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All remittances are to be made, and all letters the penetral concerns of the penetral rest to be being to the penetral rest. dvertisements of a square and over inse

cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents ortions. Yearly and half yearly advertise-

Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are to receive subscriptions for THE LIERRATOR. marises to rectain the formation of the Financial of The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, bu are not responsible for any debte of the pre, vir.—Wesdell Phillips, Romund Quincy, Roman Jacuston, and William L. Garanson, In.

TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



takes; for the time, the place of all munic-

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

spal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so for from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the excludive management of the subject, not only the President or we under States, but the Convalence or we alway, has Powers to Gruber the Universal Eman. CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. — From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theater of a war, civil, perceive or four the state of the state o THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial rray, the commanders of both armics have po cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 46.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1762.

Selections.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS,

OXDITION OF THE REGRO POPULATION AS CON-

Delivered before the Boston Young Men's Christian Asset nation, in Tremont Temple, Oct. 31.

ciation, in Tremont Temple, Oct. 31.

Mr. President, and Loulies and Gentlemen: My operience has led me to appreciate highly the necessial labors of the Young Men's Christian Assistances of this and of other parts of our country; all come here especially to-night to make acknowlesses for those with whom I have been associated, my comrades in the field, for the great benefits that have been conferred by them upon us, upon the serice, and upon the holy cause of our country, hus, and by one of the greatest of the Marshals of Frace, that therreward of the soldier was in the reformance of his duty; and except from outside association powers, little more than this comes to sy man whose profession is exclusively in arms. Whatever he gains—of honor, of fortune, or of protting that it is a high happiness, impossible fully as he measured, to know in the hour of trial and of pell, and perhaps of death, that his services are rejamented at home. Much more, even, than that which sonferred, either in luxury or in any other form of service which is rendered to him—much more important and dear is the knowledge that the one for whom he labors, and for whom he assumes the position of peril, remember him, the cause in the knowledge that the roste for whom he labors, and for whom he assumes the position of peril, remember him, the cause in the knowledge that the roste for whom he affect that the services which he is to neader.

The Young Men's Christian Association and Sani-

Young Men's Christian Association and Sani-

such as is engaged, and the services which as to reader.

The Young Men's Christian Association and Saniary Commission, their varied, their energetic and deir accessful labors, mark the brightest pages of the history of our country, and have contributed metality to solace those who are engaged in the defect of our flag, and to the success of the cause of the nation. For myself, Mr. President, for done with whom I have been associated, I tender page and the page of the p The extended further southward, as far perhaps as the Amazon, including multitudes of people who were without institutions of education or religion. a wold be impossible for a Republican Govern-man to extend its power over them, and maintain authority and the purity of its principles at the mactine. It may be there is much truth in the agretion; and at the time, looking at our tende on then, it seemed as if this consideration were insectiately pregnant and important. But the pri-riple embodied in this remark is always important oded in this remark is always important, and or the institutions of government canprovised; they grow. They grow slowly, agovernment surely—scarcely ever rapidbey grow safely. It is as impossible for an President to improvise a government reintis character and permanent in 'its nais it would be for an army to create a

It is an institution or a power of slow and wheever it is permanent and safe, it is by institutions having no immediate referserement itself or its power, but without termment or its power cannot long be mainthose principles to which Humbodit referinfly are important institutions of education ortant institutions of education mant of consideration more in detail. One ents involved in the two which I have hat of industry. The industry of a na-be the basis of its government, and char-nature and its principles as well as its yor duration. It is this thought that in the remarks that I propose to make to some there can be any permanent settlement fairs of this country, there must be an artest of the industry of that portion now in ion upon some permanent, just and satisfacts. If the Unique userset in maintaining. ry bass. If the Union succeeds in maintaining authority, that industry will be organized upon a principle of absolute and permanent freedom. Lystase.) If the Confederacy succeeds in its process, that interest will be organized as now upate principle of slavery. It may perhaps be said at being any permanent success even in arms can betained, some idea of the principle upon which is institutions of this country are to be mould—as there is, if not an express, at least a consider propose which is to be obtained, and it is when any propose which is to be obtained, and it is when any propose is obtained, or when that purposes. as there is, if not an express, at least a considerable person which is to be obtained, and it is when the purpose which is to be obtained, and it is when the purpose is accessed that the cause is established, or that the smeaked that the cause is established, or that the smeaked that the cause is established, or that the smeaked that the cause is established, or that the smeaked that the cause is established, or that the smeaked that the cause is established, or that the smeaked that the cause is established, or the state of January, its, there were perbays one bundred and fifty thousal kicks who had been, up to that time at least, bein adversor. The slave population of Louisiana a 1860 was 350,000. I doubt very much if, at the smeaked to which I refer, the number of negroes in as take which I refer, the number of negroes in as take which I refer, the number of negroes in as take which I refer, the number of negroes in as take smeaked by more than 150,000 or 175,000. I doubt very much the personal to the probability of the personal purpose of the population, or the greater part of this pulting the personal pulting the person

tributed to the credities and horozo of the institution, to the separation of negroes from their homes,
to the melancholy and despair that seized upon them
with sends great power, and kindred causes, carrying
them off as such a ratio that it was said that if it was
continued for two or three countries, it would despecredible and impossible to suppose such a result as
this, as stated by the opponents of the institution of
slavery in the discussion of this question, but when
I aw the character of the untiltude that were coning into the garrison and posts in that State at the
time of which I apeak. I could very well compenient
the garrison and posts in that State at the
time of which I apeak. I could very well compenient
the powerment. They had to be protected by distribution
rather than by concentration; and as the first step,
both to relieve the government, to protect the army
from connection with such masses of people, to maintain the public health, to preserve the ires of the
at the outset in the month of Janusry, upon the
basis of absolute and perfect. freedom of the negro
in all respects and all considerations, to make him as
independent and to prepare him for as perfect an
independent as and all considerations, to make him as
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inde like to, where they had hitherto been abused. All these privileges were granted to them. The planters, both the old population and the new, considered the subject for themselves, not in the same way, not by agents sent among them, but by public meetings. And in order to avoid what was a difficulty among them—that is, to avoid the necessity of any one man leading off in favor of a policy which recognized the freedom of the negro, and required the payment of wages and the performance of other conditions required by the government—they held a meeting at which it was declared, by a unanimous vote, that they would accept the proposition of the government, and thus avoided the responsibility on the part of any of them of being the first to accede to terms

they would accept the proposition of the government, and thus avoided the responsibility on the part of any of them of being the first to accede to terms so contrary to their expectation.

The result of this system of labor proves conclusively in my mind—I am as sure of it as I am of any fact within my experience or my power of investigation—that the institution of slavery in the Southern States is totally unnecessary for the protection of any interest whatever (applause)—that there is no use for slavery of any color or kind of character; and so far as the interest of the negroe himself is some of the South, or of the Government itself, the return of servitude is not only incompatible with the public interest, but impossible under any circumstances whatever. (Loud applause). This is substantially all that can be said of the plan of employment of the negroes in that State to which I refer. It is quite possible that, in this immediate and radical change from a condition of universal servitude to one of immediate and absolute freedom, there may have been many instances and occurrences unjustifiable; that many families, many individuals, many interests on the side of the laborer, and on the side of the laborer, and on the side of the laborer, and on the side of the employers, too, have suffered, which, in a general view of the subject, is unfortunate. It is almost impossible to find agents to carry out successfully and effectually any distinguishing idea of the chivacter I have suggested. But I believe this to be true—that it thus been as just in its operation to the employers, too, have suffered, which, in a general to the many interest so find agents to carry out successfully and effectually any distinguishing idea of the chivacter I have suggested. But I believe this to be character I have suggested. But I believe this to be character I have suggested. But I believe this to be character I have been as just in its operation to the employers, too, have suffered, which is the many have been made or many families, m

surrounding States, without employment, without clothing, without means of support of any character whatever, and concentrated in all cases near to the posts or garrisons of the army. Invariably and inspect of the surrounding separably from this condition came great suffering, constant disease, decimation of numbers and death, which to an observer who looked upon the state of things for the first time was appalling. I had read in the history of. West India Emancipation, and in the discussion of the institution of slavery in the European islands in this hemisphere, of the appalling and terribbe mortality which had grown out of the institution of slavery—that it was said, for instance, that out of eight or nine millions of negroes that had been imported into European colonies up to 1774, in that year not more than one million and a half existed; and in the six years previous to the period I have named, with one hundred and five or thousand slaves imported and sixty thousand births, in these six years, such was the decimation by disease and death, that not more than forty thousand of them were, left in the year I have named attributed to the cruelties and horrors of the institution to the esparation of negroes from their homes, to the melancholy and despair that seized upon them with such great power, and kindred causes, carrying them off at such a ratio that it was said that if was continued for two or three centuries, it would depopulate nearly the entire globe. It seemed to me incredible and impossible to suppose such a result as this, as stated by the opponents of the institution of which I speak, a could very well comprehend them wently have been incontinued for two or three centuries, it would depopulate nearly the entire globe. It seemed to me incredible and impossible to suppose such a result as the character of the multitudes that were coming into the departs on a first proper consideration of the savery in the second of the institution of slavery in the discussion of this question, but wently and the pro

groes have been laboring under this system, when they were not liable to be called from such employment by the government, or driven from it by the enemy. Now the production of crops in that part of the country requires the steady, unremitting labor of a season which makes a year, and without that labor it is impossible for any employer to make any arrangements with his laborers. There is another consideration even more imperative than this, and that is, that the whole negro population is to be supported. From the terrible results of war, having been driven from their homes, a large portion of them are utterly unable to earn a living for themselves, and much less to amport others. It is therefore incumbent upon employers that they shall support the whole of these people, and thus relieve the Government from this charge. They must support the infirm and sick; they must educate the young; and for this great burden of supporting the entire negro population of that part of the State, there must be a deduction from the wages of those ablebodied, and able to do a full day's work or a full year's work. Thus the Government, or some other power, must fix the price of wages in addition to the support of each individual laborer, in order that the surplus may be given to maintain the infirm, the sick, the old, the poor and the young. It cannot be done between the employer and employed, because neither of them is willing to sarriface his own indi-

to be indispensably necessary that there should be, upon the item of wages as in regard to rations and clothing and education, a stipulation by the Government to which all parties were required to submit. This concerned as much the consideration of rations and of clothing and of education and of medical care and attendance as it did of wages, and which must supplant that of slavery, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must supplant that of slavery, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and which must precede the restoration of the States, and the without constitution of employment and of states and the state of public mind to which I have acford the and have been as remuniterative as those of Massachusetts or any other part of this country, so far as I am able to judge. The lates we can see that the end is possible, we can assume from that moinent that the robellion is over the state of the government, cost even at the rate of purchase by the government, cost even at the rate of purchase by the government, cost even at the rate of purchase by the government, which were states of the daily ration in Louisiana, according to the plantations orders, is from forty to fifty the states of the daily ration in Louisiana, according to t a portion of land and time to work it for their own benefit and in their own way, an acre to every able-bodied man, and generally Saturday is given to them for the cultivation of this land. I had a letter

a portion of land and time to work it for their own benefit and in their own way, an acre to every able bodied man, and generally Saturday is given to them for the cultivation of this land. I had a letter from an old planter, not a new planter, a few days before I arrived in Boston, in which he said that of some three hundred and twenty-five hands upon two plantations which he had cultivated, he had already paid from the produce of the land given to the negroes themselves two thousand dollars, and they had products for sale which would amount to fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars more.

There were many men upon-the plantation who had crops of three hundred dollars' value, and the poorest and feeblest woman engaged in laboring upon the plantation earned from fifty to sixty and sevently were children at year. Of the 325 souls in the employ of this planter, between sixty and sevently were children as year. Of the 325 souls in the employ of this planter, between sixty and sevently were children who were in school. I doubt the sevently ever children who were in school. I doubt the sevently ever children who were in school. I doubt the sevently ever children who were in sevently ever the labor it endividual or of the family, in the State of Massachusetts that is better remunbers, clothing for the whole of its members, modieal attendance for the whole of its members, modieal attendance for the whole of its members, modieal attendance for the whole of its members, whether its in Louisiana. There is, therefore, no serfdom in labor. I doubt if you can find any laboring family in the State of Massachusetts that is better remunbers, leading the products that is better remunbers, on the principle of absolute chattel slavery to the dollars for each person actually employed in labor. I doubt it performs than that. But is said that in serfdom the serfs are entitled to entail the rights of the individual or of the family, in the State of Massachusetts that is better remuncated for the labor it performs than that. But is sa

the rights of the individual or of the family, from the government itself, and wages at from xix to ten dollars for each person actually employed in labor. I doubt if you can find any laboring family in the State of Massachusetts that is better remunerate for the labor it performs than that. But in addition to this, they get their freedom. (Applause.)

There is not a Court in the State of Louisiana that does not recognize a negro, whether free or whether enslaved before the war, as a freeman entitled to all the rights and all the protection of a white man. He is entitled to sue and be sued; he can give his testimony in any of the courts; and any parent having a child, in the possession of any any go into court and claim the possession of former owners or not, by showing as you show in the State of Massachusetts, that the prosession of former owners or not, by showing as you show in the State of Massachusetts, that the prosession of former owners or not, by showing as you show in the State of Massachusetts, that the possession of former owners or not, by showing as you show in the State of Massachusetts, that the possession of former owners or not, by showing as you show in the State of Massachusetts, that the possession of former owners or not, by showing as you show in the State itself. I do not see how it, is possible to bring it up properly and carefully. Thus not the officers of the government, or by an appeal to the courts in the State itself. I do not see how it, is possible to make a sober objection as to who shall fix the wages of the laboring population, where the first question is swhether agricultural industry can be carried on or not, and in the second place to give to the laboring population, where the first question is swhether agricultural industry can be carried on or not, and in the second place to give to the laboring population, where the first question is swhether agricultural industry can be carried on or not, and in the second place to give to the laboring population, where the first quest where formerly they worked without wages. He is subject to the direction of the mean the people of the government in everything appertaining to them. He has no right to so me of them, except under their direction, or by permission of the government, do this, or do the other thing. He is subject entirely to the government, and the negro is entirely and absolutely independent of his will. He cannot flop him; he cannot flot him; he cannot separate the members of his family from each other; he cannot deny to he children the education to which they claim; he cannot rot region to sell him; he cannot refuse to them anything that the laborer is entitled to or receives bely well? These are the questions to ask, on for any thing that the laborer is entitled to or receives bely well? These are the questions to ask, on for any thing that the laborer is entitled to or receives bely well? These are the questions to ask, and upon all these questions every one of them will be compelled by the facts to give you a satisfactory answer; or if not, the fault is their own; thing that, on the other hand, does the negro gain? He gains his freedom in everything; he does. If be works diligently and faithfully, and during extra bours, he is paid for it; and if he has children, they are educated. His rights are recognized in the courts. There is no power in the courts there is no power in the State or of the United States, that does not look any on the negro as a freeman.

But then it may be said, in support of this assertion, that this arrangement is for the benefit of the planter, and not of the negro—that the planter has a bours, he is paid for it; and if he has children, they are educated. His rights are recognized in the courts, there is no power in the State or of the United States, that does not look as a bester quality, but at infinitely less cost of labor, the has a labor to free labor. The products of the cannot only be raised in greater quantities and of a better quality, but at infinitely less cost of labor, and not of the hea

and take care of his children, and is willing to work extra-hours in order to gain the means to support his family in this way. (Applause.) Where this feeling exists, not in an individual instance, but in a whole population, it is impossible that there can be any doubt as to the capacity of the negro to continue a system of free industry.

Then, again, I am asked oftentimes by my friends if it is possible that the negro will continue to work. Well, I suppose the negro loves work just about as much as any other portion of the human race. I have never seen anybody absolutely distressed on that account (laughter); and wherever I have found an individual who was determined to be incessantly employed, unless it was a matter of some special, grand and immediate importance, I have generally concluded that he was a little unsound in mind or diseased in body. It is not to be expected that either the white or the black race will go about killing themselves for the sake of finding something to do; but I imagine that the special indelence of the black race, which the Southern people say exists in the South, is to be accounted for in a perfectly natural way. The negro is an imitative being. He sees in the Southern States that the great people do nothing, and the greater they are, the less they do. (Laughter and applause.) That is his idea of perfect happiness and perfect grandeur—not to do anything at all! Well, it would be extraordinary if he did not, if he had his way, incline to that method of elevating himself. So long, therefore, as the leading people of the South live in idleness—the men doing nothing and the women doing nothing (they don't draw a bucket of water, they don't even dress themselves)—when the negro gets the opportunity, if it is only for five or ten minutes, it is not surprising that he assumes that exalted way of living—doing nothing! (Laughter.) But when a new class of men go down into those States, and undertake the cultivation of the land, the transaction of business and the organization of governmen

whatever adverse circumstance he may be placed, he certainly is much better off at the present time with the opportunity which he has for improve ment and the satisfaction which he feels in his present condition, than he was then. The white peo pie are a great deal ...more disturbed and distressed at the North about the condition of the passage of the Act of Emancipation, in June, I saw in the city of New Orleans 20,000° or 25,000 colored people, as well dressed, as well behaved, as orderly as any people that I ever saw in Boston, or New York, or any city of the States. (Applause.) I saw a city of 175,000 people absolutely surrendered to the celebration of the passage of the Act of Emancipation. They occupied the streets and the squares the whole day. From surrise in the morning to sunset in the evening, they were possessed of the city, and in the whole of that day not one disorderly act was done, not one uncivil word spoken, not a white person, so far as I know, came into collision with them, and nothing was witnessed during the day but the most perfect order and sobriety. I beard one hundred persons say that that celebration could not have occurred under such circumstances in the city of Boston, the city of New York, or the city of Providence; and I believe it. Every day, every hour in the day, you hear pegro children singing the anthems of the Union in the streets or in their school-rooms. Wherever they are, the air sevoal with the mosic, the precious music, of their young hearts. The colored people make no complaint of their condition or of their wages. If they complain of individual wrong, they find their remedy as certainly and as immediately as any laboring man will find it in Massachusetts. I may certainly at the North about the condition of the negro than he himself. At the celebration of the passage of held sacred, and his wife and children re

held sacred, and his wife and children relieved from
the hardship of field abor as soon as possible. That
is what he demands, and nothing more than that.

This is not a new idea that is embodied in this ocganization of labor in that State. It has been tried
for three-quarters of a century. Toussaint L'Ouverture tried the experiment himself, for his own
countrymen, in the West India Islands, and there is
nothing different in his system from that which we
have adopted, except that his was infinitely more
severe than ours. He required that the laborers
should, labor upon the plantations where, they
belonged, and that was a wise regulation. He required that they should not leave it without the
consent of a magistrate or of his employer. He
placed in command of the laboring peoplation Dessalines and a relative of his own, who were men of
an extremely tyrannical character, and went among
the workshops and the laboring people with their
canes, scattering their blows about upon whoever
they chose. If a negro was charged with idleness,
with insolence, with insurbordination, and found
guilty, it is said that be was buried alive in the
presence of his companions; and if the name of
the company was hung, by the order of L'Ouverture, as an example to the rest. At any rate, the
system established there was infinitely more oppressive and severe than anything that exists in
the State to which I have referred. England has
tried the same system. She has not been able to
succeed on her plantations in any other way than
under this eame system. She has not been able to
succeed on her plantations in any other way
to this subject than any other man her to subject to the laborer. The checked and
France, which has perhaps given more study
to this subject than any other man, the
French Government declared and decreed that the
laborer in the French West India Islands should be
held to service under such general principles as II
have described: what is, that the employer should furmish food and clothing, medical attendance a

MARYLAND A FREE STATE.

down! After to its dishonor and its curse, is forever abolished. See how the new Constitution, just adopted, speaks of human rights and the objects of civil government. Here are the preamble and two of these of its actions.

"We the people of the State of Maryland, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious liberty and taking into our serious consideration the best means of establishing a good Constitution in this State for the sure foundation and more permanent security thereof declare:

proceeds of their own labor, and the pursuit of lisppiness.

Article 2. That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery not Tinvoluntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Any person who shall, after this Constitution shall have gone into effect, detain, in slavery any person enacipated by the provisions of this Constitution, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not more than five years; and any of the judges of this State shall discharge, on habeas corpus, any person so detained in slavery.

Thank God, hereafter Maryland is to keen sten to

Thank God, hereafter Maryland is to keep step to the music of universal freedom! Delaware must soon follow her example, and Missouri cannot, after her sad experiences of slave-rule, much longer delay

ner sad experiences of slave-rule, much longer delay her regeneration. Kentucky must follow. The manacles which the rebels designed to make stronger and rivet closer are being rapidly broken. And so the wrath of man praises God who counter-works the evil designs of the wicked.—N. Y. Caristian Ambassadar.

FREE MARYLAND.

There were great rejoicings on Saturday in Baltimore, on the occasion of the publication of Gov. Bradford's proclamation announcing the adoption of the new Free State Constitution. The city was gaily decorated with flags, on many of which could be read the words "Free Maryland." The event is to be celebrated to-day in Philadelphia by the ringing of bells, salutes and illuminations. The Governor's proclamation concludes as follows:—

ernor's proclamation concludes as follows:—

"And whereas, the results of said elections have been duly certified to me by the proper judges of said several elections, and upon accurately counting and casting up the votes or eturned to me for and against said constitution, including the soldiers' vote aforesaid, it doth appear that there were 30,174 ballots for the constitution, and 29,799 ballots against the constitution; and that there were 61 blank ballots reported as given against the constitution, but not counted, the persons offering them/refusing to take the oath required by said constitution; and there being, therefore, of the aggregate vote so cast a majority in favor of the adoption of soid constitution.

Now, therefore, I. Augustus W. Bradford, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the authority so vested in me by said act of Assembly and constitution aforesaid, do by this ms, proclams tion declare and make known, that the said constitution and form of government so framed and adopt

tution and form of government so framed and adoptitution and form of government so framed and adopted by the Convention aforesaid has been adopted by a majority of the voters of the State, and that, in pursuance of the provision therein contained, the name will go into effect as the proper constitution and form of government of the State, superseding the one now existing, on the first day of November.

A. W. BRADFORD."

By the Governor: W. B. Hall, Sec'y of State.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

CELEBRATION AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE

ING OF UNITED STATES, COLORED TROOPS.

Tennessee, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Captain N. H. Edgerton, of Chester county, recently promoted by the indomitable General Butler for gallant conduct the indomitable.

the indomitable General Butler for gallant conduct. The Captain was wounded in a recent battle. He was followed by Wm. H. Maurice, who recited the poetry, "No Slave Beneath the Starry Flag." Major Dehinig and other gentlemen made patriotic speeches, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE TRANSPARENCY AND ILLUMINATION.

The transparency, taken as a whole, is the largest and one of the most imposing over displayed to

The transparency, taken as a whole, is the largest and one of the most imposing ever displayed to public view; it certainly is very appropriate to the age in which we live. It attracted the attention of thousands of people yesterday; and last evening, it being brilliantly illuminated for the first time, a dense mass of citizens congregated in front thereof. It may be said to be the production of the genius of Mr. Thomas Webster, a gentleman who has done the "State some service" in the supervision of the recruiting of the United States colored troops. The transparency consists of a number of pictures, graphically portrayed by the skill of members of the Artists' Sketch Club of Philadelphia. We commence our description of the scene at the top. On the centre is a cupola surmounted by a fagstaff about fifty feet long, from which the emblem of our nation is unfurled. In the gentle westerly breeze of last evening, it displayed its glorious stars and stripes to admiring thousands. In the cupola is a large bell, with the motto the same as on old Independence bell, that was rung when young America struck for freedom from British usurpation and tyranny: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

Beneath the bell, and extending across the top of the transparency, is the following in large laters.

Beneath the bell, and extending across the top of the transparency, is the following, in large letters, constructed of gas-jets:

GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE RECRUIT

BEDEEMED MARYLANDI

PRILADELPHIA, 11th mo., 2nd, 184

PRILADELPHIA, 11th mo., 2nd 184.

WMS. LEGTO GARRISON:

ESTERMED FRIEND:—I spent a portice of the movering and afternoon of yesterday among the size of each of the lower part of our city, to wise ed people in the lower part of our city, to wise with them over the abolition of slavery in Maryland I can attest to their good, indeed derout below throughout the day. All their churches were read and well attended. One continued some of their giving and glory to the Most High permiss.

At Big Wesley Church, I was invited to their pit; and who could restrain the language of the most pit; and who could restrain the language of the most pathetic heart! I never met more care, these and grateful people. The remarks of their met and grateful people.

pathetic heart: 1 never mer more earnest, and grateful people. The remarks of the and grateful people and several of the Eastern from Maryland and Several of th its from mary man and several or the Eastern Sub-were in the highest degree patriotic and Chica-and I could not but sigh that these people are techand I could not but sigh that these people are that
ed from the ballot box, when every you would be
for the salvation of the country, while those case,
ing at its death are admitted.

The whole celebration was in strange country to P. S. of W.

MR. 8

To the ... Daan persiste forces t heart. cause I concern where pass un ... So fa publica gentlem eminem have ret in . I ! whatey

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were price were priced by your At that a cocasion and my mediate mediate the monotone of the company of the com

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Dan bere, of time to t

The whole celebration was in strange contrained the frivolity and dissipation evinced on the risks tion of our Independence day. Surely, we call the negro; and surely, be consecrates his may be thus assembling at the place of worship, and gray thanks for every gain, and patiently and purely, awaiting the glorious freedom of the future-side must come.

nust come.

The illuminations and general rejoicing in them. In the intuminations and general rejoicing in the enning were all appropriate and orderly; and as I joind
in song and cheer, it was with thanks to God that I
was permitted to live to welcome this day, so discent from that when I stood aghtat—a little child, wedering at the burning of old Pennsylvania Hall.

May the redemption of Maryland precede but a
little while that of our whole constry!

Encouraged and encouraging ALFRED H. LOVE.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON :

DEAR SIR-I cannot resist the impulse which bids ne write you that MARYLAND IS FREE! The dark cloud of oppression which has for so many

years hung, like a pall, over this State, has at last bemade to disappear before the sunlight of Freedom which now shines refulgent upon this regenerate The new Free Constitution went into effect on the lat of November. The day was heralded into en-ence amid the firing of a salute of five hundred pu

secompanied by a ringing of church and signal beh national flag was displayed from all The national flag was displayed from all the pole buildings, the shipping, and many private drains. At noon the chimes of Christ Church peeds and several national air—the "Star Spanjed Bases," "Home of the Free," "Yankee Doodle," at all the colored churches were opened, and had series appropriate to the day.

This day will mark another and brighter special

the history of the State. Relieved now a best of the incubus that so long retarded her progres, is will take her true position as a free Commonwell. For this great moral victory, too much praise o be accorded to R. Stockett Matthews, Judge Bod Archibald Sterling, Henry Stockbridge, and other, ho worked most ardently for the adoption of the prelude to better days. These are all gentlemen high social position and moral stamina. Their piccal faith is as radical as yours, or your good friest Vendell Phillips.

Is it not a singular coincidence, that Chief Jurise Paney should breathe his last or the Constitution was ratified by the voice of the pe-ple? And again, Mr. Editor, were you aware that nearly all of the distinguished colored men of this country are natives of this State! We same, in part, Frederick Douglass, Henry Highland Garse, Samuel R. Ward, James W. C. Pennington, Benjamin Bannaker, William J. Watkins, Bishop Allen, and in the person of Stephen Benson, and its present in

Frederick Douglass lectures in this city on the 17th I am, yours, in haste, WM. E. MATTHEWS.

Baltimore, Nov. 6, 1864.

LETTER FROM REV. S. A. STEINTHAL

Ti Upper Brook Syrret,
Manchester, (Eng.) Oct. 15, 1841
Mr Dear Mr. Garrisox—For two year a
more, I have been obliged to cease from all score
work in consequence of bad bealth; I have bee

obliged to give up my dear Liverpool home, and the work. In which I was here engaged. During the greater part of the time, I have travelled on the cotinent of Europe, and learning all that places inner in story could teach an invalid who could not decise much labor or study. At last I have come tack again to dear old England, and a few day spile ceived from a friend's hande two numbers of the librator, and at the same time was told that zero ru he expression of English opinion on the subject of the struggle going on in the United States more structure than it is now. I cannot speak with as a thority as to general feeling; I have not led the means of judging as men like George Thompson, or Professor Goldwin Smith, or T. H. Barker have. I have been out of public life some time, but I can all something about the nearer circle of my own friesh; and there I can myself say I know but very fer Southern sympathizers. I know several violed doubtfully as to the complete conversion of the Sort to anti-slavery principle; who believe that much if the later action. the late action in favor of emancipation tated more by a feeling of policy than of deep-galed belief in the essential rights of humanity. I larg some such feelings in my own heart; but at the same time all these persons—and again I include myself know so well that the only motive of the Southern ers in attempting secession has been the determine tion to uphold and propagate slavery, at every hund, even at the risk of national ruin; all of us are some vinced that the cry of independence on the part of that could limit slaveholding; that whether the North that could limit slaveholding; that whether or other be hovest or not in its claims for shelicinatin, we must go against its aggressors, for they are in fare of the vitest oppression that ever careed humanity. We earnestly long to see the South hught this grait lesson, that the miscrate humanity cannot see the south hught this grait. lesson, that the nineteenth century cannot be the establishment of a government based upon a denial of establishment of a government based upon a dema-all human rights to the producers of wealth; that in very political economy revolts against the selvent; and when men rise to higher thoughts that those of and when men rise to higher thoughts that the we material comfort and outward prosperity, they may see more clearly, that the God of Right and Justice cannot approve of a rule founded upon the greats of his outraged children, and which one whole race may be sacrificed to support. And I may claim as an Abolitionist of the old school to rejoice, erea though with sorrow, at the dawn of that emandigation for which I have prayed and spoken and written so mail number of years. I think in one of your own pages many years ago, I declared my own belief this feed dom could not come to the American stare, except

number of years. I think in one of your own premany years ago, I declared my own belief this free
dom could not come to the American slares, stepl
through a fierce and bloody struggle. I regrit in
my expectation was well-founded, but now as the I
would declare my belief that freedom, even though
it be bought by blood, is worth the cost.
Sad is the ordeal through which your great constry
is passing; but the self-devotion you are manifestific
the sacrifices you are making to clear away the day
stain of slavery, will not be without avail even it
yourselves. Not seeking self-aggrandizement, so
seeking any selfast object, your sacrifices become try
holy, and God will in the end bless your labors. Yer
nation; possessed of natural advantages such as
possessed by few, with freedom to grow in accordance
with growing wants, and freed from the only bards
which fettered your progress, will become indeed a
which fettered your progress, will become indeed a which fettered your progress, will become inde 'model Republic," and lovers of true freedom

mottoes of Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. They read as follows: The Tiberator.

A ...

One of the fruits of the slaveholders' atrocious re-bellion is the freedom of Maryland. Thirty years ago, Mr. Garrison was imprisoned in Baltimore for maintaining the great doctrine of human liberty. Three years ago, the President was to have been as-sassinated by the friends and patrons of slavery in Baltimore. In the streets of Baltimore a little later, soldiers of the Union, hastening to the defence of the Capital against its pro-slavery enemies, were shot lown! And to-day, Maryland is a free State! Sla-very, hitherto its dishonor and its curse, is forever abolished. See how the new Constitution, just "There is not a man living who wishes mor than I do to see a plan adopted for the AB SLAVERY."—Washington's Letter to Robert Morr Of Slavery, Jefferson, the father of Democracy,

"The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest."

"It would rejoice my very soul that every one of my fellow-beings was emancipated. I shall honor the Quaker for their poble efforts to Anothen SLAVENY."—Patrick Henry

for their noble efforts to ABOLEM HALVEN," Patrice Heavy.

In the centre of the acene is a large arch, 13 feet wide and 52 feet high. The arch is very elaborate by finished, being a representation of stone work, 13 in number, supported by Corinthian columns. Each stone represents a virtue, enumerated as follows: Religion, Liberty, Education, Charity, Fraternity, Frugality, Temperance, Truth, Courage, Justice, Love, Labor, Honesty. We may say that the Keystone of the Arch is labelled Justice. Upon the apex or crown of the arch is a representation of the apex or crown of the State of Maryland, over which is the word "Resurgers," which means arising after awakening. Just above the spring line of the arch is the Collowing:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all means."

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Orestor with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—Declaration of In-dependence, July 4, 1776.

liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1715.

A well-painted eagle, holding in its talons the emblems of peace and war, has a picture within the scope of the arch. The scroll issuing from its beak contains the following: "Emancipation in Maryland accomptibled in 1864." Beneath, the eagle is the following: "Maryland settled by George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore—Ireland—a Catholic ranked among the most wise and benevolent law-givers of all ages. The first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practise of justice; to plan the establishment of popular institutions with the enjoyment of liberty of conscience; to advance the cause of civilization by recognizing the rightful equality of all Christian sects."

Now, A. D. 1884, by emancipating over 100,000 Christian slaves, by the free votes of the people, proves that at last she is entirely true to the noble teachings of her Immortal Founder, and that she realizes his grand ideas of Justice by adopting a Constitution which secures to all men the enjoyment of all their natural rights, without regard to creed, color, or country.

Hail to glorious Maryland! "Our" Maryland,

of all their natural ages, color, or country.

Hail to glorious Maryland! "Our "Maryland, first to guarantee "free liberty of religion," first to unconditionally disentiral her slaves, first to typify a regenerated South. Hail! "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

On each column, in scroll-work, we observe the names of the following illustrious men:

C. Carroll of Carrolten, Sam. Chase, Gen. Wm. Smallwood, Col. J. Edgar Howard, Com. Josh. Barney, Matt. Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Pinkney, William Wirt, Ben. Bannsker, Colors Ben. Bannaker, (colored,) R. Goodloe Harper,

Henry Winter Davis,
H. L. Bond,
R. Stockett Matthews,
Archibald Sterling,
E. M. Stanton,
Gen. Robert C. Schenck,
Col. Wm. D. Birney,
Col. S. M. Bowman,
R. B. Forten, (colored,)
W. E. Straughn,
A. J. Creswell.

William Crane,

On one plinth are figures 1776, and on the other 1864. Both plinths contain, beneath the figures, the word "Faith."

The coat of arms of Maryland, that rests on the arch-crown, is flanked right and left by angels blowing the trump of fame. On either side of the grand arch are panels, four in number, each being tea feet six inches by five feet nine inches. The top panel-ta, the left represents the wounded scout and contraband. The former is held in an upright position, being faint from exhaustion and loss of blood, which may be seen trickling from his arm. The contraband is booking towards heaven. The ground scene represents a Southern canebrake. This painting is taken from Rodgers' statuette, and it suggests a volume of history at once.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1864. it suggests a volume of history at once.

The top picture on the right represents a conflict between a colored soldier and a secesh officer. The between a colored soldier and a secesh officer. The former has his bayonet at the breast of the rebel, while the other has his uplifted sword, and is about to deal a second blow, the first blow having already draws blood from the soldier. The countenance of the rebel is a blending of savage ferocity, wildness of despair, and fear. The soldier has his left foot firmly upon the rebel flag marked C.S. A. This represents a scene which already forms an interesting page in the history of the rebellion, as recorded in Major General Butler's congratulatory order. The contest took place at New Market Heights near Richmond, Sept. 29, 1864.

On the left lower corner represents a slave auction in the State of Maryland. A well-developed descendant of Ham is already on the block. He stands with his arms folded. Behind him is the auctioneer, a long, lean, lantern-jawed specimen of SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE RECRUITING OF UNITED STATES. COLORED TROOPS.

The abolition of human slavery in the State of Maryland becoming a fixed fact yesterday, by the act of the Governor, seconding the efforts of the people of that section of the Union, the event was celebrated in Philiadelphia yesterday in a variety of ways. The colored population had their own time in their respective localities in our city. Lombard and South streets, where many of the "proscribed race" live, were gay, with flags flying from all the windows of many dwellings. Salutes of thirty-five guns each were fired in different parts of Philadelphia. Six companies of the colored regiment at Camp Wm. Penn made a parade, and their soldierly appearance was the subject of much admiration. The event of the day took place last evening—or, rather, the festivity culminated in a grand demonstration at the headquarters of the Supervisory Committee for Colored Troops, on Chestnut street, above Tvelfib. The building, with its immense transparency when fully illuminated, gave the entire structure a magical appearance—gay, attractive, and eminently platriotic. In the midst of the glare of red fire, reflecting upon ten thousand upturned faces, the waving of flags and beher ensigns of patriotism, the musical notes of the band, a meeting was improvised by Mr. Thomas N. Coleman, though suffering from the effects of a blow that he hanked his God, as a Marylander, that the bright sun of liberty now illumines his native State.

Mr. Coleman was followed by Mr. Trimble, of Tennessee, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Captain N. H. Edgerton, of Chester county, recently promoted by the indomitable General Butler for gallant conduct.

stands with his arms folded. Behind him is the auctioneer, a long, lean, lantern-jawed specimen, of a "nigger-seller," before him a group of men of all sorts and sizes, apparently engaged in bidding against each other for the possession of the "chattel." At the foot of the auctioneer's desk are the wife and the children of the slave grouped together. The wife is downcast; the tear of anguish at the thought of separation is trickling down her cheek. The children are too young to appreciate the enormity of the affair. The following mottoes are on this picture. On the top:

"God fixed it certain that whatever day."

"God fixed it certain that whatever day

Makes man a slave takes half his worth away."

—Pope.

At the bottom is the following motto: "Thousands of men, women and children sold annualer Maryland's old Constitution to the far South."

under Maryland's old Constitution to the far South."

We now turn our attention to the picture on the right lower corner. Here we observe a school-house in the distance, with its neat cupola and bell summoning the rising generation of the "proscribed race" to school. The scene is laid in St. Mary's county, Md. A fine, fat-looking specimen of a colored woman points to the building dedicated to purposes of popular education. A little boy and girl are on the way to the place thus pointed out by the matron. This suggestive picture cannot help receiving popular favor of all intelligent classes who know the value of education. On the top of this picture is the well-known motto:

"Emangination proclaimed January 1, 1863, by the matron of the proclaimed January 1, 1863, by the series of the proclaimed January 1, 1863, by the series of the series of the series of the proclaimed January 1, 1863, by the series of the series

"Emancipation proclaimed January 1, 1863, by Авалык Lincoln, Practically enforced by glorious Grant, Indomitable Suranan, and Conquering Faranaur.

"Tis Education forms the cou

"The Sducation forms the common mind."

The space between the front of the house and the transparency is appropriated to the portraits of the following named men of progress, civil, military, and naval: Generals Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Butler, Phelps; Admirals Farragut, Porter, Dupont; Captain Winslow, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, and Hon. John Hickman. The transparency was illuminated with 154 gas jets, the entire expense being raised by voluntary contributions. The artists engaged in thus transferring to canvass the design of Mr. Webster are Messra. Geo. F. Bensell, Joseph Beale, J. D. Wilson, E. B. Censell, D. R. Knight, and Wm. E. Smith.

In addition to the above, a fine painting of a colored soldier shot down, but still holding the flag un.

An addition to the above, a fine painting of a colored soldier shot down, but still holding the flag up. Another soldier is about to take the emblem of nationality from him. This transparency was exhibited at the opposite side of the way. There were many flags also exhibited, containing the following mottees, among others:—

" 200,000 men of color are now fighting for their country in the army and navy."—Abraham Lincoln.

There are no negro traitors.

Maryland obeys the divine injunction: "To loose the ands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let be oppressed go free, and to break every yoke."—Luish 8.

This motto is flanked on the right and left with two lights, each representing the lamp of life. Immediately beneath the motto is a large picture, 24 feet 7 in. by 8 feet, reaching across the entire front of the building. This represents the storming Port Hudson, a rebel stronghold taken by the black soldiers, and which success contributed greatly to the opening of the "Father of Waters," the Missisppi, by which rebeldom was split in two. The picture is very graphic and aristic. The motto, thom a poem of Mr. George Boker, is on the top: "Never in field or tent scorn a black regiment." Immediately beneath the storming scene of Port Hudson are three panels, each being two feet by eight feet two inches, containing choice maxims or

white person, so far as I know, came into collision with them, and nothing was witnessed during the day but the most perfect order and sobriety. I heard one hundred persons say that that celebration could not have occurred under such circumstances in the city of Boston, the city of New York, or the city of Providence; and I believe it. Every day, every hour in the day, you hear negro children singing the anthems of the Union in the streets or in their school-spooss. Wherever they are, the air is recal, with the music, the precious music, of their young hearts."

This avends make a large transport of the Abelian Street and the street of th BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

young hearts."

This, surely, speaks volumes as to the altered state of things in New Orleans, under General Banks's administration. Yet how has his policy been denounced, and what base motives have been attributed to him! At the adoption of the new State Constitution of Louisians, it has been alleged here that the body of the voters was made up of Banks's retainers and particular, by soldiers who had no right to participate in the election, e.c. To this the General replica—"I venture to say that there have not been, of the 11,500 votes, 500 men voting who belonged to the army in any form whatever; and those men were citizens of the State, and had a right to vote there." Before the war, the ordinary vote was 15 or 16,000. The new war, the ordinary vote was 15 or 16,000. any form whatever; and those men any form whatever; and those men the State, and had a right to vote there." Before the war, the ordinary vote was 15 or 16,000. The new Constitution provides for the education of the State, or race or color. It enrolls in the militial control of the state of the color. It can be set to the color of the color to caste, condition, race or color; and it authorizes the Legislature to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro far codupleration of intelligence, contribution of taxes, or service in arms—(this last provision being due to the direct personal influence of General Banks according to the statement of Major Plumly in another column.) Are not these truly astonishing changes? purpose, the just endeavor, and the administrative ability of General Banks? And do they not reflect great credit upon the human

Finally, he declares his willingness to stake his life, that if three well-known abolitionists to whom he refers were to visit Louisiana for the purpose of investigating the condition of things there, the conclusion iers were to visit Douisans for the purpose of inves-tigating the condition of things there, the conclusion to which he has arrived would be the conclusion to which they would arrive. This is a strong declara-tion, and evinces deep sincerity and conscious success. And all these grand schievements wrought out of the most discordant inflammable and existing the second —But let his entire address be closely perused and candidly pondered. Hall, renovated Louisians!

ABRAHAM LINCOLN RE-ELECTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY!

NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS.

No Presidential Election has ever occurred at all comparable in magnitude, solemnity and far-reaching consequences to the one which came off on Tuesday last. The hosts of freedom and the powers of despo ism met in a death-grapple, and the latter have beer sent howling to the pit from which they emanated while the former are singing songs of praise and thanksgiving. The doom of Rebellion and Slavery is now irrevocably pronounced.

The vote in Boston stood for Lincoln, 12,936; for

McClellan, 7870; Lincoln's plurality, 5063. For Gov-ernor-Andrew, 12,788; for Palmer, 7941. Governor Andrew is re-elected by an immense majority. The greatest anxiety was felt in regard to the re-

sult in the Third and Fourth Districts; but to the general surprise and delight, the vote stood for Rice, 9708; for Sleeper, 5865. For Hooper, 10,403; for Abbott, 6488. These are signal triumphs. At an early hour in the evening, a procession of Mr. Rice's constituents was formed, and with lanterns and trans-parencies marched to his residence in Union Square, where, appearing on the balcony, he was congratulated by E. W. Kinsley, Esq. upon his re-election; to

which Mr. Rice made a patriotic response.

The congregated thousands united in singing, with thrilling effect, the familiar lines of the fine old hymn,

"My native country, thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing," &c.

The band then struck up "Old Hundred," and the vast concourse joined in singing the doxology—
"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"—which was followed by the "John Brown Song," which was sung with immense enthusiasm.

the Square, the procession marched to Fathe people are most wont to congregate. Eloquent Hooper, Dr. George B. Loring, and many others, the great crowd remaining together, with scarcely an appreciable diminution of its numbers, till

tained, is as follows: -807 towns foot up for Lincoln, 119,087; McClellan, 40,273. Lincoln's majority, 70,8141 28 towns to be heard from.

The State Senate is entirely Union, and the Demo

crats have thus far elected six members to the Hous of Representatives, and these are from three wards Boston in which the Irish element exerts a control-

The electoral votes already certain for Mr. Lincoln can be set down as follows:—Maine 7, New Hamp-shire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 12, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 3, Maryland 7, Ohio 21, Indiana 18, Illinois 16, Michigan ryland 7, Ohio 21, Indiana 13, Illinoss 10, michigan and rulles; or old men, who sear scull-caps and dressing gowns, and smoke; a who wear scull-caps and dressing gowns, and smoke; all talking incressantly in their perplexing French, or Oregon 3. Total 183. Only 117 votes are needed to in the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning Spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning spanish or Italian; the old countries are needed to the soft and winning the soft and winning the soft and winning the soft and w Oregon 3. Total 100. Only 111 Yours his needed constitute an electoral majority. Loyalty has made a clean sweep, and Copperheadism is buried beyond the hope of resurrection. McClellan is sure of one the hope of resurrection. McClellan is sure of one State—perfidious Kentucky, with her 11 votes. New Jersey and New York are still doubtful-though the Empire State has probably gone for Lincoln by a small

It is said that Fernando Wood and James Brooks are defeated for Congress.
A special Washington despatch states that General

McClellan has sent in his resignation to the Secretary of War. It is to his deep disgrace that he did not de this long ago. The nation has strongly put its sea on upon him. Let him shrink back into his original insignificance.

MARYLAND A FREE STATE. The importance of scarcely be estimated

At a meeting of Marylanders in New York last reek, to exchange congratulations upon the abolition week, to exchange congratulations upon the abolition of slavery in their State, Dr. Snodgrass gave an in teresting statement, showing how the pro-slavery party had bound, hand and foot, the people of Mar land, under the old Constitution of the State. He

"When the question was asked, why the subject of emancipation in Maryland was not left to the legislature, we answered, because the old Constitution forbade that course, by declaring that under no circumstances should the legislature touch. "the relation between master and slave." Once the legislature had he power to act on the question, and to do as they thought best, provided two-thirds of both branches thereof should concur, and the next legislature, assembling two years thereafter, should happen to confirm, their enactments by a like majority of two-thirds. But this privilege was anatched from the people's representatives by the inexorable slave interest, through the next Constitution—that is, the one just supersed—d—in which the clause, totally prohibiting legislation on the subject, was inserted as an insurmountable barrier, as it was hoped, to the progress of free principles. But, most unfortunately for the slave-nodding interest, it was not far seeing enough, after all. It permitted a provision to be inserted, which opened the way for the legislature to submit to the people the question of ordering a new Constitution, at stated periods—every ten years."

LETTER FROM MAJOR PLUMLY.

NEW ORLEANS, (La.) Oct. 20, 1864.

My Dran Sin—My letter which you printed has reached here, and has called out the enclosed articles in the New Orleans Tribune, the alleged organ of the free colored Creoles. The Tribune cannot be fairly said to represent that large and inflaential class of our people. The free colored Creoles are divided into castes, very sharply defined. Some of them were contributors to the rebel fund for the defence of the city against the Federal forces. Indeed, there are not more decided confederates to be found in the South than may be found among the free colored Creoles of Louisians. This rebel party is not large, but it is rich, aristocratic, exclusive, and bitterly hostile to the black, except as a slave.

The publishers of the Tribune are not of that class; they are loyal. The principal in the paper is an educated physician, of skill and professional intelligence, but, as you will see by the articles, not familiar with the relations of men and of parties in the early Anti-Slavery of the North. This ignorance of party divisions is not confined to men of color; it is a striking feature of all society here. The Abolitionist was regarded as an "ogre" and they cared little about the varieties while the varieties and I have been and of the contractions of the paper. New ORLEANS, (La.) Oct. 20, 1864.

garded as an "ogre," and they cared little about the varieties, while the species was so bad. I have been frequently amused, on being introduced as an Aboli tionist, at the expression of surprise that I had retained any of the amenities of life. A lady, one of the most intelligent and elegant whom I have met in the South, and such are not rare, with whom I travel led several days, expressed to me her sense of horror when she learned that an Abolitionist was on board the boat,—the first of the genus she had ever seen

The Tribune is, therefore, excusable in respect of its mistakes on that score. But its attempt to extend my remark, that some "had not attained to the graces people, is disingenuous. No one knows better than the Tribune how highly I estimate that class of on cople. What I said of them, in my speeches in this city, a year and a half ago, I repeat here, and now, with increased emphasis.

Measured by the political disabilities and other srongs to which they have been so long subjected, the free colored Creoles of New Orleans and of Louisians, as a class, excel in loyalty, courage, wealth, educatio white men shrank from duty, the free colored Creoles sprang by regiments to the defence of a city and of a Government that disowned them. It was largely in consideration of this class that

the late Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, after abolishing slavery, and declaring that the Legislature right of suffrage to individuals or classes who may be qualified to vote by educational fitness, or by having fought for their country. Falling to exclude the word white" from the Constitution, the friends of the colored man fell back upon that clause. It was de forcible statement of the case to leading men in the Convention, it was reconsidered and passed, and with the Constitution has been ratified by the people

The Tribune implies a censure of me because I defend the "Orders" of Major General Banks. I confess, frankly, that I do not know of any "Order" of his affecting the colored man, that was not founded in wisdom, from the necessities of the case, and that has not worked well. I enclose the Report of our colored schools.* You

will see how they flourish. It is a noble labor, and fills every faculty with satisfaction. The efficiency of the schools is greatly promoted by the scholarship labor of Lieut. E. M. Wheelock, chaplain of the N. H., who was detailed to service on the Board in the beginning. Chaplain Wheelock was the pastor of the Unitarian Church at Dover, N. H. No one but an old Abolitionist con realize my sense of exultant gratitude as I walk round the free city of New Or-leans, meeting constantly the grateful salute of the colored man, free and in arms, or hearing the voice of his children in church or school, or in a concertthousand strong-singing the national airs, or John Brown, or some liberty hymn of the period.

From the Square, the procession marched to Fa' neutl Hall, which was crowded to overflowing with a joyous multitude, who greeted the returns, as the telegraph flashed them from every quarter of the States, with cheers and shouts such as have seldom been heard even within those venerable walls, where By order of Major General Banks, all the "signs" a bisck woman said, as she saw the rebel prisoners filing into the old pen. "Use' to put us dar! Got dar ye-self now. De Lord's comin'." A few of the and inspiring speeches were made by Hon. Charles dar ye-self now. De Lord's comin." A few of the Sumner, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. A. H. Rice, Hon. old slave-traders remain, gliding about like ghosts and wasting away daily in the uncongenial atmosphere

of freedom.

The city of New Orleans, freed of all bondage and the signs thereof, is a city in which to dwell. Its lo-cality and climate; the sweep of its crescent, on the great river; the scale of its projection; the imposing width of its streets and avenues; the parks and shell-roads and causis, with the lake beyond, opening upon the sea, from which there are over fifty water avenues to the town; the garden-district, dotted with cosy homes and costly dwellings; the luxuriant foliage; the wild mocking birds; the varied flora; the fish and game; the natural generosity and intense life of the people; the quaint old "French quarter," with its narrow streets, low houses, tile roofs, latticed casements, beautiful women and graceful men, or ancien dames with an amplitude of costume and great frille court-house, in which the very stones are whitening from age and humidity; the "Jackson Square," over which the cathedral looks benignantly—crowded as the church is, at daylight on Sunday morning, with devotees, who, after Mass, issue from the solemn enclosure and the grand music to the adjacent French majority.

There were 109,000 votes cast in New York city, its coffee stands, with little cups of hot, black coffee, hasheesh"; its diminutive donkey carts, laden with hay, as primitive as in the days of Laban and Rachel; its handsome Creoles, lost in vast projecting sun-honets, with capes to the waist; each lady followed by a colored attendant with a basket, and wearing a picturesque turban gracefully folded and tied, as only a colored woman can tie a turban the dotting uniforms of Federal officers, who have arisen thus early to see; the army of smokers; the rush and push and twist and pull and hawl and jabber MARYLAND A FREE STATE. The importance of of all nationalities, intent on buying and selling, and this glorious act to Maryland, and to the nation, can dirting and coquetting:—beyond, a monkey-show, expectly be estimated. d boa-constrictor, a sickly looking tiger, a dilapidated monkey, and a baby with six toes : over the way, in a sequestered out-house, a cock-pit and s

"Where dogs delight to bark and bite"-

near by, a huge machine, whirling o is attached a squadron of hobby-horses, on which soldiers, even cavalry men, with civilians, men, women and children, of all shades and conditions, whirl and whirl, for a dime spiece, and sing, and laugh, and have fun ;-all these, together, make New Orlean like unto no other American city. He will not be wise ruler who shall attempt to Puritanize it by mili-

tary order or by sumptuary laws.

If, sometimes, I am tempted to sigh for my Northern bills—and for the constellations that changed not through all the years of vicissitude—and for the snow and the ice—and for the red blood and the vigorous and the see—and for the red block with this new movement of my people—I turn quickly to this new field, and say, "Here will I stay; for here is the Anti-Slavery labor to be finished.

B. RUSH PLUMLY. WM. LLOYD GARRISON. We regret that we cannot find room for this very en-couraging Report in our present number.

President Lincoln for not sending Gen. Banks "to Coventry." We confess that our own mind was somewhat prejudiced by this frequent iteration; but, while we thought that his system of freed labor was in some of its features unnecessarily stringent, and too exacting toward the laborers, we forbore all severity of censure, conscious that we could not so well judge of what was possible in the chaotic state of as those who were in authority things in that section as those who were in authority on the soil; and trusting that, when all the facts should be known, Gen. Banks would be relieved of very much of the obloquy heaped upon him, if not triumplantly vindicated in all his acts. At the last New England Anti-Slavery Convention, we took occasion to speak forbearingly in his behalf, and mental that the second of the

in the case of Professor Newman, for ins great has been the odium attempted to be cast upon President Lincoln for not sending Gen. Banks " to

No Union with Slaveholders!

MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

Almost from the first boar of his appointment to the Department of the Gulf up to the present time, Gen. Banks has been merclessly criticised and condemned in certain quarters,—especially upon the Anti-Slavery platform,—as allke incompetent for the situation, disregardful of the rights and interests of the colored laboring population, and disposed to "foady" to wealthy and aristocratic secessionists wearing the mask of loyalty in that portion of Lonisiana over which the authority of the Federal Government extends. These charges have been repeated again and again, with rhetorical vehemence, until they have not only been accepted as unquestionably

they have not only been accepted as unquestionably true by many on this side of the Atlantic, but by some of the best friends of our cause in England, (as

Almost from the first hour of his appoint

tioned certain measures instituted by him which we thought greatly redounded to his credit. For this we were reproached by some, who seem to think that the test of abolitionism is to deal in wholesale impeachment, ignore rebutting evidence, and persist in damaging accusation—a test which we have never to, though it may appear to a jaundiced vision to indicate superior jealousy for the the oppressed, lest in some measure it should be com

condemnation so freely bestowed upon him in this section; but he has preserved a remarkable silence in regard to it, as one conscious that his policy was either greatly misconceived or grossly misrepresented, and which would in due time be vindicated by the result. Being on a visit to Massachusetts, he was re cently invited to deliver an address in Tremont Te ple, before the Boston Young Men's Christian Asso ation. Complying with the invitation, he took for hi subject "The Condition of the Negro Population as connected with the Reorganization of Government is Rebel States "; and the able and satisfactory manne in which he treated it may be seen by a careful pe usal of the very lucid and singularly dispassion present number. In it will be found no complaining of having been unjustly assailed-no personal retorts no attempts at special pleading. Rising far above all such considerations, he proceeds to give a calm, philosophical, statesmanlike, almost impersonal view of what has been done, constructively and absolutely, under his administration, to deliver the oppress com the yoke of bondage, give vitality a to paralyzed industry, bring order out of chaos, re-concile employers and the employed, disseminate light and knowledge, establish and indulply schools for those hitherto forbidden to learn the alphabet and secare the adoption of a State Constitution whereby slavery is abolished in Louisisma, and the right of property in man denied—&c. &c. &c. And this bedoes without the slightest indication of personal in flation or egotiatical self-complacency—but modestly, and with conscious rectitude of purpose in the discharge of high official duties.

Let us glance at some of the particulars. General Banks estimates the number of slaves in Louisians exempted from emancipation by President Lincoln's Proclamation of January 1, 1863, at 150,000. Now slave master. In regard to their industrial ment, which has been so often denounced as mere serfdom, he declares that "it was established upon the basis of absolute and perfect freedom of the negro in all respects and all considerations, to make him as independent and to prepare him for as perfect an inde pendence as that enjoyed by any other class of people on this continent." They were at liberty to sellow employer, and go where they pleased; or were expected to labor in support of themselves and families somewhere, if not upon the plantations, the upon the government works. "Both parties," he avers, "accepted the proposition readily—those who were engaged in the cultivation of the soil, because they had no alternative-the negro, because he had no other desire," having his freedom and that of his wife and children secured, and getting for them clothing and rations from the government, besides educational privileges, in addition to a stipulated pecuniary remuneration. Nothing was done without the concurrence of the negroes: they brought to the government their own terms of labor, which were complied with; the planters yielded; and the result is good will, mutual satisfaction, and growing prosperity. So successful has been the experiment that General Banks says he does not believe there is required any change whatever in the state of labor that has bein operation in Louisiana for two years past. In view of their peculiar situation, he believes that the wage of the laboring men in that State have been as rem nerative as those of Massachusetts, or any other par of the country. Why certain exactions were made of the planters and the laborers alike, he shows in a sat-

As for the charge of serfdom, nothing of the kind exists. There is not a court in the State that does not recognize a negro, whether free or whether ennot recognize a negro, whether free or whether en slaved before the war, as a freeman entitled to all the Emancipation a Fact Fired Forever."

At the lower part of the panel or painting is the following inscription: "12,000 colored soldiers now at the front, fighting for the Union."

The lower panel, which forms, it may be said, the base of the entire picture, is 18 feet 6 inches in length by 6 feet wide. It contains on one ond a good likeness of President Lincoln, and on the other an excellent representation of the next Vice President, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. Between these portraits are the following words:

"It was the lower panel, which forms, it may be said, the courts, and to receive equitable compensation for his labor. The planter surrenders his right of propery in labor. The planter surrenders his right of propery in his slaves. They are absolutely independent of his will, while he is subject entirely to the government. They make no complaint of their condition or of their wages.

In regard to their education, the facts are equally

In regard to their education, the facts are equallcheering, and worthy of grateful recognition. General Banks states that there are in the parishes con trolled by the government about fifteen thousand no gro children. From eight to ten thousand of these ar already in day schools. There are sixty Sabbath schools, and twenty night schools for adults; and every regiment of the twenty or twenty-five regiment of colored troops has a teacher and an organ the nature of a school. Surprising progress is making

long change which has taken in public sentiment to New Orleans-New Orleans, which was formerly th synonym of all that was brutal and infernal toward the colored race :-

the colored race:—

"At the celebration of the passage of the Act
of Emancipation in June," says General Banks,
"I saw in the city of New Orleans 20,000 or 25,000
colored people, as well dressed, as well behaved, as
orderly as any people that I ever saw in Boston, or
New York, or any city of the States. I saw a
city of 175,000 people absolutely surrendered to
the celebration of the passage of the Act of Emancipation. They occupied the streets and the squares
to the whole day. From sunrise in the morning to
sunset in the evening, they were possessed of the
city, and in the whole of that day not one disorderly act was done, not one uncivil word spoken, not a

said : Take another fact, illustrative of the almost miracu

ock across the consistency of th It is not possible to lortext in the property of the country and rath enough to venture upon any prophecy or an I rath enough to venture upon any prophecy as to the date of that long-looked for day; but even if is the delayed longer than we now think, I believe is the delayed longer than we now think, I believe is the delayed longer than we now think, I believe is the delayed longer than we now think, I believe it the delayed longer than the operation of the comparison of the country longer than the country longer than the country longer than the country failures with deep and trustful cas and temporary failures with deep and trustful cas and temporary failures with deep and trustful cas and the property failures with deep and trustful cas and the property failures with deep and trustful cas of singled or faithful fellow-workers, these must it and to your words of warning, if they the days of mingled grief and thankfulness. If men he day in listened to your words of warning, if they he listened to your words of warning, if they he listened when your earnest appeals were allowed to their consciences, how much sorrow as affecting would have been apared to mankind! But in the midst of these days of agony your hearts art rigine to think, that what human beings could go to are them misery of civil war by destroying the days to the them the days of the on the true whence the evil should arise, you have the root whence the evil should arise, you have the root whence the down to faces on the face of the should be so your still consider the fortifor the oppressed and the down-trodden whence the fortifor the oppressed and the down-trodden. friends who are to along and you i To Mr. May of Syricuse, and his namesake in your own State; to Parker Pillabury and George Thompson; to all to show I have the honor of being known, I would sen dest regards.

1864.

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With sincerest respect and regard,

Yours faithfully, S. ALFRED STEINTHAL. P. S. I was glad to see in the Liberator a letter d.W. P. Powojk. I suppose it is my old friend of listpool days. [Yes.]

VE SELLA MARTIN AND MR. CONWAY.

28 NOTTING HILL SQUARE, WATER, W. LONDON, Oct. 22, 1864.

John Sir-I deeply regret that Mr. Martin's pristed charge of misrepresentation against me bres me to recur to a dispute for which I have no I can pass by the charge of "rudeness," beage I would not sit quietly and allow a serious error ening men, whose names were in every mind a "American Abolitionists" are spoken of, to

gus anchellenged into circulation.

Sofar as in me lies, this matter shall rest with, the
sphication of the subjoined correspondence. The
guidenan to whom I referred this matter is of prement ability, a warm advocate of our cause, and. I hiserason to believe, a personal friend of Mr. Mar-ia. I have myself no personal acquaintance with him

Yours, truly, M. D. CONWAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

28 NOTTINO HILL SQUARE,
BAYSWATER W., Oct. 13.

DEAR SIR—On the evening of May 7, 1863, you
ren present at a meeting for Union and Emancipaios held at Islington. The meeting was presided
out by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, and was addreased
out by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, and was addreased vourself, Rev. Sella Martin, myself, and others At that meeting, some things occurred which have assigned some correspondence between Mr. Martin tol myself. In a letter written to the Boston Comrealth, of which I was Corresponding Editor, im schately after that meeting, I said : " Mr. Lincoln is ee received it with disapprobation." defines this a misrepresentation. It was not written with the slightest intent to do him any injury; but of the errectness of the statement, all who were present tile neeting must be able to judge. Mr. Martin va describing the general corruption of American pides through slavery, and said, "Even Mr. Lin-cia though he hates slavery, hates the negro." Here marks of surprise and disapprobation. Mr-Martin continued : " He wishes the slaves free, but tion produced by these remarks had subsider this I winced, and said, sotto voce, "I doubt dat." Whereupon Mr. Martin said: "A gentleman pate anybody or inculpate anybody; but

that I say to be true." this my daty, before reading my paper, to reply to be point raised by Mr. Martin concerning the Abo-counts and Mr. Lincoln. I occupied some four or the manual man ch to my astonishment, that he said noths of the kind about Mr. Lincoln; while I am dis-actly conscious of having in that public meeting oracle reveal minutes to defending Mr. Lincoln,

his silly proposal to the negroes to leave the

-no casy task did I find it, either.

rest of my report of the meeting Mr. Martin
szcept that, instead of "I do not exculpate time, and am sure I have given them carefully, so ul have given them at all. (He may have added

as a observed carefully what was said on the oc-sing. I therefore request you're tell me if in my spet a above, there is anything that does an injus-te, swoding to your memory and impression.

Reputing the necessity of obtruding this personal ed carefully what was said on the oc-

BRALES, Esq., Barrister, 3 Stone Buildbg, Lincoln's Inn.

- BOULOGNE, s. mer, 21st Oct., 1864. BOULOGNE, S. mer, 21st Uct., 1002.

bit. Siz.—Your letter has been forwarded to me
bit. I have no distinct recollection, at this distance In . I have no distinct recollection, at this distance of the control of the cont sums his race in the treatment which has the same time, he considered that this beg was passing away, and that the result of the has thirdly a provide in the North. I have occatably referred to this portion of Mr. Solls Martin's the referred to this portion of Mr. Solls Martin's the referred to this portion of Mr. Solls Martin's the referred to this portion of Mr. Solls Martin's the sheet of the remaining the referred to the indisposition of even the opponents of the remaining the sheet of the remaining the sheet of the remaining the remainin

not exculpate anybody or inculpate anybody, but I ANDREW JOHNSON'S GREAT SPEECH TO know what I say to be true," in reference to Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips, when you interrupted him; but I certainly, to the best of my recollection, think he used those words, or as nearly as possible those words.

I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

EDM'D BEALES.

LETTER PROM MISS SARAH P. REMOND.

AUBRET HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON, October 22, 1884.

DEAR MR. GARISON—Please accept the accompanying donation of five dollars, as my "mite" for the Liberator. I should regret exceedingly to have it discontinued, and to know that that faithful and most uncompromising journal was no longer bearing its testimony against chattel slavery. The Liberator is associated with my earliest recollections, and I have always looked there, and never failed to find sweet and the statement of the statement of

sociated with my earliest recollections, and I have al-ways looked there, and never failed to find words of hope and sympathy for my most oppressed race. You probably know that I am residing with a dear friend, Mrs. P. A. Taylor, the honorary Secretary of the "Ladies' London Emancipation Society." Mrs. Taylor is the wife of P. A. Taylor, Esq. M. P., the member for Leicester, whose voice, in and out of Parmember for Leicester, whose voice, in and out of Par-liament, has been heard in behalf of the American

liament, has been heard in behalf of the American a slave, and whose testimony is recorded against a Southern Confederacy based upon chattel slavery, and whose speeches you will recall.

We are now waiting with some anxiety and intense interest the result of the Presidential election. Abolitionists generally desire the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, as any influence which defeats the "Copperbeads" must, to some extent, promote our cause. It is quite certain that the election of McCiellan would be received by the confederates with enthusiasm, and also give fresh courage to their allies in Great Britain also give fresh courage to their allies in Great Britain But I only intended to write you a line.

I am sincerely and most gratefully yours, SARAH P. REMOND.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XX. New York, Nov. 3, 1864. To the Editor of the Liberator :

The grand event of the week-the omin to the drama of universal emancipation—is the effect-ive establishment of the new Constitution of Mary-In the Convention, the abolitionists

the ascendant. Their opponents achieved only par-tial and momentary triumphs. At the polls, the enetial and momentary triumphs. At the polls, the enemies of reform well-nigh preponderated. They mustered their fullest numbers, waded through perjury to
the ballot-boxes; and there employed their former acts
of fraud and brow-beating. The law which forbade
the presence of an armed force within a certain distance of the voting-booths was strictly observed; and
one can imagine the régime of the country districts,
who is aware that even in Ballimors the strongled of one can imagine the regime of the country districts, who is aware that even in Baltimore, the stronghold of the new Constitution, scenes just falling short of violence and riot were enacted, in the hope to intimidate the friends of liberty. So far from perceptible was that military interference which the Copperhead press

Very properly did the citizens and city authorities of Baltimore unher in the month with the roar of cannon, the display of banners, and the music of patriotism. Henceforth they may expect a free ballot without the preliminary of a free fight; for the law and the power of the State are now on the side of justice, and the barbarism which it was formerly profitable to serve with brutality has become bankrupt, and cannot keep its retainers. The era of border-raffanism is past; the era of manhood begins, with none to molest or to make afraid. The redemption of at any time since it claimed that proud position. Some say it will blush to think itself so insensible to the inbondage to slavery, take pleasure in the emancipation of others from the same yoke? Are not colored people still excluded from the horse-cars of that city? and is

be strangers to her.

The honorable practice of body-snatching has been ots !- their very devotion to their country made the development of the machinations of the disloyal, by which they vainly hope that the hand on the dial may be turned back at the November polls. They will only testify afresh to the axiom, that moral revolutions never go backward. The doom of the Democracy

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

IR PROCLAIMS FREEDOM TO ALL MEN IN TENNESSEE. Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette

NASHVILLE, Tenn., October 26, 1864. NASSUTILE, Tenn., October 20, 1002.

I have said the speech of Gov. Johnson, delivered to the colored population of Nashville on Monday night, was one of the most remarkable to which it was ever my fortune to listen. The time, the place, the circumviances, the audience, the man, all contents of the contents of the circumviances, the sudience, the man, all contents of the circumviances.

and immediately in front of the manging organical Tennessee.

The circumstances were such as exist only amid the threes and struggles of a mighty revolution.

The audience were men and women who only three years ago were abject, miscrable slaves, for whom there was apparently no future and no hope.

The man was he who in a few days was certain to be chosen to the second office within the gift of the American neonle.

I should be the standard by which to judge the value of a man.

THE CROWD.

Governor Johnson had already commenced speaking when I succeeded in forcing my way through the dense crowd of men and women who surrounded him, and stood within a few feet of him. I have said that he spoke from the steps leading up from the street (Cedar) to the State House yard. In front the street was filled up by a mass of human beings so closely compacted together that they seemed to compose one vast body, no part of which could move without moving the whole. The State House yard liself, and the great stone wall which separates it from the street, were also thronged. Over this vast crowd, the torches and transparencies, closely gathered together near the speaker, cast a raddy glow; and as the light extended, the crowd could be seen stretching either way up and down the street.

THE PROCLAMATION.

I heard cheers and shouts long before I could distinguish the words of the speaker; but when at last I succeeded in getting close to the spot where he stood, a dead silence prevailed, unbroken save by the speaker's voice. I listened closely, and these, as far as my memory serves me, were the wonderful words:

COLORED MEN ON NASUYILLE: You have all heard of the Seceded States were thenceforth and forever free. For certain reasons, which seemed wise to the President, the bynefits of that Proclamation did not extend to you or to your native State. Many of you consequently were left in bondage. The task master's scourge was not yet broken, and the fetters still gailed your limbs. Gradually this iniquity has been passing away; but the hour has come when the last vestiges of it must be removed. Consequently, it, too, without reference to the President of any other person, have a proclamation to make, and, standing here upon the steps of the Capitol, with the past history of the State to witness, the present condition-to guids, and its future to encourage me, I. Andrew Johnson, do hereby proclaim freedom, full, broad and unconditional, to every ma

over the sluggish waters of the Cumberland, and rang out far into the night beyond.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S AGRARIANISM.

I am not attempting to repeat the Governor's speech. I had neither note-book nor pencil when I listened to him; and if I had both of them, I could not have used them in the midst of that closely wedged crowd. I wish only to describe a few of the points in his speech, which made the deepest impression on my mind.

Who has not heard of the great estate of Mack Cockrill, being situated near the city of Nashville—an estate whose acres are numbered by the thousand, whose alayes were once counted by the score? Mack Cockrill, being a great slave owner, was of course a leading rebel, and in the very wantonness of wealth wrung from the sweat, and toll, and stolen wages of others, gave fabulous sums at the outset of the war, to aid Jeff. Davis in overturning the Government.

Who has not heard of the princely estates of Gen. W. D. Harding, who, by means of his property alone, outweighed in influence any other man in Tennessee, no matter what was that other's worth or wisdom or treason, and made it his boast that he had contributed, and directly induced others to contribute, millions of dollars in aid of that unholy cause.

These estates sungested to Gov. Johnson one of the most forcible points of his speech:

"I am no agrarian," said he. "I wish to see secured to every man, rich or poor, the fruits of his honest industry, effort or toil. I want each man to feel that what he has gained by his own skill or talent or exerction is rightfully his, and his alone. But if, through an iniquitous system, a vast amount, of wealth has been accumulated in the hands of one man, or a few men, then that result is wrong, and the sooner we can right it, the better for all concerned. It is wrong that Mack Cockrill and G. W. Harding, by means of forced and unpaid labor, should have monopolized so large a share of the dand and wealth."

of free, industrious and honest farmers, it would give more good citizens to the Commonwealth, increase the wages of our mechanics, enrich the markets of our city, enliven all the arteries of trade, improve society, and add to the glory of the State."

And thus the Governor discussed the profoundest problems of politics and social life in the presence of the despised blacks of Nashville; in their hearing denounced the bloated monopoly of their masters; and used the overgrown estates of Harding and Cockrill to illustrate his doctrines, in the presence of Harding and Cockrill's slaves.

THEN MASHVILLE ARISTOCRACY EXPOSED.

That portion of the Governor's speech in which he

be turned back at the November polls. They will only testify afresh to the axiom, that moral revolutions never go backward. The doon of the Democracy and the rebellion will be pronounced in a single phrase—the death-sentence of slavery.

And so, the nation approaches the four years' crisis which it has often weathered, but never in such a sea, as that on which it now tosses. Black are the heavens, and the air full of portentous mutterings—the waves afoam with rage, their thousand tongues lapping the laboring craft with hungry flerceness—rocks visible on every side, and shoals and reefs in treacherous waiting, unmarked on any chart. If the man at the wheel stands firm, the darkness my close around, the waves may gather for their deadliest topple, the breakers may roar, and the uncovered sands behold the lightning,—no harm shall come to the lordly hull. But if the shock displace him, then we to the vessel of State—"Naw senus mechisters in gran tempetat"—A ship in heavy stress without a pilot!

M. DU PATS.

THE MOSES OF THE COLORED MEN.

Moses will be revealed to you."

We want no Moses but you!" again shouted the crowd.

"Well, then," replied the speaker, "humble and unworthy as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a fairer future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal right his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil; and here I mean to stay, and fight this great battle of truth and justice to a tri-umphant end. Hobellion and slavery shall, by God's good help, no longer pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinles; and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which followed these words. Joy beamed in every countenance. Tears and laughter followed each other in quick succession. The great throng, moved and swayed back and forth in the intensity of emotion; and shout after shout ren't the air.

A man might have exchanged an ordinary immortality to have made such a speech to such an audience, and been much the gainer.

It was a speech significant of one of the loftiest positions to which mankind, struggling upward toward universal freedom, has as yet attaines.

"The great Tribune descemied from the steps of the capitol. As if by magic, the dense throng parted to the thim through. And all that night long his name was mingled with the curses and exernations of the traitor and oppressor, and with the blessings of the oppressed and poor.

GEORGE THOMPSUN AT THE CAPITAL OF

GEORGE THOMPSON AT THE CAPITAL OF VERMONT.

GEORGE THOMPSON AT THE CAPITAL OF VERMONT.

The celebrated English Anti-Slavery Agitator, George Thompson, visited Montpelier last Thursday, in response to the invitation of the General Assembly to address them. The Representatives' Hall was thrown open to him Thursday evening, and a brilliant audience crowded the Chamber, occupying every inch of available room, to receive and welcome the distinguished apostle of the gospel of freedom. The Hall never presented a finer picture, resplendent with a multitude of jets of burning gas, and brilliant with the thousand rich and gay colors which adorned the fairer portion of the audience. The men who had known, admired, almost loved George Thompson thirty years ago, when his voice was first heard in this country denouncing with his wonderful eloquence the infamous institution of slavery, were among the audience, come to hear and see him face to face whom they had hitherto held in such great admiration. Younger men, who had later joined the anti slavery movement, were not a whit behind the pioneers in the cause in their desire to hear him who had been the cleampion of anti-slavery when it required a bold man to speak in its behalf, even in England. And hundreds of those who, four years ago, would hardly have cared even by their presence towelcome this agitator—who is even now, by such good conservative people as are a long way behind the age and the march of events, stigmatized as a fantatic—were there to hear this orator of world-wide celebrity. And on the outskirts of the crowd, and where they thought they might be safe from the arrows of his terrible sarcasm, lingered a few of the pro-slavery Deponerats of our time, whose admiration of his genius had drawn them within the charmed circle of those who listened to the noble oratory of George Thompson.

At seven o'clock Mr. Thompson, accompanied by Lt. Governor Dillingham, President of the Senate, and Hon. A. B. Gardner, Speaker of the House, entered the Chamber. Lt. Gov. Dillingham introduced Mr. Thompson. For two hours t

OVATION TO GEORGE THOMPSON. 1835 vs. 1864.

The largest audience ever gathered within the walls of any building, in this city assembled last evening at Eagle Hall, to do honor to George Thompson, and to manifest by their presence and interest the marked change which has taken place in the popular sentiment of America on the question of human rights, and in favor of Justice and Liberty. At an early hour all the seats were taken, and all the available standing room occupied. Athalf-past 7 o'clock, Mr. Thompson, accompanied by Mayor Gale, B. F. Presect and Colonel Wm. E. Chandler, was escuted from the Eagle Hotel to the Hall by a company of the Reserve Corps and the Brigade Band. Mr. Presect, in a brief and complimentary manner, introduced Mr. Thompson to the audience, who greeted him heartily.

cott, in a brief and compinence, who greeted him heartily.

Mr. Thompson to the audience, who greeted him heartily.

Mr. Thompson and: Nine and twenty years ago, I paid my first visit to Concord. What I was then, that I am now. If I was the enemy of your country then, I am so to-day; if I was the friend of America then, I am so to-day; if I was the friend of America then, I am equally so to-night. It may be asked, why should an Englishman, at this crists, speak, to an American audience? It is because I have been the defender and eulogizer of your institutions, in England; I have always been an admirer of your democratic form of government; and for four years past have devoted my time, energy and means to counteract the aims and designs of the enemies of your country in England.

Mr. I was an American citizen, I should support Abraham Lincoln and Andy Johnson, as the representatives of true American democracy—not that misnomer, labelled Chicago democracy.

Mr. Thompson then enumerated various weighty Mr. Thompson then enumerated various weighty missent the statement of the support of the meaning of the medical part of the missent of the meaning of the medical part of the meaning of the me

the people to consummate units work and the total amendment forever abolishing and prohibiting slavery.

At the close of the address of two hours and a half, with the close of the address of two hours and a half, with the close of the address of the consummate with prolonged cheers. Owing to a misunderstanding, General Hinks was not present, but shortly after 10 o'clock an extra train arrived from Manchester, bringing. Vice President Hamlin, who was escorted to the Hall by the Reserve Corps and Band. He made a characteristic speech of nearly an hour, of which our limits will not permit us to give an abstract to-day. Suffice it to say that it was patriotic and telling, and elicited hearly response a from the audience that patiently walled until the close of the meeting. At the conclusion of the speech, cheer upon cheer was given for Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Thompson, as the representative of English democracy; our boys in blue, and Lincoln and Johnson.

—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

RETALIATION IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.-Torrespondence between Lee and Grant.-The follow Correspondence bencen Lee and Grant, on the passed between General Lee and Grant, on the

of retaliation:

"General Lee opened the correspondence on October 16, in a letter in which he says that he learns that he rebel Secretary of War has information from Gen Butler, that the latter had placed Confederate officer and soldiers at work on Dutch Gen, in retaliation for and soldiers at work on Dutch Gen, in retaliation for the second soldiers who had been placed in the second soldiers who had been pl

Rederal colored soldiers who had been placed in the Rederal colored soldiers who had been placed in the Richmond fortifications by the Confederate authorities.

Lee then goes on to say that his Government bas pursued the following policy: All negroes in the milliary or naval service of the United States taken princers by the Confederate forces, and who are not identified as the property of citizens of the Confederate, are treated as prisoners of war, and are held as proper subjects of exchange; but negroes who owe service, or labor to citizens of the Confederacy, and are found in the Federal army, occupy, he says, a different position. The rights to the service or labor of the negro slaves in the Confederate States are the same, he adds, as when those States were members of the Union. The Constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederacy to this kind of property are the same as those so long maintained by the Federal Government.

Gen. Lee then reviews the history of our country relative to the abduction of negroes, at length, and concludes by saying that fifty colored soldiers, captured from Gen. Butler, were recognized as belonging to residents of the Confederacy, and these men were ordered to work on the Richmond fortifications until their owners ahould claim them; but they have been withdrawn. He says, further, that I any negroes are included among those placed on the fortifications who were not identified by their owners, he is not aware of it. These colored men, he declares, are not exposed to our fire. Gen. Lee then concludes as follows: In view of the statement that I have made, I now inquire whether the course pursued toward our prisoners—that of placing them to work in Dutch Gap—has your sanction, and whether it will be maintained?

Gen. Grant's reply is as follows:

Gen. Grant's reply is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIRS OF THE UNITED STATES, October 28, 1864.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, C. S. A., Commanding Army of

To Gen. R. E., Lee, C. S. A., Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

General: Understanding from your letter of the 16th that the colored prisoners who were employed in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in the Dutch Gap Canal, I shall always regret the necessity of retaliation for wrongs done our soldiers, but regard it my duty to protect all persons received into the army of the United States, regardless of color or nationality. When acknowledged soldiers of the Government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon, an equal number of prisoners held by us.

I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, and therefore decline answering arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our army.

In answer to the question at the conclusion of your

mer owners such negroes as are captured from our army.

In answer to the question at the conclusion of your letter, I have to stafe that all prisoners of war falling into my hands shall receive the kindest treatment possible consistent with securing them, unless I have good authority for believing any number of our men are being treated otherwise. Then, painful as it may become, I shall inflict like treatment upon an equal number of Confederate prisoners. Hoping it may never become necessary to order retaliation upon any man held as a prisoner of war, I have the honor to be very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY IN THE NORTH. WEST.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY IN THE NORTH. WEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4. Horace Heffron, Deputy Grand Commander of the "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana, who is on trial here for participation in the treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned State's evidence, and made startling revelations of the schemes of the order. He said nobody but democrats were admitted or would be if applied. He confirmed the previous evidence of military organization in the order, and the appointment of a Major General to command. Dr. Bowles, one of the accused, is Commander-in-Chief.

Dr. James P. Wilson, recently arrested, is the Adjutant General on his staff. He said a committee of 18 was appointed to prepare the insurrection, and the insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the North West, arm them from the Government Arsenals, bretturn the State Government, kill Governor Morton, or hold, him as a hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form the North. West into a separace connécration form the North. West into a separace connécration form the North. West to be used to the North West of the North of the North west of Nor

THE LECTURE ON THE FUTURE OF THE COLORED RACE IN AMERICA.

COLORED RACE IN AMERICA.

Bemis Hall was crowded on Monday night by such an audience as is rarely seen within its walls, to listen to a lecture upon the above subject by Henry W. Johnson, our talented colored fellow townsmian. The lecture was able, and full of interest as an attempted solution, by one of their own number, of the great social question becoming every day more important and more embarrassing, "What is to become of the colored population?" As we hope to see the lecture in print, we defer any attempt at a summary or at criticism, and substitute for any landsuory remarks of our own the following recolutions, which were prepared by a committee of members of the bar, consisting of his Honor Judge James C. Smith, E. G. Lapham, H. O. Cheesbro, and M. C. Wells, Eagra, and submitted to the audience at the close of the lecture T.

Mr. Thompson said: Nine and twenty years ago. I have been my one of the large of th

will supply for existing the late Rev. Stars Kind E.T. The remains of the late Rev. Stars Kind were removed from the vault at Lone Mountain Cemetery, and deposited in the new vault prepared for them in the enclosure of the church on Genry-street. Mrs. Kind, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Starsbing and a number of the personal friends of the deceased were present. The ceremonies were of the most imperent the present of the personal friends of the deceased were present. The ceremonies were of the most imperent of the most interest of the monument. The monument is of Columbia marble, of the most tasteful sument is of Columbia marble, of the most tasteful sument is of Columbia marble, of the most tasteful sument is of Columbia marble, of the most tasteful sument is of Columbia marble, of the most tasteful sument is of Columbia marble, of the most installation of the columbia taste weighed twenty ton. —Alta California.

137 It is said that upwards of nine hundred women are going out from England to India to be employed on various telegraphic lines of communication.

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References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D.

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Nov. 11.

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and 38th Congresses. CONTENTS.

and Ooth Congresses.

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Pugitive Slaves not to be returned by Persons in the Army.
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She Changoos with a bark which does not grow in this
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She also bas another for rectoring grey hair to its natural color in nearly all cease. She is not afraid to speak of
her Restoratives in any part of the rection of the ten
and the street of the rection of the produce of the reuniformer to take to Europe with them, equege to lact we
ce three years, as they when may than you as get onling
abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER.

For the Liberator. TO A PLANE-TREE. In the Court-yard, before my chambu SY ALMIRA SETHOUR

Dark thy beginnings were, beautiful Tree, In the stinted sell of this narrow place; The 'prisoning walls of thy destiny Hiding thy mother Nature's face, And no sister sapling or nestling vine
To mingle its gentle leaf-whispers with thine

Beyond these walls and the hurrying street, Thy kindred, of many proud families, ial ranks and gay groups meet, Twining their arms in fri And their cheerfully blended voices con To mock the silence of thy lone ho

But no repining contracted thy form,
No morbid musing continued thy force;
Upward, still upward, through sun or storm
__Batiently striving has been thy course ect, majestic, and gracefully fai As thou hadst been nurtured with kindliest care

And, lo ! far above you established Church, Above e'en a Nation's Justice halls, And homes where fortune and fashion The sun's first glance on thy regal head falls d the lingering smile of each finished day and thy heaven-kissed forehead loves to play.

Thou speakest a lesson, beautiful Tree,
A lofty lesson of life to my soul;
Patience and Truth conquer destiny—
Bringing darkness and dearth under their And the very clogs that were meant to confine Become stepping stones up to heights divine. Temple-Place, Boston, Oct. 19, 1864.

For the Liberator THE SLAVE'S SONG. Behold! the sweet day is dawning; Arising, see Freedom's bright sun! Breaking, we hall the glad morning— The work of the slave lord is done! Petters and chains are all falling-

Tyrants are trembling with fear ; Fair Freedom to me is calling-The day of deliv'rance is here. Our tolls and troubles are ending ; No more shall we labor in pain; Justice and Freedom are sending Their sweet voices over the plain.

No more shall we live in sadness, Or water the soil with our tears ; Sowing and reaping in gladness We will happily pass the years.

ELECTION SONG.

[Written 1660. From the Luttrell Collection Great God of nations and their right ! By whose high auspice Britain stands So long, though first 'twas built on sands, And oft had sunk but for Thy might:

In her own mainland storms and seas, Be present to her now as then; And let not proud and factious men Oppose Thy will with what they please Our free full senates to be made-Oh, put it to the public voice !

So make a legal, worthy choice, Excluding such as would invade The Commonwealth : let whom we name Have wisdom, foresight, fortitude : Have wisdom, foresight, fortitude; Be more with faith than face endued; And study conscience above fame :

Such as not seek to get the start In State by faction, power, or bribes, Ambitious bands, but more the tribes By virtue, modesty, desert : Such as to instice will adhere

For envy, hatred, gifts, or fear : That by their deeds will make it known Whose dignity they do sustain; And Life, State, Glory—all they gain-Count it as Britains', not their own.

Such the old Brutil, Dell were, The Scipii, Cartil who did give elves for Rome, and would not live Its men, good only for a year.

Such were the great Camilli, too, The Fabii, Scipii, that still thought No work at price enough was bought, That for their country they could do.

And to her honor so did knit, As all their acts were understood— The sinews of the public good— And they themselves as souls with it.

These men were truly magistrates ; These neither practised force nor form Nor did they leave the helm in storms

"I WILL NEVER RETRACT."

BY EARL MARBLE.

They may defeat us; but, if we fall, we will fall with principles. I will never retract my Proclamation of incipation."—Parsident Lincoln.

"I will never retract!" the the light through the gloc From the battle-field fainter and fainter comes stealing Though the rifle's shrill whistle and cannon's dull boom Though the rife's shrill whistle and cannon's dull boom.
Are succeeded by only the dread crack of doom,
And the world in its framy and madness is reeling.
Though the black hosts of ill may my sceptre lay low,
For the treacherous one there are faithful cleven;
And I ne'r will add aught to his full page of woe,
To the poor praying slave giving back a cold "No!"
For ye always shall reap whatsoever ye sow,
Is the mandate that comes from the throne of high
heaven.

"I will never retract!" He himself is a host,
In his manhood the cohorts of ovil defying:
"Then stand by blis, ye resumen, and give as a toust,
"The proud land of our fathers, of freemen the boast And the undanned here with faith e'er undying."
Stand by him, ye slaves, having free papers sealed
With the best, noblest blood of the suffering nati
Stand by him, ye herees of crimson-dyed field, Who stood up erect as the dread cannon peeled,
And never e'en blanched till in anguish ye kneeled,
And prayed 'gainst Chicago's proposed separation.

"I will never retract!" "Tis a maxim as proud As ever was uttered by dust-embalmed hero.
"I will never retract!" Go and cry it aloud,
Till the traitors in seakcloth and ashes have bo

Who cluster in fear around Richmond's great New "Uncle Abs," (the title is hallowed and dear.) We sak you, in view of these words, to respender, Though the eye be a-dim wish the bitterest tear, And the heart reaches forth o'er a yet open bies That the hand with a ballot will thank you, as ne'er Was a man thanked before, on the eighth of Novem

OUR COUNTRY'S REDEMPTION.

Our country was shattered and falling.
No strength had it whereon to lean;
But now dawns its day of redemption.
The time of its triumph drawn nigh.
No longer a mation of bondmen.
Lift mancied hands to the sky; Is mancied hands to the sky;
But God in his glory appeareth,
And, clearing the channel of red,
These dark house, by him marshall'd over
The fair land of promise shall bread.
And the eyes of the nations in darkness Shall still turn upon us for light,

As, scaling the pure heights of freedo

We grow in our gradeur and might.

The Tiberator.

THE WAR PLANE.

PRINCETON, Oct. 17, 1864. MR. GARRISON I reverence the Liberator so much, ver-memorable advocacy of impar Ma. Garnisos—I reverence the Locator so much-for its brave and ever-memorable advocacy of impar-tial freedom when slaveholding was popular and dominant, that anything in its columns looking to the support or encouragement of tyrannical measures dis-turbs me as would the inconstancy of an oracle. It was surely unintentional, but is not your "leader" of last week open to that charge! The "war plane on which the President stands" evidently deprives him of moral authority, rather than confers addition al rights not held by civil magistrates or private citi zens in time of peace. Because rebbers upon the sea "stand on the plane" of piracy, do they the less over ride civil and international law, and become enemie of the race? Because Jefferson Davis "stands on the plane" of slavery, has he therefore the right to foun a government with that cruel system as its corner ne ! Doubtless the President acts within the sco of human government, but that does not authorize bim to set aside Divine Law, or put the Union ou side the jurisdiction of the Court of Heaven. It is not apparent that, if Mr. Lincoln has an "acknowledged standard of duty and sworn obligations" to do wrong, that that makes wrong-doing right, or gives that war involves every usurpation; it is the latest edition of the "sum of all villanies," and "repeals all the commandments"; but is that a reason why on-Resistants, under a rampant ascendency of brut force inspired by ferocious human passions, shoul hasten to absolve magistrates from moral obligations ns, should and volunteer arguments to suppress the time-

guarantees of freedom!

To the plea, that these questionable means may be invoked to secure the desirable end of abolishing slavery, I need only reply, in the language of the Declaration of 1833 at Philadelphia, that ile the fathers of '76 "poured out human blood like water, in order to be free, our principles forbid the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of all car-nal weapons for deliverance from bondage." As your venerated friend and coadjutor, ADIN BALLOU, argued, that Declaration evidently binds the Anti-Slave ry Society, fighters not less than non-combatants, against the advocacy or the tolerance of the sword as an agent of emancipation; for all know war to be " One step towards sin does not authorize a second, but the repe entance and abandonment of the first. Because war involves despotic and wicked measures, because it is sinful and unchristian, therefore it is impolitic and unnecessary; and it,— and what comes of it,—must be denounced as the crime and blunder it is.

guarantees of freedom !

But the other and more direct inference drawn from the "war plane" premise is still more questionable. You affirm that, "judging the President by the war plane on which be stands, he should have imprisoned many more Northern traitors, (hung Vallandigham many more roturn training, though the Liberator, July 31, 1864.) and suppressed many more treasonable newspapers." In your "Whitings and Spreches," reprinted from the Liberator, you say,

(pp. 239-248)—

"Free speech and free inquiry are not only the best weapons, but none others may be innocently used against wrong... A forcible suppression of error is no aid to the cause of truth; and to allow only just such views and sentiments to be spoken and circulated as we think are correct is to combine bigotry and cowardice in equal proportion... True, a man may be presumptuous, perverse, and his principles wrong. But this is certain; he who is for forcibly stopping the mouth of his opponent, or burning any man at the stake, or thrusting him into prison, or exacting a pecuniary fine gagainst him, or treating him scornfully on account of his peculiar views on any subject, whether relating to God or man, to time or eternity, is either under the diminion of a spirit of rufflanism or cowardice, or animated by that fierce intolerance which tharacterized Saul of Tarsus in his zeal to exterminate the heresy of Christianity."

When, incarnating these solemn truths in a noble

When, incarnating these solemn truths in a nobl protest against the gallows, the death-penalty, and all the thousand cruelties and retaliations which society inflicts upon its victims, convicted of crime "on d process of law," you were understood. But now, to not a few of your most devoted friends, aside from the wholesale murders of the war you favor the con tinuance of, your published sentiments seem quite irreconcilable with "imprisoning many more North ern traitors, and suppressing many more treasonable newspapers," in contempt and defiance of "due pro-cess of law" even.

Early in the war, arbitrary measurestunately, not to the extent of hanging political oppnents for the expression of opinion-were tried and abandoned; the Tribune, the Evening Post, and Mr. Lincoln himself, to his lasting honor be it said, pro nouncing them "inexpedient." Will the Liberator which pronounces such measures to be abstractly wrong age them, at this late day, as practically apprehensions are ill-founded, you will If these apprehensions are ill-founded, you will greatly oblige me by pointing out the error; for it is not pleasant to differ from a revered friend and benefac tor, to whom I owe so much. It is my duty, how ever, to state, that such impressions are widely and increasingly entertained by Abolitionists as I mee fecture circuit; by men and women who have atood by the Liberator through all the dark hours of the past, and will do everything consistent with scuth to uphold it until every slave is free. But these unswerving friends of freedom and peace are pained and gravely alarmed that a paper, which they have laid next their Bibles, should have no protest agains the great wrongs incident to the attempted settlemen of the slave question by the sword.

REMARKS. It looks to us as if our corresponden is somewhat eager and anxious for controversy—or, at least, is in a most hypercritical state of mind—to thus seek to raise an issue with us on the question of heads, that President Lincoln has acted in a tyra cal and unconstitutional manner in the matter of ar-rests, we asserted that, "judging the President by the war plane on which he stands"—as if he were to be judged by any other rule, in replying to the Cop-perhead accusation aforesaid!—" he should have imprisoned many more Northern traitors and suppressed many more treasonable newspapers." That is our conviction still, despite the uncalled for bomily of "E. H. H." on non-resistance, and notwithstanding H." on non-resistance, and notwithstanding ation which he has made from our Writings. the quotation which he has made from our writing How the expression of that conviction militate against any of the principles we have advocated, it is not given us to perceive. Had the Apostle Paul not a right to measure " on their own plane," those Jews who, in his day, rejected the gospel, when he said—"Ye that are under the law, do ye not hear the said..." Ye that are under the law, do ye not hear the law ""...though the law gendered to bondage! If "E. H. H." does, we do not know of any non-resistants, who, "under a rampant ascendency of brute force inspired by ferocious human passions," are disposed to "hasten to absolve magistrates from moral obligations, and volunteer arguments to suppress the time-honored guarantees of freedom." But we know nal non-resistent who is so unwise or fortunate in his treatment of the awful struggle through which the nation is passing, as to give aid and comfort to those traitorous dissemblers "who and comfort to those traitorous dissemble cry peace, peace, when there is no peace."

As to those Abolitionists, who, it is alleged, "are pained and gravely alarmed" at the course of the Liberator respecting the war, they are mythical to us; but, wherever or whoever they may be, they will expect us to be as faithful to our highest convictions of inty as we desire them to be to theirs. If they manually applied to the such desire them to be to their and the such desire them to be to their. y as we desire them to be to theirs. If they are ble to tolerate such dessent, their remedy is in dis-tinuing their subscriptions.—[Ed. Lib.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY MR. PHIL-

"It is not by our black slaves in the South, but by our white slaves in the North, that we govern you." Thus on the floor of the Senate, each forty years ag John Randolph taunted these Free States, and scoffed sonn namoups as their representatives. It was no empty boast, but a momentous truth, by which we might have praited to avert the bloody arbitrament by which divine justice has awarded to our lengthened complicity with the meanest and most high-handed villany which can be perpetrated by man against man, or by sets of men against civil society. For two-thirds of a century, commencing with the slave-driving and slavery-drivn factions of 1800, no conceivable subservi ambition, rapacity, luxury, pride and vanit the slavemongering oligarchy has been refused by the self-abased, scourged and trampled North. Unequal taxation, whereby four-fifths of the burden

were cast upon free to the almost total exemption of slave labor, was uniformly claimed, intrigued for and bribed for by the masters of slaves, and allowed by the unfaithful representatives and infatuated people of e North.

cessively at this preponderating cost, and otherwise to the injury of the North; and all with the unblush-ing and almost incredible avowal of "strict construc-tionists," and the "State rights" and Democratic school, that such acquisitions were violations off the

On the other hand, immense territories in the extrems Northeast and Northwest, long appropri their aituation and character unconvertible to the uses of slavery and the aggrandizement of the Slave Power, were sugrendered to a formidable slave-em cipating neighbor, to propitiate his acquiescence in the extension of the domains of the Republic, and of the extension of the do

Unjust and unprovoked war was made in an uncon stitutional manner and upon false pretences against Mexico, to confirm the acquisitions of slavery-extend-ing fillbusters, to enlarge immeasurably their piratical robberies, and to aggravate and stamp upon the

The protection of American "sailors' rights" to life liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness under the national flag, within our national jurisdiction and our own ports, was surrendered in deference to slave laws, admitted by their authors, and decided by slave holding judges, to be in contravention of the Con stitution of the United States. These flagrant wrong were connived at by the national authorities, consti tuted in great part and wholly controlled as usual by slavemongers, who were then fresh from a perilous foreign war, professedly and solely waged to protec those rights not half so much outraged by Great Brit ain as now by themselves.

Under this criminal neglect of Congress and the

ational Executive, envoys, sent by the aggrieved to he offending States to test the validity of their laws threats of personal injury, and pursued by m ing at the instigation and under the lead of officers of those States. All which was virtually sanctioned by the formal and repeated refusal of Congress to take any action upon the subject, and disgracefull acquiesced in by the insulted and injured States, and

by the people.

Hundreds and thousands of visitors or sojou the slave States, peaceably pursuing their lawful business, were robbed of their property, imprisoned, enelly lashed, lynched and murdered with ingeniou and protracted crueliles; and these horrid enormities itted upon American citizens, guilty of no offenthe Draconic slave codes, and speciall protected by the Federal Constitution, in whateve State they might choose to travel or abide, wer submitted to without opposition or remonstrane by the Nation, the Free States, and political partie

of every description.

The Slave Power, regulating with its Northern ut derlings and allies the subject of taxation, dispensin the treasure, controlling appointments and removals both civil and military, commanding the army an offices, though possessing but one third of the whi population, bestowed the minor and local ones which remained upon Northern men, selfish and unscrupa lous, of course, because selected and pledged to do the bidding of their master, and blindly obey their be hests. Often they were as incompetent as they wer incumbents might traverse States and districts, deceive the well-meaning but not well-informed, and seduce by bribes and promises of office the young and un wary, the ambitious and mercenary. Honors an emoluments accorded to the profligate, the incapable and disreputable, are prosoriptions of the wise, virtu porable : and wherever such abuses and most jealously guarded against. The history an traditions of these Free States, and of every consid erable town and village, teem with instances of pr scription equalling in injustice, tyranny and disregar of the public interests, those decreed by usurping die tators and trimmers in ancient Rome. This system continued, except with slight interruptions under John Quincy Adams, Gen. Harrison and Genera Taylor, during this century up to the accession o Lincoln. It makes offices cease to seek good men, an causes bad men in multitudes to seek office. It re-verses the moral government of God, rewarding vicand punishing virtue, and has tended to a wider an more rapid demoralization of our country than that which marked the decline and fall of the Roman State It would work the destruction of any State and the

corruption of any people, and ought to.

The same Northern underlings, whose history have briefly touched, are now striving as earnestly to win for the rebels by ballots, as the rebels to win fo them by bullets; and both to the same end, that mer who are guilty of the highest crime known to humaper se, merely because, repelling the laws, men who have perpetrated during four years of bolical, such as savages never invented, and fiends of the lowest pit alone can conceive, may escape with impunity, and go without day. The ferocious villains, the double-edged traitors, particides and whiglesale murderers, who treat even the dead as though they wanted to murder them over again, avow that their only ray of hope rests on the defeat of Lincoln; tha confederates by victories on the field, as they used formerly to do by votes at the hustings. They mean that they can contribute to the common cause of ty anny, injustice and slavery by the slaughter and dis grace of the patriotic, self-consecrated and noble de enders of their country, of liberty and the rights and lignity of free labor, as their "white slaves" can by purchasing and depositing votes, importing the restoration of rebels to places of honor, emolument and supreme power, the reënslavement of two hun dred thousand enfranchised heroes, and millions o others blessed with the boon of liberty by the Pres dent's lawful act, and the eternal dish cruel betrayal of all our beloved heroes living, and

By such means, and at such cost, the Copperheads or "white slaves" calculate to return to their mas-ters, and gorge themselves anew at the fiesh-pots of Egypt. They accuse our sagacious, honest and in-flexible statesman at the head of the Government, and fexible statemen at the head of the Government, and our military leaders, unsurpassed in skill and valor by those of any country or age, and our brave and unequalled army, of having made a grand failure during four years of more and more successful fighting that the world ever saw in an equal period before; and they accuse him and them of "dividing our friends and untiting our exemise," and so on.

And our beloved and honored friend Wendell Phil-

lips, while declaring, in effect, that Mr. Lincoln's reerty and our country, for justice to the negro and safe ty or peace to us all, echoes those accurations of the ace to us all, echoes those account on the renominal Cop. C. D. L. C.

TESTIMONY OF COLORED WITNESSES IN VIRGINIA.

In the Liberator of Oct. 14th, an abstract was give unty Court of the County of Alexandr Va., in regard to the admission of the testimony of colored persons there. This question arose in the case of Graff vs. Howard, in consequence of the presents tion, as a witness for the plaintiff, of Irarel Dorsey, colored citizen of the State of Massachusetts. Objection being made by the defendant's counsel, and sus tained by the Court, on account of the African descent of the witness, a bill of exceptions was tendered by the plaintiff's attorney, and signed and scaled by the full court, consisting of five Justices, and the case was continued to the next term of the Court. More-over, Israel Dorsey, the rejected witness, has filed his bill of complaint in his own name, in the U. S. District Court, District of Virginia, against the Alexanquired to receive his testimony.

After two hearings in the case last menti

which the claim of the complainant, Israel Dorsey, was defended by able and eminent counsel, an opinion was given by Judge Underwood, which is reported at length in the Alexandria, (Va.,) State Journal, and which is, in substance, as follows :-

The denial of the right of giving testimony in the Courts of the country is an injustice only less than slavery itself; that right being not only essential to personal dignity and safety, but the very bulwark of all other individual, domestic and social rights.

The clause of the U. S. Constitution on which the petitioner relies is the following :- "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

The Court cited, in maintenance of the complain-ant's rights, the comments of Alexander Hamilton upon this clause-an opinion, apparently conclusive, of Mr. Justice Washington upon the same clause-and the able opinion of Attorney General Bates, utterly demolishing the unfortunate obiter dicta in the Dred Scott case.

The Court also cited the time-honored opinion of Lord Mansfield in the great Somerset case, in the Court of King's Bench, in regard to the claim of a slave by a Virginia planter, and declared its convic tion that the law of Virginia excluding colored testithe glorious "Declaration of Rights which, following the decision of Lord Mansfield, was adopted in June, 1776, as part of its Constitution That declaration, never repealed, has been repeatedly reaffirmed and continued as the basis of every State Constitution of Virginia, up to, and including, that of

In the light of the guaranties of this declaration the Court declared, an enactment excluding the testi mony of any man unconvicted of an infamous crime could not have been tolerated by a civilized and Christian people, but for the debasing and demoralizing influence of slavery.

The opinion giver by Judge Underwood closed with

hese words, namely :-

"Had Congress clearly conferred upon this Court he necessary power, the relief prayed for by the pe itioner would be cheerfully and speedily granted But the method of proceeding in order to secure the penefit of a right fully guarantied by the Constitution has been left in great doubt and obscurity from some cause, probably from an influence which in the future will neither be felt nor feared. With a view therefore of obtaining the aid of Congress at the approaching session, and with the hope also that the Legislature of this State, soon to assemble, may do itself and our old Commonwealth the honor of wiping the wicked enact Commonwealth the honor of wiping the winded concernment, excluding the testimony of colored men in any of our courts, from our code of laws, burying it is very, thus obviating the necessity of further action by this Court-the case is put over for final action, and if desired, for further argument, to the next term.

It thus appears that Judge Underwood (who will be ginia, in consequence of his opposition to the slavsystem.) has thoroughly done his duty in the presen case also. If his anticipations shall prove well found ed as to the action of Congress, and of the Legislature of Virginia, at their approaching sessions, it may b noned that a sufficient precedent may soon be fo o turn the decision of such cases, henceforth, in the right direction, and thus speedily to put an end to th very thought of abridging the legal rights of a man o ount of the color of his skin .- c. K. w.

PATRIOTIC EXPRESSION OF SENTIMENT. CAMP 55TH MASS. VOL. INFANTRY, Folly Island, S. C., October 14th, 1854. To the Editor of the Liberator:

Please publish the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation :-Whereas, the just claims of the 55th regiment Mass

Vols., on the pay question, having been admitted on the basis of equality; and whereas, we, the non-com-missioned officers and privates of the regiment, anx-lous to take advantage of this and every opportunity of giving expression to our loyalty to the cause and country, especially when we behold that country in the midst of its perils rising to the dignity of giving free dom and knowledge to an unfortunate race, and be stowing upon it the rights of citizenship; therefore, cially when we behold that country in the

Resolved. That we stand now, as ever, ready to do our duty, whenever and wherever our country required preserving the national unity.

Resolved. That we are determined to make it our first duty, as soldiers, by promptitude, obedience, and sponsible position assigned us by Providence in this, the grandest struggle of the world's history between Freedom and Slavery; and our first duty as men, by every means possible, to contradict the slanders of our enemies, and prove to be true our fitness for lib erty and citizenship in the new order of things now ising in this our native land.

Resolved, That while it deeply grieved us to find many who should have understood and appreciated our motives, in connection with the pay question, falling to give us support and sympathy—sometimes even going so far as to condemn, thereby unconsciously giv-ing aid and comfort to the enemy—nevertheless, whave no hard feelings against such; being convinced that, ere long, if not already, they will see the error of their way, and discern the wisdom of our acts, as surely as that they are to enjoy the benefits of our

Resolved. That even as the founders of our repub Resolved, I not even as the founders of our reput-lic resisted the British tax on tea, on the ground of principle, so did we claim equal pay with other vol-unteers, because we believed our military and civil equality in issue; independent of the fact that such pay was actually promised, and not because we regued our patriotism and love of race by any given sum of money.

Besolved, That we do most sincerely thank those

of our friends at home, who have stood by us through-out our trials and deprivations, and whose sympathy and practical kindness went far towards softening the and practical kindness went has rowards solvening the rigors of our condition; especially are our thanks due to William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Goy-ernor Andrew, and Senators Summer and Wilson— those heroic champions of liberty—for their uniting and successful efforts in our behalf. G. P. JONSON, Chairman.

ADDRESS OF MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

(Concluded from first page.)

Now, I think it is unreasonable to expect—even if we had no other grounds of procedure—that as system which has been thus discussed and practically experimented upon in England and France for the better part of half a century, should be discarded altogether; until somebody can suggest a system here that is more perfect, and more certain to insure to the benefit of the laborers.

for the better part of haif a century, should be discarded altogether; until somebody can suggest a system here that is more perfect, and more certain to insure to the benefit of the laborers.

The effect of this organization of industry upon other nations is not an unworthy of consideration. There are, I believe, if you include the alaves held in the United States—and the question is not yet determined absolutely whether they are to be free permanently or to be returned to slavery—including them, there are about seven millions of human beings held in bondage by Christian nations. Brazil has two millions; the Dutch Colonies have several thousand; and those existing or who existed in the United States, to the number of four millions, make up the sum total of seven millions. The moment all fear of the return of the negroes to the condition of servitude may be dismissed forever, whatever be the result of the contest in which we are engaged; for you may be certain that even if the rebels were to return to Louisiana, themselves in power, they could never enforce the law of servitude or of slavery upon the negro population of that State. (Applaure.) What then is to be the influence of this experiment upon other States? Within five years, or within five years of the settlement of our difficulties and the substitution for slavery of a system of successful rea labor, slavery will be abolished in the Island of Cuba and in the Empire of Brazil. (Loud applause.) We will then see the entire world without the institution of slavery, and the laboring population of every State and of every nation placed in the condition in which we place that of the Southern States. This is the inevitable effect of such a successful example. If there is to be this k of failure, where the immediate and ultimate consequences are so important, that risk ought to be scanned with great care, and we ought to take warning from the experience of other States. In 1794 France abolished slavery in the French Colonies in this hemisphere. In 1802, owing to emancipation in any form whatever. It was owing to the fact that there was not sufficient discrimination in the early legislation by the French Republic upon this subject. They gave to the blacks entire liberty too indiscriminately, without any of the restraints and regulations which every government

liberty too indiscriminately, without any of those restraints and regulations which every government is bound to afford to an infait people or a struggling race, just breaking its bonds and lifting itself into freedom. We at least ought to be careful to avoid the error into which the French Government or Republic was led, which caused the failure of their experiment, and with that failure came the restoration of the institution of slavery, or something akin to it. The organization of the system of labor is but one of the changes silently working in the State of Louisiana. The schools have been adapted to the principles of emancipation, and to the support of the Union. Every day, at every session, almost at every hour, the anthems of liberty are sung by the pupils, and the flag is displayed. Whenever a visitor enters, he adverts instantly and inevitably to the great contest in, which we are engaged, and the names of the heroes of the sea and of the land are welcomed with applause by, all the pupils. Frivate schools upon any other basis than this to which I have adverted are considered irregular and prohibited. Thus the children of the entire State carry into the families, it may be, of secessionists, or disunionists, or rebels, the spirit of liberty which they gain in the schools, where they pass their days. In the churches it is the same. Every Church, except the Catholic Church departs in no respect whatever from the course which it persues hier days. In the Catholic Church departs in no respect whatever from the course which it persues hier days. In the churches it is the same. Every Church, except the Catholic Church departs in no respect whatever from the course which it persues in this part of the country, or any other part of the country. It reads the Proclamation of the President for Fast and Thanksgiving; and in the Churches of the other denominations the Government is recognized precisely as it is hyre. The anthems of liberty are sung there, also, constantly. A Fast or a Thanksgiving ghopoined by the P

sung there, also, constantly. A Fast or a Thanksgiving appointed by the President in recognition of
disasters, or in rejoicing over the great good fortune
of the armies of the Union, is as generally and as
honestly observed in New Orleans as it is in Boston,
and that of the choice of the people themselves.
(Applause.) The theatres recognize the same
power, and exert the same influence. They are
constantly throwing out upon the public the same
principles in support of the Union, and their audiences receive nightly, with great applause, the
names of the heroes of the army and the navy.

The militar of the State is organized upon the
same basis. Every able-bodied man in the State is
enrolled for military service in the armies of the
United States, and may be called upon whenever
the exigencies of the country require it. The
society of the State is also organized upon the same
basis. When I went to New Orleans, I seldom
saw a woman or a child. The city was desolation.
There was no opportunity for visiting by a friend of
the government or an officer or soldier of the army,
unless he went into the circles of those at least in
sympathy with the rebels, and he was required invariably to doff his uniform; and very frequently
that requisition was compiled with. That has all
been changed.

The loval ladies of the State have re-established al ladies of the State have re-established

power of their own; and when the history of ouisiana in connection with the war shall have een thoroughly discussed and understood, it will be found that the loyal ladies of Louisiana have be found that the loyal ladies of Louisiana have contributed as much, at least, to the restoration of the government as the secession ladies did to its overthrow. (Hearty applause.) I have heard it announced every day in the public sales rooms of New Orleans, have seen it published in every print in the city, that the currisney of the United States would not be taken in exchange for goods sold, and that only the currency of the city would be taken. That has been changed by the same silent process, and now the currency of the United States is at par—is at a premium; and every man knows that the currency which a year and a half ago was put above the credit of the United States, is nearly or comparatively worthless. This has been accomplished simply by an examination into the condition of these institutions, and a report to the public of the facts. Trade is upon the same basis. No iman engages in trade who does not declare his of the facts. Trade is upon the same basis. No man engages in trade who does not declare his fealty to the government, and who does not give evidence of his fealty by his acts. The courts of the State and of the United States are organized upon the same principle. No man goes in as a suitor, no man goes in as a practitioner, no man goes in as a juror, who does not first acknowledge his allegiance to the government of the United

States.

Business corporations are gradually being molded into the same form and to the same purpose. The basis of the elective franchise is of the same character.

basis of the elective franchise is of the same character.

Here, then is every institution, every element of power that can exist in the State put boldly and absolutely on the side of the Government. What is the consequence of these things? That the people of the State are ready to accept the Government of the United States; as ready, as willing, as joyous in the acceptance of it, as are the people of Massachusetts, or as they would be if it had been overthrown here. They have made a constitution adapted in all its provisions to the condition of things that I have described, and ratified it by a large majority of the people. I will not say that it was by a large majority, without giving you the figures upon which my statement is based, so that you may see whether it be the act of the people, or the act of the army or of the President.

In the parishes that the Government occupies, the ordinary vote, for the last ten or twelve years, has been 15 or 18,000. On the question of the organization of the Free State Government, the people of those same parishes gave 11,500 votes; and that without the support of the army and without the support of the saministration of the country. I venture to say that there have not been, of these 11,500, in any election, 500 men voting who belonged to the army, in any form whatever, and those men were citizens of the State of Louisiana, in accordance with the laws and constitution of that State, and had a right to vote there, and would

have had a right to vote anywhere under the ma-circumstances. I believe that in these cleases there have not been five hundred men, crussly, not a thousand, who have participated, who was not citizens of the State of Louisana befor the have had a right to vote anywh circumstances. I believe that not citizens of the State of Louisana bore to war.

It is no snap judgment that the people has taken. They were bold enough and honest months assume, in the election delegates and is not assume, in the election Convention, the ganization of the Constitutional Convention, the green grant of the Constitutional Convention, the green gree

if every election district in the State of Lossian were represented. What is that constituined the constituent of the people, emancipates the alares industry is not enough to say that the constituined is not enough to say that the constituined is not enough to say that the constituined is not enough without condition, without alless to be Legislature shall pass no law recognizing proper in man. It provides for the education of all the Legislature shall pass no law recognizing proper children of the State, irrespective of race or each the entries in the militia all the able-boiled may the entries in the militia all the able-boiled may the entries in the militia all the able-boiled may take, or coolor; and it declares that the Legislature ris in the nature of the fifth of inflars; and taxes, or service in arms, may content upon in under such circumstances the arbitry given to a taxes, or service in arms, may content upon in under such circumstances the arbitry given to have a constitute in the nature of a command. He could it be possible for the entire people of a base frectionary States, to establish a constitution fitchis except it were that all the elements of power that constitute the basis of a State bad already bean eganized in harmony with this grains by production or by instruction anything like this, do not free State? It could not be done. It would be a impossible for the President to organize by production or by instruction anything like this, do not for my enough the production of the production of my remarks, the result of the Agents hall receive the work of the people of Louisiana, it will nature of my remarks, the result of the Agents hall receive the work of the people of Louisiana, it will nature of my remarks, the result of the Agents hall receive the work of the people of Louisiana, it will nature of my remarks, the result of the Agents hall receive the work of the people of Louisiana, it will nature of my remarks, the result of the Agents hall receive the work of the people of Louisiana, it wi will be allowed to maintain the institution of slare.
Without the acquisition of these States in ceeded that at ceded that, at present, at least, it cannot be but that is indispensable. The restoration of Losism upon the basis I have described will be the spat for the other States to follow in the same core. (applause,) because they will see the propers and power of the people secured by the size at which restores the Government of the Unit States. And in this section of the continent, the is not only home for States. And in this section of the continent, the is not only hope for success in arms, but for the principles of liberty embodied in the retoration the States. Louisiana occupies the most of the Mississippi Valley. Whatever productive stalk has must go through this entrepot to the commen of the outer world; whatever the world seeds the Mississippi Valley must pass through in portion the Mississippi Valley must pass through in portion the Mississippi Valley must pass through in portion the Missisppi—a valley with a soil as fertile as any that indicence and power of the Valley of the Missisppi—a valley with a soil as fertile as any that indicence and power of the Valley of the Missisppi—a valley with a soil as fertile as any that indicence were product of the western or East Continent—that demands only cultivation to grid a wealth such as the world has never before whenever the wealth such as the world has never before whenever before the missisppi—a valley with a soil as fertile as any that is made in the missisppi—a valley with a soil as fertile as any that is made in the world as well as the world has never before whenever before the wealth and the missisppi—a valley with a soil as fertile as any that is made in the key State of the political and the mistary power of this continent. How important, the thought is made in this direction of freedom and clamping for readmission to the Union upon the basis of abolts freedom, or I loyalty to the Constitution and devote to the interests of the Government—bow important it is that it shall be recognized! The first septence of the Union will fight with redouble energy, and every day in the ranks of the energy the queestion is debated whether surrender is as compatible with honor under the circumstators. The counsel from rebel families in the State Louisiana every day to their representatives interest and an every day to their representatives into the continuation. The counsel from rebel families in the State rebel army is, "Throw down your arms, and come by our parents gentieman
Thompson of England.) known to bes
old and the new, as the advocate of emacquion
the philosopher, the student, the orator who his
voted a long and valuable 'life to the elocidate'
correct principles in this matter—I say, if eiler
all these gentlemen were to visit Louisian for la
purpose of investigating the condition of these
would stake my life that the conducte to with
have arrived, and which I have stated, rould be
conclusion to which they would arrive. I law
awally linterest. in this matter, not the slightest
awally interests. in this matter, not the slightest
and the property of the conduction of the slightest
awally interests. in this matter, not the slightest conclusion to which they would arrive. I arrive earthly interest in this matter, so the slightest in the world, why I should come to you and misrept sent anything. I have only discharged a dry is representing the condition of things as I have sen sent anything. I hav representing the cond them, and as I know t

them, and as I know them.

The best service the citizens of Bostor coal so to the country would be to depute as levest and intelligent man to visit those distast parts (the Union-where these great principles are being other lished, and where these new questions are being considered, and ascertain what is the treat as what is the actual condition of things there, and whether or not they deserve the support of the people. people.

The lecture occupied an hour and a half is defirering, and was often applauded.

GAS FIXTURES THE undersigned begs leave to inform its friends the public, that (owing to ill health) he is not cobliged to leave his situation at Mean H. Sarred & Cos, now Mean. Shreen, Stancood & Cos, the work of the complexed for the last fourteen years, is our graped too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES, JOBBING ON GAS FINTURES, in the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished as put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drops cleaned, leah in ped, das Fixtures done over, and Gas diases of all line hard furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Harsers delfas approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lipiting up for Parished St. Shop under the Marlboro Hotel. Green may be in the Shop under the Marlboro Hotel. Green may be in the Shop under the Marlboro Hotel. Missers. Hall & Stowell's Provision Stem. 133 Charles Green. Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.

Oct. 30—1y

Proclamation of Freedom.

VOI GRATUL EVERET

EVERSIAN Imprompthe cheering reeath Hall on Tithroug of highpresent, whose
The proceeding
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