of the substitution of the prairity of the prairity of the reaction of the prairity of the reaction of bidding fa

ry of colors.—N. Y. Journal of Connerce.

237 The New Hampshire Patriot makes the following statements, which we are confident it would not do without good mutherity for them. Indeed, they only confirm what has been frequently related before about practical "misegenation" in the same quarter. We remember, well the published letter of a northern array chaplain, at the time Port Royal and the forts adjacent were taken possession of, expressing his unaffected astonishment that no mulations were to be seen there. Mark the difference under the effects of philanthropy and murality!—Boston Courier.

# Selections.

#### COPPERHEAD MENDACITY.

New Hampshire Patriot, which, for the credi and character of our people, we are gratified to learn is now despised and repudiated by every decent Dem-ocrat in the State, made the following statement last

week:—

"Private advices from Port Royal say, the female Abolitionists who went to Port Royal to teach the little niggers how to read and pray have been obliged, within the past few months, to open nurseries of their own. An officer informed us recently, that no least shan sixty-four spinsters had contributed to the population; in and about Port Royal harbor. The information furnished us by the officer, concerning the sixty-four mulatioes, have been confirmed by the testimony of the Rev. Liberty Billings, Lieutenant Colonet of the 1st South Carolina regiment, who is here in consequence of ill health. He says it is a sad truth."

The Boston Courier which John P. Hale declared

The Boston Courier, which John P. Hale decla to be the meanest paper in the country, except the New Hampshire Patriot, copied the vile slander, for which it is thus impaled by the Daily Advertiser, af-ter a brief apology for seriously noticing any thing appearing in that sheet connected in any way with the war:—

"But that paper yesterday contained a dirty para-graph from the New Hampshire Patriot, (introduced by an approving editorial,) in relation to the female teachers sent out to Hilton Head, which is really so atrocious that it must receive the serious condemna-tion of every right-thinking man in the country. It is a foul and disgusting libel on some of the noblest, most self-sacrificing, delicate, and intelligent New England women, who have undertaken the civiliza-tion and education of the alayses of South Carolina. tion and education of the slaves of South Carolina. That any New England man—that any gentleman could have re-produced from a New Hampshire journal, notorious for mendacity and vulgarity, an article so outrageous, only shows the moral blindness superinduced by a bitter and unserupulous political wariare, in the minds of those who, having away gaway from the patriotic teachings of our fathers, seem to be losing the principles of delicacy, truthfulness and simplicity, instilled into the minds of all well-educated New England youth by their mothers.

One of our correspondents thus alludes to the matter:—

When we first saw the above, it reminded us of the fable of the man who was reported to have vom ited up three black crows. He traced it through three or four busy bodies till be decreased it to the first reporter, who casually remarked that he under stood there was vomited something as black as first reporter, who casually remarked that he understood there was vomited something as black as a crow. But we notice the New York World's Hilton Head correspondent takes the sixty-four black babies all out of the story, and brands the defamer. He says, "To state anything implying immoral conduct between them (the lady teachers) and negroes is to utter a base, unmanly, and foul slander on their characters;" "they are refined, virtuous women." "The author of the slander it is hoped will be discovered, and, you may depend upon it, he will at least be banished from this department."

isbed from this department."

The refined taste and gentlemanly editorial bearing of the editor of the Patriot have never been before the public, if he has any. Any man who would give countenance to such. "foul slander," or who would add publicity to it with a hope that it might be believed, might well be expected to accuse his wife of inconstancy and his mother of prostitution. The truth is, that the late election returns must have brought to the surface all the ill-breeding, il-feeling, rancor, bate, malice, spite and desperation which he has sometimes been able to keep down. We are no physician, but think a lobelia emetic, followed by a few swallows of croton oil, might clear him out.—Claremont (A. H.) Northern Advocate. wallows of croton oil, might clear mont (N. H.) Northern Advocate.

# A VILE COPPERHEAD LIBEL.

The following dirty and low-lived libel has been circulating through the Copperhead newspaper press: [Here follows the libellous accusation against the emale teachers at Port Royal, quoted in the foregoing article from the Northern Advocate.]

ing article from the Northern Advacate.]

This miserable libel upon the pure, disinterested, Christian women of the North, engaged in a noble mission of mercy to a down-trodden race, was set affoat in this vicinity by one "Pick" Hill.—known as "wet-nuss Pick,"—who ekes out a shiftless existence upon the charity of relatives, and weak-brained, malignant scribblings as the Concord correspondent of the Copperhead sheet issued at Manchester, misnamed the Union. The paper is worthy of the correspondent, and vice versa. This lie constituted a portion of one of "Pick," letters to that delectable sheet. It was caught up with byena avidity by other Copperhead papers, and great has been their fendish joy over the nasty tit-bit.

But while this base, unmanly, and, wanton falsehood does foul wrong to some of the best of Ameri-

# THE PORT ROYAL SCANDAL.

The Rev. L. J. Barrows, who has been for some months past a resident at Port Royal, has addressed a letter to Mr. Shaw, the President of the Freedmen's Association, in relation to the character of the teachers who have been so cruelly outraged by the story coined by Copperbead journals, circulated by them, and still allowed to go mecorrected by most of them, and still allowed to go mecorrected by most of them, and still allowed to go mecorrected by most of them, and still allowed to go mecorrected by most of them, and still allowed to go mecorrected by most of them, and still allowed to go mecorrected by most of them, and still allowed to go mecorrected by most of them, and still allowed to go mecorrected by most of them.

F. G. Shaw, Esq., President National Freedmen's Association:

Dear Sin: Your note of the 21st inst., calling my attention to a sinderous assault on the character of the lady teachers of our colored schools at Port Royals reached me this evening.

No well informed parties require any denial of such foolish and low statements as those put forth by the N. Y. Herald and N. H. Patriot, said to have been authorized by a Lieut Col. Liberty Billings, of N. H. Yet, for the benefit of those who depend on such sheets as those for their information and faith, it may be proper for me to say, that after spending four or five months in the vicinity of Port Royal among those much abused teachers, not come argued among the teachers who have been or are now employed there.

The officer referred to has probably made no such statements, for he doubtless knows that these teachers are white ladies, while the "little mulattoes" are claimed and supported by gothers of a much darker luse than themselves, whose fathers are supposed to "rank" quite above their sable maternity. Those teachers, in my judgment, are not surpassed by ladies at home or in foreign missions in moral excellencies, or self-sarificing labors.

Most respectfully,

Most respectfully,

L. J. BARROWS,

respectfully, L. J. BARROWS, Sup't. Ed. Nat. F. R. Association

#### A HORRIBLE SLANDER.

We reluctantly copy this paragraph in order to pronounce it a falsehood, and to say that it is so absurd and so wicked that neither the officer—if any such there be—who first coined the lie, nor the Rev. Liberty Billings, who is said to have confirmed it, nor The Patriot, which first printed it, nor any one of the many Copperhead papers which have lately circulated it, nor any one blindest negro-hater who has read it, can possibly have believed it to be anything but an infamous slander, without a shadow of foundation or excuse.

We demand of The Patriot the name of the officer who is alleged to have told the story. We de-

tung but an infamous slander, without a shadow of foundation or excuse.

We demand of The Patriot the name of the officer who is alleged to have told the story. We demand of the Rev. Liberty Billings, that he shall publicly affirm or deny the statement of The Patriot, that he "confirmed" "the falsebood. We demand of the journals which have copied it, that they shall give equal publicity to the vontradiction.

The women who are so grossly libelled by the friends of Slavery and the enemies of Freedom are natives of New England; graduates of the common schools and seminaries of that section of the country, and members of some of the most respectible families in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Each teacher, now-employed in the Department of the South under the auspices of the Freedmen's Society, was required to furnish a certificate of character from the pastor of the parish to which she belongs, and to appear before the Auxiliary Clergymen's Committee for examination as to her character and qualifications. That Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. George Whipple, Rev. Prof. John W. Lindesy, Rev. Nathan Brown, Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Prof. Henry B. Smith, and the Rev. Henry Blanchard. The schools to which reference is made are under the immediate supervision of the Rev. Mr. French, the Rev. Mr. James, and the Rev. Dr. Barrows. A number of the teachers are the wives, daughters, sisters and near relatives of the elergymen in charge of the schools. Not one word of complaint in relation to the moral character of the teachers has ever been made to the Examining Board. It is not even true that there are sixty-four teachers employed at Port Royal, or on the adjacent islands: The number is but forty-six. And in addition to the names above given, we are authorized to asy that Francis George Shaw, President of the National Fredwick Relief Association; Eddas Regul. Lins, Treasurer, indorse the character of these teachers.

Links. Treasurer, invoice the conductors of the journals who have printed the conductors of th the conductors of the journals who have printed the story can reflect on their conduct without shame and regret. To wantonly make such a charge against women, to give it the publicity of a newspaper circulation—it is a new rerelation of the baseness of human anature, which we should like to forget as soon as possible. Meanwhile, we demand that those who have done the wrong shall do what they can to atone for it by a prompt and unequivocal contradiction—N. Y. Troune.

# "MISOEGENATION."

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Under this head the Barnstable Patriot tells the

"A sheep belonging to a flock of Merinoes on the 'Bacon Farm,' in this village, recently gave birth to two floe healthy lambs, one of which was of the African hue. Mindful of her noble origin and Spanish blood, the mother disdained to seknowledge her sable offspring, and refused it all nourishment or care. Indeed, she bestowed upon it so many more hard knocks than love pais, that the poor thing actually deed starvation and ill-treatment. It would seem she repented too late of her adoption of the new abolition theory 'for the improcessment of the races,' now so eloquently advocated by rajlical leaders, termed "miscognation."

offspring, and refused it all nourishment or care. Indeed, the bestowed upon it so many more hard knocks than love pats, that the poor thing actually ded of starvation and ill-treatment. It would seem she repented too late of her adoption of the new abolition theory 'for the improvement of the races,' now so elegate the interest of modern "Democracy" illustrated. It is simply inhuman, devilish. The "Abolitionists," so far as we know, have no new theory for the "improvement of the races;" but certainly, if the animating sentiment of the above paragraph is that which prevails to any considerable extent among the white race, a new theory and practice also are saidly need. If white folks are mean enough to allow that they may beget black children, and then pursue them to death, after the manner in which this sheep is said to have acted, then it is time, in all consciences that a little gentler blood were infused into their veins; and negroor any other blood could not fail to be an improvement.

emphatically denounced it as a lie. At was with a good deal of reluctance that we consented to take notice enough of this vile slander, even to expose its falsity and baseness, for no decent of honest person, we are persuaded, ever gave it a moment's credence. In undertaking at last, however, to bring out the truth in regard to it, our purpose was not so much to expose a self-evident falsehood as to show to what utterly base and unscrupulous uses these Copperheads doubt a block woman, and had children by her. According to the xexpose a self-evident falsehood as to show to what utterly base and unscrupulous uses these Copperheads for the death; but there was no need of that, in the falsehood as to show to what utterly base and unscrupulous uses these Copperheads for the death; but there was no need of that, in the children shall follow the condition of the mother. If shower a slave, the husband could sell his and be rehildren upon the auction-block. But, being a few owns, if black, and the children were of her condition to a slanderous assault on the chiracter of the lady teachers of our colored schools at Port Royali, No well informed parties require any denial of such foolish and low statements as those part forth by the lady teachers of our colored schools at Port Royali, No well informed parties require any denial of such foolish and low statements as those part forth information and falth, it may be proper for me to say, that after spending four or a went of the proper for me to say, that after spending four or a went of the scheets as those for their information and falth, it may be months in the vicinity of Port Rayal mong the source of crime has reached me as having occurred among these months in the vicinity of Port Rayal mong the statements, for he doubtless know and many the condition of the mother. The office of the proper for me to say, that after spending four or a well-dependent to the proper for me to say, that after spending or well and the proper for me to say, that after spending four or a wel

not reproved for begetting black children; that is all right, because it is the custom of the Southern Democrats; but to beat them to death, for no fault of their own, is chuckled over and commended.

A black woman is sweet enough, to the Democrats, as a slave; she is good enough to nurse the chivalry, and be in everybody's eyes and mouth—as a servant—so long as she is in bondage. White men may rear children by her, and no Democrat will raise a word of objection, provided these children can be sold—or, if born free, it is considered a good joke if their white parents, as in the case of this Copperhead sheep, should beat and starve them to death. It is only in freedom that the negro stinks!

So the "Miscegenation" which the Patriot would condemn is not the practice of mixing races. That it has always approved—at least, it has never condemned. What it vents its wrath upon is the innocent progeny of such mixture. We have nothing to offer in regard to the "improvement of the races." That is a question for the physiologists. This marrying or mixing white with black, red, or yellow, is a matter of taste, which we don't care to interfere with. But what we insist upon is, that if any white Democrat choose to cohabit with black women, or white women with black men, they should be made to take care of them, in good faith and without partiality—the Bacon Farm sheep to the contrary, not withstanding.—Cape Cod Republican.

# MISCEGENATION.

The Copperheads have at length found a crumb of comfort. Some very foolish fellow, in the city of New York, we believe, has written a dult pamphlet on the old theme of the amalgamation of the races, and lest the subject matter of the essay should fail to attract attention, gave his speculations the title which stands at the head of this article. This has given Bennett. Jim. Brooks. George Lunt and Garden and Standard Stand given Bennett, Jim. Brooks, George Lunt and oth

which stands at the head of this article. This has given Bennett, Jim. Brooks, George Lunt and other stern moralists nearer home, something to write about, which they improve most industriously, and with a gusto that indicates that they have at length got something sufficiently smulty for their tastes.

We cannot imagine, however, where all this over-flowing fountain of sensibility and virtue can have been pent up for the last fifty years, for it is hardly credible that these innocents have lived in the world and grown up to mature manhood, without discovering that "miscegenation" has been practised in this country for generations. Why, their late coadjusters and trusted associates down in Dixie are its high priests, and this is one of those "peculiar institutions" for the perpetuation of which they are killing as Yankees as fast as they can, and risking their own precious lives with such recklessness and desperation! "To this complexion it has come at last." The faintest glance at-scores of contrabads that come into the Union lines, shows that there was no necessity for writing silly pamphlets to make converts to this new doctrine in the South. And, surely, the fathers of these unfortunate outstats were neither about the surely and the surely contrabal outstats are neither son, and research out Africans are the offspring of neither Greeley, Garrison, nor Beecher, but in many cases of rebel Conin that community. Whoever will read Chancello Harper's Vindication of Slavery will find that he ad mits the universality of a

Thus it will be seen that this latest Copperbead novelty is, in reality, no novelty at all, but a very old practice under a new name, at which they appear to be as much astonished as was the unlettered individual who was told that he had all his life been individual who was told that he had all his life been speaking prose. The only respect in which the new advocate of "miscegenation" differs from the old, is to improve upon it. He believes in lawful marriages between those who live together, rather than the license and libertinism that have so long prevailed. This is a question of taste which every one must decide for himself; but if white and blacks will cohabit, he is right in demanding that they shall not set the laws of decency and morality at defiance, as they have heretofore done. And this, doubtles, is the place that pinches Copperhead corns in such an agonizing manner. Yermouth Register.

# THE SLANDER ON THE TEACHERS.

riage with some of our high military officers or wealthy civilians mixed up with their philanthropy to the negro, the report would be, or might be, trathful. We have had four or five marriage in Beaufort, where these ladies, who did not have beaux at the North, were mated with men of their choice after a brief courtship. The accomplished lady of one of our Generals is among those who teach the contrabands. Two other ladies have been recently married, and a few more are "engagad." They are constantly open to surveillance, and no one with truth or boncesty can impeach their character. The author of the slander, it is hoped, will be discovered, and you may depend he will at least be banished from this department.—Hillon Head corr. N. Y. World.

#### THE COURIER AND MISCEGENATION. 3

The folly of the theory of miscegenation lately broached by the abolitionists on the score of the im-provement of the white race, seems too manifest to be argued about.—Boston Courier.

be argued about.—Boston Courier.

The assertion of the Courier, that the misegenation theory was broadched by abolitionists, is entirely unfounded. We know of no abolitionists who advocate "misegenation," but it is notorious that it is widely practised in that portion of the Union where an abolitionist, if caught, would be hung to the nearest tree. Practical misegenation is mainly confined to your thorough-paced pro-slavery champions. As the circulation of the Courier is limited to that class, its labors to prove the folly of misegenation must be regarded as truly disinterested missionary work.—Boston Journal.

#### AMALGAMATION DEPENDENT UPON SLA-VERY.

AMALGAMATION DEFENDENT UPON SLA-VERY.

Abolitionism is based upon principles, and not upon sentiment. The great argument of anti-slavery men never rested upon the sufferings of slaves, but upon the injustice of slavery; and, therefore, had it even been proved that all the masters in the South were philanthropists and all the slaves happy, the system could not have been defended. The crime of slavery, not the misery of individuals, was urged by its opponents; and the appeal was made, not to the sympathies, but to the consciences of men. It is thus that the evil should still be lought, for any other argument than one of principle would degrade the dignity of the cause. A slave is not to be freed because his smaster whips, fetters, brands, mutilates, and flays him; he is to be freed because he is a man. All that this nation has to do with slavery is to get rid of it, and prohibit it by law. Our duty to the black race will end when we have given it freedom and opportunity of taking care of itself. The laws of labor will relieve us of all further trouble.

If, then, we have rightly refused to place our antislavery cause upon the lower ground of sentiment, are we not right to refuse to entangle it with social and ethnological questions? The common sense of the nation is shown in its refusal to debate what shall be the future of the colored race. This is not a matter for laws to settle, or of which Governments have any right or reason to treat. Society itself will settle its own conditions; our duty ends when we have established society upon free principles. If the colored man has been all that Wendella Pittla Pittla sesserts, he will in time prove it; if he is naturally the inferior of the white man, he will find his proper place. We do not think he has yet found it; his wrongs in the

oved man be all that WENDELL PRILLIPS asserts, will in time prove it; if he is naturally the infer of the white man, he will find his proper place. If do not think he has yet found it; his wrongs in the South we know, and in the North we know bow me he has suffered from the influence of slavery. It his future is to be made by himself. Nor can the theorists of the world make his capacity for i provement greater or less by a hair's breadth.

the theorists of the world make his capacity for ipprovement greater or less by a hair's breadth.

Amalgamation has nothing to do with emancipation. Those who are so loudy opposing it are we ing their trouble upon a cause which has no advactes. If it were in any way a result of Abolitic samp, in any way involved in the progress of the win any way serious, or likely to become so, the would be some meaning in the outery which certain our and a supplemental to the freedom of the colored race, an util abstraction live can only wonder at habifully of the colored race, an util abstraction live can only wonder at habifully of the colored race, and the source of the colored race, and the stretch of the stretch of blushing effrontery, then, do the lowest of the Copperhead organs accuse the Union party of advocating it! The Union party—or the Abolition party, if you please—advocates the waging of the war to the end and the blotting out of slavery. And this party will do what no other party ever even attempted—it will give the marriage institution to four millions of colored men and women, and destroy the system which has for so long made the South one monstrous brothel. Those who oppose this party are the real friends of amalgamation, and worse than amalgamation, and they are welcome to the disgrace.

We think we have said enough to show that the new word miscegenation is not more strange to our ears than is the idea it embodies to our creed. It remains to say that the colored men who are entitled to speak for their race, have never advocated amalgamation as a thing to be expected or desired wall that they sak, all that the war and the people will give them, is freedom and civil rights. It is sockear ity they want, but justice, and are for their accordance on dition, that will be regulated by those natural laws which are beyond the result of political legislation.—Philadelphia Press.

# THE IMPURITY OF BLAVERY.

THE IMPURITY OF BLAVERY.

Your slave-maker on principle has always an en mity to women. It breaks out every where, whether the slavery sought is of the grosser kind, or only what may be distinguished by the title of political. There is, in all, the self-same moving force; the belief of superior strength. It is this which makes the pedants of the "Conceited Educated" just forth their weekly gibes so women and women's works, and brothers of the sport throw sucrasms on honest wives and mandens in America, sadeavoring to help in removing their country's shame.

The truth is, that women every where have their full share of interest in preserving the accounter of life, and so some points more. Slavery is one. Man may tolerate it, from custom or ridar of profit; but women must either sink into the likeness of those at New Orleans, or live in a concealed state

of constant disgust. There is not an honest woman in a slave country, whose nerves are not harrowed, so long as sensation is left, by the daily and hourly intrusion of the offenive spectacles which slavery of necessity presents. It is not straight-lacedness; it is decency. Hide it as you will, the known impurized country, and set her down in a slave land, and she knows that all the daughters of slavery she sees, if within the years to sin withal, are as much at the she knows that all the daughters of slavery she sees, if within the years to sin, withal, are as much at the mercy of every white master, who chooses, as the cattle of the field are to being sent to the butcher. She may try to hide it if she likes, and others may try to help her. But she knows it, she is sure of it; if haunts her imagination while she is saying her prayers, like the recollection of some frightful martyrdom, half seen in painter's vision and half her own! No modest woman can live a twelvemonth in a slave State; because, in a twelvemonth, she must have ceased to be modest.

In such a state of things, the unfortunates who are dispatched from Europe to do their best transmit perfumed accounts of all that is unseemly in America, and to malign the wholesome, are as

In such a state of things, the unfortunates who are dispatched from Europe to do their best to transmit perfumed accounts of all that is unseemly in America, and to malign the wholesome, are astoniabed that women should come forward to rally the backwardness of men, and, like those of aucient Germany, bring them up to the attack. It is simply because the men can get out of the way, and the women cannot. Talk of a conscription among the men; the baptismal registers, if such there be, are the ready-mades list of volunteers for women. The blushing girl, who is just beginning to hear there is evil in the world, knows that her mother goes to help to put down something that ought not to be, and looks forward to the time when she shall be called to stand by her mother's side. On all disputed questions of morality, the women are sure to be right. It is God who has made them so. By bearing more than half the consequences of wrong, they have more than half the consequences of wrong, they have more than their share of the consciousness of right. The ancient Germans are again in point. They had the gift to find out that there was "sanctum aliquid" (a something boly) in the counsels of their women. Those ancient Germans appear to have been a chosen seed; and they won the world's battle, at last, in the Black Forest.

Joy then to the whole earth, that the women of America are showing themselves what women have been ever! And scorn and contempt unmeasured to these who attempt by ribaldry to make the amosphere unfit for pure spirits to breathe in! It would be so in the streets, if united man did not take ways to hinder it.—Bradford (Eng.) Adverticer.

# THE ACTION OF GENERAL BANKS.

Last week, a very able and radical speech was de Last week, a very able and rgaleal speech was de-livered in the U. S. House of Representatives, by Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Obio, on "The Liberation and Res-toration of the South," a sample of which may be found in the following extract:—

toration of the South," a sample of which may be found in the following extract:—

Mr. Speaker, I have already, in passing, referred to the action of General Banks in Louisana. Let me call the attention of the House and the country to his unwarrantable and indefensible assumption of civil authority in that State. In the first place, against the protest, and in defiances of the well-known wishes of the only organization known to the country, or recognized by the unconditional Union men of Louisiana, General Banks issues an order for an election on the 22d of February last, of States officers, under the 6ld State organization and pro-slavery Constitution. If the old pro-slavery Constitution and State Government of Louisiana are to be thus re-established and recognized in defiance of the wishes of the loyal men of that State and without the sanction of Congress, this House ought to understand it. For myself, I enter my protest against any such assumption of civil authority by the military power. Let us look a little farther into the matter. After ordering an election for State officers under the old Constitution, which, if acquiesced in by Congress, will logally revive the old order of things in that State, General Banks issues another order directing that an election shall be held for delegates to a convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State so that it may conform to something—it is difficult to say what. The following is his order upon the subject:

"In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and harmon.

"In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the ancient landmarks of civil and religious liberty, an election of delegates to a convention for the revision of the Constitution will be held on the first Monday of April, 1864."

Whence did General Banks derive authority to is Whence did General Banks derive authority to issue such an order? Certainly not from Congress, nor from the laws of war, as recognized by civilized nations, nor from any rule or article of war known to our military code. If the power to issue the order is not derived from either of these sources, then the action of General Banks is a most wanton and defenceless assumption of military power, as well as an outrage upon the only organized body of men known and ladmitted by all to be free State men. As a military commander in the service of the United States and ladmitted by all to be free State men. As a military commander in the service of the United States, he may govern a conquered people by martial law until Congress or the people, in the exercise of loyal, popular sovereignty, recognize a civil Government, subject to the Constitution of the United States, without interference or coercion from hinh, by the military force under his command. But neither General Banks nor the Commander-in-Chief can, by martial law, proclaim a Constitution for the civil Government of any State. General Banks, however, declares in this extraordinary proclamation, that "the fundamental law of Losissiana is martial law." If any gentleman can enlighten the House or the country about this matter, he will entitle himself to the lasting gratitude of all loyal men. Will any gentleman tell me how "martial law" can become the "fundamental law" of any organized civil State Government, known to the Constitution of the United States? I hold that neither General Banks, nor any other General in command of a department, has authority to order an election, for State officers in any sent, a hold that neither General parties, has au-ther General in command of a department, has au-thority to order an election, for State officers in any of the rebel States, under any fundamental law, whether it be martial law or civil law. Still less has whether it be martial law or civil are.

whether it be martial law or civil law. Still less has he any show of power or excuse for ordering an election of delegates to a Constitutional convention, if there is an existing fundamental law in the State. If the State officers who have been elected by General Banka's orders assume the functions of civil Government, they will undoubtedly be recognized as officers under the old State Constitution of Louisiana, whatever General Banks may say about martial law, as the fundamental law of the State. If they are not officers of the civil Government of Louisiana, then the late election was a farce; for martial law does not provide that the people or any part of the people; over whom it is operating, shall, themselves, select the officers to administer and exercise it.

I undertake to say, that if these recently elected State officers are installed into office and recognized

It undertake to say, that it these recently elected by Congress, such recognition will legally re-establish the old State Constitution and Slave code of Louisiana. In addition to this the State Government, thus established and recognized by Congress, may legally refuse to submit to or recognize the validity of any new State Constitution adopted by the convention ordered by General Banks to be elected next April, after the State officers elected under the old Constitution adopted the convention of the control of the convention of new State Constitution adopted by the convention ordered by General Banks to be elected next April, after the State officers elected under the old Constitution are inaugurated and invested with the civil Government of the State. They undoubtedly will refuse to recognize the action of that convention, unless is be in conformity with their wishes, because they can properly claim that the old State Constitution, having been revived and recognized by their election and inauguration, it provides the manner in which it may be amended. In order to obtain an early recognition of the assumed State organization under martial law, the newly elected Governor may, if he sees fit, order an election for members of the State Legislature and Congress instanter, and I shall not be surprised if we have Senators and Representatives applying here for admission from the Government thus organized by the military power, before was admitted before the action of the Constitutional convention is submitted to the loyal people for their approval, and the present State officers may, if they choose, legally disregard the action of that convention, and remain under the old Constitution. If they should be should be state for they choose, legally disregard the action of that convention, and remain under the old Constitution. If they should be designed that constitutional theorem is a state of the convention of the State, these officers may, if they choose, legally disregard the action of that convention, and remain under the old Constitution. If they should be designed that constitutional convention new ordered by General Banks to be elected should assemble, or before it had adopted by the present State officers which was actually belong the propose that the object of the State for their approval, is whole power under the newly propose that the object of the state for their approval, is whole power under the newly propose than by refusing to a complishing their purposes than by refusing to a complishing their purposes than by refusing to a comp

dopted by the people. I have no doubt that the of-ficers of this assumed State Government could, if they were recognized by Congress, defeat the adoption of a free State Constitution in Louisiana, if they desired a ree State Constitution in Louissing, it they used to do so. I do not say that they will attempt it, should Congress recognize them, for I do not know them, only say that they could easily do so, if they preferred the old Constitution to the new one.

only say that they could easily do so, it also preserves the old Constitution to the new one.

Gentlemen will readily see the necessity of avoiding such complications—and all must agree that the saler and better way is to have new State Constitutions adopted and approved by the loyal people and by Congress before elections for State officers are or by Congress before elections for State unit of the dered hy any one, and before we admit either Senters or Representatives in Congress from any of the

s. e shall have no such difficulty in Louisia I hope we shall have no such difficulty in Louisians as I have suggested. I have always had such a high appreciation of the character and ability of Genera Banks, that I regret very much that I have felt it be my duty to say what I have of his acts touching the re-organization of the State. I cannot, however be my duty to say what I have of his acts touching the re-organization of the State. I cannot, however, shut my eyes to the fact that the policy adopted by Gen. Banks affords every inducement for the secret enemies of the Government, by uniting with the con-servative faction opposed to a free State, to bring about just the condition of things I have described. I trust we are not to have in Louisiana a repetition of the Missouri troubles.

trust we are not. O have in Dulishau we are not. O have in the Missouri troubles.

If Gen. Banks, instead of ordering an election for State officers under the old Constitution of Louisiana had listened to the free State men, and ordered at election of delegates to a convention to amend the old Constitution of Louisiana, or to make a new on the state the layal men of the nation might have old Constitution of Louisiana, or to make a new one for the State, the loyal men of the nation might have tolerated such an unauthorized assumption of power on his part. As it is, loyal men are compelled to protest against it, not only because of his exercise of power for which there is no law, and his diaregard of the wishes of the free State men, but because of the difficulties and complications which a repetition of such acts in other States may bring upon us. Here is what the free State men of Louisiana say on this point:

point:

"Resolved, That this Free State General Committee, not relinquishing its judgment that the only true
path to reconstruction is a convention to form a new
constitution before any election for State officers; and
not renouncing its lawful claim to have slavery abolished immediately, without the dangers of any fullscheme of gradual emancipation; and not yielding its
assent to the idea that the election of seven execution
Givernment of Louisians; but, nevertheless, recognizing the patriotic duty of endeavoring to place in office
men whose opinions are in harmony with the wants of
Consistent and the spirit of the age, will take part in the en whose opinions are in harmony with the wants of ouisiana and the spirit of the age, will take part in the sections."

The farce of an election was gone through with The farce of an election was gone through with, and of course the men representing an organization, whose loyalty never was questioned, were defeated, and the candidate of Gen. Banks was elected. It could not well have been otherwise. A military commander who announces that "martial law is the fundamental law of the State," and that all must vote, would not find it very difficult to elect any one he might designate, especially when the aggregate vote did not exceed ten or eleven thousand, with three candidates in the field. Hahn's whole vote in the State, as claimed by his friends, is folly 2,171, less than one-

might designate, especially when the aggregate vote did not exceed ten or eleven thousand, with three can didates in the field. Hahn's whole vote in the State, as claimed by his friends, is folly 2,171, less than one fourth of the vote of my Congressional district.

There are fifty-four Parishes in the State, only twelve of which are under our control.

Of the number who voted for Hahn, I have been credibly informed that over 1,000 were emblyed in the Quartermaster's Department; about 550 are policemen in the city of New Orleans; city laborers 1,100, and other city officers 100; some 1,600 were soldiers claiming to be cit.zens of Louisiana. The acting Mayor of New Orleans with sremoved by General Banks, and one appointed who could and would control the votes and influence of the 550 policemen, city laborers and city officers. With all the military power of the department, to support Hahn; with the votes of all the Government employees, the Louisiana soldiers and policemen, his entire vote in the twelve Parishes is but 6,171; and yet this insignificant vote is paraded before the country, and unblushingly called the voice of the entire State of Louisiana, which, in 1860, gave a vote of over 50,000. Hahn had hardly as many voters in the entire State as Mrs. General Beauregard had sympathizing rebel mourners in attendance upon her funeral in the city of New Orleans, in a day or two after this election.

I have said nothing of Gen. Banks's orders and treatment of the freedmen of Louisiana. Which, in the country of the country of the country of New Orleans, no recognized free State man complained of his masterly administration. The rebels and slaveholders. When Gen. Butler was ir command at New Orleans, no recognized free State man complained of his masterly administration. The rebels and slaveholders. When Gen. Butler was ire command at New Orleans, no recognized free State man complained of his masterly administration. The rebels and slaveholders. However, made day and night hideous with their howling. And Gen. But

# GENERAL BANKS.

It is not asserted that General Banks has succeeded in the solution of his problem, but the method he proposes is taken as evidence of a high order of ability in the Old World. In this country we needed no such proof of General Banks's capacity or force of mind, which are both universally acknowledged; but we feel, nevertheless, that there are several things in his procedure which need explanation. If he were the independent conqueror of Louisiana, it would be easy to understand his authority for the attempt to reconstruct its society. But, being a military commander only, representing the President, it seems to us that he rather transcends his powers when he undertakes to institute a new civil economy. He may, it military necessity requires it, proclaim martial scope of military operations, and be may appoin special commissions and tribunals to assert justice and preserve order; but he cannot reconstitute thestate or reconstruct society. That duty is, by our Constitute tion, reserved to Congress, which is bound to guar antee to every state a republican form of govern

antee to every state a republican form of government.

But, supposing General Banks authorized to reform the state usurped, vacated or overthrown by the rebels, be seems to us to have proceeded in a strange way to accomplish the task. As the old constitution of the state was no longer in force, having been either annulled by the rebels or superseded by the proclamation of martial law, the first obvious duty was to invoke the people to devise a new constitution, which should be the authority and the rule of any civil government that might be established. But General Banks caused an election of state officers before any State had been provided for: for he made organs without functions, officers without offices; governors, secretaries and other executive agents of a power which as yet had no lead when the second of the second of the process of the second of the organs without includes, discrete without outcome, governors, secretaries and other executive agents of a power which as yet had no legal substance or be-ing. Messrs. Hahn, Wells, Belden, &c., like the gen-tlemen commissioned in the Confederate Navy, may

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# The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The General Agent of the Liberator would very The General Agent of the Laberdar would very kindly and respectfully remind delinquent subscribers, that its terms, as printed in every number, stipulate "payment in advance";—that a lapse of air months, or even three months, is not an observance of these terms; and that when a whole year has exmonths, or even the control of these terms; and that when a whole year has expired, and another quarter been added thereto, without payment, it is obvious that very great indulgence to delinquents has been allowed, and that they will show themselves to be utterly unreasonable if they take any offence, or make any complaint, at the immediate disoffence, or make any complaint, at the immediate disoffence, or make any complaint, at the immediate disoffence, or make any complaint, as the immediate disoffence, or make any complaint as the immediate disoffence and the immediate d prise all such as are owing from January 1, 1863, to the present time, that unless their bills are paid by the present time, that unless their palls are paid by the lat of May ensuing, (this will be giving them a credi of sixteen months.) their names will be stricken from our subscription list. And yet that list is too smu not to render it quite necessary that it should be muis subscription in.

And to render it quite necessary that it should be mucl creased, rather than curtailed of a single subscribes the Liberator has derived no benefit whatever from nderful change which it (among other instrmentalities) has wrought in public sentiment, advers to slavery; and with the constantly increasing ex penses of publication, we shall deeply regret d to cut off any one who is a ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent Boston, April 6, 1864.

#### SUBSCRIPTION TESTIMONIAL TO GEORGE THOMPSON.

It will be seen by the following Circular, signed by the Governor of the State, the President of the Sen-ate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other eminent citizens, that it is proposed to raise a Subscription Testimonial, to be presented to GRORGE THOMPSON, Esq., in grateful recognition of the emi-nent service he has rendered the whole country, since the rebellion broke out, by his indefatigable eff ots of rebel sympathizers ar emissaries, and preserve amicable relations between emissaries, and preserve amicable relations between the two countries. The proposition is highly credita-ble to all parties; and if carried out, as it should be, and we trust will be, on a handsome and generous scale, it will prove of international interest and value -increasing the number of our trans-Atlantic friends and cheering them by a substantial proof of the liber ty-loving purpose of those who are upholding the Go

The Circular having been, as yet, sent to a few indi viduals,—and being such as makes its appeal to a loyal and patriotic men on the distinct basis of em nent and disinterested service done the Government nentand disinterested service done in covernment, without prompting or thought of even a vote of thanks, —it is deemed proper that it should be given the full-eat publicity, through the loyal press of the country, (and they are respectfully requested to copy it in full, or give the substance of it to their readers,) so that not only the personal and intimate friends of Mr Thompson may be apprised of this laudable effort Thompson may be apprised of this laudable effort, but also all loyal men and women who may delight in this manner to testify their respect and gratitude.

It is not intended to appropriate the m be raised to the buying of a service of plate, or any thing of the kind; but it is to be invested in the ber possible manner for the benefit of Mr. Thompson in his advancing years, and of his family, by the Trustees whose names are given-(than wh better men cannot be found in the Commonwealth)— and who will be happy to receive whatever donations, from the smallest to the largest sums, (the more than participate, the better,) those who approve the av feel able to give.

pial should be favorably regarded by the various Union Leagues in the country, and their cooperation secured, "many hands" would indeed "make light work," and a munificent sum be raised worthy of the republic, and world-wide in its benefi-cent and liberty-inspiring influence.

period when the North seemed to have but few friends in England,—when the efforts of seces-sionists and those in their interest threatened to disturb the peace of the two countries, GEORGE THOMPSON devoted himself to the noble work of dispelling the delusion caused by misrepresentation and falsehood, and of convincing the liberal and the laboring classes of Europe that our cause is identif

He travelled through England, addressing large and respectable audiences, placing facts before the people and explaining the real nature of the issue between the North and the South.

Without fee or reward he has labored to prevent misunderstanding between the nations, and has thus contributed to preserve the peace of the world.

It has been said of him that "he never turned him.

back on a good cause, or put his hand to a bad one."

As a recognition of these valuable services, it is pro osed that a fund be raised and placed in th John M. Forbes, Samuel E. Sewall, and John H. Stephenson, as Trustees, to be by them appropriated, at their discretion, for a testimonial worthy the man

riptions for the above object may be sent JOHN M. FORBES, 86 City Exchange; SAMUEL E. SEWALL, 46 Washington Street; or JOHN H. STEPHENSON, 12 Arch Street.

and the cause.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
JOEL HAYDEN,
J. E. FIELD,
J. E. W. BIRD,
WILLIAM B. ROGERS,
GEORGE S. HALE,

ALEX. H. BULLOCK, S. G. WARD, ERASTUS HOPKINS. Boston, Feb. 26, 1864.

GERRIT SMITH sets a noble example, and reonds in his usual generous manner, in the following acteristic letter :-

PETERBORO', March 17, 1864.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:—
MT DEAR FRIEND,—I am happy to see that a purse is to be made up for GRORGE THOMPSON. Please put in the enclosed draft for \$200.

"For he loveth our nation" was the reason assigned why a certain one should receive a favor from Jesus

Emphatically true is it that George Thompson "loveth our nation." Deceiving and deceived personsthose wicked enough to deceive, and those stupi those wicked enough to deceive, and those s enough to be deceived—cried out that George Th son hateth our nation, and that his English jest would have it broken up. But the labor which, former days, George Thompson performed in this country—and performed, too, in the face of calumny country—and performed, too, in the face of calumn, and attempts upon his life—was a "labor of love." It was a "labor of love" which he has recently bee performing for her in England. Such, too, was hi labor in behalf of the down-trodden West Indiana. East Indians, and such also when he was contributing to relieve the British poor of the crushing but

the corn laws, and was accepting poverty and unpop-ularity instead of profiered riches and honors. God hasten the day when national jealousles shall have so far disappeared, that all England will wele to her shores Americans, who wish to tell he ome to ner source America, en of the wrongs of Primogeniture, and Land Moopoly, and Irish Oppression! And God hasten the day when there shall be so little of national jestours amongst ourselves, that we shall be glad to have En amongst ourselves, that we shall be giad to have En-glishmen stand upon our soil, and tell as what in their judgment is oppressive or unjust in our laws and in-stitutions!

May Heaven's best blessing fall upon George T son—upon George Thompson, the orator, the states man, and the philanthropist! Your friend. GERRIT SMITH.

The facts in regard to the 54th regiment, and its treatment by those in power, are these.

When the Governor first proposed to raise this regiment, he applied to the Secretary of War to know if they would be paid, clothed, and treated in the same way as white troops; and on an affirmative answer being given, Gov. Andrew felt authorized to commence. I myself, when in New York last Oc document authorizing the proceedings, it being then in the hands of Francis G. Shaw, the father of our first nducements offered, but special stress was laid on the ight to be not a shadow of doubt in regard to

ent of the promise so solemnly given n the time For a history of the regiment's doings f of its leaving Boston, May 28, 1863, up to De of its leaving Boston, May 28, 1988, up to December of the same year, I refer you, (if it is published yet) to the report of the regiment in the Annual, Report of the Adj. General of this State, in which it is shown, very briefly to be sure, what has been done by the first colored regiment raised in a free State. Nothing has been said of its autierings—that remains for private hands to record; but it is enough to know that they have gone through all that any troops have ever been called upon to suffer, and very much in addition, owprejudice against them by the general ofover then

The State bounty of \$50 was paid to them before leaving camp, and that is the only money they have received. Twice or three times they have been visited by the United States paymaster, and have been offered the laborers' wages of \$10 per month, which they, to a man, have refused, saying, "'Tis an insult, after putman, have refused, saying, "'Tis an insult, after putting upon us every duty of a soldier which we hav ed, to offer us the wages of a mer laborer, who is never called upon to peril his life for the country." Massachusetts, fearing—as has proved the case—that the Government intended to play them false, sent down agents to pay them (from the State Treasury) the difference between the pay; but in a manner that will redound to their credit so long as the fact remains, they all with one accord refused it. they, "We will either be This course drew down "We will either be paid as soldiers, or not at all." This course drew down upon them the hatred of all the other colored troops and their officers, (for those regiments raised at the South understood that the ere to have but \$10, as the Government also support ed their families,) and they had to bear insult and in-jury from them; but they did not falter. Standing by their expressed determination to have justice them, they quietly perform their duties; only praying or every friend of theirs at the North to help fame—a, betrayal of the trust reposed in it by the colored race. But a few, comparatively, of the fami-lies of our two regiments, live in the State, and to those that do the State aid is but a trifle in the way of sup porting life; while those who are out of Massachusett have not received one cent since their sons, broth ers and husbands have enlisted in the 54th and 55th

made itself so well known, during the war, by its good tarnished-for the men are but mortal, and cann dure forever, unless justice is done them, or they are convinced that their friends are really working for them

Just previous to the battle of Olustee, a few of the levelled bayonets, showing no cowards, and saving the rest of the army from an overwhelming defeat.

You may have seen, in the various letters written from there, how much they were called upon to do after the battle; the dragging the locomotive and train of cars over six miles by hand, and that, too, on empty stomachs; and many other things. In fact, all they had to eat, for quite a long time, was hard tack, and but little of that; they having frequently fasted twentyfour hours at a time.

me that what they have undergone in the way of hard and incessant labor, scarcity of food, lack of clothing, and such things, is but what many regiments have suffered during the war; so there is no particuhar use in enumerating them, unless it is to show those who will not be convinced, that they are entitled to all that other soldiers are, whatever be their color; and that there is no excuse whatever for treating them in way they are now being treated.

While on Morris Island, the 54th regiment was particularly specified by the engineers as the one best adapted, by their cool bravery under fire that could not returned, to dig the trenches in the approaches to Fort Wagner; and they actually did over 18,000 days work in those trenches!

Here are some extracts from a letter written by an

officer connected with the 54th:—

"The Colonel. I think, feels very much just-now the magnitude of our undertaking—i.e., to raise the black man, as far as we can, in the army and through it. We have so many checks and rebuffs, that it is an undertaking—the control of the con fficer connected with the 54th :legally, and then they should be mustered out of the service. Now they have but another form of slavery, and a blot rests upon the honor of the country. Think of what the men do and suffer—as much as any white troops—think of their starving families! There is Sergenst Swalles, a man who has fairly won pomotion on the field of battle. (1) While he was doing the work of Government in the field, his wife and children were placed in the poor-house at home, (New York State,) where they now remain. Oh, for a brave-hearted, eloquent man at the North, to awaken the people to a knowledge of what their rulers are doing in this matter! As to us, we can only trust to the Lord, knowing that 'He doeth all things well.'

The men talk a good deal among themselves about either being paid, or mustered out of the service. One of the two should be done. If the nation persists in such unjust courses, all growing from slavery or sympathy with slavery, the stripes in the flag should be black, as symbolical of the stains on the once fair name of the 'I and of the free.' Yes, but 'no land for the freedmen, 'would be the appropriate addition. Well, we will neither despair nor grumble; for Providence watches over us. Some must suffer for every great cause. Millions of free men are not born without a pang."

# (1) He has since been promoted.

"MISCEGENATION." We have devoted our first page to a discussion of this subject in a miscellaneous manner. First we give the outpouring of pro-slavery blackguardism, which is characteristic of the daily el oneckguardism, which is characteristic of the dall fusions of such copperhead sheets as the Boston Co-New York Journal of Commerce, and Bennett's Ho New York Journal of Commerce, and Bennett's Herald Following this may be found a withering exposure undrelism of those who are shout "Miscegenation"; and a triun on of the estimable female teachers at Port Royal from as foul a stander as it is possible for demons to coin or circulate. The pamphles which demons to coin or circulate. The pamphlet which has so excited the filthy wretches who are dealing in these libellous charges may be obtained at A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington Street.

THE FIFTY-POURTH REGIMENT. TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF THE HON. OWEN LOVEJOY.

The following letter, written by an estimable lady who is familiar with all the facts pertaining to the Fifty-fourth (Colored) Regiment of Massachusetts, was intended only for private perusal; but it is so impressive, and so appealing to all that is just and equal on the part of our Government, in regard to the treatment of that Regiment, that we cannot withhold it from the public eye; trusting it will do much to quicken the action of Congress on this subject—Ed. Lib. importunce to the republic. The funeral services were performed in Plymouth Churh, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, 28th ultimo—the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: —William Callen Bryant, J. H. Bryant, of Illinois, Lewis Tappan, Dr. Ritter, Mr. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Joselyn, Dr. Dexter Fairbank, and Mr. Davis, a liberated slaves Rev. Dr. Chevere delivered a brief address, from which we make the following extract:— In recurring to the history of him whom God hath

taken from this warfare to his rest, my

three particular points, which I shall only glance at: First, the event of the murder of his brother in 1837. Then he consecrated himself to earnest, hitense, and assiduous labor in behalf of the oppressed. From that time he seemed to call aloud, like the prophet of old, "Where is the Lord God of Elijah!" And in 1842, we saw him, as it were, smiting the stream with the mantle of the departed prophet. He preached a sermon then, an extract from which will be read to mon then, an extract from which will be read to you, from the text, "We must obey God rather than man," and in that discourse be called upon his hearers to consecrate themselves to the work of obeying God rather than man, in the terrific conflict for the rights of the enslaved, even at the peril and cost of martyrd ensiaved, even at the peril and cost of martyroom, and declared that, God helping him, he never would obey man when God's command forbade him, but would obey God; rather, though he should die in so doing. The conflict thickened. We can almost see the stal-wart form of our steadfast brother in the midst of in-The conflict thicker uristed demons in the House of Representatives, confronting them to their faces, as they gnashed upon him ready to destroy him. We all remember that signal ce when, it having been declared treason age his country and its Constitution to shelter a fugitive ondage, and those who dared to do such an act ed as thieves and stealers of slaves, who were denoun deserved the highest penalty of the law, Mr. Lovejoy stood up and defied that infamous law and its penalty, claring that he would obey God in breaking it even the death. "I live," said he, "in Princeton, Illito the death. nois; the road to my dwelling is so plain that it cannot be mistaken; but I give you the landmarks by which you cannot fail to find it. My front door is always open to the fughtive slave, and always shall be; and any panting fugitive fleeing from his cruel oppress shall be received into my house, and there protect and woe be to the first slave-hunter that dares attempt to cross my threshold to seize him." The next instan that I will advert to was just upon the eve of the break ing out of the rebellion, when it had been resolved to amend our Constitution in behalf of slavery, so as to render it safe from all interference south of a cer line. On that occasion, Mr. Lovejoy declared that never had there been a revolt so causeless or so in-fernal since Satan led the cohorts of rebel angels against the throne of God in heaven, and he had never that God offered any compromise with the rebel angels giving them the privilege of rebellion in hell south of 36 deg. 30 min. The effect was electrical, and the speech went all over the land. the faithfulness of our departed brother was when he brought in a bill for entire and unconditional emancipation throughout the United States. And that bill he was laboring upon even to the hour of his des am told that, after his arrival in this city from Washdiscipline, untiring labors, and never-failing bravery, as our 54th; but the officers all feel that its name may be tution he could by an effort of the will shake off the disease he said. " I must go to my place in Congress and see that my bill is carried through." But God permitted him only to behold the land beyond Jordan He took him away in the midst of his un malcontents sent an anonymous letter to Col. Hallowell, Saying that they would refuse to fight as they had received no pay. Nevertheless, when the fight came, and when all was lost, there stood the old 64th with the collection of the collection o with labor incessant and intense enough to have crush ed half a dozen common men, was devoted entirely to this one grand aim of deliverance of the millions of the enslaved.

Dr. Cheever was followed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a very feeling address, in the course of which he said:—

Owen Lovejoy is evidence that a man may becom heroic by the practice of the simplest moral elements.

I think he was preordained for the position that he has occupied, and built for it. It is true that a man may, by force of conscience, do things which ough be done, against his susceptibilities and his feel ings; and there is many a man that fain would have done battle for freedom, but was so organized that to do it was a perpetual terment and pain, to him. It has been with extreme difficulty that some of these to advance. Mr. Lovejoy was so organized do what he thought right was bo pain, and required no special resolution. He was built broad, and square and strong; to be healthy and courageous. this man, and equipped him when he sent hir man who did his duty so easily and naturally that it required no extraordinary effort. But while he was a fearless man, he was not a malignant nor an irrita not a morbid reformer in any sense. God endowed him with a constitution that was needed for the work that he did, and with the requisite mental traits. He also ordained that he should have a right education and, therefore, he made him the child of a good moth Largely have made him what he was. It was she that in-structed him more than all others, especially in patri otism. It was she that used to take up The Em ator that Dr. Leavitt edited, and read the editorials in his hearing, exclaiming as she went on sentence after sentence as she sat by the fire, "Well done, M. Leavitt!" Thus she sowed the seeds of sacred truths Leavitt!" Thus she sowed the seeds of sacred truins, and covered them down with maternal love; and such seed sown in such a heart, by a mother's hand, could not fail to bring forth a good harvest. He put himself through college. He may be said to have been a self-educated man, as all men are who are educated at all. He prepared for the ministry. He offered himself to be licensed in the Episcopal Church. They proposed to do it upon condition that he would not to agitate the Church by discussing the promise not to aguate the Country of the stand of the manpopular subject of slavery. He turned his back on them, and told them if they would not give him his license with freedom, he would not take one. He license with freedom, he would not take one. He forsook them, and took out a license in the Congregational Church—where he should have gone first gational Church—where he should have gone first— without conditions, and I need not tell you that he never preached a gospel which left out human rights and human liberties. In preaching he felt that there was a spiritual element, and he was faithful in the dis-

of his ministerial duties in that direction; but

ance of the one or the other must be dete providence of God by the exigencies of the

community; and in his time the exigencies of the community required that the gospel should lell via were the rights of man. And in the region when he were the rights of man which is a concated public sentiment and broads. were the rights or man. And the region when he lived, he educated public sentiment and brought as to feel that religion inspired liberty, and that play to feel that religion in the religion one of the evidences of it, should be the love of it erty for one's self and one's fellows. It has be very happily said this morning, that he chard a sphere of his ministry, and did not lay it down is in sphere of his ministry, and did not lay it down, by was a man of God in Congress, and in all his pol-ceal and public life he was still carrying out he pur-truths of the gospel, giving them emphasis ad pu-tical force in the labors of reform which compada ast years of his life. What was the inter ast years of his life. What was the intensity of is ceeling and heroism that his religion had inquised a sim, you may judge in part from the lion-like codes of his brother—and he was a man of the same reof his brother—and ne was a man of the same network who died a martyr, and poured out his blood fen, erty of speech and of conscience. You may judge by the words that he spoke everywhere with herin, ness. I will read two paragraphs. Imagine which will be the said horses. sermon flaming like this, and borne out, too, by a to whose whole life showed that h

tion is now sinking, TO OBEY GOD RATE

Is there anything better than that spokes is an literature or in our history? anything better to than that man's life, of which this is but one n the whole life being a brand of the same kind! Be he has been simply a man faithful to conviction, this ful to religion, faithful to the example of his Mater and gone through the perils of a stormy period ill b naw already the twilight of the coming dava. The night is far spent, and the day of his land, his min-land, is at hand, and his eternal day nearer than he thought. The sickness which has terminated his new tal career he thought not to be unto death, ad he struggled against it with fervor and course, bis-ing that his Master had work for him to do here sil; and he had. "Though dead, he yet speaketh." It you believe that there is a young man hed min prairies of Illinois, or in all her counties, that is to ceptible to heroism and nobleness inspired by the example and words of Oven Loring He has not half done his work yet. He will pe working from year to year, as every noble man does that is faithful in his day and generation. In sows then the seed which comes up chiefy the

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBORDINATA

In the Liberator of April 1st, there is a statement by Mr. J. W. Pratt, of sufferings he endured for relu on Christian grounds, to enter military series, in which he was drafted—a statement of truth as greens and deserving of sympathy as the fiction of "Unde Tom." But I refer to it, not for the purpose of eris lom. Surfree to the discussion of a proper in guestion of a proper in the same paper—in another page—there is not the same paper—in another page—there is not be a proper in the same paper.

torial comment on this statement, erally favorable and kind to Mr. Pratt, con llowing passage, which I read with amazement

"We think (aside from the profanity that was used the had terminer exhibited) there was nothing so "We think (aside from the profamit hat wa such and the bad temper exhibited) there are nothing excitally blameworthy on the part of the officer is caused his arrest and punishment, because they are bound, by all the obligations of their position, nor that no duty was shirked or neglected. They did faithfully execute the military code, baring no stake ity to recognize any peculiar conscientions serious to the control of the part of any under their commissions where the part of these with serverillants.

I cannot believe that any of those who, several year ago, formed the Non-Resistance to then advanced such a doctrine as this; of tionists would now approve it, if applied to the sent punishment or cruel treatment of a slare by a sen-seer, who should plead the order of his employer. he law of his State; for where war has not perter the judgment, it is seen to be erroneous and oled. If admitted, it may be made to justify the man enormous crimes, if only committed is confirming the dictates of some fallible human authority. In present instance, it is brought to justify the risin compulsion of a person to enter an anti-Christa, su derous service, by authority, if only done in a mod

Our truly Christian, and formerly (I bope pet) person poet, J. R. Lowell, says in one of his admit ous poems, on enlisting,-

ms, on enlisting,—
"Ef you take a sword, and dror it,
And should stick a feller through,
Gov'ment aint to answer for it— God will send the bill to you

As there was then no war on hand, so interperson wished to contradict this common services ation; certainly, no religious man rentarel man, that a national government, the mere spars of parcal contests, was authorized to set saids the life.

laws, and command their dependants to violate life. and yet, governments everywhere assume the profile and death—that is, of judicial and marial a der—and the iniquitous doctrine prevail, and classes, that citizens or subjects are under a most classes, that citizens or subjects are under a most classes, that citizens or subjects are under a most classes. ligation to obey all such sanguinary below ligation to obey all such the eye of resons trine not only false in the eye of resons but which has been productive of the grant that the such that the such

that have ever afflicted manking I am aware that it is said, such subority and su obedience to it are necessary for the ministra-justice and safety in a community; and that see justice and safety in a comm paramount law, it can only be so when the sis absolute, unavoidable, undeniable. A met tion of necessity, by a party doing wrong design another party, is not a justification; the securi-slaughtering our fellow-men by war or ethering never been proved in any age, and is con nied by many persons pe restigation and the judgment.

REMARKS. Our venerable c false issue. In referring to the treatment of Pratt for contumacy in refusing to best are count of his non-resistance views, we were set sing any abstract principles,—neither pea-but simply dealing with FACTS. Does but simply dealing with FACTS. severity, according to the military then he agrees with us. Or does be s then he agrees with us. Or does he mean but the officers who ordered his arrest had any sign power in such a case, or could have allowed him has he pleased without being false to their such rendering themselves liable to punishess! If then he agrees with us. We said so more, and to imply no more than this; and we did so see whom the doctrine of non-resistance is as deal is to our correspondent. We expressly compared to the property of the control of the delity with which he about his conscientious scruples, through much side. his conscientious scruples, through and humiliation: it was in the true While, however, it is not to be expe such case with all possible leniency; and non-resistant, if conscripted, to minute in the hospitals, rather than to attempt to

BETURN OF THE REV. J. SELLA MARTIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE UNITED STATES.

The missions of the great apostles of liberty are like those of Christianity in its primitive ages—times as well as local. It is not given to them to be as the "angels" of the Asiatic churches, stationary; that their office is rather akin to that of the celestial bat their who we are told are "sent forth to minister to such as shall be heirs of salvation." Ordinary spirate and their willeged, because not qualified, to flit to to such as shall be heirs of salvation." Ordinary spir-ins are not privileged, because not qualified, to flit to sad fro in the earth on God's errands. Our state-chert order of apostles, manufactured according to state and common law, are of a diametrically oppo-dite character; they are like the first Adam, "of the hearthy," and their natural tendency is to gravi to the soil from whence they sprang; and, conse heauty is estimated in proportion to the degree obesity. You have, perhaps, seen a numbe slavery utterances delivered lately in our coun istricts; they have almost invariably proceeder irearchy under the charge of our laders of the blind, who have proved themselves mo be got by moving.

laim as a merit the fact that they have vegetated in
one spot for half a century; and people generally are
lipsoed to place to the credit side of their accounts
the further fact, that beyond the narrow circle of their ray of their mediæval candle has ever etrated the surrounding gloom. There is a Pale eble lights to the intellectual visions of the

who never itinerate except to the neighboring marke you acre minerally except to the neighboring marke tors, or venture upon utterances, save at such agricul teral dinners as those which have of late been report Southern States. Dr. Johnson said between the parochial incumbents and the oths since, the British champion

Some two months state, the sur shores. In a few therty, George Thompson, left our shores. In a few weeks we are to sustain another loss, and you to acquire another gain, by the departure of the Africa negro freedom, J. Sella Martin. He is acrocate of negro freedom, s. Sens martin. He is one of those great apostles who have been called to liber in two hemispheres. Notwithstanding his Eua visits have been comparatively short, it is not much to say that he has won for himself a worldwide reputation. I believe that his departure from our shores will be regarded by his English friends with thelings similar to my own-a struggle between ction of duty and personal attachment. I feel that he should go; and yet I would fain that he staid.

Personal considerations must, of course, give way to there the true reformer must go. But there to these when I cannot holp doubting the propriety tech men leaving us, at least until the possibility o s on the slavery question has been so terrible ad relatively so extensive, that my faith to them is merly shaken, and I fear to trust them, even when they eem, so they do now, like him from whom the legion of devils was expelled-clothed, and in their ight minds. The flends may appear to be safely innated in the swine; but they may, at any favo e moment, escape from their prisons, and resum eir former habitation, and again rend our body po itic, and compel us to resort to another laborious and they arise from a deep consciousness of the peril we areescaped—I hope forever.
I have no doubt that Sella Martin's American

riends are generally aware of the extent and value (bit labers in this country. He has visited it twice; first, to discharge a brotherly duty, and also to per-form an anti-slavery work. He then succeeded in ac-complishing his object of mercy, and also in sowing tradeast seeds of anti-slavery truth, which subsequeatly produced an abundant harvest. His return almost feared that God was about to be depo from the government of the universe. Sella Mar the came into the field with peculiar qualifications for the contest. His eloquence and extensive knowledge rican affairs constituted him a warrior, gant clad in impenetrable mail; but his intimate knowledge of the enemy's tactics, made him a general whose services were invaluable during the campaign. a member of the Executive Committee of the Lon-Emancipation Society, I can bear testimony that his labors have been untiring and most effective. To him is due, next to George Thompson, the largest thouse of the credit of revolutionizing public opinion, eclaiming men from that criminal depravity ties was to send deputations wherever the pro-slavery haves to send deputations wherever the pro-slavery tires prevailed most malignantly. Into sixty of the want localities, Sella Martin went, and coped single-handed with Southern emissaries; and in up-racks of a handred more places be has formed one of deputations for similar purposes. Not only did he have sustain a reverse, but his triumphs were always camplete, signal, and at times overwhelming. As with the spear of Ithuriel he touched the seeming angel of light, and made it resume before the public gue its native hideousness. He scattered to the which the plausible pro-slavery fallacies and popular missperchensions by which the minds of men had ben seduced. The effect of his anti-slavery preach-

will as public mission; with the dile of the aristocra-ya well as with the masses; in drawing-rooms and aloon, as well as in the crowded hall with the bone and sines of the nation, its democracy. These gath-rings were unsought by him. He was invited to puries at the mansions of such eminent personages as the Earl of Gainsborough, Sir Stephen Lushington, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Lady Buxton, the Hon. Arthr Kinnaird, M. P., Samuel Gurney, M. P., Mr. Bern, the banker, and others, where opportunities were afforded him to remove from the minds of his sullitories a mass of prejudice, to transfer a symbathy. arorded him to remove from the minds or ma-stiliories a mass of prejudice, to transfer sympathy hus the wrong to the right side, and to quicken apa-thy for the stare into zeal in his behalf. No one can stiliant the value of such services but those who have mixed much in Vandith conclet within the last stinate the value of such services but those who mixed much much in English society during the last divergence was in proportion to their accent in the social scale; and the depth of ignorance of American shirt according to the height of education, in the convational sense of that vague word. No doubt the physician spaint the United States was, in a great degree, the result of political bias, which no statement of the ruth could remove. For example: Mrs. Stowevas especially fetch by Lord Shaftesbury, who avoved himself a strong anti-slavery man; but has soon as

To the question, "How can you support a slave repub-lic?" the reply was, "North and South are areaded constitutionally. His happy combination of the susci-ter in mode with the fortier is re placed him on a foot ing of individual equality, if not of conventional stand-ing, with his hosts and their distinguished guests. These peculiar qualifications was a matter of the with others, the notion of the latter is a soulless cou metimes colored men in this country have preventing us from being dragged into an unnatural war by the bloody-minded and deceitful men in the legislature and high places of our country, who, humanity of which they were the representatives; as though noble by conventional position, are really a singular animal, who, being a fine specimen of his mean, ignoble, and a disgrace to humanity; yet l genus, was to be lionized and natronized, without any recognition of his dignity as a human being. It was, however, impossible to treat Sella Martin in this snobbish way. With him there was no coarseness of manner to be endured in consideration of the morbid the future ment to be derived from him. He was fortified against such treatment both by nature and by his self education. His auditors saw at a glance that he real ized Moore's description of native worth-

His anti-slavery victories were won by the might of colored man to say, that coming amongst us as Se la Martin did, with such rare endowments, and at such any other man who has visited Great Britain. This opinion, I am satisfied, will be endorsed by one who

England has subserved, has been a vindication of the right of his race to a position of perfect equality with the rest of the progeny of Adam. The pro-slavery Every tallow-faced Copperhead you converse with, although perhaps himself intellectually but the lowest link connecting man with the brute, prated with the dogmatism of a Southerner about the incapacity of colored people for self-government; but the slanderers were compelled to stand abashed in the presence

As Mr. Martin is gifted with extraordinary pulpic

as well as platform talent, a small religious communi-ty assembling at Bramley-by-Bow, one of the Eastern suburbs of the Metropolis, invited him to become the pastor of their newly-formed church; an offer which erally may vie for beauty with those of any city in the kingdom. Its spiritual condition was as destitute as its natural. The state of the Laodicean church was to be envised in comparison with it. The cure of souls, as it is legally phrased, in many of these districts is in the hands of a lethargic incumbent, whose notion of duty is comprised in the Sunday reading of the liturgy and a homily, and marryings and christenings as a part of the ecclesiastical trading and profit on other days of the week. With many of our clergy, the notion of the relationship subsisting between them and their "people," as they presumpt-uously call the whole of the inhabitants to whatever denomination belonging, is that of the Popish author who described the clergy as "the mountain," and the consumed." Under such spiritual culture, the parish became like the ground of the sluggard of which Watts said-

"I passed by his garden, and saw the wild briar,
The thorn and the thistle grew higher and higher." On this spot, on account of its commercial and man

ufacturing eligibilities, Mr. Harper Twelvetrees erected his chemical works, employing some hundreds of hands, almost every one of whom represents a family. employ, who are animated by a similar spirit to his hen acduced. The effect of his anti-siavery presently vas invariably, that those who came strongly prejudiced against the North, went home to pray for here. So against the South. His public labors have been most invaluable both to America and England.

But Sella Martin had an important private as well as public mission; with the clite of the aristocraty as well as with the masses: in drawing-rooms and and spiritual elevation. His first step was to estab-lish a literary institution, in connection with which he built a lecture hall, which was opened with great cat some years backby the sheriffs of London, and some most eminent men in the kingdom. As he held that the proper position of science is as the hand-mald of religion, he opened the hall as a place of wor-ship on the Sundays. A congregation chiefly compos-ed of working people was collected, from whom a church was formed upon the most unsectarian basis, and of whom Sella Martin was unanimously chosen pastor. In that capacity he has labored for some fifand of whon Selia Martin was unanimously chosen pastor. In that capacity he has labored for some fitteen months, with such success that it was found necessary to build a new and much larger place, to accommodate the multitudes who desired to attend his ministry; the hall, which held about five hundred, he had most five hundred, being wholly inadequate for the accommodation of the crowds who sought to gain admission every Sunday. Unbappily, he is now compelled to resign his interesting, ecomplished and highly cultivated lady; whose the crowds who sought to gain admission every Sunday. Unbappily, he is now compelled to resign his interesting, ecomplished and highly cultivated lady; whose word pronounce her avery interesting, ecomplished and highly cultivated lady; whose word in the sown. The separations of ministers and fidels frequently occur from very different reasons from the which are publicly assigned, and sometimes from causes of a sinister nature, such as a higher stipend of fered in another quarter, which men who secretly regard the ministry only as a means of living caunot be expected to resist the temptation of—at other times they proceed from alienated feeling between minister. via specially feted by Lord Shaftesbury, who avowed himself a strong anti-slavery man; but as soon as the Southern rebellion began, he dwindled into a precision of the low state of the low thich despectacy would receive by the destruction of the low state aroused his tory hopes, and utterly read to make a state of the low they proceed from alienated feeling between minister and congregation—from autocratical rule on his part, or an anarchical tendency on theirs; or, which is not serve did not arise from any want of knowledge is takeed by his refusal to meet. Sella Martin at

one of those fashionable gatherings. The indifference of well-intentioned people of small intellect, and atill smaller knowledge of American history, has been the greatest difficulty which the abolitionists here have had to contend with. The existence of slavery in the South is a fact so patent that its friends could not get over it, with all their unscrupulous mendasity; and their fertility in lying is one of the greatest marvels which the war has developed. With true Machiavellian policy, they endeavored to get over the fixed fact by the plea of the equal complicity of the North in the sin, and there is no doubt that they have thereby succeeded in destroying a large amount of sympathy which would otherwise have been given to the North. To the question, "How can you support a slave republing the propose of the support of the content esteem and affection; but there was a nutrier consideration which weighed powerfully on his mind. He feels strongly that, in the present crisis, his proper sphere of duty is his native land, amongst his strongling and suffering people emerging from slavery. Having mixed with them in bondage, he knows their habits of thought; their constitut fire in his own refining process will qualify him to guide them onward and upward, no doubt, better than any white man could possibly be expected to do. Strongly as I feel the importance of the pres

A COLORED FEMALE LECTURER.

from him with the most sincere regret, we shall th

him heartily for the past, and bid him God-speed i

W. FARMER.

MISS DEBOIS'S LECTURE. A novel and instructive entertainment was given to a large and very respecta-ble audience on last Monday evening in Clitzens' Hall, where a colored lady, Miss Oneda DeBois, born a slave in Alabama, delivered an admirable lecture, a slave in Alabama, delivered an admirable lecture, mainly devoted to her early experiences in the house of bondage, and the manners and catoms of her adopted country, the Island of Hayti, West Indies. Her landable object in lecturing is to acquire the means for establishing a school for girls in Gonaires thayti, and to disabuse the public mind of some of the prevailing prejudices that the African race is in capable of any high degree of cultivation. Certainly her own lady-like demeanor, and the proofs of high mental culture afforded by her lecture, are the very best, and indeed to every candid mind an almost true sistible evidence that the poor, despised and downtroden people to whom she belongs are susceptible of great elevation. Her able vindication of this people, her proud disidain of the solicierly qualtice, and a well-deserved panegyric pronounced by her upon the famous Hayten revolution, were exceedingher proud diadain of the contumely so heaped upon them, her defence of their soldierly qualities, and a well-deserved panegyric pronounced by her upon the famous Haytien revolution, were exceedingly touching, and even eloquent. Altogether, we were much pleased with her, notwithstanding her address was not entirely free from blemishes, and heartily commend her to those to whom she may yet come, as a modest young woman endowed with fine natural powers successfully entitlyted. Her lectures, judging from what we have heard, can only subserve the cause of truth, justice, and genuine progress.—The Moracian, Bethichem, Pa.

A FREEDWOMAN'S ADDRESS. The Centre Church lecture-from was comfortably filled, last evening, with an intelligent audience, who listened with marked attention to the entertaining orator, Oneda DeBois, a a French zambo, formerly a slave in Southern Alabama. She is an eloquent speaker, well read in history, and her command of language is remarkable. Her theme was the elevation of her race. She gave some graphic accounts of negro heroism, and showed that the blacks could govern themselves if they had the opportunity. She concluded her address with a quotation from Wendell Phillips's celebrated speech on Touissaint L'Ouverture, which was received with demonstrations of appliause—Hartford Post.

LECTURE. On Monday evening last, we were permitted to enjoy a zery interesting and instructive lecture, delivered by Miss Oneda DeBois of Hayti, W.

I. The meeting was held in the lecture room of the Preabyterian church, which, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was crowded with interested hearers. Miss DeBois is a lady of color; abe was born a clave in Alabams—excaped from bondage—reached Ohio, and was admitted into Oberlin College, where she received a thorough education. Her object in travelling is to raise funds to aid in sustaining a school under her charge in Hayti.

We hope she may succeed in her laudable enterprise.—Allentown (Pa.) Register.

prise.—Allentown (Pa.) Register.

A SLAYE WOMAN. Oneda E. DeBols, a colored woman, who was born a slave in Southern Alabama, and escaped from the "sacred" institution, delivered a lecture in the Centre Church lecture room, last evening, before a large audience. In her hegira from servitude, she walked eleven hundred miles to reach the Ohio border. She is intelligent and quick-witted, and would shame many a Southern planter before a crowd of intellectual people, in the discussion of any subject. The fact is, these "chattels," when you give them an opportunity, have rights which are bound to be respected, notwithstanding the Etonian idea that they are "bloodthirsty," and will make a luncheon of white folks when their appetites crave substantial food.—Hartford Courant.

Miss DeBois, and find her to be highly intelligent and of pleasing address. Our readers will, no doubt, have their curiosity awakened on fearning that she will give er in Rev. Mr. Grimes's church, Southac Street, or

Monday evening next. If due notice be given, she
will have crowded audiences.

Miss DeBois intends making a lecturing tour in
Maine shortly, and will carry with her those testimonials which will be sure to interest the friends of the

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE. H. W. Horton, photographer, 5 Summer Street, Boston, has admirably ex-ecuted photographic copies of an original and very beautiful drawing of the goddess "Liberty," with the broken fetters suspended from her shoulders. Price of large size, \$1,00; small size, 25 cents. The latter should find a place in every album; the former makes a fine appearance framed. The times demand a good reception of "Liberty" in every quarter. N. B. No copperhead is expected to patronize her.

The proceedings of the Worcester (South) Anti-Slavery Society, held at Worcester on the 27th ult., will appear next week.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.
The First Draft.—Mr. Blair's and Mr. Soaward's Objections to it—the Last Sentence Supplied by Mr. Chase.
A recent allusion in the Independent to the fact that Mr. Secretary Chase's pen supplied the concluding sentence of the Emancipation Proclamation has been received with a surprise indicating a less general knowledge on the subject than might have been expected. When the final draft of the Proclamation was presented by the President to the Cabinet, it closed with a paragraph stating that the slaves, if liberated, would be received into the armed service of the United States. Mr. Chase objected to the appearance of a document of such momentous importance without one word beyond the dry phrases necessary to convey its meaning, and sinally proposed that there be added to the President's draft the following sentence:—
"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

of justice, warranted by the Constitution, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Mr. Lincots adopted the sentence as Mr. Chase wrote it, only interlining after the word "Constitution," the words "upon military necessity," and in that form the Proclamation went to the world, and history. The President originally resolved upon the policy of issuing this Proclamation in the summer of 1892. As he has expressed it himself, everything was going wrong; we seemed to have put forth about our atmost effort; and he really did not know what more to do, unless he did this. Accordingly, he prepared the preliminary proclamation, nearly in the form in which it subsequently appeared, called the Cabinet together, and read it to them.

Mr. Montgomery Blair was startled. "If you issue that Proclamation, Mr. President," he exclaimed, "you will lose every one of the fall elections."

Mr. Seward, on the other hand, said: "I approve of it, Mr. President, just as it stands. I approve of it, in principle, and I approve the policy of issuing it. I conly object to the time. Send it out now, on the heels of our late disasters, and it will be construed as the convulsive struggle of a drivaring man. To give it proper weight, you should reserve it all till after some victory."

The President, issued on the subsequent lat of January.

he final January.

BRUTAL REBEL OUTRAGE.

The rebels become more and more fiendish in their treatment of Union prisoners, and seem to take delight in murdering them in cold blood. We have some fresh instances to record.

On the 2d of March, B. Arthur, L Bouris, and John K. Morris, residents of Clermont county, members of

light in muriering them in con doubt. We have some fresh instances to record.

On the 2d of March, B. Arthur, L Bouris, and John K. Morris, residents of Clermont county, members of the 5th Ohio Cavalry, went outside of the Federal pickets near Huntsville, Alabama, to visit some friends. They were pounced upon by guerillas in the evening, who immediately threw the young men isto a well, and covered them up with several feet of earth. After two days' absence, a force went in search of the missing soldiers, and found the well partially filled with fresh earth. They dug down, found the bodies, and learned the facts of the murder from a neighbor. The ruffians robbed the young men of \$135 before brutally burying them alive!

At a recent skirmish near Sparta, Tennessee, a portion of the 5th Tennessee Cavalry were attacked by overwhelming numbers by the rebels under Frequent of the 5th Cavalry were killed, and fourteen taken prisoners. The Nashville Usion states on the authority of Lieut. Carter, that the flendish Ferquon, took the prisoners to a place about two miles from the battle-ground, and there ordered them all murdered, and his orders were executed to the letter! The Union calls for retallation for these villanous outrages at once. Two members of the 13th Pennayivania Cavalry were inhumanly murdered by a band of guerillas a short time ago. A party of the 13th, at Gen. Crawford's headquarters, were out on a soout, when several fell into the hands of the enemy. It was decided by the inhuman wretches that two of the prisoners should suffer death. The doomed men were chosen by lot, and their throats cut from ear to ear. The murderers even compelled the other prisoners to hold their considerations have been taken, and sent to the headquarters by the army.

More of the Chivalry. From Florida, dates are to the 22l from Jacksonville. The rebels have made a raid upon Magnolia, and burned two large hotels, which were soon to have been taken by our side for hospitals. Two negroes who had run away from their owners more than a year since were finally caught, brought to Pliatka, and, without trial of any kind, elevated by the necks to a branch of a tree—an admiring crowd of chivalry looking on while they were choking to death. One of the black, nigger, slave, chattel rascals did not die soon enough to please the delicate ladies who had come forth to see the black fool, who loved freedon, kick and equirm; as some of the chivalry took the pertinacious rogue down, had a pit dug, put him in, buried him up to the neck, so that every one of the "born aristocracy" could see that there was a real, live "nigger" in the hole; and then finished the entertainment by scrunching his infernal wooly head with the butts of their muskets, scattering his brains (for, strange afti foolish as the ways of God may seem, even "niggers" have brains, all over the consecrated ground. Then the chivalrous owner wiped the brains off his musket with his lady-love's perfumed handkerchief, ordered his boss nigger to make out a bill against the county for the loss of a slave destroy-ed in case of absolute necessity, and the crowd departed, to drink eternal prosperity to the "patriarchal relation."—N. Y. Tribane.

NORTHERN CITIES TO BE BURNED. The malignant and fiendish spirit which animates the rebels is strikingly illustrated in a recent proposition of the Richmond Whio, which, confessing that the ordinary modes of civilized warrar are insufficient to accomplish the rain of the North, advocates the burning of Northern cities by bired incendiaries. Here is the diabolical proposition:—

"We may not, it is true, be able to send a raiding narty to dash into Philadelphia or New York to do the work; not have we artillery that will carry Greek fer far enough to reach them—but we have that which will go further than horsemen can ride, and can penerate what the mightiest artillery would make no impression on—we have money. A million of dollars would lay in ashes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittaburg, Washington, and all their chiefcites. If it should be thought unsafe to use them, there are daring men in Canada, of Morgan's and other commands, who have escaped from Yankee dungeons, and who would rejoice at an opportunity of doing something that would make all Yankeedom how with angulah and consternation.

That what we are saying may be given a still more practical turn, we will add, that we know and have talked with a man—a well-known officer in the army, and every way competent and fit—sho is ready and cantious to proceed to Canada at once on this business."

The Whig further says, that if the rebel govern-

The Whig further says, that if the rebel govern-ment declines to adopt the scheme, it "can as well be

THE BATTLE AT PADUCAH, KY.—Further Palars. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune w from Springfield, Ill., on the 28th ult., as follows "In the fort there were about 250 recruits for a Upited States colored regiment, a portion of the 16th Kentucky cavalry, without arms, and two companies of the 122d Illinois infantry, in all about five hundred

of the 122d Illinois infantry, in all about five hundred men.

It was the negro regulars that fought so well. They handled the artillery with great skill, and their bravery is on the tongues of all loyal men. One-of the regionents in the attack on the fort was the 3d Kentucky, Col. Thompson, who commanded a brigade. This regiment was raised in Padacah, three years ago, by Col. Tilgipsan, afterward Brigadier General, and Col. Thompson, who was at the time Prosecuting Attorney for the Paducah circuit.

Col. Thompson was a man of great influence, and did more than any one else in recruiting the regiment from the chiralry. This was its first visit home. Before the attack was made, threats were freely made in the streets that they would capture the fort, and kill cery stoper is 4d.

the attack was made, threats were freely made in the streets that they would capture the fort, and kill each might of March Illh, and carried devastation and dismay over many miles in extent, awering away to make the most. Colonel Thompson was literally torn in pieces by a shot from a siege gun handled by colored men. These colored men were native Kentuckians, and seven of them have offered up their live for their country. Is there not a stern justice in the fact that many of these rebels paid the penalty of their treason at their own door-posts by the hands of the despised native Kentuckians of African descent!

To Hon. Luchen Anderson of that district, the credit is due of getting permission to raise a regiment of blacks, which was done against the opposition of the State authorities.

To Colonel Hicks, a noble War Democrat, and all the troops under his command, great credit is due for their obstants and successful defence.

The gunboais fired 600 rounds; they had three wounded. The Captain of the Par Par received a scratch from a mine ball on the right check, and a ball went through his pantalons. The troops in the fort had 14 killed and 46 wounded. Forest took about 46 convalescents in the hopital principers. The capture of the Administration, and good the renomination of President Lincoln.

Str. Lous, March 27. The circulation of the New York Captesio, and the report of the Administration, and good the renomination of President Lincoln.

Mrs. Grimes and several other women were killed during the engagement."

The contract of the contract of the present the contract of the Administration, and procession of the contract of the Administration, and procession of the contract of th

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PHILADELPHIA, April 4. George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, spoke to night at the Academy of Music before a large audience. He was followed by Messra. Kelley, Brewster and others. Horace Binney, Jr. prasided.

JOHN PIERFONT. This venerable man, now nearly seventy-nine years of age, is said to be in very good health and in full mental vigor. In November, 1861, he began, and in March, 1864, he finished a Digest of the Decisions and Instructions of the Treasury Department to Collectors of Customs, contained in fifty-four folio volumes, which he has reduced to one. This task has has been performed so admirably as to elicit a highly complimentary letter from Secretary Chase, in which he says:—

In which he says:—

"I regard this labor of yours as a monument of talent and industry, and of inestimable value in conducting the correspondence of the department.

You will please accept the assurances of my high, appreciation of the genius and learning which have placed your name among the most eminent of American authors, and also for your life-long, earnest and fearless advocacy of the cause of liberty and the claims of humanity.

of humanity.

It will be my pleasure to contribute to your being, and ever to recognize your claims to my est consideration for all you have done and are

doing.

As a very inadequate manifestation of my apprecia
tion of your services, I have this day promoted you to
a third-class clerkship."

a third-class clerkship."

Gen. Lane's Sperch at New York. The New York papers contain a report of the speech of Gen. Lane, Senator from Kañsas, given in that city before significant of the speech of Gen. Lane, Senator from Kañsas, given in that city before significant of the speech of the significant of the significant of the speech of

OUR COLORED SOLDIERS. The position in which

Our Colored Soldiers. The position in which the black men place themselves is at once a position of danger and heroism. They incur more in entering the army than do other men. They know how the flendish cruelties of their former masters will be wreaked out upon them, if they are captured.

Now, bear in mind, no colored prisoners, taken with turns in their hands, have been exchanged by the rebel outhorities, and this notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to secure such a result.

'How many white men, knowing whata fate awaited them, either of cruel torturing death, or long and weary imprisonment, would show even the same devotion to the cause of liberty, which is exhibited by these men. Already over 60,000 negro soldiers are enlisted and organized under the flag of the Republic. These men, during the coming campaign, are to perform an important part in the work of crushing out this atroctous rebellion. Having thus done their work for freedom, who will deny them citizenship on this continent? Who will dare to say, Return back again to the degradation of the slave! Who will not rather say, Be a citizen and a man?

EFFECTS OF COPPERHEAD SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELLION. A Southern gentleman, writing over is own signature to the Baltimore American, says:—

"I have been a resident of the State of Mississippi for more than twenty years, was there at the breaking out of the rebellion, and till long after the fall of Vicksburg, and I know something, about the pernicious influence of the speeches of the pretended peace party of the North on the rebels of the South. They have done more by their clamor for peace to prolong this bloody struggle than any other single cause louching the sour. And by their false pretensions of horror at the great slaughter of human life in this war, they have indirectly been the cause of the untimely death of tens of thousands of their fellow-citizens. If I have any prejudices in this matter, my early education and all my associations through life would predispose me to side with the South. But I see no redeeming features in this unholy rebellion." "I have been a resident of the State of Mississipp

holy rebellion."

This is important testimony to the well-established fact, that, but for the treasonable sympathy of the Northern Copperheads with their "Southern friends," the rebels, the bloody struggle would long since have terminated in the complete overthrow of the rebellion, and the complete re-establishment of the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union over every inch of our nation's soil. The hope of a "divided North"

Northern peace men:

"If, instead of devoting to death our civil and military officers, he (Mr. Lincoln) had proposed to make Jeff. Davis his successor, Lee Commander-in-Chief of the Yanke armies, and our domestic institutions considered not only at home, but re-adopted in the free States, provided the South would once more enter the Yankee Union, there is not a man, woman or child in the Confederacy who would not spit upon any terms with a nation of robbers and murderers. The miscreants whose attroctiles in this war have caused the whose civilized world to shudder, must keep henceforth their distance. They shall not be our masters, and we would not have them for our slaves."

Some of the Signs of the Times. The Universe, a leading Catholic paper, published in Philadelphia, and hitherto decidedly "Democratio" and Anti-Adinistration, has been converted, and now goes for the abolition of slavery, as necessary to the peace of the Republic. It declares that "the national current in favor of abolition grows steadily stronger, and has become irresistible, and that it would be about to attempt to oppose it." It therefore gives to the Irish Democrats the sensible advice to "accept cheerfully what they are unable to undo." The Cincinnati Tail-graph, Archibishop Purcell's orgain, has long taken even stronger emancipation ground, and now urges the necessity of abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

TERRIBLE DISASTER. The great reservoir of the Sheffield water works, covering an area of nearly is hundred acres, suddenly burst its confines on the night of March 11th, and carried devastation and dismay over many miles in extent, avereping away houses, mills, and machine shops, destroying fields and gardens, and sending hundreds of human beings to their long home. At a rough estimate, two hundred and fifty lives were lost, and over two millions of property destroyed by the fearful disaster, which competent engineering skill in the construction of the reservoir might have prevented.

17.

FP PARKER PILISBURY will lecture in Mari-orough, on Sanday evening next, 10th lest; : and in Portsmooth, N. H., on Sanday evening, the 17th, at half-nast T o'clock. Subject: The Mystery of the War.

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Every Church, Sunday School and Private Family MAY HAVE

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A Ta very moderate cost—\$85, \$100, \$110, \$135, \$165, \$260, and upward, according to number of Stops and tyle of case.

They are elegant as pieces of furniture, occupying little space, are not liable to get out of order, and every one is warranted for five years.

THE CABINET ORGANS,

THE CABINET ORGANS, introduced about a year cince, and manufactured axclusive rively by MASON & HAMLIN, have next with reocess unprecedented in the history of musical instruments. Supplying a long-felt want, they have been received with the greatest pleasure by the munical profession and the public, and have already been very widely instrudened, and must continue to increase as their merits become known of they are to private bosses, Sendey Schools, and smaller churches, all that the larger pipe organs are to large wherehes, all that the larger pipe organs are to large wherehes, all that the larger pipe organs are to large wherehes, all districted the sendent of the sendent of the performance of secular as well as secred music. The Cabinet Organ is centrally different on and a very great improvement upon all instruments of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. Les asperior excellence consists in many important manufacturities, among which are:

In the secular process of the tones. Indeed, it is asserted withpendities chair it has not yet been found possible to produce a better quality of tone from pipes than is attained in these organs.

2. It has greatly improve power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful investion its cast.

orte.

It may be reasonably said, that if these instruments have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for have the great and obvious superiority thus claimed for them, they must have received very warm recommenda-tions from professional musicians, who would naturally be most interested in the introduction of such instruments, and who are the best judges of their excellence. Such re-commendations already have been given tot hem, to an ex-tent unparalleled.

WAREROOMS, 274 Washington Street, Boston, 7 Mercer Street, New York. MASON & HAMLIN.

Feb. 26-6m

JAMES REDPATH, Boston, has now ready:

I. THE MORALS OF EPICTETUS. A Postical Trans ation By Ellis Walker, M. A. 25c. II. SPIRITUAL TORRENTS, By Madame Guyon. 50c.;

III. THE ROSE FAMILY: a FAIRY TALE. By. L. M. Alcott, Illustrated. 25c. IV. BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF TOUSSAINT, UOUVERTURE—"The Negro Napoleon,"

IV. BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF TOUSSAINT I/OUVERTURE—"The Negro Napoleon," The yearest military genius whom the New World has produced up to the present time," "a man whose career was more marvellous than any romance." With pertrait, autograph and map. \$1.25.

V. SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By Wendell Philips. \$1.

VI. CROQUET. By Capt. Mayne Reld. 50c.
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March 25.

# ママエトノノー シピピザ( ) ) ソノ (リスカとろか)(1

A LL interested in Phonographic Shorthand should send for the PHONOGRAPHIC VISITOR, No. 1, seven cents; Nos. 1 and 2, twelve cents. No. 2 explains the Phonographic Alphabet, given above, and all the more general principles of the Art. Address ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Dec. 1. Iy New York.

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Bent free by mail on receipt of the price.

April 8-lw

DR. BARTOL'S SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF REV.
T. STARR KING. 15 cents.
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Method of Teaching Reading by the Sounds of the Letters, without altering the Orthography. By Rev. J. O.
Zacnos. 35 cents.

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THEODORE PARKER'S MEMOIRS, S. R. URBINO,

FOREIGN BOOK-STORE.

BOARDING

MRS. R. A. SMITH would inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken at and personal transfer of the public section of the public personal, may be abtained on reasonant and personal the public personage in respectfully solicited.

form a penal government, and the conditions a limitations of that right, in view of the admitted fi

orcement that these rights can be see

ernment. Hence the necessity of such a governmen in the elevation of man from the lower to the higher

to all, with the security, protection and defence of the rights of every individual member by the govern-ment. If one member suffers, the whole body suffers with it. The infringement of the rights of any one in-

or any number of individuals.
Yours, respectfully. WM. S. FLANDERS.

OUERIES ABOUT THE AMNESTY.

pondents to answer.

First. If the President's Proclamation of An s carried out, and one, two, three, or all the rebel States should avail themselves of it—or, in other

ne-tenth to send twenty-five or thirty representative

to Washington, extra, on account of "all other per-sons," to join the Copperheads, and undo all that has been done in favor of humanity and justice to all? And if the other nine-tenths should take it into their

these satantic recent to starp every one maked as he was born?

Will these enemies of all righteousness, embittered as they are against the North,—as perhaps no other people ever were against another,—be very likely to show any pity for the black man when free, or any respect for the white man who has conquered them,

your correspondents; and in case 1 nm ward, in a future number, attempt an answer myself, JESSE STEDMAN.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

Let him be nominated directly by THE PEOPLE

Why not? Let the Republicans of every ward and township throughout the United States assemble at

the usual places for holding elections, and after ap-

pointing their judges and secretaries, proceed the and there to vote, or otherwise vice voce, for Presiden-tial and also for Vice Presidential nominee. Why not? Will anybody, will any politicians, save and except

those who "seek to misdirect the popular mind,"

fill with honor the high office. The country is richer in noble men than in any other material of great-ness, rich as it is in everything. Yet who, among

them all, has claims upon the confidence of the wh

believe that he is the right man for the next for

years; and I believe farther, that the people will take care that no harm or detriment shall come to the

country by a change of men at this critical period of

Yours, for our struggling and bleeding country,
D. S. WHITNEY.

Extract of a letter from JAMAICA, dated March 4

"The truly West India looking town of Montego Bay has recently been the scena of an extraordinary gathering of the peaantry within its vicinity, attract-ed thither by the commemoration of the landing fifty

gathering of the peasantry within its vicinity, attracted thither by the commemoration of the landing fifty years back, of the great Missionary and Abolitioniat, Knibb. The appearance of the masses carried conviction to the mind, that the black people of Jamaica age advancing with rapid strides to that position which will place them on a par in intellect and mental culture—class for class—with any nation in the world. There was nothing but the color of that great gathering of 10,000 persons which betrayed their slavish origin—that once they were, only cared for as their medial ability enabled them to sweat in the corn-field for their quondam taskmasters. There they were

calar ability enabled them to sweat in the Cornactic for their quondam taskmasters. There they were, assembled to do honor to that great religion, by which alone, their freedom was secured. It is significant of the great moral restraint our humble religiousts are noder, that not a single police case has resulted from his mammoth and memorable demonstration."

ndents : and in case I find none, I shall,

when again restored to power?

I await your reply, Mr. Editor, or that

" into the scale,-which the latter con

Yours, respectfully, WM. S. F. Cornville, (Maine,) March 16, 1864.

nmitted against one member, or any number of

# Boetry.

For the Liberator.

spoken at an Exhibition of the Southboro', recently. They are at your disposal.
D. S. WHITEET.

# FATHER ABRAHAM TO HIS BOYS.

On! boys, on to victory!
The country by our fathers won
The fairest land beneath the su The country by our fathers won, The fairest land beneath the sun, Is threatened by the vilest foe That ever aimed a deadly blow: Their treases on's causeless, rank and high ; Their only choice to fice or die.

On! boys, on to victory!
Tis not our scentry's cause alone,
But Freedon's cause in every sobe,
That nerves your arms to strike the ble
Which lays the haughty robels low; The old world tyrants wall and quake At every gallant charge you make.

On! boys, on to victory! Ye are the chosen instrument Ordained of Heaven, raised up and sent The equal rights of all maint Long has God's justice been delayed, But now no longer can be stayed.

On! boys, on to victory!
The mother's and the lover's heart
May break—we know they'll bear their part, And sisters weep their holy tears— All give their prayers, they have no fears; While tender youth and feeble sires Are all aglow with patriot fires.

On! boys, on to victory!
We'll bear the pain, bow to the woe:
March on! and vanquish every foe That threatens our dear native land, Till not a reb. or slave shall stand deemed to Liberty and God !

#### TRIBUTE OF AFFEOTION TO THE LATE BEV. THOMAS STARR KING.

BY WILLIAM M. PERNALD.

Star of the West! thy rising and thy setting, Like a fair planet in the evening sky-The glory of that passing brilliancy !

Sweet soul of love! I've watched thy early dawning Een from thy childhood's pilgrimage and play, When first the glow and beauty of life's morning Gave promise of the glory of the day.

Bair day to us! a time of cheerful gladness, Continual summer and a genial sky; Oh, could some genius, without shade or sadness View has the nature with thy practised eye

What seenes of flowing and of radiant beauty, Vair fields of verdays, silver rolling stream Mountains of grandeur, mern and grand as duty, O'er which the sunlight of the spirit gleams ;-

An inner world-a world of pure emotion. An inner world—a world or pure emotion,
With fruit and folinge, rich with golden store,
And broad expanse of sky and air and ocean,
With waves still breaking on that mystic shore!

Ah! 'twas such nature, genial friend and brother, That from thy spirit looked so truly out to behold another, In rapt responses to behold another, To lift the soul, and banish every doubt.

But thou art risen!—gone to be transfigured In that high world, where angels hold their seat, And where diviner scenes, to souls delivered, Thy wondering vision shall in glory greet.

Farewell, farewell! But not as gone forever Een from the earth thou so delightedst in ; For nought can such an intimacy sever, With the sweet soul of all things so akin.

And long as nature wears her wondrous beauty, Or, in the higher walks of Christian duty.

While patriot Truth may wake a slumbering nation,
And gamu Rebellion strike fair Freedom's form,
So long thine influence, like a sweet obtation,
Shall blend with ours, and face the theatening ste

Not gone from us! for, like the trembling wire That flashed afar the tidings of thy death, Bo thy quick spirit hath but to desire, And thou art here—we feel thy quickening breath!

And thus, dear Starr, forever shall we cherish Thyself, thy virtues, all thy kindling love; Passed from our sight, but nevermore to perish Rising and shining in new light above. - Boston Transcripts

# THOMAS STARR KING.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The great work laid upon his two-score yes done, and well done. If we drop our tears Who loved him as few men were ever loved, Who loved him as few men were ever loved,
We mourn no blighted hope nor broken plan
With him whose life stands rounded and approved
In the full growth and stature of, a man.
Mingte, O bells, along the Western slope,
With your deep toil a sound of faith and hope!
Wave cheerily still, O bauner, half-way down, From thousand-masted bay and steepled town Let the strong organ, with its loftiest swell, Lift the proud sorrow of the land, and tell That the proud forrow of the land, and tell That the brave sower saw his ripened grain. O Eost and West, O morn and sunset twain, No more forever has he lived in vain, Who, priest of Freedom, made you one, and told Your bridal service from his lips of gold!

-N. Y. Ind

#### OWEN LOVEJOY. BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Loveror is dead : he could afford To die, as few men can ; He henored and obeyed the Lord By doing good to man—

His magic sword

Flashed like the lightning in the van.

The bleeding slave in chains was dumb,— He bravely spoke for him ; With faith he saw God's kingdom come, Through the vast distance dir The battle's hum Is music set to Freedom's hymn

His record now is history, Writ in a troublons time; Writ in a troublous time; he champion of liberty Is crowned with deeds sublime; And golden rhyme Will hall him hero of the free.

His noble task was nobly done, Where windows of the setting sun Swing open for the blest, As, one by one, The angels smile upon their guest.

With the stain brother, by whose side.

He knelty in team and prayer,
When the infuriate mob defied

# The Tiberator.

ARSTRACT OF A DISCOURSE,

DELIVERED BY REV. DAVID A. WASSON, Before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society of ton, Sunday, March 27, 1864. d Society of Bos

THE RELATION OF THEODORE PARKER TO HUME, VOLTAIR

Many critics of Theodore Parker hav him a rejector of Christianity. This, ho ever, is a very great mistake. The new and old stian Theology teach very different difference must continue and increase ideas, and this difference must continue and increase But the new school is a school of belief, not of unbe lief. It has no sympathy with Voltaire and the French

To deny, no doubt, is part of the work of this school. But there are two kinds of denying and destroying. One is pathological, the other physiological. One destroys for the sake of destroying; the other is one of the processes of growth, as the chick destroys the egg.

The new school of belief affirms something larger and more generous than any former age. It affirms more than it denies. It destroys only by vital ad-vance, and under the necessities of that advance.

With the Voltaire men it was otherwise. denied for the sake of denying. They fought, it is true, against injurious and deadly errors, but cared not to put better things in their place. There is a great difference between sewerage and agriculture, b tween amputation and exercise. the 18th century was negative, moved chiefly by moral disgust; the new school of the 19th century is affirmative, moved by a great creative faith

is affirmative, moved by a great creative faith.

Theodore Parker was one of the most energetic religious beliegers that modern times have known. Ho was a religious Hercules, bent upon cleansing the Augean stables of his time. He cried to an oppressive generation to do justly, to love mercy, to help the needy instead of hindering them, to cease from binding heavy burdens, material and spiritual, upon the shoulders of the weak. Stalwart, sinewy, believing, he went down into the contest of the world, and fought as a foot-soldier the great battle of religious principle. as a foot-soldier the great battle of religious principl Heroic, herculean believer, he could not take his be

life from without, but always from within. He was moral, practical, in an exalted sense utilitarian, but also thoroughly saturated with religious belief. With Hume, Voltaire and their associates, the case was different. Though morally as well as intellectuwas different. Inough morally ally superior to the average churchmen of their time, they were still only half-men. They lacked the spiritual, the religious element. The misery of

that period was, that men could believe in the doctrines popularly called Christianity only with their eyes shut. With their eyes open, men possessing intelligence, but destitute of a strong religious impulse could only scoff. The piety of that time could only scoff. The piety of that time was not merely blind, it chose not to see. It was blind of will,

not of necessity.

Every great theological system includes many errors. These do comparatively little harm as long as they are unperceived; but the tragedy begins later, when the form of the system has superseded the spirit, and it is held merely as a form, with some consciousness of its defects and errors. It is a sad sight, pious ace in the endeavor to pump water out of a

religious. The church of the 19th century is not very

per of the American Board of Commission ers for Foreign Missions, travelling in Germany, found, to his surprise, that the leaders of the party called "Evangelical" all favored absolutism, taking the side of the despotic government against the peo-ple. On asking them the reason, he was told—All the infidels and rationalists are in favor of popular rights; by opposing them alike in religion and poli-tics, we gain the favor and assistance of the Govern-

When a historical form of religion is sedulously kept up in spite of the fact that its spirit is dead or dying, it necessarily becomes offensive to thinking But to disregard the spirit of religion on ac

Hume's History has certain great merits, but I can not agree with the general commendation which Mr. Emerson bestows upon it. The soul of history is left out of it. Hume missed of being a great man. He failed to recognize the believing heart of humanity. He could not understand it, so he laughed at it. He nfounded Puritanism with Hebraism. He confoundwith its limitations and excrescences Paul. He shut his eyes to the divine spontaneity of the human spirit. The Orthodoxy of the present time does the same thing. Its cultivators pull up weeds, but plant no corn. Nay, they call corn itself

Hume and Voltaire believed in a God. But this ad mitted Great First Cause was to them no near, living, warming reality, but a mere logical necessity.

Next, they ignored religion as a great living power

in human society, and thought it only superstition. Thirdly, all notion of inspiration was foreign to

different from them, but opposite to them.

1. He believed and taught that God, the universal

Father and Friend, is present and active everywhere, in matter, mind and soul.

2. He believed and taught that religion is one of the highest and noblest working forces. In the con-fident assurance that the religious sentiment is a part of man's nature, he is farther from Voltaire and Hume than the popular ecclesiasticism is.

8. Instead of discarding the Biblical idea that Heav en has a voice upon earth, Theodore Parker constant-ly maintained this as one of the greatest and most practical truths. He taught not only that God is, but that he works and speaks now, just as much as in any former age of the world. An file and dumb God is not divine, and therefore is no God. Many of the old religionists held this great idea, but held it modified by the ignorance of their age. Not only they lacked innumerable special knowledges which we now possess, but they knew not that idea of Law which is izing all our thoughts and mo tion. In their theology, the fact of God's communi cation with man received a limited and intensely dog

Inspiration is perpetual, but the existing recognit of its form in any particular age is likely to be imper therefore temporary. The old religionista d both alike, and tried to perpetuate the the substance. Against this state of things two classes of opposers arose. Historical criticism attacked the forms devised by the popular theology, and materialism attacked the substance of religion. The advocates of the old system accuse and oppose both these alike, and thus betray to the dispass observer their own defects and limitations. However revivalism now flourishes, its seeming triumph con-ceals the approach of a terrible defeat. It is lowering its own standard, cultivating constantly more of the form and less of the substance. Outward conformity

When the Biblical idea (the idea that God now and everance offers to all men as constant and direct communication as he ever give to assist and prophets to be overcome—enemies to be put down—principles to be castablished—the educating of the people, &c., which could not be consummated without a government. But wingovernment happen—wellgions thinkers necessarily criticise and dissent, men of strong heads but little faith tend to wards materialism, and churchmen, opposing both, realitizate form more and more. The necessary put down, the people trained up to the chultivate form more and more. The necessary put down, the people trained up to the propose of thought brings defeat alike to two parties; Paley and the churchmen, Volpsire and the material.

Resistance. There was work to be done—obstacles to be overcome—enemies to be put down—chem she the down—principles to force, or penal government. But when this work shall have been accomplished, all obstacles removed, all enemies put down, the people trained up to the ligher plane—then sheath the sword. Then, indeed, because the principles of Non-Resistance be proclaimed and applied, and the joyful anthem rise, "Glosy to God in the highest, and on earth peace." When the Biblical idea (the idea that God now and

ists. The religious philosopher must say—Poor be-lievers, poor disbelievers ! The Deists have great faults, and Theodore Parket

did much in the work of exposing and refuting those faults; but there are worse and more dangerous mer than they. Was there ever a government more prac-tically atheistic than that which ruled in this country before the present war !

The Bible is not the source of religion, but religio is the source of the Bible. The natural and the su pernatural are not mutually exclusive, but mutuall inclusive. The Biblical idea in religion correspond with the Copernican idea in astronomy. It pr he relations between God and man as ho lerly, normal, permanent and beneficent course.

Theodore Parker constantly affirms revelation, and

denies only the limitations put upon it by the obsolet forms taught in a darker age; and the fact is, as h lieving spontaneities of the soul of man.-c. K. W.

#### THE SABBATICAL QUESTION.

THE OLD AND NEW COVENANT. The Jewish

This little tract of twenty-four pages of oversial correspondence between Deacon C. S. White ore and Mr. Timothy Davis, both of Framingham on the teaching of Scripture in regard to Sabbatica observance. The farmer seems to have the advantage of the deacon, alike in good temper, in acquaint with the language and meaning of the separate pas-sages of Scripture concerned, in correct appreciation of the difference between the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, and between Judaism and Christianity and, lastly, in the ability and disposition to make

candid summary of the matters in question.

The Beptist descon takes for granted that the Sabbatical precepts given to the Jews in the book of Exodus are binding upon Christians as well as Jews. dus are binding upon Christians as well as Jews Whereupon the farmer makes these appropriate queries and comments:—

queries and comments:—

"Do you keep the seventh day as the Lord commanded the children of Israel to keep it? do you able in your place and not go out of your place on the seventh day? do you "kindle no fire throughout you habitation upon the seventh day."? Ex. 86: 3. The consecration of the first day of the week for a litera Sabbath day is baseless as the fabric of a vision; it is without a shadow of foundation in the old or new covenant. It stands on the same foundation that in fant sprinkling does, and the refraining from eating meat on Friday."

Most members of the churches called "evangelical continue to make these two enormous blunders. First, the blunder of supposing Christians to be bound at all by the fourth commandment of the Hebrew decaogue; next, the still greater blunder of thinking that a precept which requires of Jews nothing but absti-nence from labor on Saturday, the seventh day of the week, at the same moment and by the same thodox clergy dishonestly confirm them in the sions; and they seem to have little chance of escape from them except by conversation with some person out of the church, not bound by the traditions of its against all truth from other sources .- C. K. W.

#### THE TURKISH OR ROMAN BATH.

FRIEND GARRISON .- Allow me a word in your pe per, with reference to the new and much esteemed practice of the Turkish or Roman bath. Having ex perienced its restorative influence on my own system I believe it a duty to make known to others so simple this will take precedence in its operation on the hi this will take precedence in its operation on the far-man system. The process is no more artificial than the disease. At any rate, the object attained is per-fectly in accordance with Nature's own method in "opening the pores," and enabling them to perform the office for which they were designed. The impor-tance of this object is readily perceived from the fact that the whole outward surface of the body is one lungs; and the exhaling process, if not so obvious in its effects to sustain me, , , tend not only to the derangement of the internal system, but ultimately to destroy the organization of tem, but ultimately to destroy the organization of tem, but ultimately to destroy the organization of temperature. its effects to sustain life, yet when suspended, will millions of those little agencies have been formed as the outlets of all the effete matter that is taken from the system, and prepares it, in return, to receive by inhalation or absorption the vital agencies of air an fore it returns to the veins. "The loosened epider-mis starts from every part of the body beneath your hand," and thus the imprisoned pores resume their action. This agreeable mode of perspiration can be resorted to without racking the whole system, as practised by drugs.

Much has been said with regard to the "balm of housand flowers," whether literal or figurative in heir uses. I think the same would prove true with reference to the Turkish bath. Certain it is, that their uses. I think the same acceptance to the Turkish bath. Certain it is, that thereby the sallow are rendered fair by this chemical process in the combined influence of air and water, and the whole body relieved from those impurities, and the whole body relieved from those impurities. onsequent glow and freshness to the original design "face divine." Moreover, the Turkish or Ro man bath, in its nationality, may be considered among the "lost arts," preserved only by the Turks and Pagans; but in its application it is worthy of a "fair

The Hygeinic Institution of this city, under the su pervision of Charles Esterbrook, M. D., includin the Turkish Baths, may be found at No. 853 Shawmu Avenue, (No. 6, Waverly Terrace,) Boston. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

# THE NON-RESISTANCE QUESTION.

MR. GARRISON-In an article headed "Non-Resist-nce," in the Liberator of March 11th, A. BROOKE, of Ohio, says :

"I love and venerate the character of the Divinety Inspired Teacher of Christian Non-Resistance. I reverence, and, in my intercourse with my fellows, endeavor to live faithfully by the principle itself."

With a high appreciation of the love and faithful with all due respect to his heroic devotion to princi ple, I would say, I, too, love and venerate the character of the Divinely Inspired Teacher. I reverence the principles he advocated; not only the prin on-Resistance, but also the principle of Resistance as well. What! Did the Divinely Inspired Teache of Resistance too ? Most certainly he did. He taug not only the love of enemies and the forgiveness of a trespasses, but also the fulfilling of the law to the let-ter, and to the fullest extent. "I came not," he said, "to destroy the law, but to fulfill." Again— "Not one jot or tittle of the law shall fall till all be failfilled." What then 1. Are both right 1 Certain-ly. How 1 They belong, in their application, to dif-ferent planes in the development or unfoldment of

I will illustrate. The children of Israel could Red Sea and wilderness, by the princi Resistance. There was work to be do

### MR. PHILLIPS AND GEN. BANKS. Having premised thus much, I proceed to give my view of the source from which men derive the right to

Very few people have taken the trouble to make certain inaliceable rights.

The necessity for penal government is found in the fact, that men on the lower plane will not respect these rights. The Non-Resistant may proclaim them to the end of life, and from generation to generation; but what care they for that proclamation,

Very few people have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the exact status of the Free Labor System in Louisians. We are too apt to judge of it by the rules which apply to Port Royal and to those portions of States on the Mississippi which have been captured from the enemy. In these latter places, the experiment which has for end a self-supporting negro-community has free, full scope. There is no hindrance in the way. The land has been fought for and won; the slaves on it have been freed not only by the proclamation of the President, but by the tread of our victorious forces. There were no legal snarls in the work to be done. There were no legal snarls in the work to be done. There were no lense to be carefully drawn, with a long row of war democrats,—negrophobes, who want the rebellion crushed by white men, and who are as sensitive about the black man as though they were their own poor relations,—drawn up on either side to hamner every ballanthropic effort. It was want the received and the black man as though are as sensitive about the black man as though were their own poor relations,—drawn up on either side to hamper every philanthropic effort. It was all an open plan, and whatsoever generous hearted men wanted to do for the slave, they could attempt, the head their properties of government. plane.

All men being created equal, and possessed of cer-tain inalienable rights, it follows that the true repub-lic is composed of individual members; and, conse-quently, the conditions and limitations of the right to form such a government are, equal and exact justice.

side to hamper every philanthrops chord. It was no easy matter to unravel this snarl in local political economy.

The was true to the Louisana. All the blacks in those parts of the State over which our jurisdiction expovernment.

Not so in Louisana. All the blacks in those parts of the State over which our jurisdiction expovernment.

This was the only advance in the fortunes the war as being other than it had been during the twenty years previous, viz: the act of Congress forbidding the forcible return of a slave to his plantation. This was the only advance in the fortunes meet of the Louisana slaves. Now it is easily seen that it was no easy matter to unravel this snarl in local political economy, and so to arrange matters that the Union men should not be losers. Add to this the fact that a vast number of men in the army, to whom all this machinery must be entrusted, were not equal to the issues of the hour, were not abolitonized as they have been since by the very presure of events, and the task set the Commanding General was ungracious and unenviable. No General in the country has been in an equal predicament. It seemed impossible to act without either ignoring the Proclamation, or doing injustice to men who were believed to be in favor of the government.

Add to this the further fact that thousands, and dividual is, to that extent, a war on the Republic, to be repelled, if need be, by the force of the whole body; for the principle is the same, whether the act MR. EDITOR,-I am not one of those who can see far into the future, or even comprehend much of the present, in regard to national affairs. But I have a queries to propound, which perplex me not a

men who were believed to be in layor of the go-ernment.

Add to this the forther fact that thousands, and even tens of thousands, of blacks were hangers on to the camps, or filling New Orleans with a pauper population, and the necessity for some labor system will be discovered. The inauguration must be im-mediate. The condition of the army, as well as the condition of the blacks, demanded it.

What wages? Here is where Northern critics use their satire, and hurl their rhetorical thunder-balts. Why not give the hands at least soldiers'

And if the other nine-tenins should have in the back, by and by, that they are the inajority, and nullify all that the one-tenth had done, and, with the sid of the Copperheads, restore "the Union as it was," what is the remedy? And if the Republicans, then in the minority, should demur, and the former throw the state of the stat dy short of another civil war? And if so, what is it? What is to become of these three or four millions of Proclamation Freemen, with the power and conceded right (for the proclamation makes no reserve) of entanic rebels to strip every one of them as

condition of the blacks, demanded it.

What wages? Here is where Northern critics use their satire, and hurl their rhetorical thunderbolts. Why not give the hands at least soldiers pay? Why not give them white men's pay? Why offer them the miserable pittance of seven or eight dollars a month? It is a foul injustice, and he who does this, and yet pretends to stand on the republican platform, is a "hypocrite," and a man who is willing to "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee" to slave-owners, if by doing so he can make a bid for political preferment. Far be it from us to excuse any man, who by his public acts shows that he cannot grapple with the noble philanthropies which the day thrusts upon him. We will cry shame as loud as any against general or civilian who is unwilling to throw his influence into the scale for the negro. But at the same time we have great faith in Banks, and do not believe that any of these charges can be fairly brought against him.

There are two very cogent reasons, then, why the wages of the negro in the Gulf Department have been so low. First, the crops to be raised were not cotton, but sugar. Had the country been a cotton-growing region, a full crop might have been reckoned on, and in the abtumn the sale of it would warrant a bigher rate of wages. But the sugar crop would be very light, and in many instances it hardly paid, even at the low rate of wages above mentioned, to run the plantation. There was no seed cane saved from the old crop, for every planter feared that by another year his hands would all be taken from him, and so ground up every stalk of came on his grounds. The crop of '64 will, in the great majority of cases, come from one, two and three year old roots or ratoons: Louisiana plantations will not raise this year more than from one-third to one-half their usual amount of sugar. Now it is preposterous to suppose that here, when the confusion of constant change exists, when the exigencies of the hour may at any moment sweep away every able-bodied man from every plantation

none of the drawbacks which exist and hamper the operation of the labor system everywhere else.

Secondly, it must not be forgotten that the hands, who are working these depleted sugar plantations, are mostly women, and second and third-rate men. We have seen a working force composed mostly of women and children. The brightest men, the stalwart, broad-chested negroes are, thank God, in blue pantaloons, rubbing their muskets bright for the coming frax. undertake to say WHY NOT?

Of course, it will be the duty of the judges, in this whether the vote offered smells of copper, or is good and genuine; and also to see that every man signs the following pledge before his vote is received:—

ine noisowing piecige before his vote is received:

I hereby pledge my honor as a gentleman and a patriot, that I will vote for those candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, who shall receive a majority of votes as nominees for those offices at the hands of the people in this Nominating Election. Or if no candidate shall have a majority of all the votes cast, as nominee for either office, then that the highest on the list of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency respectively, shall receive my votes for those offices. pantaloons, rubbing their muskets bright for the coming fray.

Now we believe that Banks did as well as the circumstances allowed. He is not to be regarded as a radical abolitionist, and probably will always be too conservative to win the applause of the most ultra of the noble body of reformers in the North. He is by nature an anti-slavery man, standing on the republican platform as understood by the great majority of the party known by that great name; and though we could wish that a little more of the radical element could be infused through his nature, we yet believe that in his treatment of the vast question of negro labor, he has nobly grappled with all difficulties, and sought to do the fair thing by the black man. If this proposed election is to be held, it ought to be cople are committed to any candidatebefore the meeting of any delegated connating Election shall meet the approval of the Repub-lican press, that no time should be lost in issuing a general call for such election, as soon as concert of ac-

vention. It is evident, therefore, if the plan of a Nominating Election shall meet the approval of the Republican press, that no time should be lost in issuing a general call for such election, as soon as concert of action in the matter can be secured.

ORE OF THE VOTERS.

THE PRESIDENOY.

SOUTHBORO', March 27, 1864.

DEAR MR. GARRISON—It is a long time since I offered any thing for the Liberator. Not that I have lost one jot of interest in the editor, the paper, or the cause; but simply from a feeling that your many and excellent friends were saying what need be said much better than I could say it. I have literally stood still, and beheld the salvation of God. How wonderfully glorious has been the onward march of truth, justice and liberty! The wrath of man has indeed been made to praise Him.

I want to say that I fally agree with you in what you say of the next President of the United States.

Arranam Lincole, with all his faults, is the man for the place and hour. There are scores, perhaps hundreds of noble men in the country, who walls the live wish he could be persuaded and income the high office. The country is richer in the place and hour. There are scores, perhaps hundreds of noble men in the country, who walls the live wish he could be persuaded and Louissana, that he might see with his own eyes the precision of the country is richer in the country is richer.

and Louisana, that he might see with his own eyes the practical working of this system. We cannot but feel that he would come back sorry to have used the word "hypocrite," and saying, "The work has been well, aye, inobly begun: let us all help to carry it on."—Boston Christian Register. the enfranchised and those born free, that Ty it on-

# WENDELL PHILLIPS IN VERMONT.

This most popular orator has during the last week lectured in Middlebury, Burlington, and Montpelier; in each of the places to very large audiences. It was my privilege to hear him in Montpelier. It would be superfluous to speak of the grace of his manner, the music of hisvoice, his perfect diction, his matchless oratory. The universal voice has long accorded to him these possessions. And it is much to be able to assemble multitudes, awaken their interest, command their attention, and receive their applianse. It is more to be unfaltering in duty, faithful to holiest convictions, the advocate of the oppressed and down-trodden, the lover and uphold-

aithful to holiest convictions, the advocate of the oppressed and down-trodden, the lover and uphold-er of justice everywhere. Mr. Phillips is as truly-the one as the other.

With as profound a belief in the ultimate tri-umph of truth as any man can have, and as firm a conviction that slavery has received its death-blow, he yet sees so much danger from measures adopted, discussed and proposed, that his mission is still to speak words of warning.

If he sees a man doing his duty to-day, no mater what consure he may have heaped upon him, and shire gave Gillman 87,055 votes, Harrington, 9,51

the abolitionists generally, heretofore, he girts his due credit, maintaining a generous silence of bygon; while, on the other hand, he does not fail to wan against him whose course he sees to be dangeres, though his previous professions were arradically as the provious professions were arradically as the law of the provious professions were arradically as its law of the provious professions were arradically as its law of the provious professions were arradically as its law of the provious professions were arradically as its law of the provious professions were arradically as its law of the provious professions way affect the welfare of has here are passing is fast demonstrating to all, that him; but the abolitionists for the last thirty years, and the provious professions words of warning and predictions of master than has been represently the abolitionists for the last thirty years, and the provious professions in the provious professions of the provious professions in the provious professions and the provious professions with the provious professions and the provious professions and the provious professions are particularly provious professions and the provious professions are particularly provious professions and the provious professions are particularly professions and the provious professions are particularly provious professions and the provious professions are particularly provious professions and the provious professions are particularly provious professions and provious professions are particularly provious professions and provious professions are particularly provious professions and provious professions provious professions provious professions and provious professions provious professions and provious professions professions provious professions professions provious professions provious professions provious professions professions professions professions professions professi ntionists who have attained this high possite. It cannot be unprofitable in these press lies to look at our condition in all its bearing. The is and must be trouble enough, if all that is possible to a pure patriotism is averted. To ext well, we must understand fully. We have but to look the doings of our present Congress to realize the prejudice is not yet extinct, and that equal look cannot be meted out irrespective of color. Can set afford to have the influence of Summer, Wilson all the many other good and true, further constrained at present by half converted Southern Representives? There are enough to present the hope side; let Wendell Phillips continue to crisice to warn; we need him, and multitudes mor, as falless and just.

—Aurora of the Valley.

# THE ORUSADE AGAINST COLOR

-Aurora of the Valley.

The public are already familiar with the sustrous upshot of the President's attempt to colored Americans in a foreign side. Reducedly pestilence and famine, the colonist return, after year of untold suffering, one-eight fewer that the year of untold suffering, one-eight fewer that the went out. Viewed from the side of sympathy with these unhappy victims, the experiment deservable be denounced in unsparing terms for all the ril; a last caused—the fond anticipations believed, the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the color of th

these unhappy victims, the experiment describe be denounced in unspaning terms for all hearts be denounced in unspaning terms for all hearts has caused—the fond anticipations bighed, the scanty fortunes consumed, the modes of industy unsettled, the useful lives destroyed. An onlay the Government of thirty thousand dollar scamplishes the decimation of an humble band of structurers, and impoverishes their original destination. Nor has this resulted from mismangement idea, but from violation of the engagements made by the authorities with the deluded emigrants. If her is not food for righteous indignation, the relies is there. Upon whom should it fall? Upon the strion, so far as it consented to the trial of expaning our fellow-countrymen; upon the Executive-thiefly, who conceived the idea, and whited the lead in urging its execution.

We subscribe to the general opinion that the estimation of Avache is the beginning and hered the effort to rid ourselves of the colored population of a value is a sufficient of the desished undertaking, and that he will never near the folly with which his name stands linked today. It any rate, the nation will make no further appropriation of means to indulge a prejodice which we born in Kentucky, and fostered in Illinois, all which is at once irrational, undemocratic, usebstian, and inhuman. For, after all, the conscious is, that henceforth we are to compose and inhuman. For, after all, the conscious is, that henceforth we are to compose and inhuman. For, after all, the conscious is, that henceforth we are to compose and only in the conviction that God has made as country for the home of the human rife, when regard to derivation; and that, in easing the wear and the conviction is a casting the resulting and that, in casting the vertices of the conviction is a contract of the human rife, when regard to derivation; and that, in casting the vertices are contracted as a country for the home of the human rife, when regard to derivation; and the time casting the condition is a contract of country for the home of the human race, without regard to derivation; and that, in casting the hore regard to derivation; and that, in casing the loss ecope of the Republic, we can as little omit carefus as the negro. He is to dwell with us, to by rescription but by right. If he leaves u, it's of it own. free choice, dictated by personal consideration. While he tarries, and constitutes a part of the people, he will be subject to the laws, which, ocers later, he must have a share in framing. He was work with them that labor; its thoughgill contribute to the general intelligence; as a cituze he will obey; and as a ruler he will govern. The liberty which we mean to establish, and whose other name is competition, will provide for the development of that perfectibility which belongs to the negro as man, but which is denied to the brute creation.

These truths are unpalatable now, but the time of

is competition, will provide for the development of that perfectibility which belongs to the negro as man, but which is denied to the brute creation.

These truths are unpalatable now, but the time of their realization is not far distant. We have satiralized the African against his will, through bloody torment and oppression; and God, in abroad seas, has attached him to the soil, from which we spans drive him. In the reign of slavery it was said, ast the lie still echoes about us, The two races causal lives side by side on conditions of equality. Today, we must reconcile our minds to the conserve with the future. We may continue to deep the black man justice, to refuse him the protection of the ballot, to leave him, as between slavery said freedom, like one stranded from shipwrach at the base of a precipice; and all because he in that. This is only to postpone the inevitable. On the other hand, it is easy to calculate how much expensive years and the term of the content of the strander of th

measure of our sententas and the negro's repression in our civil and policials eiety.

Prejudice against color is slavery's last length our afflicted country, and the most baseful. Sath meek forgiveness of the long suffering ratification of the country of the long suffering ratification of the country of the first part of the long of the Union; set the fiery valor at Port Hudson of Wagner; sat the fiery valor at Port Hudson of Wagner; sat the simple piety and trust in God amid the granted social convulsions; not their gratitude for an early of the presence of the present of their humanity; not these nor all their tues melt or shame us into justice, make us ferther warnthy integuments, and cover them with the row and the country of the presently we shall forget the warning the the corpose of colonization conveys at the present hour. Or shall we, rather, give it solean bed, founding it cheap at the price of a few fires and a little money, so we resolve to banish the thorth of complexion in determining the rights of mal.—Y. Independent.

# WHO ARE ABOLITIONISTS

WHO ARE ABOLITIONISTS:

The St. Paul Press quotes from our article that week, in which we claimed that the Garness at Phillips school of abolitionists were the original the moral power, and only efficient aboliton party, while the Republicans were a party of recent fain and who, until the war, were explicitly pieces is and who, until the war, were explicitly pieces is article and we will add, that in their Chiray into form they bound themselves merely to prohist form they bound themselves merely to prohist extension into new territory. There was no short ton principle in this, nor was it ever pretended ther was. The Press knows this, of course; but, for the press they are the state of that paner says:—

of that paper says:

"The Republican party is, in fact, the only also tion party, in the positive sense of the word, as a stive and operative agency. The disciples of Garden on the other hand, are not, or at least were not, sit into the other hand, are not, or at least were not sinusta—but and story men; their attitude series always having been the wholly negative need in the problem of the wholly negative need to be a sive protest and disapprobation; while that of the formation party was one of active, aggressive, million organized opposition." litical effect, or some of of that paper says:—

organized opposition."

The Press is good at hisfaltin and obligation to to say falsification. But we will not to say falsification. The Press is good at hisfaltin and to to say falsification. The Press is good at hisfaltin and to so garden.

The Press is good at hisfaltin and to so garden. The Press is good at hisfaltin and to so garden. The Press is good at hisfaltin and to so garden. The Press is good at hisfaltin and to so garden. The Press is good at hisfaltin and to so garden. The Press is good at hisfaltin and to