Selections.

POLITE OF THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE.

In the New of the U. S. House of Representatives, in the early of the American Congress, the question of African-American suffrage was debated. The African-American population had grown significantly since the end of the Civil War, and the issue of voting rights for African-Americans was a contentious one. The debate centered on the idea of whether African-Americans should have the right to vote, and it was a key issue in the political landscape of the time.

The issue of African-American suffrage was also linked to the broader question of the role of African-Americans in American society. The African-American population had made significant contributions to American life, and many argued that they should be given the right to vote as a recognition of their contributions.

The debate on African-American suffrage was often characterized by a clash of views. Some argued that African-Americans were not ready for the responsibility of voting, while others believed that they were capable of exercising their rights as citizens.

Despite the debates, the issue of African-American suffrage remained unresolved for many years, and it was not until the passage of the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1870 that African-Americans were granted the right to vote.

WHAT THE SHELTON MEANS.

Hon. R. B. Bowers, of Missouri, delivered the following address in the House of Representatives, in the early of the American Congress, in the debate on African-American suffrage:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House on a question which has been much discussed, and which is of great importance to the people of this nation. The question is whether African-Americans should have the right to vote. I believe that African-Americans should have the right to vote, and I will support any measure that will give them that right.

African-Americans have made significant contributions to American life, and they should be given the right to vote as a recognition of their contributions. The right to vote is a fundamental right of citizenship, and it should be extended to all citizens, regardless of race.

There are those who argue that African-Americans are not ready for the responsibility of voting, but I believe that they are capable of exercising their rights as citizens. The right to vote is a right that should be extended to all citizens, regardless of race, and it is a right that African-Americans should be given.

In conclusion, I urge the House to support any measure that will give African-Americans the right to vote. The right to vote is a fundamental right of citizenship, and it should be extended to all citizens, regardless of race. I believe that African-Americans should have the right to vote, and I will support any measure that will give them that right.
THE LIBERATOR.
APRIL 22, 1864.

THE TRAGEDY AT FORT FELLOWS.
Washington, April 20th.

The scene on which the eyes of the nation are fixed to-day is Fort Fellows. A daring attack has been made on the post by a force of rebels, but it has been repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The garrison has shown remarkable courage and skill in repelling the attack. The fort is well-prepared for defense, and it is believed that the rebels will not be able to reduce it. The President has sent troops to reinforce the garrison, and the situation is now in a state of active defense.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
The work on the cable is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be completed within a few months. The cable is being laid at a depth of 150 feet, and the work is being done with great care and precision. The cable is expected to be of great benefit to commerce, and it is hoped that it will shorten the time of communication between the two countries.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.
The Freedmen's Bureau is still active in its work of relief and education. The bureau is doing a great deal of good, and it is hoped that it will continue to do so for many years to come. The bureau is well-supported by the government, and it is expected that it will be able to continue its work for a long time.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
President Roosevelt is expected to visit the east coast soon. He is expected to make a tour of inspection of the military posts and to inspect the troops. It is expected that he will make a speech to the people on the subject of the war.

THE AMERICAN ANT-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The American Anti-Slavery Society is still doing a great deal of work in the cause of freedom. The society is doing a great deal of good, and it is hoped that it will continue to do so for many years to come. The society is well-supported by the people, and it is expected that it will be able to continue its work for a long time.

THE DEBT PAMPHLET.
The Debt pamphlet is still being distributed to the people. The pamphlet is doing a great deal of good, and it is hoped that it will continue to do so for many years to come. The pamphlet is well-supported by the government, and it is expected that it will be able to continue its work for a long time.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.
Education of children is still the subject of much discussion. The government is making a great effort to improve the education of the children, and it is expected that it will be able to do so for many years to come. The government is well-supported by the people, and it is expected that it will be able to continue its work for a long time.

THE DEAN QUAD.
The Dean Quad is still being built. The quad is being built with great care and precision, and it is expected that it will be completed within a few months. The quad is expected to be of great convenience to the people, and it is hoped that it will be able to continue its work for a long time.