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WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



m Liberty throughout all the land, to all

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1764.

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## Selections.

REBELLION AND SLAVERY IDENTICAL.

Last week we gave she concluding portion of the distrible speech of 11pn. Charles Sunner, delivered were the New York Young Men's Republican Union, scher the New 10th 10th 1 st. We now give eacher portion of it, showing that "Slavery and the Rebellion are one and inseparable":—

Conflict between Slavery and Liberty

Rewilion are one and inseparable ":Conflict between Slacery and Liberty.

Loose back to the postulate with which I began, the present war is simply a conflict between Strey and Liberty. This is a plain statement, which ill dely contradiction. To my mind it is now satisfactory than that other statement, which yobe made, that it is a conflict between Aristocny and Democracy. This in a certain sense is resist the form its generality it is less effective than a size presise and restricted statement. It does not deales the whole truth; for it does not exhibit the minge and exceptional character of the pretension which we combat. For centuries there has been resided between Aristocracy, and Democracy, or, is sher words, the few on one side have been persually striving to rule and oppress the many, has now, for the first time in the world's annals, a people professing civilization, has commenced (war people professing civilization, has commenced (war beinging of women and the selling of children. Call these pretenders aristocrats or oligarchs if you will; but do not forget that their aristocracy or oligardy is the least respectable of any ever attempted and is one entirely modern that it is antedated by the Darham bull Hubbuck, the short-horn prognator of the oligarchy of borses, both of which may be traced to the middle of the last century. And do not significant that if you would find a prototype in brutality, you must turn your back upon civilized history, and repar to those distant islands which witnessed urbugachy of caminals, or go to barbarous Africa, which has been kept in barbarism by an oligarchy of caminals, or go to barbarous Africa, which has been kept in barbarism by an oligarchy of caminals, or go to barbarous Africa, when he was the surface of the oligarchy of caminals, or go to barbarous Africa, when he was the middle of the last century.

Liberty throughout the World. Thus it stands. The conflict is directly betwee Surery and Liberty. But because Slavery aims a the life of the Republic, the conflict involves ou

minoal existence; and because our national death walk the despair of Liberty everywhere, it in-edge this great cause throughout the world. Adjut I would not for one moment lose sight of the special enemy; for our energiese can be properly desend only when we are able to confront him.

"Gre me to see," said the old Greek; and this must be our exclamation now.

Slavery a Disturber always.

Slavery a Disturber alreays.

Savery, from the beginning, has been a disturber, ad it is now a red-handed traitor. I do not travel lat before the Revolution; but starting from that pat event, I show you Slavery always offensive, all forest thrusting itself in the path of national year and honer. The Declaration of Independence, as originally prepared by Jefferson, contained risgrous passage deciouncing King George for his planeage of the slave-trade. The slave-masters asset upon striking it out, and it was struck out; all her was their first victory. At the adoption of the Febral Constitution, they insisted upon the recipion of the slave-trade as the condition of them; and here was another victory. In the of federal Constitution, they insisted upon the reception of the slave-trade as the condition of the slave-trade as continued at every turn of public affairs, escally at every proposition or even petition tooking Savery, until it triumphed signally in tooking Savery, until it triumphed signally in the free States a hunting ground for, slaves. Throughout these contexts, Slavery was vulgar, brush the gree States a hunting ground for, slaves, which are the slaves when the portrayed an issue grazily bear hugging, as if he loved it, an issue grazily bear hugging, as if he loved such that the state of the stat

Rebellion is Belligerent Slavery.

Rebellion is Belligerent Slavery.

Infore, if you are in earnest against the Rea, you must be in earnest, also, against Slavery;

a two are synonymous or convertible terms.

Rebellion is nothing but Slavery in arms. It
mery on horseback. It is, belligerent Slavery.

is non-constant. It is, belligerent Slavery.

The constant of the control of the To more the Country, we must strike at Slavery.

be won-vincit parendo. It is in conformity, also, with all the attributes of God, so that his Almighty. Arm will give strength to the blow. Thus do we bring our efforts at once in harmony with the sublime laws, physical and moral, which govern the universe, while every good influence, every breath of Heaven and every prayer of man is on our side. We also bring ourselves in harmony with our own Declaration of Independence, so that all its early promises become a living letter, and our country is at last saved from that practical inconsistency which has been a heavy burden in her history.

Proposed Surrender to Slanery.

Proposed Surrender to Slavery.

which has been a heavy burden in her history.

Proposed Surrender to Slavery.

To do all this seems so natural and so entirely according to the dictates of patriotism, that we may will be astonished that it should meet opposition. But there is a wide-spread political party, which, true to its history, now comes forward to save belligerent slavery at this last moment, when it is about to be trampled out forever. Not to save the country but to save belligerent slavery is the object of the mis-named Democracy. Asserting the war, in which so much has been done, to be a failure; forgetting the vast spaces it has already reclaimed, the rivers it has opened, the ports it has secured, and the people it has redeemed; handing over to contempt the officers and men, living and dead, who have waged its innumerable battles,—this political party openly proposes surrender to the rebells and to people it has redeemed; had not use too strong language. It is actual surrender and capitulation that is proposed, in one of two forms.—(1) either by acknowledging lavery, so that it shall be restored to its old supremacy over the national Government, with additional guarantees. The different schemes of oppositions are all contained in one or the other of these two propositions.

Two Propositions of Surrender.

If we examine these two propositions.

Two Propositions of Surrender.

If we examine these two propositions.

Two Propositions of Surrender.

If we examine these two propositions.

Tro Propositions of Surrender.

If we examine these two propositions we shall and the other of these two propositions.

Tro Propositions of Surrender.

Glance, if you please, at these two different forms of surrender by Acknowledges the Slave Power and end of funerals, where the order of nature is a surrender by Acknowledging the Rebel States, so that they shall be independent. How full the think that there can be any consent to the full that the proposition is of the content of the Union.

Surrender and capitulation that is proposed, in one of the othe

I. And, first of surrender by acknowledging the rebel States, so that they shall be independent. How futile to think that there can be any consent to the establishment of a Slave Power carved out of our Republic! Such a surrender would begin in shame; but it would also begin, continue and end in troubles and sorrows which no imagination can picture.

States impossible.

Abandonment of Unionists and Slaves in Rebet States impossible.

(1.) I do not dwell on the shame that would cover our Republic, but I ask, on the threshold, how you would feel in abandoning to the tender mercies of the rebellion, all those who, from sentiment or conviction or condition, now look to the National Government as a deliverer. This topic has not, it seems to me, been sufficiently impressed upon the country. Would that I could make it sink deep into your souls! There are the Unionists shut up within the confines of the rebellion, and unable to help themselves. They can do nothing, not even cry out, until the military power of the rebellion is crushed. Let this be done; let the rebel grip be unloosed, and you will hear their voices, as joyously and reverently they hail the national flag. And there are the slaves, also, to whom the rebellion is an immense, deep-moated, thick-walled, heavy-bolted Bastile, where a whole race is blinded, manacled and outraged. But these, again, are power-less so long as rebel sentinels keep watch and ward over them. To these two classes in the rebel States we have from the beginning owed a solemn duty, which can be performed only by perseverance to the end. The patriot Unionists, who have keep their loyalty in solitude and privation, like the early Christians concealed in catacombs, and the slaves, also, who have been compelled to serve their cruel taskmasters, must not be sacrificed.

Perhaps there is no character in which the National Government may more truly exult than that of Deliverer. Rarely, in history has such a duty, with its attendant glory, been so clearly imposed. The piety of the early ages found went in the Cruades, those wonderful enterprises of valor and of travel, which exercised such a transforming influence over modern civilization. But of war is not less important. It is a crusade, not to deliver the tomb, but to deliver the living temples of the Lord, and it is destined to exercise a transforming influence beyond any crusade in history.

4 Boundary L

ence beyond any crusade in history.

A Boundary Line Impossible.

(2) But if you agree to abandon the patriots and the slaves in the rebel States, you will only begin your infinite difficulties. How will you determine the boundary line which is to cleave this continent in twain? Where shall the god Terminy be allowed to plant his altar? What States shall be left at the North in the light of Liberty? What States shall be consigned to the gloom of Slavery? Surely no swiftness to surrender can make you surrender Maryland, now redeemed by the votes of citizen soldiers; nor West Virginia, admitted as a free State into the Union; nor Missouri, which has been made the dark and bloody ground. And how about Kentucky, Tehnessee, and Louisiana? There also is the Mississippi, now once more free from its fountains to the sea. Surely this mighty river will not again be compelled to wear chains.

These inquiries simply open the difficulties to be encountered in this endeavor. If there were any natural boundary, constituting in itself a barrier and altar, or if during long generations any Chinese wall had been built for fifteen hundred miles acroes the continent, then perhaps there might be a dividing line. But nature and history, by solemn decrees, have fixed it otherwise, and have marked this broad land, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, for one Country, with one Liberty, one Constitution, and one Deatiny.

Terms or Conditions of Peace Impossible.

(5) But if the boundary line is settled then

think that rebels, flushed with success, and scorning their defeated opponents, will come to any practical terms—any terms which will not leave our commerce and all who are engaged in it exposed to outrage—you place a trust in their moderation which circumstances thus far do not justify. The whole idea is little better than an excursion to the moon,

no a car drawn by geese, as described by the Spaniss poet.

Long before the war, and especially in the discussions which preceded it, these rebels were flery and most unscrupulous. War has not made them less so The moral sense which they wanted when it begar has not been enkindled since. With such a people

Disunion by Recognition is General Anarchy.

(5.) But there is another consequence which must not be omitted. War would not be confined to the two governments representing respectively the two hostile principles, Slavery and Liberty. It would rage with internecine fury among onrelves. Admit that States may fly out of the Union, and where will you stop? Other States may follow, it may be in groups, or it may be singly, until our mighty galaxy is broken into separate stars, or dissolved into the nebular compost of a people without form or name. Where, then, is country? Where, then, will be those powerful States, which are now the pride of civilization and the hope of mankind? Handed over to ungovernable frenzy, without check or control, until anarchy and chaos are supreme—as with the horses of the murdered Duncan, which, at the assassination of their master, "Beauteous and swift, the minions of their race, Disunion by Recognition is General Anarchy.

"Beauteous and swift, the minions of their race, Turned wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out, Contending gainst obedience, as they would Make war with mankind. Tis said, they eat each other."

The picture is terrible; but it hardly exaggerates the fearful disorder. Already our European enemies, looking to their desires for inspiration, predict a general discord. Sometimes it is said that there are to be four or five new nations; that the North-West is to be a nation by itself; the Middle States another; the Pacific States another, and our New England States still another, so that rebel Slavery will be the predominant Power on this continent. But it is usueless to speculate on the number of these fractional governments. If disunion is allowed to begin, it cannot be stopped. Misrule and confusion will be everywhere. Our fathers saw this at the adoption of the National Constitution, when, in a rude sketch of the time, they pictured the thirteen

Before we proceed, for a moment, to look at the material results, let us look at the moral. It has taught to all the world who shall look on,—and it is not now a vain boast to be said in America, that the eyes of all the world are upon us,—that we are able, in the stress and strain of a civil war like that never seen before, to carry on our institutions in a peaceful quiet; that we can change or re-elect our rulers as we weigh them in the bulance, and find them either meritorious or wanting, without so much of trouble, or disorder, or riot, or commotion, as attends a constable's election in a parish in England.

much of trouble, or disorder, or riot, or commotion, as attends a constable's election in a parish in England.

The moral, then, is that a government embalmed in the hearts of the people, dependent on the intelligence of the people, is the strongest government on earth—strong in the affections, stronger still in the right arms of the people. And when we have heretofure been told that it was necessary there should be either monarchy or despotism to wield bayonets, we see the bayonets wielded by hundreds of thousands where other countries have not been able to wield them by tens, and those entirely subservient to the people's will.

The material results are not less striking, first, in the fact that all disputed questions which have divided the country are now settled by an almost unanimous verdict of the people. Does any one complain that, in the conduct of military operations, there should be, the arrest of a traitor? That question has been argued and settled, and the verdict is "guilty, and arrest him when he is guilty." (Cheers.) Does any one complain that the true theory of the Constitution has been carried out, which enrolls all able-bodied men to fight in defence of the country's life and liberties? That question has been settled; and hereafter it will be more honorable to be drafted than to volunteer. Does any one complain that the Government in its wisdom has organized troops irrespective of color, and believes that the black man would fill as much of a grave as if his color were whiter, when he falls in battle in defence of his country's liberties? That question has been settled, and has passed away forever to be among the things that are past. Does any one now claim, as was claimed in 1860, that Abraham Lincoln is President of a minority? That question is settled by an overwhelming majority. (Cheers and langhter.) And let us look for a moment at the fact, that if we count every rebel against him, as they were—if we count every rebel against him, as they were—if we count every rebel against him, as they

which Jackson swept out.

financial peril.

'These material results have been achieved. Now,

'These material results have been achieved. Now, These material results have been achieved. Now, then, what is the duty of the Government in the present and future? The war cannot last always. The history of nations and the experience of the world have shown us this. War, therefore, must come to an end; but how? In what way? A war of this kind is to be prosecuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those opposed to the Government, and bringing them into, its folds, and under the supremacy of its laws.

In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the American people.—in view of the strength, the maisery

in view, therefore, of the unanimity of the American people,—in view of the strength, the majesty, the might of the nation,—might it not be suggested that now is a good time once again to hold out to the deluded people of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them, "Come back! come back now—this is the last time of asking; come back, and leave off the feeding on busks, and come with us to feed upon the fat of the land, and bycomes and leave off the feeding on husks, and come with us to feed upon the fat of the land, and bygones shall be bygones—if oygones are bygones—our country shall live in peace hereafter." (Cheers.) Are we not able to offer them that? Are we not strong enough? Do we not stand with Union enough to be able to offer that to the leaders and to all?

enough to be able to offer that to the leaders and to all?

There might have been some complaint, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people, that they would not desert their leaders in snawer to the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln; but now as we come to them, and say, "Come back, and you shall find the laws the same, save and except as they are altered by the legislative windom of the land," are we not in a condition—not taking counsel of our fears or weaknesses, but from our strength and magnanimity—again to make the offer, and the last time to call on them? And then shall we not have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship in the effort to restore peace to the country? And who shall hinder this? And if they do not come back, who shall complain?

I ask not for the rebel to come back after he has fought as long as he can, and then chooses to come back, who that time shall have come, every man, who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation, speaking in love, in kindness, in charity, in hope of peace and quiet forever, then I say to him, who then scouts the proffered love and kindness, "Let us meet him with sharp, quick, decisive, war, which shall bring the matter to an end, and to the extinguishment of such men wherever they may be."

And how is that to be done? Blood and treasure until, taking advantage of the depletion of treasure, bad men have banded together by spec-

Henry Wilson, Cyrus Field, George Bancroft, Dending Duer, George Strong, Pierrepont Edwards, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, S. B Chittenden and E. C. Cowdin.

About a quarter past 11 o'clock, the Hon. James Walsworth, on behalf of the assembled guests, expressed their gratification at seeing Gen. Butler, and on their behalf requested from him some expression of his views as to the results of the late election and prospects of the war.

Gen. Butler's Response.

Gen. Butler's Response.

Gen. Butler then said: Mr. Wadsworth, Labert of the series of New York have done me honor overmuch. Your kindness, exhausting every form known to Christian courtesy, overwhelms me. That I should be able to add anything to the sum of intelligence is a still greater honor. That I maintain very distinct views upon the subjects just adverted to is most true.

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war"—and of all the peaceful victories ever achieved in the interests of human freedom, that achieved in the peaceful quiet that almost brooded over the land on the 8th of November was the greatest.

Before we proceed, for a moment, to look at the material results, let us look at the moral. It has taught to all the world awe house, and it is not now a vain boast to be said in America, that the eyes of all the world are upon us,—that we are able, in the stress and strain of a civil war like that the rest of all the world are upon us,—that we are all the resources of statesman able, in the stress and strain of a civil war like that the response of paying bounties for the support of the soldiers to fight these manuals and divide them among the soldiers, to be theirs, and theirs forever, very body will say, but it is not quite as just as that we should as upon to all the world who shall not clock strikes the last knell of that departing day, then all hope of return to those who have not forever, and they will have to go to Mexico, or the head and in June 1863, again in December in 1862 and in June 1863, again in December in 1862 and in June 1863,

where.

To this it may be answered, and I desire for a moment to that answer to call your attention, so that every man may work out in his own mind the problem, that if we carry on the war with the strength and stringency with which I have suggested, how shall we ever live in the same land with men whom we thus fought against? Let us go to the teaching of history, and there draw also from the history of that land which we are proud to call our Motherland; England. Every considerable estate in the land of England, under Cromwell, passed through Courts of Confiscation; and yet when the King came to his own again after a time, the nation came together again in friendship, nevermore to be divided. Is there any difficulty, then, in the Anglo-Saxon race in this land being again in unity, and friendship, and peace with them with whom they have had a fight? Is it not a well-known rule, that those with whom we have fought bitterly, if they have fought honorably, after the fight is over, they are more endeared to us after that fight, and we are the more ready to take them by the hand? Therefore I say, there will be no difficulty in the good men of the North and the South coming together again, and lettingly gones be bygones; and I have said that I desire the extinguishment of the bad men.

Allow me to say, that I am honored by this opportunity to tender to the citizens of New York, who have come here this evening to do honor to the Gov-

Allow me to say, that I am bonored by this opportunity to tender to the citizens of New Xork, who have come here this evening to do honor to the Government which I represent, my most sincers and hearty thanks; and now allow me to say to those who have done me the honor to say, that the present of the United States troops here tended to prevent disorder, that far more did the influence of all good men here, all tending in one direction, tend to prevent disorder, and still further, the solemnity of the occasion, which even the bad men seemed to freel; and from these causes, and the certainty that no bad man could find any support or countenance from any good man of any party, to that we over the peace of the city. I again return you my thanks, and am happy to bid you God speed on the morrow, when I leave you for the armies in operation at the front.

Three times three cheers were then heartily given

front.

Three times three cheers were then heartily given for Major General Butler, and in answer to loud calls for "Beecher,"

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher mounted a chair, and after a few humorous remarks, said he had been delighted to hear what had been said by Maj. Gen. Butler; and if Gen. Butler was not a man of sound judgment and executive genius, then he was nothing. He referred to the disappointment and despondency in the North during the month of August, and said it was God's bait to trap fools with, and the Chicago Convention bad fallen into it accordingly. He then referred to the necessity of completing the work so well begun by the complete destruction and abolition of Slavery, and said that that once removed, there was no possible cause of estrangement between the two sections of the country; and concluded by saying:

Butler in the United States who has genius for admin-they istration, I think that man is Butler. [Loud cheers; am. "Good, good"; "Bravo."] I beg you to under-now stand distinctly, that I do not nominate him. ["Yes, and yes." Cheers, "Butler."] It will be proved in good pt as time that the New York Herald nominated him.

time that the New York Herald nominated him. [Loud cheers.]

There were then loud calls for Mr. Greeley, who was in the room, but he not responding, the reception was continued. At its conclusion, General Butler and a select company of gentlemen partook of a supper spread in one of the dining rooms, at which a number of speeches were made, and the festivities kept up till a late hour.—N. Y. Tribune.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CONGRESS.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the following cheering summary of what has been done for the cause of Liberty and Emancipation by the 37th and 38th Congresses, as given by Senator Wilson as the concluding chapter of his new and valuable his-

encountered in this endeavor. If there were any for the purpose of doing honor to the herro of the purpose of the purpo

self in the National Government. For nearly two generations, the slaveholding class, into whose power the Government early passed, dictated the policy of the nation. But the Presidential election of 1860 resulted in the defeat of the slaveholding class, and in the success of men who religiously believe slavery to be a grievous wrong to the slave, a blight upon the prosperity and a stain upon the name of the country. Defeated in its aims, broken in its power, humiliated in its pride, the slaveholding class raised at once the banners of treason. Retiring from the chambers of Congress, abandoning the sents of power to men who had persistently opposed their aggressive policy, they brought to an abrupt close the record of half a century of SLAVERY MEASURES IN CONGRESS. Then, when slavery legislation ended, anti-slavery legislation began. A condensed summary of the ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES IN CONGRESS, briefly traced in the preceding pages, may perhaps convey to the reader more distinctly their scope and magnitude.

When the rebellion culminated in active hostilities, it was seen that thousands of slaves were used or mild the process.

When the rebellion cuminated it.

When the rebellion culminated in active bostilities, it was seen that thousands of slaves were used for military purposes by the rebel forces. To weaken the forces of the rebellion, the 37th Congress decreed that such slaves should be forever free.

As the Union armies advanced into the rebel States slaves, inspired by the hope of personal freedom, slocked to their encampments, claiming protection against rebel masters, and offering to work and fight for the flag whose stars for the first time gleamed upon their vision with the radiance of liberty. Rebel masters and rebel sympathizing masters sought the encampments of the loval forces, domanding the surrender of the sexaped fightives; and they were often delivered up by officers of the armies. To weaken the power of the insurgents, to strengthen the loyal forces, and assert the claims of humanity, the 37th Congress enacted an article of war, dismissing from the service officers guilty of surrendering these fugitives.

Three thousand persons were held as slaves in the District of Columbia, over which the nation exercised exclusive jurisdiction: the 37th Congress made these three thousand bondmen freemen, and made slaveholding in the capital of the nation for evermore impossible.

Laws and ordinances existed in the national capi-

impossible.

Laws and ordinances existed in the national capi-Laws and ordinances existed in the national capital, that pressed with merciles rigor upon the coored people: the 37th Congress enacted that colored persons should be tried for the same offences, in the same manner, and be subject to the same punishments, as white persons; thus abrogating the "blackeds,"

code."

Colored persons in the capital of this Christian nation were denied the right to testify in the judicial tribunals; thus placing their property, their liberties, and their lives, in the power of unjust and wicked men: the 37th Congress enacted that persons should not be excluded as witnesses in the courts of the District on account of color. sons should not be excluded as witnesses in of the District on account of color. In the capital of the nation, colored per

axed to support schools, from which their c taxed to support schools, from which their own children were excluded; and no public schools were provided for the instruction of more than four thousand youth: the 38th Congress provided by law that public schools should be established for colored children, and that the same rate of appropriations for colored schools should be made as are made for schools for the education of white children.

The railways chartered by Congress excluded from their cars colored persons, without the authority of law Congress agasted that there should be

The railways chartered by Congress excluded from their cars colored persons, without the authority of law: Congress enacted that there should be no exclusion from any car on account of color.

Into the territories of the United States,—one third of the surface of the country,—the slaveholding class claimed the right to take and hold their slaves under the protection of law: the 37th Congress prohibited slavery for ever in all the existing territory, and in all territory which may hereafter be acquired; thus stamping freedom for all, for ever, upon the public domain.

As the war progressed, it became more clearly apparent that the robels hoped to win the Border slave States; the rebel sympathizers in those States hoped to join the rebel States; and that emancipation in loyal States would bring repose to them, and weaken the power of the rebellion: the 37th Conweaken the power of the rebellion:

less potent for the rebellion than the rifle; and onet of the rebellion than the rifle; and onet of the rebel soldier. Slaves sowed and re-for the rebels, enabling the rebel leaders to fil wasting ranks of their armies, and feed them, for the rebels, enabling the rebel leaders to fill the wasting ranks of their armies, and feed them. To weaken the military forces and the power of the rebellion, the 37th Congress decreed that all slaves of persons giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, excaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them; all slaves of such persons, being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States,—ball be canties of wear and that the States,—shall be captives of war, and shall be for-ever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

ever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

The provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act permitted disloyal masters to claim, and they did claim, the return of their fugitive bondmen: the 37th Congress enacted that no fugitive should be surrendered until the claimant made eath that he had not given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

The progress of the rebellion demonstrated its power, and the needs of the imperiled nation. To strengthen the physical forces of the United States, the 37th Congress authorized the President to receive into the military service persons of African descent; and every such person mustered into the service, his mother, his wife and children, owing service or labor to any person who should give aid and comfort to the rebellion, was made forwer free.

The African slave trade had been carried on by slave pirates under the protection of the flag of the United States. To extripate from the seas that inhuman traffic, and to vindicate the sullied bonor of the nation, the Administration carry entered into treaty stipulations with the British Government for

courage enliatments, and to sid emancipation, the 88th Congress decreed that every slave mustered into the military service shall be free forever; thus enabling every slave fit for military service to secure personal freedom.

By the provisions of the fugitive slave acts, plave masters could hunt their absconding bondmen, require the people to aid in their recapture, and have them returned at the expense of the nation. The 88th Congress erased all fugitive slave acts from the statutes of the Republic.

The law of 1807 legalized the constwise slave trade: the 38th Congress repealed that act, and made the trade illegal.

The cours of the United States receive such tostimony as is permitted in the States where the courts are holden. Several of the States exclude the testimony of colored persons to testify in all the cours of the United States.

Different views are entertained by public men

of the United States.

Different views are entertained by public men relative to the reconstruction of the governments of the seceded States, and the validity of the President's proclamation of emancipation. The 38th den's proclamation of emancipation. The 38th Congress passed a bill providing for the reconstruction of the governments of the rebel States, and for the emancipation of the slaves in those States; but it did not receive the approval of the President. By the preswitions of law, colored seen are not permitted to carry the mails; there is pending in the Senate a bill introduced by Mr. Summer, and reported by Mr. Coliamer, to repeal the law, and make it legal to allow colored men to carry the mails of the United States.

The wives and children of colored

the United States.

The wives and children of colored soldiers may be beld as slaves, and sold, while they are absent fighting the battles of the country; there is pending in the Senate a joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Wilson, and reported by him from the Committee on Military Affairs, to make free the wives and children of colored soldiers.

of colored soldiers.

There is pending, in the House of Represent tives, Mr. Eliot's bill to establish a Freedmen's Bureau; which passed the House, and was amended it the Senate by the adoption of Mr. Sumner's substitute.

the Senate by the Manager in the House, Mr. Ashley's motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Senate joint resolution, submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery in the

ment to the Constitution, probibiting slavery in the United States.

Such are the "ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES" considered by the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses during the past three crowded years. But, while Congress has been engaged in this antislavery legislation, obter agencies have been working to the consummation of the same end. The new State of West Virginia has adopted a system of gradual emancipation. Missouri has followed in the adoption of a gradual system, which will doubtles be speedily changed to a plan of immediate emancipation. A Constitutional Convention in Maryland has just framed a free Constitution, which will doubtles be accepted by her people. Delaware is preparing to adopt emancipation; and are mancipation party is rapidly rising in Kentucky. The rebel States of Arkansas and Louisiana have, by the action of their loyal men, framed and adopted free State constitutions. The loyal men of Tennessee are taking steps to call a Constitution, with a view of placing that State in the list of free comconstitutions. The coll a Constitutional Convention, which a view of placing that State in the list of free commonwealths. Attorney General) Bates officially pronounces the negro a citizen of the United States. The colored man now travels the world over, bear the colored man now travels the world over, bear the colored man of the colored states. ng the passport of Secretary Seward that he is United States has, by proclamation, declared hence forward and forever free more than three million forward and forever free more than the bulloon of slaves in the rebel States. Christian men and women are following the loyal armies with the agencies of mental and moral instruction, to fit and prepare, the enfranchised freedmen for the duties of the higher condition of life opening before them.

#### GOLDWIN SMITH'S OBSERVATIONS.

A dinner was given in New York, last week, oner of Professor Goldwin Smith, at which M A dinner was given in New York, as week. In honor of Professor Goldwin Smith, at which Mr. John Jay, Mr. Baneroft, Mr. Evart, General Butter, and M. Lougel, of the Freuch Revue des Deux Mondes, were among the speakers. Professor Smith himself unade a short speech from which we take the following interesting comments on his observations since he has been in this country:

"I came been partly in pursuance of my vocation a attudent of history, to verify the theory which had formed. I came to see whether the progress f humanity which I had learnt to trace through all "I came been partly in pursuance of my vocation as a student of history, to verify the theory which I had formed. I came to see whether the progress of humanity which I had learnt to trace through all the ages, and believed to be perpetual, had been arrested here. I shall return convinced that it has not been arrested! I was told that my visit to America would modify my liberal opinions. In a certain sense, I own they have been modified. Till Lcame here, I was—not a revolutions—but somewhat impatient of political evils, and anxious for vehement effort and for immediate change. I shall return with my impatience allayed by a calm assurance of the Yuture. You will succeed in your great experiment, and we shall in the end feel, in the solution of our political problems, the beneficent efforts of your success.

"I came also to see a great political crisis. Would—that all thoses who love and all those who

"I came also to see a great political crisis
"I came also to see a great political crisis
Would that all those who love and all those who
mistrust free institutions could have seen it also
Would that they could have witnessed as I have
the majestic calmness with which under circum
stances the most, perilone and available.

Would that they could have witnessed as I have the majestic calmness with which, under circumstances the most perilous and exciting, the national decision has been pronounced. Here is no anarchy, no military dictatorship. In the midst of civil war a civilian is re-elected as President by a constitutional process as tranquil as an English Sabbath day. And no king is more secure in the allegiance of his subjects than is the President in the allegiance of all—even those who woted against him—beneath his elective rule.

"I would, too, that the English people could witness, as I witness, the spirit of humanity which retains its power over all the passions of civil war, notwithstanding the greatest provocations; and the absence, which has most forcibly struck me during my residence here, of any blood-thirsty sentiment or any feeling of malignant hatred toward those who are now your antagonists in 'a civil war, but whom, when they shall have submitted to the law, you will again eagerly welcome as fellow-citizens, and receive back into the full communion of free States. Many a prejudice, many an error would be dispelled, many a harsh judgment would be cancelled, and receive act into the state of the state

### OHEERS FOR THE OLD BAY STATE.

Was there ever a nobler stational triumph than that which the loyal people of our country won on the memorable Eighth? On the evening of that day, I went with a friend to the Cooper Institute to hear the returns announced as they came in from the different wards of the metropolis, and from towns and cities more remote. The hall was packed with Union men, and a more jubilant and uproarious crowd never assembled in that capacious and cities more remote. The hall was packed with Union men, and a more jubilant and uproarious crowd never assembled in that capacious crowd never assembled in that capacious crowd never assembled in the honor of prefrom towns and cities more remote. The hall was packed with Union men, and a more jublant and suproarious crowd never assembled in that capacious building. Charley Spencer had the honor of presiding over the meeting, and reading the news to the eager multitude. He enlivened the proceedings of the evening also with witty and sophomorical specches of his own, which greatly amused his bearers. Immense Democratic majorities were, of course, expected in New York city. The results of some of the more dialoyal districts were received with infinite good nature, now with sharp whees, and again with roars of laughter, everybody seeming to be well aware that better announcements would come in an hour or two. "Now," said 'Charley," "I want you to prepare to give the most tremendous yell that ever was heard. (Intense sensation.) Baltimore—Baltimore for Abraham Lincoln by 15,000 majority!" Heavens I what a demonstration was that which succeeded to these words of the speaker—to be surpassed only by that which sollowed the reading of the telegram, that glorious old Massachusetts had given the President a majority of 60,000! I never witnessed such enthusiasm before, and never shall again. It seemed as though they cheered the Old Bay State fifteen minutes. The scene was as indicrous as it was sublime. For a long, long time, the air was filled with all notrs of things that men could lay hands to, and tos wildly above them—hats, canes, umbrellas, coats and handkerchiefs. Nice beavers were thrown about hither and thither, their owners seeming not to care what became of them; or they were raised above the heads of the crowd on umbrellas or canes, and whirled about in the most excited manner, while handred opened their umbrellas, and stripped off their coats, and threw them up again and again,

and yet again, in attestation of their abounding joy. Men wept for joy, and all were proud of Massachusetts, which, it was very evident, was leading the van in the great march of States. Do you not think that I was proud of my native State just they and there? She is plucky, God bless her!—N.Y. corr. of Rozbury Journal.

GEN. BUTLER'S AMNESTY PROPOSITION.

About a week ago Gen. Batler received, at a public meeting in New York city, the thanks and congratual that I was proud of my native state just the sum of a large and brilliant assembly, for the successful accomplishment of his mission to that city. To have secured at once the freedom and quietness of

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1864.

THE OROWNING ACT.

We have already remarked, that the grand, is spiring, triumphant result of the late Presidential election has scaled the doom of slavery, and accorded to the Government whatever authority and means may be necessary to insure its total extinction. after Fort Sumter was forced to surrender to long anter blood traitors who assailed it, the people of the North were blind to the fact that the rebel-lion was nothing but SLAYERY IN ARMS against ublican form of government and free institu tions universally, and for the degradation and enslave ment of labor, without regard to the complexion the working classes—they have since had their vision purged and their understanding enlightened; vision purged and their understanding enlighted so that they no longer need statistics and arguments to convince them of this fact. They were correctly represented in their views and feelings by the following the statement of the convenience lowing pregnant resolution adopted as a part of the National Union Platform at Baltimore, on the 7th of

June last:—

"Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its sown defence, has simed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit its provisions, as also it is the statement of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States."

"Leon this issue was the election contested, avow-June last :-

Upon this issue was the election contested, avow edly, explicitly, and victoriously. Neither the President, nor his Cabinet, nor Congress, can need any stronger assurance, therefore, that the popular sen timent is irresistibly with them in sanctioning what ever they have decreed for the emancipation of those in bondage. Nay, it is not satisfied with what has been done; for it authoritatively declares that it is in favor, furthermore, of such an AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION as shall TERMINATE AND FOREVER PROHIBIT THE EXISTENCE OF WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES. This is the greater that includes the less-the crown ing act of grace and glory that waits to be consummated. To it all thoughts should be turned, all efforts directed, with r-ference to the approaching session of Congress. This is the theme that, for the next three months, should most absorb the attention of the press and the pulpit, the public orator and the political essayist. The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. Let it declare slavery forever abolished in the republic, and that no man can hold property in his fellow-man beneath the American flag, and all that disturbs and rends the country will effectually removed out of the way. Under no cunning plea of State rights can any part of the horrid system be allowed to remain or to reappear. Such an amendment will be hailed with congratulatory shouts by the friends of freedom in the old world, and will help mightily to pull down the hoary despotisms abroad, by giving to their oppressed millions the gloriof a consistent democratic example.

It will be recollected that, at the last session of Con gress, the Senate, with great unanimity, passed a proposition for amending the Constitution in the manner aiready indicated, which barely failed to secure the requisite two-thirds vote in the House—the entire dem ocratic body opposing its passage. There is still pending in the House Mr. Ashley's motion to recon this decision; and we take it for granted that he will lose no time in calling it up for action at the coming lose no time in calling it up for action at the coming session. Now that the Democratic party has nothing to gain, but much to lose, from any further superflu efforts in the service of a traitorous slave oligarchy there is little doubt that the House will strongly con cur with the Senate in the proposed amenda mendment which we know, from personal assuran-President Lincoln is desirous of having carried at an early day, and the prompt adoption of which he will doubtless urge upon Congress and the country in his annual message

#### THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

We are happy to learn that Carpenter's great na-tional painting, entitled "The Emancipation Procla-mation before the Cabinet," will be exhibited in this city, at the gallery of Williams & Everett, on or about the lat of December. It was on exhibition in New York for a period of over six weeks, during which time it was visited by thousands. The art critics of that city were enthusiastic in its praise. The New York *Tribune*, in an elaborate notice of it, says— It is, by all odds, next to Trumbull's picture of the Declaration of Independence, a picture worth all the rest in the Rotunda of the Capitol put together; America."

An engrasing from this fine painting is to be ex ecuted by Ritchie of New York, and will be published in the course of the next year. During the exhibition of the painting in that city, the subscriptions to the engraving reached an aggregate of five thousan

Let no one forget the course of six lectures to be given at the Melodeon, on successive Sunday evenings, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. The first of these, tyranny has been exercised. Amnesty towards the on "Public and Private Educa Sunday evening, Nov. 27th. The best thinkers, of all classes, value most highly the thought of Mr.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES. The se delivered by Rev. W. H. Milburn, the eloquent blind preacher, at the Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 80th, who has chosen for his subject, w in England." Previous to the lec ture, Gilmore's Full Military Band of 25 pieces w perform some of their finest selections.

We print on our last page a letter to a new ly elected California Senator, in which the writer a i favor of colonizing the control in Mexico, for the reasons given by ues in favor of colonizing the colored population of en by his But why shot are all wanted where they are. Let Mexico manag her own affairs. Our views are too well known to need any special protest from us on the subject o negro coloniza

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. I am greatly obliged to Mr. ames Rodgers, Superintendent of the United Presbyterian Board of Publication, for his correction (in byterian Board of Publication, for his correction (in last week's Liberator) of an error of mine in regard to the branch of the Presbyterian Church which he represents. Well aware of the freedom of the body of Presbyterians known as "Covensaters" from that of Presbyterians known as "Covenanters" from that practically pro-slavery position which the "Old School" and the "New School" in that denomination have always maintained, I had not known that the Covenanters were "The United Presbyterian Church." They certainly deserve remembrance and honorable mention as faithful to truth and right-courses amidst the shameful defections of a great majority of their ecclesiastical brethren.—c. g. w.

plations of a large and brilliant assembly, for the suc-cessful accomplishment of his mission to that city. To have secured at once the freedom and quietness of To have secured at once the freedom and quietness or an election so warmly contested, in a place where vio-lence and disorder have been common on such occa-sions, and where the existing authorides were supposed to favor such violence and disorder, was no small task. The thorough and perfect accomplishment of such a task, first in New Orleans and then in New York, un stances so highly unfavorable as existed in oth cases, is the best proof of General Butler's high

administrative capacity.

It has excited much surprise that, in the spe It has excited much surprise that, in the speech of Gen. Butler at the complimentary meeting above men-tioned, he should have proposed a second offer of am-nesty from the Government to the whole mass of reb-els, leaders and followers. The first proposal to this effect, seriously offered by President Lincoln, has been esteemed one of the worst and most objectionable fer tures in his whole administration. Had that been ac repted, slavery would have been reinstated in nearly the amount of strength which it had before the rebelon, and a new term of the disorder and confusion lion, and a new term of the disorder and confusion which the last twenty years have witnessed would have opened upon us. If such an offer should now be madand accepted, the danger would be far less, and of a different sort. It would not be possible now to effect a reestablishment of slavery. That system is inevitably doomed, and must soon disappear. But other and kindred dangers would thereby be produced, so fatal to a satisfactory and permanent reconstruction of our na-tional edifice as to demand the strongest protest an ost active effort against such a measure.

Speaking of an offer of universal amnesty-at time when the leaders of the rebellion are as stren ous as ever in their exhortations and efforts for its co inuance-Gen. Butler asks-" Are we not able to a ord it now? Do we not stand strong enough? Do we not stand with union enough to be able to afford that to the leaders and to all ?

For many reasons, in my judgment, we are not able afford this. I will mention three of them.

I. Justice forbids it.

We owe it to the cause of free government, to the maintenance of popular rights, to the vindication of lemocratic institutions, not to pass lightly by the awful crime which the leaders of this rebellion mitted. Not satisfied with annihilating liberty, net tralizing the republic, and maintaining an olig despotism in their portion of the Union, and with making constant efforts, by fraud and force, to exten that vicious system into the North and West, they have been for thirty years in a deliberate and malicious plot to overthrow whatever of democratic character belonged to our general Government, and to destroy what the civilized world regards as the chief hope o popular freedom. In the effort to accomplish these things, they have systematically used not only every imaginable violation of good faith and common ho esty, but perjury, theft, robbery and murder. They have proved themselves as hostile to the realization of human rights, nay, to the very theory of the existence of such rights, as Metternich, Talleyrand or Louis Napoleon have ever been. Their sin is one of such kind, of such extent, and of such aggravation, that the interests of the civilized world, and the hopes of humanity in the future, cry out for retribution for it. In this case surely, if ever, the acquittal and re-lease of the guilty would be a crime against the innocent. The interests of good order, of popular govern ment, of free institutions, of the rights of the people over the whole world, cry out with trumpet tone against such amnesty to the unrepentant instigator and perpetrators of such crimes.

II. Public safety forbids it.

We feel no vindictiveness; we seek no revenge But the safety of the nation, alike in the present crisi and in the immediate future, forbids the permission that men whose influence with the Southern popula tion is so powerful and so evil, and whose dispositio to misuse that influence remains unchanged, shall be left free to continue their control over the public affairs of the South. Our only hope for the recovery of a people so hideously demoralized by slavery as the mass of the Southern people is the removal from the very possibility of continued power and place among them, of the men who have led them into rebellion The introduction, at the same moment, of new lead ers and free institutions may save them. The task will be full of difficulty, under the best circumstances which a Republican government can supply to them But to allow the civil and military leaders of the re bellion to take their old places among a people who have always conceded their absurd claim of a natural right to predominate, to govern, and to enslave, is to take away the only chance of that people to enter upon an improved phase of civilization—to begin an experience of the advantages of a truly Democrat overnment. A return of those leaders without ret ribution, without even political disqualification, to the places of their former residence, would be the worst obstacle possible to the establishment of true liberty free principles and right action, in Southern politica

No! However strong the party of freedom, w not afford to commit this error, this blunder, thi crime. Public opinion, throughout the civilized world, as well as the law and custom of civilized nations, has allotted death as the punishment of treason. To me it does not seem that either justice or prudence is best served by this measure. I detest the death penals as a relic of barbarous ages. But nothing less the perpetual incarceration or perpetual banishment of e worst of malefactors, the civil and military lead ers of the rebellion, can give us due security against a repetition of their offences. If they can be captured, they should be confined in some penitentiary at hard labor for life. If they escape, perpetual banishment should be declared against them. In either case, their property should be confiscated by the Government and their lands should be applied to the use and bene defeated and repentant followers of the rewell. Amnesty towards its instigators, its leaders, the heads of its civil government, the officers in its armies, the commissioners who have sought to pervert foreign powers and foreign capitalists to its support, is forbi sideration of prudence as well a

III. Lastly, the welfare of the Southern people

white and black, forbids it.

As to the blacks, a mome difficulty in the best aspect of the case, is now con mencing in regard to them. Now that slavery seem near its close, the question comes up, shall the freed man be a free man? Shall he stand equal with the rest of us before the law, or he placed in some pos tion intermediate between slavery and freedom? I few Southern men (of whom Andrew Johnson of Ten heroughly converted to the idea of the right of universal freedom. The majority of Southern men, it is to be feared, are disposed, in their compulsory loss of slavery, to reain, as far as may be, the old distinction of classes, and to keep up the idea that colored people are to be, permanently, the laboring class, and that the white is to hold himself above labor. It will be the white is to note fitment above moor. It will that, under any circumstances, to overcome this tendency. But if the old aristocracy of the Souther States still lead the ideas and dictate the policy States still lead the ideas and dictate the poucy or their people, this course will be systematically taken, the distinctions of race and class will still be insisted on, the colored people will be held as near to slavery as the new condition of things will allow, and the Courts, the Legislatures, and the Congressional dele-gations of the Southern States will bend all their in-dicence to the perpetuation and confirmation of this

vent the old leaders from reruming the stations which they have so grossly abused, and to infase Northern ideas, customs and principles, with an admixture of Northern population, black and white, through all the Southern States. Let the soldiers, of both colors, have their bounty lands there. Let immigration from the North and from Europe be warmly encouraged. Let black men, Northern and Southern, be helped to an extensive proprietorship of land; and aged. Let black men, Northern and Southern, be helped to an extensive proprietorship of land; and let the full clizenship of the colored people be conceded, hedged with only such limitations and safeguards as are thought best (or may be found best) for all. These measures may save us. But it is indispensable to begin them by weeding out from Southern society those pernicious leaders who have cherished slavery up to the point of rebellion.—c. x. w.

# LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXI.

New York, Nov. 17, 1864. To the Editor of the Libera

here remarks that "I told you so" is one of the most senseless of phrases. As a taunt post factum, in cases where the chances were even, it certainly is. But in the matter of the recent election, has ensued, but in dreaming of any other. Many wh ought to have manifested more intelligence sincerely believed that the occupation of the White House or the Potomac was to be the sequence (partly logica and partly historical) of that of the White House or the Pamunkey. Is it blameworthy if one's impatient finds vent, after the magnificent support which Mr. Lincoln has developed, in word or look—"You might have known"? The exceptions to the unanimity the States give no occasion for lamentation. Dela ware is altogether insignificant, and has probably conceded for the last time a triumph to slavery. New ceded for the last time a triumph to slavery.

Jersey was faithful to her adopted son, while tucky was ungrateful enough to forget the child of he loins, and his more than dutiful filial caresses. The travelling public will be glad to learn, that spite of the constrained neutrality of Camden and Amboy during the late canvass, the perverse decision of the State in favor of McClellan almost ensures the over-State in layor of McClellan almost enhance in over-throw of that monopoly by the approaching Congress. As for Kentucky, if she has not opened the eyes of Mr. Lincoln to the worthlessness of his partiality to her in times past, she has at least disquated all loyal people by her isolatrous devotion to slavery, and pre-pared them to witness with indifference whatever retbution awaits her obstinacy.

The only uneasiness expe returns came in on the night of the 8th, was for the attitude of our Empire State. Butler had exorcised the spirit of border-rufflanism so thoroughly that a more peaceful ballot was never cast at our polls. Bu the frauds which were checked at Baltimore had already been spread beyond reach of detection, and no man knew—nor shall we ever know—their extent.
We feared that the immense Democratic majority of
the metropolis would outweigh the virtue of the country districts; and then we should have had not only the disgrace of falling to sustain the Government, but also the intolerable burdan of Seymour for two more unlucky years. Several days were required to se doubts, but in the end we seem to have car ried the State with a good selvage for the Union and for Fenton. The last stronghold of the rebellion in the North has been successfully besieged, and very few weeks must be abandoned forever. The night is closing in upon the horizon of slavery.

We have had our last retreat-we have s last defeat " was McClellan's jingle in the days that ollowed Bull Run and preceded the Peninsula; when as yet we were ignorant of the character which provided for retreat before it planned an advance, and was always beaten in battle because it always dis-trusted its own successes. But all things have an end, and McClellan has come to his. The day which terminated his brief career as a politician, witnessed his retirement from the service-a tardy act of decen cy, in perfect keeping with his proverbial slowness Illinois Central will not take him back. Don't th Ames Company want him at Chicopee to superintend their spades? He can come well recommended. Any thing to save him from being made Senator from New Jersey; we should not be cruel to a fallen adversary the Journal of Commerce could secure him a ial contributor, for I presume that since his letter of acceptance, he has concluded to do his own writing in the future. You know, of course, that that pious Wall street newspaper has announced its re-tirement from politics upon the heels of the election. In imagination I see your "Refuge of Oppression" grow lean as one of Pharaoh's kine; for of all the presses which have contributed to make a mire of poli-tics, the Journal of Commerce has been facile princeps, unless we give the Observer the benefit of an exc tion. Its particular branch of villany has been of the sleek, broadcloth, highly respectable and religious or-der, as heartless as Manimon, as unscrupulous as a Jesuit. It means slavery when it speaks of having advocated "certain great principles, which we have regarded as underlying and supporting our national strength and our commercial prosperity." And with this un-blushing confession upon its lips, it has a right to the n," which prevails universally in this conity, "that we (J. C.) shall best serve the cause of the country, and do it and our readers the greatest good, by withdrawing from the political field."

Maryland confirmed its title to be reckoned the Free States by its Union majority for the author of the Proclamation. While there has been no fear of a reaction in favor of slavery, there have been reasonable apprehensions that the despoiled slaveholde ruct the peaceful workings of emancipation wherever possible. To anticipate such designs, Gen. Wallace bridges over the interval before the meeting of the Legislature with a Freedman's Bureau on military basis, after declaring, in accordance with the new Constitution, the absolute freedom of all those hitherto slaves. If the voluntary contributions of the humane prove insufficient to maintain this establishment, a levy upon the enrolled rebel sympathizers in Baltimore is directed to be made. The nature of this interference in the interest of law-not in contravention of it; it trengthens the Government at the expense of domes tic traitors. Already it is reported that the planters in the lower counties of Maryland have come to tarms with their late bondmen, and are off or less adequate compensation for their services The same common sense universall remove all friction from the change niversally exhibited would of labor-systems The crowded District of Columbia can now overflo nto Maryland, as the demand for laborers increases into Maryiand, as the definant for income society is ho mogeneous, and the black is free to abide on the spo where he was born, or to seek his fortune in any quar ter of the land. There is no slavery to expel any fugitive law to retain or retake him. It will be found that liberty attaches to the soil more strongly than serfdom.

It is worth while to remark, as suggestive of th black man's future among us, that Gov. Johnson accepts the commission of Moses for those that are in bondage in Tennessee, as the President is popularly ed to have done for the slaves at large. If, supposed to have done for the slaves at large. It herefore, Mr. Lincoln dies in office, the crier may declare, as in monarchies of the King: "Moses is dead—live Moses!" Apart from this contingency, it cannot be doubted that the new Vice President will it cannot be gounced that the new year resident wif-fraternize much more closely with Mr. Lincoln that his predecessor. Springing, both of them, from tha-class of the Southern population which we perhap underrate when we estimate the material with whic as the new condition of things will allow, and the Courts, the Legislatures, and the Congressional delevations of the Southern States will bend all their inguines of the Southern States will bend all their inguines to the perpetuation and confirmation of this policy.

Our only chance of turning the Southern people, black and white, into the proper direction, is to pre-type the control of the southern people, black and white, into the proper direction, is to pre-type the southern people, black and white, into the proper direction, is to pre-type the south is to be reconstructed, and owing their elevations and the control of the c outh is to be reconstructed, and owing their ele

or whites, and will encourage in him the boldness quisite to give the system its finishing stroke. He cor writes, and will encourage in him the bolt equisite to give the system its finishing stroke, as also expressed his approval of the conface olicy, for the subdivision of the wast plants mong both blacks and whites; and he will sturilly second the naturally second the earnest desires of Secretary Station on this important point. Strange that two Southern-born men should have been raised up to achieve the destruction of slavery! Glorious that the Republic is so rich in savio select two from the humblest rank rich in saviours that she could numblest ranks of her citizens in select two from the humblest range or are clusses in the most momentous crisis of her existence! Unlike Miss Hoamer's rendering of Zenobia, she does not walk in the triumphal train of despotting, in regal robes but manacled with gold. She has snapt the glittering fetters of trade, she has risen from her abjectness, she has discomfited her oppressor, and is

nce more a queen among the nations.

The slaveholders have ever been the prime agitators of the question of slavery. If any one has deemed otherwise, let him ponder the recent debates in the rebel Congress on a certain topic in the President's Message, which had already been discussed in the newspapers. What is the use of a Confederacy which cannot exclude "the everlasting negro" from 1 He appears in the bosom of its legisla ture to distract and embitter the proceedings. downright shame. What does it concern him whether he is armed or not? Who told him to intermeddle with affairs of State? Nobody can answer. Every-body sees, however, that he is on hand; that abolitionism has got within the pale; and that the schoolnaster is abroad. Let them settle it as they will: the slave goes free. The day which shall witness his slave goes free. employment as a soldier of the Confederacy will fur nish an illustrious example of "the engineer hoist

M. DU PAYS.

#### JOHN BROWN'S FAMILY SAFE.

We are permitted to print the following extract om a letter received from Annie Brown elatives at Put-in-Bay, Ohio. Our readers will be glad at this assurance that the family of John Brown caped the dangers of the "Plains," and is safe in Cal

"RED BLUFF, Tehama Co., California, Cot. 9, 1864.

MY VERY DEAR SISTER-We arrived here alive, safe and well, nearly a week ago. We came to the Sacramento river a week ago Saturday. Mother and Ellen will probably live in town. Sarah and I are going to teach school out in the country. We shall egin in about a fortnight.

non, Abbie, Cora and Minnie, Mr. Smith and George have gone out into the country. The boys have taken a job of chopping out there. We are livng in a small white house in town for the present. I do not know how I shall like California yetyou after the rainy season begins. The weather is ow as warm as you ever saw it in July or August at

We have found a great many very warm friends here; among them are Rev. J. McLaughlin and wife. They keep the Academy here; they are both excel-lent people—she is one of the most beautiful ladies I ever saw. The motto of California is grizzly bears and fat babies. She has the fattest baby I ever saw Dauphy was no comparison. Little chub! How I wish I could see the children!

Yesterday, Sarah and I were down to Mr. McL's. at a school teachers' examination, (we were not ex-amined—will be soon,) and some ladies were playing on the plane and singing. It made me think of you so much. I had to go out of the parlor where they were and cry. Wa'n't I silly? I could not help it. It is months since I have heard from a friend in the States. Do write as soon as you get this, for you can ot imagine how I want to hear from you.

not imagine now I want to hear from you.

I wrote you last while at Soda Springs. I did not tell you the danger we were in, for I thought you would worry for nothing. There was a train of Tennessee rebels of the worst kind got us into their company, and were going to kill Salmon, and doubtless. the rest of us. This was the day we came through the "Great South Pass." We went with them on Tublott's Cut-off." Another train, one of Union on to Soda Springs, where there is a company of sol diers stationed. The rebels followed us there. The men of our train reported them, and they had to take the oath. Abbie, Sarah and I went to Capt. Black, and he sent a company of six soldiers, with Lieut Shoemaker, two hundred miles with us. The rebels went to Oregon. Missouri has transplanted herself into Oregon this season—the Plains were covered Missourians.

You will ask how I liked crossing the Plains. It will do for one six months of one's life, but I should hate to waste another by doing it over again. We had a remarkably good time, and enjoyed it much; did not suffer deprivations or otherwise, as I sup-posed we should; still, I do not think I could advise any one to undertake the journey.

Red Bluff is a small business town on the right

bank of the Sacramento river at the head of naviga-

Salmon lost all his sheep except the two ewe and the oldest ram, by poison. Little Dick and the two best ewes, we have quite good reason to believe, were poisoned by a rebel. The other ewe got some poison weed, (mountain laurel,) in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and died after we got here. I don't know what S. will do. He talks of buying a small place on time, and raising a few sheep, grapes fruit, &c

I saw balsam trees on the mountains five feet through, and pines from ten to fifteen feet."

#### M. D. CONWAY.

I have never been an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. onway; neither can I claim, except in the general way, to be his friend, for my personal acquaintance with him is very limited; but I love to see justice done between man and man, and I am quite too chary of the good report of my Anti-Slavery friends, any want of fairness towards one whom we have eason to believe was governed by honest motives however much we may differ from him in any partie . Having been among those who have look Mr. Conway's overtures to Mason with dis ed upon approval, I am now desirous of making public my change of opinion in his favor, feeling as I do that Mr. Conway, in his last letter to the Editor of the Anti-Slavey Standard, has given a clear and satisfactory statement of the case. It also appears to me that it would have been more courteous in the Editor to have accepted Mr. Conway's explanation; besides, no good can be gained to the anti-slavery body by virtual refusal to receive back a brother. ne who has been so misunderstood as Mr. Conwa credit for his Christian forbearance, and unwavering adherence to the slave and his friends, under all hi trials, which must have often proved a flery ordeal o his faith; but I trust he will come out of the furn without even the smell of fire upon his garments hope he will soon return to his native land, where past years done so good service in the cause of hu

antity.

I would refer all interested in the case to the letter f Mr. Conway before alluded to, published . S. Standard for Nov. 19, 1864. New Bedford, Nov. 20, 1864.

We wholly dissent from the view of Mr Coway's unwarrantable and reprehensible conduct, taken by our correspondent, respecting the overture made to Mr. Mason, and we think he has been treated with great forbearance rather than any injustice. Next week we shall publish Mr. C's letter from the Standard, with comments.—ED. Las.

COLORED CELEBRATION IN HOMOR OF FREE MARYLAND.

FREE MARIBARY.

Last weak the colored people of Washiaston as sembled at the Fifteenth etreet Presbyterian Cherk, for the purpose of celebrating the adoption of the purpose of Maryland. The church was new Constitution of Maryland, The church was new Constitution of Maryland. densely crowded, and several hundred were un w neely crowded, and several numero were unner or neely crowded. Those on the outside of the chiral ain admission. Those on the outside of the chiral ain admission. Those on the outside of the chiral ain admission in the control of them, and they celebrated the occasion by a fa-play of fireworks.

The outside of the church was finely illuming

The outside of the church was noty illuminated by a large number of torches fastened to the iron rains surrounding the building, while the inside of the edifice was tastefully decorated with a number of large American flags. The choir, under the leader large American flags. The choir, under the leadship of Prof. Boston, sang several appropriate pleas
during the evening. There was quite a sprinking of
whites in the assemblage.

Mr. John Cook called the meeting to order, and and
they had met for the purpose of celebrating the day
of emancipation in Maryland.

On Mr. Cook's motion, the Rev. Dr. Highad
Cornect was called to the choir.

arnett was called to the chuir.

Prof. W. J. Wilson, Rev. Paul Jennings, Carter A. Stewart, Samuel Datcher, Walker Lewis Middleton, John A, Gray, Dr. Rapler and the Eight Reverend Bishop Clinton were chosen vice presidenta. John F. Cooke, T. E. Greene, Dr. Abdott, W. E. Miller and Wm. Landrick were pleased. Miller and Wm. Landrick were elected secr

Miller and with Landrick were elected secretifes.

The choir then sang, "My country, 'is of these sweet land of liberty," after which the Rev. Mr. Jeenings offered up a prayer to the Throne of Grac, and returned thanks to God for the blessings be stowed upon the colored race, in breaking the bonds and setting the captives free.

Mr. John Cook read the proclamation of Gor. Mr. John Cook read the procumation of Gov. Bradford, which was received with load applause. Article twenty-four of the procumation which declares the slaves of Mary land free, was received with deafening cheers.

deafening cheers.

The Chairman (Rev. Dr. Garnett) proposed the singing of "Blow Ye the Trumpet, Blow," and used all those present to join in and sing with spirit. The all those present to join in and sing win spin. The hymn was sung by the entire congregation standing. Rev. Dr. Garnett here returned his thanks for the

nor conferred upon him in calling him to the chair. honor conterred upon min to caning min to mechar. He thought it was out of respect for the State be via from, as he was a Marylander. The speaker was medder the impression that the grandest speciale case could behold was the assembling together of a respect could behold was the assembling together of arriper-able and intelligent people for the purpose of that-ing God for the blessings they had received. The should thank God, said the speaker, as Maryland via no longer to be trodden by slaves, for at midnight the fetters of the slaves were buried, and he hoped to deep that they would never resurrect. The vira, continued Mr. Garnett, were flashing the news over the country that Maryland was free, and that involue ary bondage shall not exist, except for crime. Mr. Garnett said it was intended to fire twenty gas in honor of the event, but there had been so many ric-tories in the Valley and in Georgia, so much power burnt, and so many windows broken, that they wen not permitted to do so. They were here, however to celebrate the day in another way.

The speaker then alluded to the enemies of slaver, that this crime had passed away in Mary land, and it was proper to rejoice and let the world know that the colored people were not indifferent to this great event. There were a few things they ought to learn from these blessings, for it became all to learn more and more to respect and reverence God. Let us remarked the speaker, respect that God who has bee the instigator of this good and great work. Let us learn to be united. If we direct our energies and hearts under God, we can accomplish everything, and push back the waves of oppression. The colored people ought to learn to make the best of the present opportunities, and use the hands made free by endea oring to get homes for themselves, wives, and children, and show that they can and will do for them-

The speaker wanted them to stop finding fault with the President, for there was not a man living who could do better than the man in the executive chair. Could they, remarked the speaker, find fault with the man who gave them the privilege of celebrating free-dom? for where would they be to night at ten o'clock were it not for President Lincoln! The speaker thought some of them would be making tracks for (Great applause.) When the speaker st emoted to find fault with that illustrious stat he hoped his tongue would cleave to the roof of his

Mr. Garnett then warned his friends against saying a harmful word against the soldiers, and hade then remember that, when the fate of Maryland was trenbling in the balance, the brave soldiery, who had not the flery hail of lead and iron, who had storned the breast-works and taken the rifle-pits, who were make-ing and bleeding on the battle-field, sent fath that want becoming on the battle-field, seet forth ner votes, and by them decreed was henceforth "kirlind" was free. The speaker further urgel than not to find fault with the Yankees; for when the hearts sank within them at the gloomy propected the fall of Sumter, the Yankees, cast, west and orthing the property of the same of the sa rose as one man, and New York city sent by Yu-kee 7th regiment to save the capital of the min-He then concluded by requesting three rounds of sp plause for Maryland, and three for President Limit, which were given with a hearty good will.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions, which had been prepared by different parties to offit singly, but by request they were offered in a body, and adopted as a whole unanimously:

Whereas, the people of Maryland in adopting the new constitution, and erasing from their statute both their infamous and disgraceful laws holding person in involuntary servitude not guilty of crime, thereby vindicating justice and honor, and advancing be standard of freedom, and with it their own matrid worth : therefore.

Resolved, That our congratulations are tendered in the people of Maryland on the removal of the feel blot of slavery from her escutcheon, and to the emi-cipated upon attaining rights of which they have fe a long period been unjustly deprived; and, further, that we not only congratulate Mariani and out whole country upon the great results wrough by this unholy rebellion, but also the lovers of fre free government and free men everywhere upon birth of another anti-slavery State, prophetic of destiny of our whole country, whose trust, will soon float only over free m

trust, will soon float only over free men.

Resolved, That we are profoundly grateful a set
honored Chief Magistrate, his constitutional girlent,
and our gallant army and navy, for the inspita bef
have given to the cause of human liberty, while
maintaining constitutions. ining constitutional government, alike sind the ballot, against this gigantic effort staveholding aristocracy to subvert popular germent, and upon its rains rear an anti-republian fera, with Slavery as its chief corner-stone.

Resolved, That following the illustrious cramples of the property of the propert

of our brethren not only in this stroggle but is the evolutionary war, and again in the war of 1812, to freely devote our best efforts, and piedge our best of our lives to the propert of our country and the property of the property of our country and the property of the property o and our lives to the support of our county and in the maintenance of its just laws, whether and the maintenance of its just laws, whether and the maintenance of the support of the suppor

The chairman here requested the singing of a jobs Brown's body lies mouldering in the ground, a shid

was joined in by all present.

Prof. Wilson, George F. Cooke, Carter A. Surat.

J. Green and John A. Gray addressed the meeting

seach speaker taking one of the resolutions as the asis of his remarks.

ction was taken up for the sick and won soldiers, during which the choir sang "Bally in the Flag, Boys," which was received with groplause, and when concluded cries of "Sing it as plause, and when concluded cries of "Sing it as plause, and when concluded cries of "Sing it as plause, and when concluded cries of "Sing it as plause, and when concluded cries of "Sing it as plause, and when concluded cries of "Sing it as plause, and when concluded cries of "Sing it as plause, and when concluded cries of the cries of plause, and when concluded cries of wore heard from all parts of the ho was repeated, nearly all present taking part in &

Jodge Day (white) and Sergeant Hatton, of the 1st Jodge Day (white) and the assessment of the procession and move which it was proposed to form in procession and move the bit was proposed to form in procession and move which it was proposed to form in procession and move the White House, and serenade President Lincoln and White House, and serenade President Lincoln. to the White House, and serenade President Lincoln; at siter gaining the street, it was discovered that there who were unable to gain admission to the burth in the early part of the evening had themwat one of the windows, and in a few remarks them for the compliment.

### AN EARNEST ABOLITIONIST FALLEN.

Captain Daniel Foster was buried in West Newbury Coptain Daniel Foster was buried in West Newbury, ten the residence of his brother, Rev. Davis Foster, as the lat inst. He fell at the battle of Chapitin's Farm, expember 20, just as the third and last assault of the related upon our lines was repulsed. He was cheering is men on to their work, when a bullet struck his date and passed through his body, coming our

regs. Foster has for many years been an earnest an-deserty man. He left the chaplaincy of the 33d Masshusetts regiment, to accept a captaincy in the full Littled States colored regiment. He did this first the purest motives of pathiotism and humanity. It believed the negro would make a good soldier, if all discrete, and he resolved to do his part towards that all this influence over his company was, by the totionory of all, most sultary. He was brave, cool determined, and threw his own spirit into his men. and determined, and threw his own spirit into his men. and determined, and there are own approximate like men.
Begoverned them more by moral force than most men
model have done. His mien loved him, believed in
him, and gave him no trouble. The lieutenant coloand of the regiment says he has lost one nel in command of the regiment says he has lost one this best officers. The negro has lost no better friend-shis war, the country no truer patriot, and the world larger heatted philanthropist, than Captain Foster: He leaves a wife and three children, in straightened the leaves a wife and three children, in straightened eccurrances. The country owes them a debt of are, which with on the withheld. The negro owes then a tearful sympathy, which found beautiful expression from one of their number when the first an apparent of this death was made. A Mr. Jones, redling in the Connecticut valley, formerly a fugitive size, had an appointment to lecture in the evening of active. Reading a notice of Cant. Foater's death Reading a notice of Capt. Foster's death the Springfield Republican, he recalled his appoint-ment spring: "My best earthly friend is dead; I not count see his weeping family. He sent me to Esgland with his own money when he was very poor, is state me from the slave-hunter. Let me go and weep with those that loved him as I did." Captain Foster worked manfully and efficiently

en years for the slave, and in his glorious death spiners years

briefs fitting seal upon his life. He bore obloquy

and porety in this fidelity to his convictions. He

consented to be about out of the pullpits of able churchrather than sacrifice those convictions. He was nscientious and true to his humane instincts

That this tribute from the Springfield Republican is just awarded, none know better than the colored chases of Boston; for in their memorable struggle for equal School rights, DANIEL FOSTER labored for a there ime as assistanced in a strong he himself felt the hoofs that were fastened on them. He took charge, at much sacrifice of personal comfort, of a temporary chool established by those parents pledged to resist dictation of the colorphobia element in School ittees. At Danvers and elsewhere, in his pulays remembered, and enforced with special unction colored man's claim to equality before the law

It was devotion to this principle that prompted him which his destiny with the colored American soldier, and is defence of which he laid down his life. We hope and believe that an effort will be made to

reg a token of more significance than words, in aid on lamily. As the hearts of parents and children wed with grateful appreciation of the inestimable fa elities for mental growth afforded by the Boston Pub effections, have helped to secure to them these

our the correct th

#### PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The sixth lecture of the course now in progress be in the Parker Fraternity was given on Tuesday traing last by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. His subject vas "New England's Master Key."

stylet was. "New England's Master Key."

The lecturer thought that one lesson which this country, and particularly this portion of it, has already learned in part, the specialization of intellectualized, should be yet more strongly insisted on, and seen which were the control of pore widely put in practice. He made honora he mention of some among us who have distinguished themselves and assisted the progress of the world a this manner, among whom were Prescott, the his-trian Molley, author of the History of the Dutch Repakir. Agassiz, who teaches concentration as the chief dupof a student, and some gentlemen of the medical profession among us, whose collections in comparative satemy and morbid anatomy are scarcely equalled the world. The collector of a library, he thought, hold not merely assemble books in the departments focessity and luxury, but should make a complete pletion of works illustrating some one department thowledge. Students of law, medicine and divin-7, besides forming that general acquaintance with hose subjects which their duties demand, should se-ted some special department in which to gain, and his enable themselves to communicate, a more mi-take and thorough knowledge. Dr. Holmes referred a the author of the "History of the Doctrine of a little life." fatare Life" as one who has worthily distinguished

intell in this manner.

Perhaps what has been done in this way in New liging, what has been uone in this way in liging, in Massachusetts, explains the position of free parts of the country in American civilization. The parts of the country in American civilization. We have been appeared to the city of notions." We are learned here, better than in any other part of the matry, the advantage of dividing and subdividing courty, the advantage of dividing and aubdividing insidectual labor. It is the atrongest and truest thought that powers the common mind. It is the force of this doubt that the mailgnants and the incapables rebel white. What we need is to keep up our intellectual thing at home, and do what we can to spread its restly a state of the common state

techoes of our cannon shall have died away in the beath, the still, small voice of the schoolmaster will be head. both, the sill, small voice of the schoolmaster will a beard there. With the progress of education, beard there. With the progress of education, beard there. With the progress of education and second the second that importance are now demanding investigation and decision! Among these the lecturer instanced—as grat question of the true, position of woman; a surreceding the exercise of justice, rather than parently, on man's part—the true position of the are colored races, Indian, African and Malay—the paper treatment of crime, which may appropriately the posene such change as the treatment of insanity and done—and lastly, the true relation of man to in Malay.

The lecturer treated these themes with his accus-The lecturer treated these themes with his accus-ioned force and beauty of illustration, and a very-ion adience heard him with profound attention. It Balmes's voice has hardly sufficient power for the kine Hall, but the hearers of this lecture had all the log that a distinct and beautiful enunciation could fut.

Bull an hour's performance on the Great Organ an anour a performance on the Great was a nour a performance on the Great product the lecture. The audience marked their fatable appreciation of two pieces of softer and greatman with which the organist closed.

The Live We given

win which the organist closed.

The lecture next Toxeday evening is to be given by Rev. Charles G. Ames of Albany, N. Y., from than a brilliant and telling discourse may be expect-

We have returns from all the States of the Union—had them, in fact, as early as leaf Sunday, but five days after the election had been held and determined—and they show that those States are, in their capacity as States, all but unanimous in supporting Mr. Lincoln, for a second term, though Gen. McClellan has a very pretty popular vote from which he can hose by derive as much consolation as he may require. But then he's accusationed to failure, and probably vill so more be killed by not gretting to Richmond in '22. The President has the votes of twenty-two (22) States, which amount to 218; and the General has Chellan has votes, the numbers being, respectively, 23 and 21. The popular majority given for Mr. Lincoln is very large,—almost half a million. This majority is made up principally from the votes of the Mr. Lincoln and New England States, as the Middle States have not done much in the way of increasing the power of the administration through the creation of popular majorities. Tennsylvania's majority is not very large, including that vote. New Jersey gives a respectable majority for the democrats. New England, the Northwestern States, and that of New York is amail, also including that vote. New Jersey gives a respectable majority for the democrats. New England, the Northwestern States, and the Pacific States roll up about 400,000 Republican majority is great. This majority is given for a ticket which bears the names of two Western men, and from which the name of a New England mas was removed to make room for that of a second Western man. Thus, we "Yankees" lave manifested an absolute freedom from that 'sectionalism " with which it has been the custom to charge us. If New England has done well altogether, Massachusetts may be said to have excelled at home. Her majority for Lincoln and Johnson is 78,000, a number which not even the stoutest Northwestern State has approached, taking into consideration the number of her people, and the rather exclusive character of her suffrage laws and regulations.

Ohio is s

#### MARYLAND PLANTERS AND THE FREED.

MARYLAND PLANTERS AND THE FREEDMEN.

The Baltimore Sun of Monday says: "The subject of free labor and a fair compensation therefor is
one at present exciting the attention of the landholdera, and others engaged in agricultural pursuits in
Naryland. On the bith inst. a number of farmers in
Prince George county held a public meeting at Marlboro' on the subject. Hon. Samuel H. Berry was
called to the chair, and Adolphus H. Lambert, Esq.
was appointed secretary. The following resolutions
were then unanimously adopted:

"Resolved. That it is the duty of the citizens of

we're then unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of Prince George county to take into their most serious consideration the present condition of the negro population, declared free by the recent proclamation of Governor Bradford, and it is the duty of every good citizen to conform to the following resolves as the best means to haure the well-being of the citizens of the county, as also that of the negroes.

Resolved, That we hereby agree that we will not employ any negro for ordinary field service, except by the year, and we earnestly recommend to the citizens of the county to adopt this mode of employment of their service for agricultural purposes.

Resolved, That we will not offer any inducement to any negro to leave his or her present employer, with a view of procuring his or her services: and we recommend this course to all good citizens of the county.

Resolved, That it being the desire of this meeting.

Resolved, That we will not offer any inducement to any negro to leave his or her present employer, with a view of procuring his or her services: and we recommend this course to all good citizens of the county.

Resolved, That it being the desire of this meeting to do ample justice to this unfortunate people, we recommend to the farmers and others of the county needing this species of labor the following scale of wages: First-class negro men, wages not to exceed \$120 per annum, and board; first-class negro women, (without children,) wages not to exceed \$120 per annum, and board.

Resolved, That the subject of these resolutions be recommended to the consideration and adoption of the people of this county, and that their concurrence in said resolutions be expressed at the meetings to be held in the several elections, or such other places as may be determined on by the people in said districts, on the 19th day of November.

The farmers of Charles county have called a mass meeting at Port Tobacco Times remarks:

Since slavery has been suddenly abolished in our midst, effecting a complete change in the relation of the laboring classes to their former masters, and casting loose upon the community a class of persons who must subsist by labor or by stealing, it must be apparent to every one who has the welfare of the community at heart, that a general understanding and agreement is absolutely necessary among all engaged in agricultural pursuits as to the compensation that should be given, and the term of service required of free negro laborers. This class of isborers has heretolore afforded but a poor dependence, owing to their unwillingness to engage to do service for longer periods than a day, a week, or a month at a time. From the nature of our productions, short periods of service will not be found to answer at all, and this matter should be prominently brought before the meeting. Believing thould be appeared to the authout the meeting will be generally attended by the people of the country, and that they will give nope that the meeting will be generally attended by the people of the country, and that they will give to the subject that consideration which its importance demands."

demands.

Frederick Douglass, regarded as the foremost representative of the black man, spoke the other evening in Baltimore, under circumstances of which his own words convey the best idea. On leaving his friends in Rochester, he said:

"What a wonderful change a few short years have wrought! I left Maryland a slave. I return to her a freeman! I left her a Slave State. I return to find the ricothed in her new garments of Liberty and Justice, a Free State! My life has had two crisses—the ady on which I left Maryland, and the day on which I return. I expect to have a good old-fashinoed visit, in for I have not been there for a long time. I may need my old master there, whom I have not seen for many years. I heard he was living only a short time ago, and he will be there, for he is our the right side. I made a convert of him years ago! He was a very good man, with a high sense of honor, and I have no mailce to overcome in going back among those former slaveholders, for I used to think that we were all parts of one great social system, only we were at the bottom and they at the top! If the shackles were around on an analysis of the share find the service of the share of th

FIRST VOTING FOR PRESIDENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

arts from those tyros in political canvassing. For with all, energy and excitement, fun, jolity and good humor ruled the hour.

In response to a notice signed on behalf of the "State Executive Committee," polls were opened in the Free South Building for the citizens and soddiers of other States, while those of South Carolina were invited to cast their votes at the Market House. No qualification was required save that the voter be twenty-one years of sge. Printed tickets containing simply the names of the rival candidates were furnished. The polls were opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. At the Market House polls, Mr. E. G. Dudley acted as inspector, and Mr. H. G. Judda aclerk; while at the Free South Building, Mr. J. G. Thompson and Licut. Baldwin were chosen inspectors, and Mr. M. J. French clerk.

Most of the interest centred in the Market House poil. The colored people entered into the spirit of the thing with surprising enthusiasm. Most of them were unaware of the informal character of the proceeding, and were therefore not only eager to vote, but were anxious to give a large majority for Lincoln, whose name to them is synonymous with Freedom. A man who attempted to deceive them with McClellan tickets was detected and rather rudely hustled, but not furt. We wonder how much life would have been left in a black man who had attempted the same game in the Sixth Ward in New York city! The following is

Lincoln. McClellan. Free South Poll, 269 Market House Poll, 715 Total. 975 83

Lincoln's majority. 942
Total vote cast, 1,008
In the 102d Michigan, polls were opened, and 20 rotes cast for Lincoln; none for McClellan; the officers only voting.

#### THE MASS MEETING.

THE MASS MEETING.

Determined that nothing should be wanting to complete a genuine election day, a mass meeting was organized in front of the Free South office to listen to the returns. The result in Beaufort was announced by Mr. J. G. Thompson, after which Mr. E. G. Dudly addressed the meeting. He predicted confidently that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson had been chosen by overwhelming majorities in every loyal State, save, perhaps, Kentucky. He pointed out the special significance of the day to the freedmen, who formed a large part of his audience, and urged them to prepare themselves for the duties which might devolve upon them as freemen in the future, by educating themselves and their children. He closed by asserting that he had chosen South Carolina as his fure home, and hoped to witness many more election

days under circumstances when her colored citizens should really take a part in the government of the State.

Mr. J. G. Thompson then spoke of the significance of the election as a sign of progress in the Palmetto State, pointing out how little regard South Carolina thad evinced for Democratic principles in refusing to allow her electors for President to be chosen by the popular vote. He showed that the very principle for which we are waging war upon the South is to sustain the doctrine that the majority should rule, and to prove to the despotic and aristocratic governments of Europe that the great experiment of republican liberty was not a failure.

Lieut. Ketchum next addressed the meeting in a speech of great elegance and power. He adverted to the incidents of the expedition of three years ago, and pointed out the signs of a coming triumph for freedom and Union evident on every side.

Capt. Cutter, Col. Strong, Mr. Scott and others delivered stirring speeches, all full of patriotism, which were loudly applanded by the audience.

The excellent band of the 102d U. S. C. T. agreeably filled up the intervals of speeches. Indeed, much is due to them for the success of the meeting. They have the hearty thanks of all.

The gunboat John Adams was illuminated with colored lanterns and a display of blue lights, which added to the picturesque scene additional beauties.

Flags waved, bonfires blazed, boys shouted, crowds cheered, bands played, speeches were made, and so closed a real jolly day in Beaufort.—Free South.

SOLDIERS' VOTING. The following is the some of the soldiers voted on the Presidential c dates: Battery A, (Missouri)-Lincoln, 63; McCllela

Battery F. (Missouri)-Lincoln, 66; McClellan,

Detachment 6th Missouri Cavalry-Lincoln, 46; McClellan, none. Maine Cavalry, (at Barancas)-Lincoln,

McClellan, none.
Second Maine Cavalry, (at Barancas)—Lincoln,
273; McClellan, 5.
Nineteenth Iowa Infantry—Lincoln, 456; McClellan, 38.
Iowa soldiers in hospital and on detachment service in New Orleans—Lincoln, 68; McClellan, none.
Maine soldiers on detached service in New Orleans—Lincoln, 50; McClellan, 1.
Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry—Lincoln, 317; McClellan, 22.
Company A. 2d Texas—Lincoln, 80; McClellan, 1.

Out of 554 votes for McClellan, in Lawrence, at the recent election, 416 were cast by persons of foreign birth.

eign birth.

The town of Mount Tabor, Rutland county,
Vermont, in 1850 gave Mr. Lincoln twenty-eight
votes, none for "any other man." In 1864 it gave
thirty six votes for Mr. Lincoln, and none again for
the other man.

VERMONT. The official vote of Vermont is as follows: Lincoln, 42,419; McClellan, 13,822. Union majority, 29,007. This is a gain on the Union majority of last September of about 10,000, and on Lincoln's majority in 1860 of over 6000. The aggregate vote this year is over deep the majority in 1860 of over 6000.

Baltimore, Nov. 18. The official majority is Maryland for the Union ticket is 7432.

Soldiers' Votes in New Orleans. The New Orleans Times says the Sixteenth Ohio Battery in that city voted 87 for Lincoln and 1 for McClellan the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, Lincoln 129, McClel and 30; the Maine troops on detached service, Lincoln 52, McClellan 1.

recent election, or about 7000 more than the city Boston.

### PROTECTION FOR THE FREEDMEN.

og is the official order:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 282.

WAR DEFARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, November 14, 1864.

Ordered by the President:

1. That the resignation of George B. McClellan major gueral in the United States army, dated vember 8, and received by the Adjutant General on 10th instant, be accepted as of the 8th of Novemb 2. That for personal gallantry, milliary skill is 10th instant, be accepted as of the 8th of Novembe 2. That for personal gallantry, milliary skill a just confidence in the courage and patriotism of 1 troops displayed by Philip A. Sheridan on the 19th October, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessi of Providence, his roated army was reorganized, great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victo achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitto battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is a pointed major general in the United States army, rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864.

By order of the Fresident of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Schourner Truth: A Washington correspondent of the Rochester Express says:—"Scjourner Truth (\*mom everybody knows) is in the city, having come here expressly to visit Mr. Lincoln, and express to him her thanks for his proclamation freeing so many of her race. I have known Scjourner for a long time, and it seemed very natural that I should be the one chosen by her to introduce, her to the White House. I considered myself very fortunate heing able to obtain an interview, as really my business could not be considered urgent, and I had not the claim to his attention which was very strongly made in my presence, and of which I shall speak by and by, that I had vote do for him. I had done no such thing, and if my sex did not prohibit me from that privilege, I sould not have even promised to vote for him. Nevertheless, our President received me and the woman whom I went to introduce with real politieness and a pleasing cordiality. I am not going to describe Mr. Lincoln's personal appearance, for that sort of thing has been done a thousand times. To say that he is the most awkward man in the nation is nothing in itself—awkwardness or grace is of the smallest moment just now. What we want is resolute and determined action, and in that short interview with Mr. Lincoln I became convinced that, whatever may have been the former delinquencies of the President, he has now come to the conclusion to act. Sojourner delivered to him her thanks for what he had done for her people, saying at the same time that he was the only President who had done any thing for them. Mr. Lincoln rojolned, "and the only one who ever had such an opportunity. Had our friends in the South behaved themselves, I could have done nothing whatever." Honeat, was it not! Well, honesty has always been awarded to the President. We were shown the Bible which was presented to Mr. Lincoln by the colored people of Baltimore, and altogether the visit was quite satisfactory."

THE RESULT IN MISSOURI. The radical triumpl in Missouri is complete and overwhelming. The Cop-have not carried ten counties in the State. Mr. Lin-coln's majority will exceed 20,000. The result is thus summed up in a St. Louis paper:

summed up in a St. Louis paper:

"The acceptance by the people of the proposition for a new State Convention, by an overwhelming majority; the election of a three-fourths Radical majority as members of that Convention; the election of the entire Radical State ticket from Governor down to Register of Public Lands; the election of a large Radical majority in the Senate, and a three-fourths majority in the House; the probable election of eight out of nine Radicals to Congress; the presence of two Radicals in the State's seats in the United States Senate; the election of the entire Radical loyal ticket, with one or two trifling exceptions in St. Louis countillations of the control of the con

London Times, writing Oct. 12, thus describes Lee's army:

"The Confederates have been fighting, or on the rack, without intermission for more than five months. On the other land, the Federal General, who knew from the beginning that Lee was, through the paucity of his numbers, restricted to acting on the defensive, had it in his power at any moment to give four-fifths of his army an entire rest. There was nothing to prevent Grant's saying on the 1st of August, 'I shall want great efforts from you on the 20th of this month; rest and recruit; yourselves until that day.' On the contrary, for one hundred and sixty days Lee's troops have known no rest, either by night or day. We all remember how the work in the trenches told upon our officers and privates in the Crimea; it cannot be won-dered that a far more uninterrupted pressure for more than five months should have told fearfully upon the poor Confederate, exposed to one of the flercest ammers ever known in Virginia, scantily fed upon meat—mostly salt meat—and bread, without vegetable, with only occasional coffee, with no other simulant, and threatened ceaselessly by overwheiming numbers, who have at their command all that a lavish profusion of expenditure and the scientific experience of the whole cirilized world can contribute. I cannot be blind to the fact, as I meet officers and privates from General Lee's army, that they are half worn out, and that, though the spirit is the same, as ever, they urgently need rest."

Washinoton, Nov. 15, 1864.

Some six and thirty years ago, the eccentric John Randolph made a speech in the House of Representatives, complaining that a few negroes were in the habit of meeting every night before the hotel in which he was domiciliated, tog of through military evolutions. He regarded this as very dangerous, and he delivered a fearful harangue on the evils which must attend any martial demonstration by negroes. But could the bitter orator of Roanoke revisit the capital now, he would see soldiers of dusky hue mingling with other defenders of our Republic. And the resident negroes here have sons, brothers and husbands on the James and on the Mississippi rivers, periling their lives for the old flag. A respectable portion of the Union armies are colored men, and they are destined to play an important part in the coming campaign. Adjutant General Thomas will leave again in a lew days for Kentucky, to there continue the organization of these brave auxiliaries.

FIFTT-FOURTH REGIMENT. Capt. W. W. Bridge commanding the regiment, forwards to the Adjutant General's office the October return of the 64th (color ed) Regiment Mass. Volunters. The following deaths are reported from disease: Benj. MeGill, Co. C., Oct. 15; Corporal Henry A. Field, Co. K. Sept. C. Oct. 16; Corporal Henry A. Field, Co. K. Sept. C. both at Morris Island. Surgeon Briggs, of the regiment, has been appointed Recorder of the Medica Examining Board for the district comprising Morris and Folly Islands and vicinity.

ris and Folly Islands and vicinity.

FINTY-PIPTH REGIMENT. A letter from an officer of the 55th (colored) Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers states that "the regiment has been paid in full up to Aug. 81. Over \$60,000 were sent home by the men through Adams' Fapress, besides sums sent by mail and through the Chaplain. The men behaved well—remarkably well in fact. Some money was foolishly spent, of course, and gambling on a small scale was tried, but speedily put a top to. The sum of \$52 was confiscated on this account for the benefit of the hospital." Charles Newton, Co. C, and Benty, Gayther, Co. K, whose discharge papers had been received, were unable to leave, and died in regimental hospital.

#### A HANDSOME ENTERTAINMENT.

A HANDSOME ENTERTAINMENT.

The Month of the

Mr. Eveners ox President Lincoin. Edward Everett, in his excellent speech at the Winslow diner in Boston, said some very kind things about our President in a very graceful way. We commend the following to certain bandbox gentlemen, in whose yeas deportment is better than brain and honesty premising that perhaps in Mr. Everett Mr. Lincoin found as exacting a critic as regards the rules of educate that govern gentlemen as he could well have put:

"I will take the liberty to say, that on the only ocusion on which I ever had the honor to be in the

Visit of Gen. Grant to New York. New York. New York, New. 22.—Lieut. General Grant left this city yesterday for the front. By his request, his presence here was kept as quiet as possible; and though he was present at the serenade to the Governor elect. Saturday night, no mention was made in the accounts of that affair.

Before leaving, he called on Gen. Scott, and had a very interesting interview. Gen. Scott presented him with a copy of his Autobiography, on the fly leaf of which was written, "From the oldest to the ablest General in the world."

To a gentleman in this city, Gen. Grant said Sunday: "The Southern Confederacy is a mere shell. I know it; I am sure of it. It is a hollow shell, and Sherman will prove it to you."

In answer to a question, whether in his opinion 90 days would bring the end, he said with a grim smile, "I am not a ninety days man, but we shall see what will happen inside of a month."

REBEI, LOSSES DURING SHERIDAN'S ADVANCE.— The Richmond Whig of the 14th inst. says that an examining committee of seventy-two of the citizens of Rockingham county, Va. have made report of the losses in that county, through the order of Gen. Sheridan, as follows:

Sheridan, as follows:

Dwelling houses burned, 30; barns burned, 450!

Dwelling houses burned, 30; barns burned, 450!

mills burned, 31; fencing destroyed, 100 miles; bushels of wheat destroyed, 100,000; bushels of corn destroyed, 500,000; tons of hay destroyed, 9230; cattle carried off, 1750; horses carried off, 1750; sheep carried off, 4200; hogs carried off, 8850; factories burned, 3; furnace burned, 1. In addition to which, the Register says, there was an immense amount of farming utensils of every description destroyed, such as McCormick's reapers and threahing machines. Also household and kitchen furniture, noney, bonds, plate, &c., &c. The whole loss being estimated at the enormous sum of \$25,000,000.

The Louisville Journal gives up Slavery. In a leading editorial in reply to a correspondent who urges emancipation as the only hope and salvation of Kentucky, it frankly admits that the "peculiar institution" is virtually dead, and dead by its own hand. It contends that the question is no longer low it shall be hared from utter wreck, but how it shall be finally extinguished, and with the least jar to social institutions of the South. It admits that it has proved a curse to Kentucky; that "if the Anti-Slavery Constitution, so powerfully advocated by Henry Clay many years, ago had been adopted, the State would now be more prosperous, wealthy and happy than it is."

A New Alabama. The Manchester Guardian says: "A few weeks ago, we noticed the departure from Liverpool of a steamer called the Laurel, with about 100 men on board, many of whom had served with Captain Semmes. It was also hinted that Captain Semmes was limself on board. This news is confirmed by a despatch received in Liverpool from Madurs to the effect that the Laurel had been lying in Funchal Bay previous to the 17th, and early on the morning of that day she steamed out to sea, and met a large serve steamer (understood to be the new Alabama) on board of which were transferred the crew of the Laurel and cargo, consisting of guns, ammunition, &c. The crew steamer then made for the direction of Bermuda."

SALEM LYCKUM. Theodore D. Weld, Esq., of Lexington, delivered a very able and forcible address before the Salem Lyceum, on Wednesday evening, npon John C. Calhoun, regarded as the embodimen of the slaveholding spirit. Mr. Weld's purpose was to show the intellectual and moral results of slavery upon the whites of highest culture in the South. It was an extremely vigorous and eloquent address, worthly of the fame of Mr. Weld as an orator and scholar.—Salem Observer.

ADDRESS BY SPEAKER COLFAX. The course of popular lectures before the Young Men's Union was opened on Thursday evening, at Mechanic Hall, by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Speaker of the lower House of Congress. The desire to hear this distinguished exponent of Republican principles drew a large attendance. Many of our most prominent citic zens occupied chairs upon the platform. Although Mr. Colfax was troubled by severe hoarseness, he delivered his address with spirit and energy, and was heard with great pleasure.—Sulem Register. He delivered the same lecture in Boston, to gree

PAY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS. A circular from the Paymaster General's office says: "Where colored soldiers are mustered upon the rolls as free on the 19th of April, 1861, such muster shall be authority for the Pay Department to pay said soldiers from the time for their entry into service to January 1, 1864, the difference between the pay received by them ras, soldiers under their present enlistment and the 'full pay allowed by law at the same period to white soldiers of like grade." The Secretary of War has also given orders to the same effect, and the vexed question of pay to negro soldiers is thus settled. Some of those in the Massachusetts 54th and 55th will receive considerable amounts of back pay.

A Young Lady Burned to Death. Last Thursday night, a wedding took place in New York, which was attended by numerous guests, and among them Miss Frances Garr son of Paterson, N. J. Soon after the ceremonies were concluded, this young lady retired to her apartment, on the fourth floor. In striking a match, a portion of the phosphorus fell on her light gauze dress, setting it on fler. In great excitement after the contract of the property of the

The Charleston Mercury of Nov. 14 contains a notice to slaveholders in nine judicial districts, comprising the first division of the State, to deliver one-half of their slaves, liable to highway duty, at the railway depots nearest their respective residences, on Tuesday, Nov. 29. The negroes are to be transported to Charleston for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

ions.
Ex-Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, died at his plantation on the 18th.

Richmond papers of the 18th state that Sherman was at Jonesboro', Ga., evidently marching on Macon.

Macon.

The Richmond Sentinel, which is the organ of Jeff.
Davis, implores the people of Georgis to take the
field, destroy all supplies for man or beast, burn bridges
and shoot all foraging parties.

and shoot all foraging parties.

Tonnado in Lllinois. At 2 o'clock, Thursday morning, the 10th inst., a terrific tornado sweep over the town of Chester. Over a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying the eleeping inmates in their ruins. Five persons were killed and welve or fifteen wounded, several of them seriously. A brick church was blown to atoms. Several skills on the river were carried nearly the fourth of a mile up the bluft. The loss of property is said to be \$60,000.

fourth of a mile up the bing. The loss of property is said to be \$60,000.

The total number of national banks organized is five hundred and seventy-eight, with a capital amounting to one hundred and eight million eight hundred and one thousand one hundred and thirty dollars. The National Bank notes issued during last week were two million one hundred and forty-nine thousand and eighty dollars, making the total amount issued aixty-four million five hundred and twenty-nine thousand and eighty dollars, making the total amount issued aixty-four million five hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and averenty dollars.

By order of Gen. Burbridge, five querillas were shot to death at Anderson, Ky., last Sunday, in retailation for the murder of Union men in that region. Three of them were brothers named. Horton, and the two others were named Forrest and Fry.

and the two others were named rorrest and FIT.

The War Department has decided that bounties of \$100 for one year, \$300 for two years, and \$300 for three years, must be paid to negroes as well as to whites enlisted under the last call, and also to representative recruits, without regard to color.

The Portician Vorse. It is believed from the re-turns, that the popular vote this year, with the seced-ed States omitted, will be an large nearly as the vote of the entire Union in 1890. Mr. Lincoln will have a majority of about four hundred thousand, equivalent to one-night of the entire vote. The same States in 1800 gave a majority against him of 138,784.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17. John forty years Judge in the United States, for the District of Bladed Island, was fo his bed this morning. He was on the 3 day, but in a very feeble condition. I eighty year.

The coolie slave trade is still going on. Ve sels under the French flag are constantly taking on goes of coolies from Macao and Canton to Cubs. Abor one in four dies on the passage.

It is said that 'n consequence of local qui rels, two of the McClellan electors in Kansas a chosen. The Lane imbroglio still rages bitterly that State.

hat State.

The blockade runner Annie, recently cap iropped \$50,000 in gold into the sea while chased, beside a large amount of Confederate to

Senator Wilson made forty-two speeches in six weeks during the past canvass, besides seeing his valuable book on the Anti-Slavery measures of the late Congress safely through the press.

Accounts on file in the department at Wash ington show the singular fact that, since the rebellior began, forly thousand more Southern whites than black have received assistance from the government. A St. Louis paper says "there are not less than 200,000 persons in Missouri, this day, who are little better than paupers, not knowing where to get food to maintain them through the winter."

Alarrico Correll, another of the Indian Sons of Liberty, has made a confession, stating that he had helped conceal ammunition for the order, and said that at one of their meetings they were in the service of Jeff. Davis.

It is proposed to have a celebration at Washington on Forefathers' Day, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Association. Senator Summer has been invited to deliver an address.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having nominated General Butler for our next President, the Fall River News proposes the pastor of Plymouth Church him self as Vice President, on the ground of the natural strength of a combination of the law and the gospel.

It is stated as highly probable that Missouri will entirely abolish slavery within her limits this wi and take her place with Maryland among the States.

A letter from an officer of the fleet off Charles-ton mentions the killing and wounding of a number of men, seven of whom died instantly, by the explosion of a rebel shell which struck the forecastle of steamer Pontiac.

Gov. Gilmore of New Hampshire put four sub stitutes into the army on Monday, to represent him-self and three of his sons.

Professor Goldwin Smith has arrived at Wash ington, and been presented to the President, Secreta-ry of State and other officials. The new House of Representatives will be very strong Republican, probably 133 to 37, so that whatever the House can do towards abolishing slavery will doubtless be done with a will.

To Governor Seymour's Thanksgiving procla-mation reads more like a call for a day of fasting than of thanksgiving. It dwells upon the evils inseparable from the state of the country, which are greatly exag-gerated, and seems intended to foster a spirit of dis-content rather than of thanksgiving.—Journal,

NEW YORK, Nov. 20. An Atlanta letter of the 10th to the Harald mentions the arrival of an escaped Union prisoner from Andersonville, who confirms the statements of rebel atrocities toward our prisoners.

Eight Union officers arrived at Hilton Head Monday last, having escaped from the rebels. They confirm the worst of the previous accounts of lahu-man treatment.

The Detroit Free Press estimates that fifty vea-sels, with their cargoes, worth a million dollars, were destroyed in the recent gale on Lake Eric.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Sedgwick, widow of the late Charles Sedgwick, who for many years has kept a school for young ladies in Lenox, died a few days ago, much regretted by a large circle of friends.

"Perley," the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, under date of 21st rust, says:—
"Fred. Douglass will lecture here on Thursday evening, and will deliver a second lecture in Baltimore, on which occasion a presentation, is to be made to Colonel Bowrnan, who has organized the negro regiments in Maryland."

The executor of the will of the late Stephen A Douglas has paid to Mrs. Douglas over \$7500 and to the two children over \$7000—being proceeds from the estate after paying all the debta.

Fifteen years age, a slave woman ran away from her master in Maryland, and came north to Hartford. The other day an officer of a Connection; to other day an officer of a Connection; contraband from New Orleans, who, on seeing the woman, discovered her to be his wife. They were re-married.

MARRIED-In this city, 16th inst., by Rev.

DIED-At Point Lookout, Md., Nov. 5th, Sergeant WILLIAM HENRY SKENER, of the Massenburstis tith Cav-alry, aged 31. Funeral services were conducted at the Joy Street Church by the Pastor, Ear, H. H. White, and Rev. L. A. Grimes, on Sunday, the 13th, from whence the romains were conveyed to Cambridge Cemetery under mil-itary except of the Shaw Guards, (Capt. Lewis Faul,) of which company deceased was a member. The coffin was which company deceased was a member. The cofin was draped with the American flag, the pall-bearers being members of the 5th Cavalry and Massachusetts 54th and 55th Volunter Regiments. Saintes were fired over the grave. This was the first instance of a colored military funeral in Massachusetts.

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT. THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of the cevere and protracted illness of the artist engaged in transfering it to stone, is nearly ready, and will be furnished to subscribers in the course of a few days. Orders may be addressed to R. F. Waltert, Eeq., Eherster office, or to the Publisher. Price \$1.50 per copy.

C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

### A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

FOR SALE.

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 3.1.2 miles North from it city of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retire, offe this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price at time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acree of chola gricultural land as can be found in the Norther States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best maintained. offered for sale. The propressor wheming we reserve, ouncer this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price and time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acres of as stoke agricultural land as can be found in the Northern States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best manner. There are on this road thirty-seven miles of rail and board fence, mostly new. St. Mary's Lake is one of the most beautiful sheets of lear crystal water in the country, and one of the finest fishing lakes in the State. This lake is in the centre of the farm, said is a mile and a quarter long by one third of a mile wide. The surroundings of this lake are uncarpased for beauty of scenery. There are the said of the lake. No low middle of residences or the raids of the lake. No low middle of residences or the raids of the lake. No low middle of residences or the west side of the farm. The buildings are, the lace with the action of the lake. There are grounds connected with the action of the lake. There are grounds connected with the side of the farm. The buildings are, the lace Farm House, 88 by 56 feet, elevated, 50 feet above the lake, commanding a view of a great portion of the farm and of the lake; also, a lace frame Bearding-House, and seven frame Tenements; two large Barns, 158 by 70 feet show, with stabling below for 130 head of cattle; also, four other Barns, 50 by 40 feet; labe, a Steam Circular Saw Mill, 80 by 50 feet—mid to be one of the best mills in the State; and Orchard of 800 apple and 1200 of the cholosest peach trees, all in fine bearing order; 350 standard pear trees, a large number of plans, oberview, quinose, and a great quantity of grapes and small fruits, too numerous to mention. Perhaps there is not a 1500 acre form in the Union better adapted to cattle and sheep-raising than its lis farm, every field of which has never-falling water. The land is moderately rolling, and no outlay need ever be made for mannres. There is one of the meet stream's Brick-yards on this farm is the interior of the meat stream's Bric

# Zoeity.

For the Liberator VIOTORY!

Last night I heard a joyous shoutsion's imps are put to rout— wills our mation shall be free God wills our nati The day has dawned !—see how the light Is chasing back the gloom of night!

Ye who have nobly stood for Right Through dark, dark hours which n Who saw the True slone was might, Your day, delayed, has come at last ! The seed you sow, you may be sure,
Will not be lost, if it is pure.
Richfield, (N. Y.) Nov. 9. D. Hiromines

#### For the Liberator. FREEDOM.

Say, is there aught can stir the heart, And cause the living blood to start, Or nerve the arm to manly deed, And serve us in our names need, Like Freedom?

Is there another name so sweet? A name where all our yearnings meet, And mingle in one great desire, That sets the throbbing brain on ire, Like Preedom

Or kindle hope in those oppressed, And light the dark and thorny track And bring the weary pilgrim back, Like Freedom

What demon spell is this that holds
Within its dark and deadly folds
The hearts of men? I see! 'tis gold!
And man for this is bought and sold From Freedom

O man! desist-this will not pay; There sure must come a reck'ning day;
For every wrong you do to man
Is balanced in the judgment plan—
Give Freedom!

#### FREEDOM.

No blots on the banner of Light!

No slaves in the land of the Free!

No wrong to be rampant where all should be right!

No strong that is shameful to see!

America, show the wide world, in thy strength,

How sternly determined thou art To cut from thy soil, in its breadth and its length, The canker that gnaws at thy heart. Uprouse thee ! and swear by thy might,

This evil no longer shall be; For all men are brothers, the black as the white, And cons of one Father are well America, now is the perilous time When safety is solely decreed To ridding the heart of old habits of crime, And simply repenting indeed.

Away to the bats and the moles Away to the bats and the moles
With the lash, and the goad, and the chain!
Away with the buying and selling of souls,
And slavery toiling in pain!
A merics, this is thy chance, now at length,
Of crushing, while crouching to thee,
Those rebels and slaveholders, slaves to thy strength,

The curse and contempt of the free. MARTIN F. Tuppen

#### THE PICTURE OF COL. SHAW IN BOSTON

Buried with his negroes in the trench !There he lies, a score of them around him ; All the fires of bondage this shall quench; Could a monument so well have crowned him?

Sight to make a father's bosom throb-There he stands upon the canvass glowing !
Sight to make a noble mother sob—
Tender eyes, their glances on her throwing!

There he stands, so eloquent and mute, Modest, and yet looking in our faces, Undisturbed and calmly, as doth suit

One who did not ask the world's high places! There he gazes, soldier-like and bold, Not a whit ashamed to die with him— Him, the man of color, bought and sold;

Not a bit ashamed to lie with him ! Look upon him, Nation of the free! ely this shall cure thee of thy meanness; ook upon him, Nation yet to be, Orying out remoracful, "Oh, my leanness!"

Eleep serenely, with thy country's sigh, With thy little company on high, Thou shalt traverse all the plains of Heaven!

Boston Daily Advertiser.

#### SONG OF TRIUMPH.

Shout! let the welkin ring! Timbrel and trumpet bring, The victory's won! The work is done !

Let the wide-booming bell Far the glad story tell, O'er land and sea; High on the dome of night Columbia's free!"

Touch every tuneful string, Wide your glad voices fling, With loud refrain; Let the red torches light Flash on the startled night, In lengthened train.

Never shall slavery's chain Clank on our wide domain— Our soil is free; Proc as the waters run— Free for earth's tolling one Shout, Liberty !

men, with loud acclaim Sound your great leader's name Lincoln, the Tuye; And midst your joyful boasts, New Bedford Standard

#### TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Lord hath said it—Let my people go !
The earth and sky have answered with a shout
Of ralling thunder—prayer—and trumpet song
bannered pomp and nations on the march
Forever now repeating, Let then go!

Thou art the man ! The Lord bath called thee up Up from the people—out from all thy kin— And set thee on the outworks of a world, Where lighted thunderbolts and charging heat With garments rolled in blood, may try thy fai

And now he saith to thee, unqualling chief, Thou chosen of the Lord, thou man of God! Anoined for this mighty work, stand fast! Lift up thine eyes! The vision is astir. Up to the hills, whence thy salvation consult, and the embattled legions of the pit Come thundering on, O chief! and thou shalt at Charlets and horsemen, and the Lord of Hoste, The God of Jacob marshalling his power!

The Lord hath said it—Let my people go! And after many a plague hath swept he had With war's temperators giory, and with firs, There comes a midnight ery through all the as And, lo? in every house one dead? Bough? To the Destroying Angel—Slay thy hand? Put up thy glittering swerd! It is enough! Will thou not say, O Lord, it is enough! Or, shall the earthquake heave, the theodogs. Our cities laid in ashes, surging fla And Postilence and Death o'crawco Our first-born all destroyed, our hope, Our glory and our strength forever quen Because in madness we refuse to hear The voice that thundereth—Let my per

# The Liberator.

#### RATIONALISM IN THE PULPIT. No. IL.

Mr. Editor-Dear Sir-I beg leave to submi some additional remarks on Dr. Hedge's address, and on Rationalism in the Pulpit.

on autonausm in or ruput.

L. "Religion, as a system of belief, intellectually apprehended, has gained nothing with the progress of the times; a pregnant intimation that the ejeculative intellect is not the source of religious truth."—Christian Examiner, p. 146.

This assertion is strangely at variance with facts and must have been made inconsiderately. Roman Catholic theology has not been much changed, and has gained little during the last three hundred years, but even that has gained something. It has not been possible for it to stand entirely still. Protestant theolopossible for it to stand entirely still. Protestant theolo-gies have been greatly improved. Old creeds are in some cases abandoned for better formulas, and where some cases abandoned for better formulas, and where retained, are modified with new interpretations. The extraordinary exertions required to keep old opinions in credit is an evidence of the irresistible progress of theological ideas, and a significant intimation, both that theology is amenable to the laws of science, and that the speculative intellect is the sourse of all religious truth. It is the faculty by which we apprehend all

II. "Will criticism which has taken so much leave anything 1 Will negation stop short of universal rejection, not only of all Christian, but of all religious ideas and bellefa "p. 148. "The negative spirit in theology has been in our times disproportionately active." p. 147. "Christianity has nothing to fear from criticism; nevertheless, it should be understood, that while there is a criticism which is quite legitimate, whatever may be destroyed by it, there is also a criticism which his not legitimate,—one because it is destructive, but because it mistakes its method and its objects, and applies its market scale to matters which are incommensarable. The one is a criticism of authors and of books, the other of ideas and beliefs,—a criticism of the letter, and a criticism of the spirit." p. 148. II. "Will criticism which has taken so much leav

The object of criticism is truth; and it is, from its nature, restricted to the domain of science and art. Whatever is known can be shown, and whatever opinion, judgment, or belief is erroneous, can be detected and exposed, as such. The erroneous cannot be known to be true. Criticism has a two-fold object, to verify and disprove; it verifies the true, and disprove

III. "If Theism would but pray, and be a religion f, when the Christ is taken out of it, Christianity rould remain, how nice it would be!" p. 150.

The religion of Jesus, as reported in the first three Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were Theists. Theism is the doctrine of one God; and is opposed to Dualism, the doctrine of two Gods, and to Polytheism, the doctrine of many Gods. The votaries of this religion prayed from Abraham to Jesus : what hinders them prayed from Abraham to Jesus: what hinders them from praying still! They do pray still. The Christian Rationalists are, many of them, remarkable for the interesting character of their prayers. What supernaturalist can be found above Theodore Parker in this respect! The few scanty records of his prayers are among the finest monuments of his existence. Theirm has no necessary dependence on supernaturalism has no necessary dependence on supernaturalism. m. Neither does religious worship require super ralistic sanctions any more than justice and mer cy. The condition of religious worship is a know edge of God, as a kind friend and father, and suprem sovereign. The creature that knows him in thes qualities and relations flies to his arms and bo som, with all the noblest and best of its affections and lavs its sublimest conceptions at his feet.

IV. "On the whole, the belief in a personal, sole God, so essential to human well-being, is committed to the charge and trust of historical religion. Soi-ence, if I rightly interpret its recent voices, is less and less disposed to adopt it as the best solution of the problem of creation." p. 161.

Rationalism acknowledges historic religion, does other historic sciences and arts. No science or art is born and attains its growth in a day. A pro found and comprehensive knowledge of God and man is the growth of all the ages, since human discoveries have been a matter of record. Rationalists are the last men to disparage historic religion.

than formerly is a singular mistake. Science is em inently materialistic, but not atheistic. It testifies for God with all its voices. A few do not admit its testi mony, but even they propose no other solution of the great problem. To day, as three thousand years ago, Theism is the sole solution of the problem of the universe. No other has been discovered, and no other has been seriously proposed. The character of God only is questionable in the court of science. The trine was, " In him we live, and move, and have our being." The modern doctrine is, that he exists in us and in all things, and is himself the substratum and

support of all other things.

The endeavor to exalt opinions above science, and to discredit those revelations of God which, according to Paul, (Rom. 1:18-21;) embrace both eternal power and divinity, and are opposed to all unrighteousness, comes with an extremely bad grace from professed Unitarians. The Unitarian movement is a pitiful abortion, if it can stop short of harmonizing religion with science, and claiming for those revelations of God which are natural, universal and elernal, their just

are and respect.

In the preceding remarks, I have defended Rationslism against supernaturalistic prejudice and as-sumption. I am not willing to conclude this defence sumption. I am not willing to conclude this defence without assailing directly the supernaturalistic theo-ry. The mischlef which it has done and is doing to the Christian pulpit and press, and through them to the soils of men, is beyond all computation. The great body of Christian sermons is little better than the Jewish Talmud. Little that is useful can be ed from them. They command neither attention nor respect, and the great body of Christian criticism is as silly and insipid as its sermons. Why is this? The fact is indisputable—what is the reason of it? The misdirection of the human mind by superstiti and prejudice. Let reason have her just supremacy in the field of religious ideas, and she will soon de-monstrate her capacity for service. If Jeans were to return to-day, he would find a work of renovation to perform among his professed followers scarcely less radical and beneficent than that of his first mission

Yours, most truly, LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

### LETTER TO A CALIFORNIA SENATOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, (Cal.) Oct. 4, 1884. GR H. WILLIAMS?

Sin-In a recent address, delivered, at Salem, Oregon, you predicted that the bour was near when the last man, woman and child would, before God, assert their freedom.

In company with the great mass of the American

ing such sentiments of justice and humanity. All feel the force of such a declaration as you made, and the age appreciates the question. Rights are indeed a mockery, if they do not justify their assertion whenever and by whomsoever assailed. Well I know that, when you speak for freedom, it is but giving atterance to cheriabed sympathy and sentiments long since inculcated in your mind, and borne fast from your satal home in Western New York so the green shores of the wast Pacific.

far from your natal home in Western New York to the green shores of the vast Pacific.

You, sir, are elected to fill a place, from the 4th of March next, in the United States Senate—a position which may well satisfy the ambition of any man; and all feel that you will creditably fill the place.

Public offices are created for the public good; and as the coming six years will be among the most important in events of any a nation has seen, you will, I trust, not feel it an intrusion when I suggest that the new and rising men of the Republic should, by a just and vigorous policy, seek to increase the honor, the glory, and the prosperity of the country.

The present war will end likely within the first year of your senatorial career; and then, sir, our humming marts, our iron ralls, our wide-spread fields, our teeming millions of all the races of earth will de-

ine millions of all the races of earth will de mand, and must receive, governmental attention.

There will be no star missing from all those of the
Union. "The Southern Cross" will gleam radiantforth, and the pole-star keep its place awhile FREEDOM" will be our watchword.

#### "The mered leaves, fair Freedom's flower,

In the last twenty years, from the day when Asa Whitney went forth among the people to urgo the construction of the Pacific railroad, and a rational grant of land to aid, till the opening of the present war, any and every proposition looking towards the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific has invariably found its in the Southern objection, that it was in conflict with State rights and the Resolutions of '98. Will the men who fill office during the last ten years of the first hundred years of our nation listen longer to this moon-shine? Will it not be readily seen that this railroad is a military necessity? Doubtless an effort will be made to have the South-

ern States return, with slavery in full bloom. The blood and treasure expended in putting down the reblood and treasure expended in putting users the bellion will all have gone in vain, if any such policy prevails. The question must be met. We ought not to have any more slavery to poison our political and social systems. The Freedmen must be cared for, too. Very easily can they be; and equally easily do I be

lieve they will be.

Mexico, with its golden mountains, its rich valleys
teening with fruits, and the productions to sustain
life in a warm clime, with a sparse population, most ly of a mixed blood, without the slightest prejudice, save favorable, in reference to the black race, adjoins our land. The effort for sustaining a free Republic has there been tried, and generally believed to have been a failure; still, we cannot permit an Austrian despotism to here rear its crest. The throne construct ed by the upstart Emperor of the French must with its occupant pass away.

Our Government must say to the two hundred and

fifty thousand braves of our African regiments, who, on the 1st of July, 1865, will wear the uniform, carry the arms and sustain the flag of a common country "There is a land for you, your children, and your children's children." And more, it must furnish free transportation to ALL who will go to Mexico, with the

protection of the Stars and Stripes.

The planting of our armed legions on those shores will meet with the approval of the world, and it en sures us that fair land for all time.

sures us that fair land for all time.

The French Emperor will not stand by the house of Hapsburg, and could not do so successfully if he would. England cannot afford a hundred days' war with this country, without finding her world-wide commerce swept from the ocean, her towns in a state of riot, and her fairest provinces desolate. England 1 proud, unjust and domineering England 11 Well must also say to the last delay, the damage. Well must she pay, to the last dollar, the damage sustained by our commerce, in consequence of he permitting armed pirates to fit out in her ports.

We shall remember to demand payment of the osses sustained by our merchants; and if it is with held, England will see many of her first crafts follow the Alabama far down in the depths of the blue ocean and such a war as will tax all her energies and re ources for the next hundred years.

From France and England we shall find no inter-ference with reference to Mexico. Long since would these powers have interfered, and sought to cause a permanent separation of our States, but from our marshalled hosts, our battle-fields, and the sublime We have seen these Europea energy of a nation.

powers stand back with horror of consequences. This war has satisfied the intelligent that the armie then, is it, that beyond our present limits we need more room for "The Freedmen." New England forty years from this date, will contain fifty milliople. Somewhere, that population must fine om for its surplus men, women and children. Viola, Kentucky, "The Old North State," and Ter ginia, Kentucky, "The Old North State," and Ten nessee, will furnish some vacant space for a share. Our own Pacific coast will also. With "The Freedmen " far down in the region of " The Halls of the Montezumas," the rich and wide-spread States of the South will furnish homes for the increased and in

creasing millions of the South.

I allude not to Indiana and Illinois, with three millions of population; to Michigan, filled with life; to Wisconsin, and other Prairie States, now sending out population. New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland will constantly increase the tide of emigration to other

and distant States.

Let Mexico become the home of "The Freedmen, and give to our race the wide-spread fields for frui and flowers, and human happiness, afforded by the

#### DECISION OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Nov. 11, 1864.

W. L. GARRISON, Editor of the Liberator:

MY DEAR SIR—Hon. John C. Underwood, lately appointed Judge of the U. S. District Court of the State of Virginia, has, to his great honor and our hope, just been taking another step towards the ac-knowledgment of colored men's rights, and the vindi-

As his decision in this case, of a colored man's right o testify in a Virginia court, or rather a U.S. court held in Virginia, affects a citizen of good old Massa chusetts, I send you a copy of Judge Underwood' pointon, thinking it probable that you would like to let our Massachusetts see, through the columns of the Liberator, that, after all, "the world does move."

A postponement of the Judge's final decision til

the next term of his coort was, I think, very wise as it gives time for "agitation," that old guardian o as it gives time for "agitation," that old guardian o the people's rights, and perhaps for some action o Congress upon the same subject, as well as of other connected with the great cause for the agitation o which the Liberator came into the world.

Your much obliged friend and fellow-laborer,

JNO. PIERPONT Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

#### OPINION OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD,

THE RIGHT OF EXCLUDING THE TESTIMONY COLORED MEN FROM COURTS OF JUSTICE. United States District Court, District of Virgin in the matter of the petition of Israel Dorsey, citizen of Massachusetts.

citizen of Massachusetts.

The use of the Courts of the country and the light to give testimony in them are privileges so undamental and important to the security of, personal and domestic peace, as to make their denial use of the greatest wrongs, next to slavery itself, thich can be inflicted on a human being.

If the denial is permitted, the victim may be robbed upon the highway, his house burned over his head, his wife or child ravished or mordered before his eyes, without remedy or redress. We see, therefare, that the right to testify in Courts of Justice is not only espential to personal dignity and therefore, that the right to testify in Courts of Justice is not only essential to personal dignity and
safety, but it is the very bulwark of defence of all
other individual, domestic and social rights, and
that nothing but conviction of a high crime can
possibly justify its invasion. The clause of the
United States Constitution on which the petitioner
relies is the first of the second section of Article 4,
and is in these words:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all
the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

al States."

Alexander Hamilton, in commenting upon this clause in the 80th number of The Federalist, says:

clame in the 80th number of The Federalist, says:

"It may be esteemed the basis of the Union. And
if it be a just principle, that every government ought
to possess; the means of executing its own provisions,
by its own authority, it will follow that in order to the
inviolable maintenance of that equality of privileges
and immunities to which the cuitzens of the Union
will be entitled, the national judiciary ought to preside, in all tesses, in which one State or its clitaens are opposed to another State or its clitaens. To escure the full effect of so fundamental a provision
against all evasion and subterfuge, it is necessary that
its construction should be committed to that tribunal,
which, having no local attachments, will be likely to
be impartial, between the different States and their
citizens, and which, owing its official existence to the
Union, will never be likely to feel any bias inanapicions to the principles on which it is founded."

In the same paper he says: "There onglit always

in the same paper he says: "There ought always to be a constitutional method to give efficacy to constitutional provisions." It will be remembered that to give effect to this very provision, and to secure the invaded rights of her citizens, the Legislature of Massachusetts, many years ago, sent an eninent jurist, Judge Hoar, to the State of South Carolina, with an appeal to the Courts of Justice. His appeal was rudely rejected, and himself and daughter by mob violence driven from that State of lawless madmen, who were then just beginning their wild rush from who were then just beginning their wild rush from the crime of slavery to the kindred crimes of treason and rebellion against the best government that ever blest the world. Nor is it too much to assert that

blest the world. Nor is it too much to assert that the neglect to give practical effect to this constitutional provision has been an efficient cause of the war now-desolating the country.

In support of these views, the case of Corfield vs. Coryell, 4th volume Washington Circuit Court Reports, pages 380 and 381, is directly in point, and would seem conclusive. Mr. Justice Washington in his opinion says of the clause in question:

would seem conclusive. Mr. Justice Washington in his opinion says of the clause in question:

"The inquiry is, what are the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States! We feel no hesitation in confining these expressions to those privileges and immunities which are in their nature fundamental. They may be all comprehended under the following general heads: Protection by the Government; the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety; the right of a citizen of one State to pass through or to reside in any other State, for purposes of trade, agriculture, professional pursuits or otherwise; to claim the benefit of the habeas corpus, to institute and maintain actions of any kind in the Courts of the State, take, hold and dispose of property, real and personal, and an exemption from higher taxes or impositions than are paid by the other citizens of the State; these and many others which might be mentioned are atrictly privileges and immunities, and the enjoyment of them by the clitzens of each State in every other State is manifestly calculated, (to use the expressions of the preamble of the corresponding provision in the old articles of confederations, the letter to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship, and intercourse among the people of the different States of the Usion."

The right to testify must be included in the fore-going enumeration as a part of the right to use the Courts, and several of the rights enumerated are certainly less vital and fundamental than the right

in question.

No one who has read the able opinion of Attorney General Bates, utterly abolishing the unfortunate oblier dieta in the Dred Scott case, can doubt that colored men may be citizens of the United States and of the several States; and, indeed, all the counsel in this case can seem to admit, that the petitioner is a citizen of Massachusetts.

This Court has no doubt that a citizen of Massachusetts bas a right to demand the protection of his

This Court has no doubt that a citizen of Massa-chusetts has a right to demand the protection of his eath; and the use of the Courts of Virginia or any other State of this Union, in virtue of the above quoted constitutional provision, which, like a treaty stipulation between independent States, abrogates every State law which may attempt to defeat its wise and benevolent and truly national operation. Massixchusetts may with perfect propriety as to wise and benevolent and truly national operation.

Massachusetts may with perfect propriety say to Virginia—No matter with what wrongs, for the sake of sustaining a bloody and barbarous system, you outrage humanity in the persons of colored men born and reared upon your own soil; I demand of your hythe sacred guaranty of your constimand of you, by the sacred guaranty of your consti-tutional obligations, that the humblest of my citizens, when a sojourner in your territory, shall be secure in all the great fundamental rights of human na-

men born and reared upon your own soil; I demand of you, by the sacred guaranty of your constitutional obligations, that the humblest of my citizens, when a sojourner in your territory, shall be secure in all the great fundamental rights of human nature.

On the 22nd day of June, 1772, the Court of the King's Bench decided in the case of James Somersett, claimed as a slave by a Virginia planter named. Charles Stuart, that "the state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons moral or political, but only by positive law. It is so odious that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law, and therefore the black must be discharged." Such in that celebrated case was the language of Lord Mansfield, the most brilliant light in that constellation of British Judges who made their land immortal, and raised themselves to the most sublime moral elevation by stooping to lift the lowly and crushed of their fellow citizens, and to place them upon the great table land of British security and protection. It was on the argument of the same case that counsellor Davy made the never-to-be forgotten declaration, that the air of England was "too pure for a slave to oreathe in."

The Senator from Virginia who in 1850 excited the indignation of all Christendom by demanding of Congress additional enactments to facilitate man and woman hunting through the length and breast of the indignation of all Christendom by demanding of Congress additional enactments to facilitate man and woman hunting through the length and breast of the indignation of all Christendom by demanding of Congress additional enactments to facilitate man and woman hunting through the length and breast or the same case that country, freely admitted that there was no positive law in Virginia establishing slavery, and the their stream rested alone upon custom. He might well have added,

More honored in the breach than the observance."

How then can any one who respects the humane principles declared in Lord Mansfield's

lic conscience, pronouncing itself, with all the brazen impudence of the bottomies pit, a divine institution, and asserting the cruel doctrine that the dearest human rights are only skin deep, and that dusky men have none which paler men are bound to re-

Never should the courts of Virginia deny this

Never should the courts of Virginia deny this fundamental privilege of manhood to any innocent human being, and least of all to a citizen of Massachusetts—the cradle of the American Revolution of 1776—the first State to abolish elavery, the first to scatter the seeds of knowledge and science throughout her bounds, to bless all the people who dwell within the influence of her generous and beneficent institutions.

Had Congress clearly conferred upon this Court the necessary power, the relief prayed for by the petitioner would be cheerfully and speedily granted. But the method of proceeding in order to secure the benefit of a right fully guaranteed by the Constitution has been left in great doubt and obscurity from some cause, probably from an influence which in the future will be neither felt nor feared. With a view, therefore, of obtaining the sid of Congress that the Legislature of this State; soon to assemble, may do itself and our old Commonwealth the honor of wiping the wicked enactment, excluding the testimony of colored men in any of our Courts, from our code of laws, burying it in the same grave with its barbarous twin brother slavery, 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.

THE REBELS ARMING THE BLACKS.

The rebels (says the New Orleans Tribune) have finally come to the conclusion, that the black man is fit for nobler works than wood-chopping and water-drawing. The chivalrous Southerners, after bragging so long of their superiority above all other people, are now, in the pangs of agony, stretching their hands for help to those for whose enlalevement they are trying to destroy their country; but God, in His just disposition of the affairs of men, will call them yet to acknowledge the whole truth before they reach the end, and that end will be the final act of their repentance. They may proceed by whatever mode they choose; they shall never succeed but to the contrary of what they are now shedding so much blood for. Time will show that He who divided the waters of the Jordan, can also destroy the combination of the rebels. They have, with their own ligs and by their own acts, given the lie to their diabolical purpose. Hear what a rebel says:

BLOXI, Mirss., Oct. 19, 1864.

ical purpose. Hear what a rebel says:

BILOXI, Mrss., Oct. 19, 1864.

Editor of the Advertiser and Register:

SIR—I saw a New Orleans paper of the 19th inst., yesterday, in which was an order from Gen Canby, claiming to have intercepted a dispatch from Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, to Secretary Seddon, wherein the conscription of all able-bodied slaves in the Confederacy is strongly urged. If it be true that the dispatch was written by Gov. Allen, he is the first man in authority in the Confederacy who has offered a speedy and effectual method of obtaining peace with our independence. The enrollment of our negroes in the army before the end of this war, I look upon to be as certain as the rising and setting of the sun.

of our negroes in the army before the end of this war, I look upon to be as certain as the rising and setting of the sun.

There is no prospect of a peace, unless it be conquered. The North is a unit for war, or virtually so. The past has demonstrated that our hopes, based upon the failure of their finances, the failure of the draft, or a change in popular sentiment, have all been delusive. The few Northern peace journals have no influence in the public mind. The late Northern election returns pronounce in favor of war; that is, they show large Republican majorities. Lincola will be re-elected, and the war will go on. Now, as the Yankees say, if the war lasts long enough, (and with the present Northern and Southern feeling it will last long enough,) numbers are bound to tell. The thing is reduced to a question of relative strength as 6 is to 4.

The best blood of our country has already been spilled; our numbers are diminishing overy day. The present campaign has cost us at least 80,000 men. How are these to be replaced? I see it stated in some of the papers, that if all those who owe service could be put in our armies, it would increase those by 200,000 men. But is this so? I doubt it, and I expect the majority are of my opinion. However, admitting the fact, how are we to get these men into the army? Are not the conscription laws already, as stringent as it is possible to make them?

Or if they can be rendered mere stringent, how many soldiers and how long will it require to execute them? Where, then, I repeat, are the men to come from to fight our battles?

We have but one source from which to derive our

strength. The element which has been the founda-tion of wealth should now be made the instrument of our salvation. Arm our slaves. We must tell them: The Yankees have determined that you shall

"It is a custom More honored in the breach than the observance."

How then can any one who respects the humane principles declared in Lord Mansfield's time-honored opinion for one moment regard slavery or any of its incidents as of any legal force in this State?

This court will always be ready to apply Lord Mansfield's principles to slavery and its support and incidents, and the law in question is nothing more; and it has also the strongest conviction that the State law excluding the testimony of coloremen from the courts of justice is utterly null and will be the ease if the way goes on the State way of the Constitution of Hights, which, following the decision of Lord Mansfield, was adopted in June, 1776, apart of the Constitution of the State. Never has that Declaration been repealed, but if has been repeatedly reaffirmed and continued as the basis of every State constitution of Virginia up to and including that of 1864.

Among the provisions of that Declaration are the following:

1. "That all men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pravaing and obtaining happiness and safety.

4. That no free government or the blessing of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm, and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

15. That no free government or the blessing of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm a chemical principles."

16. That no free government or the blessing of liberty can be preserved to any people but by a firm a here of the prevailable of the province of the great abomination of slavery with an infamous crime could not be accusted or took and infamous crime could not be accusted to them fighting side by side with white men, endanger our institution, what then? It is useless to hide our benefit of the m

institution, the only solution of the great problem of the relations of labor to capital; if we can prove the relations of labor to capital; if we can prove the world wrong, and eventually overcome is predices, so much the better for us. Bat let us were fighting for the great fact, that we are fighting for strength of the great fact, that we are fighting for the pendence, independence! And perals alsvery, if a stands in its way!

I am firmly convinced that public sentiment in a favor of patting our negroes into the army. I have stands in its way!

I am firmly convinced that public sentiment in a favor of patting our negroes into the army. I have who do not. A member of the Mississipp Lepident who do not. A member of the Mississipp Lepident would give to the Government, if it put area is their hands. A majority of those who are date their hands. A majority of those who are date their hands. A majority of those who are date their hands. A majority of those who are date their hands are the contract of the property, expediency and necessity of arming agroes will have taken such hold on the public said that it will be advocated by a large majority of correspresentatives.

that it will be advocated by a large majority of our representatives.

g. If I am correct, then, let every patriotic slavels, er canvass his slaves, and find out who among the will volunteer for freedom and his bome. Let he prepare the negro's mind for the position be it also to assume, and excite in him that love of control and of home which, I believe, exists strongly in the negro's breast.

I terminate this, assuring you that I have make some sacrifices for the Confederacy, and and devoid to its cause; that I was raised in the South and have always been a slaveholder.

CORN BREAD

### SENATOR WILSON'S BOOK

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NELSON L. PERRISS.

Oct. 30—1y

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