221 WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM NO. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

F TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in a Four copies will be sent to one address for TwaLva ment is made in advance. B All remittances are to be made, and all letter

Haling to the peculiary concerns of the paper are to be increted (rost ram), to the General Agent.

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three limits at one cents per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for Yearly and half yearly advertises ed on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachi The Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Societies are ised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. atherized to receive naverspreads

F The following gentlemen constitute the Financial
Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the
cort, viz .-- Wennett. Paintire, Edwund Quincy, Edper, vil - washing thinking, Edward Qui

WM. LLOYD CARRISON, Editor.

our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manking.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

"Hay this down as the law of nations. I say that milleary asthority takes, for the time, the piece of all municlipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG FIRE RIST;
and that, under that state of things, so far form its loing
true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive
management of the subject, not only the Planismar or
tun Unrue States, but the Constants of the AMONG
HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANGRATION OF THE SLAVES. From the Instant
that the slaveholding States become the thesize of a way,
STML service of these forms the state of a way. II DO A WAT OF UNIVERSELY OF BARY OF MARY CARRY
CORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR; and by the Int
an invaded country has all its laws and municip
tions swept by the board, and MARYLAL POWER
FLACE OF TREE. When two hostile armies are set array, the commanders of both armies have power to sman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory,"—J.Q. Abans.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 8.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1777.

Selections.

MINUTES

f an interview befoeen the colored ministers and church officers at Savannah with the Secretary of War and Major-General Sherman. HEADQUARTERS OF MAJ.GEN. SHERMAN,

BEADQUARTERS OF MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN,
IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GOORGIA,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 12, 1865—8 o'clock, P. M.
On the evening of Thursday, the 12th day of
Janary, 1865, the following persons of African desent met, by approintment, to hold an interview
with Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Majec-General Sherman, to have a conference upon
matter relating to the Freedmen of the State of
Georgia to wit:

Georgia, to wit:

1. William J. Campbell, aged fifty-one years, born in Svannah; slave until 1849, and then liberated by will of his mistress, Mrs. Mary Maxwell; for ten year paster of the First Baptist Church of Savansah, numbering about eighteen hundred members; arerage congregation nineteen hundred; the Church property belonging to the congregation, (trustees white) worth eighteen thousand dollars.

property betunging to the control of the white, worth eighteen thousand dollars.

2. John Cox, aged fifty-eight years, born in Sannah; slave until 1849, when he bought his freedom for eleven hundred dollars; pastor of the 2d African Baptist Church: in the ministry fifteen year; congregation twelve hundred and twenty-tro persons; Church property worth ten thousand dollars, belonging to the congregation.

3. Ulmses L. Houston, aged forty-one years, born in firahamsville, South Carolina; slave "until the Linon army entered Savannah;" owned by Moses Headerson, Savannah; and pastor of 3d African Baptist Church, congregation numbering about four handred; Church property, worth five thousand dollars, belongs to congregation; in the ministry short eight years.

collars, belongs to congregation; in the ministry about eight years.

4. William Beniley, aged seventy-two years, born in Savannah; slave until twenty-five years of age, she his master, John Waters, emancipated him by will; paster of Andrew's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Chareh, (only one of that denomination in Savannah,) congregation numbering three hundred and sixty members; Church property worth about twenty thousand dollars, and is owned by the congregation; been in the ministry about twenty years; a member of Georgia Conference.

5. Charles Bradseell, aged forty years, born in Liberty county, Georgia; slave until 1851; emancipated by will of his master, J. L. Bradwell; local preacher, in charge of the Methodist Episcopal compagnation (Andrew's Chapel) in the absence of the Minister; in the ministry ten years.

6. William Gaines, aged forty-one years, born in Wish county, Georgia; slave "until the Union Steen freed me;" owned by Robert Tomobs, forward with the county, Georgia; slave "until the Union Steen freed me;" owned by Robert Tomobs, forward V. S. Senator, and his brother, Gabriel Tomobs, feet preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Charch, (Andrew's Chapel) in the ministry sixten years.

James Hill, aged fifty-two years, born in Bry-

Durch, (Andrew's Chapel;) in the ministry sixcent years.

James Hill, aged filty-two years, born in Brytsecounty, Georgia; slave "up to the time the
lose army come in;" owned by H. F. Willings,
& Grannah; in the ministry six-been years.

& Glaspow Taylor, aged seventy-two years, born
a Wilke county, Georgia; slave "until the Union
tmy come;" owned by A. P. Wetter; is a local
preacher of the Methodist. Episcopal Church, (Antrew's Clapel; in the ministry thirty-five years.

& Garriton Frazier, aged sixty-even years, born
a Granville county, North Carolina; slave until
right years ago, when he bought himself and wife,
alord the sixty of the sixty in the sixty in the sixty in the sixty
is bealth failing, has now charge of no congregation; has been in the ministry thirty-five years.

10. James Mills, aged fifty-sixty years, born in
Syanah; free born, and is a licensed preacher of
the 1st Baptist Church; has been eight years in the

wham Burke, aged forty-eight years, born in county, Georgia; slave until twenty years then he bought himself for eight hundred dol-has been in the ministry about ten years.

has been in the ministry about ten years, born Aribur Wardell, aged forty-four years, born berty county, Georgia; slave until "freed by hino army;" owned by A. A. Solomons, Sa-h, and is a fecensed minister in the Baptist h; has been in the ministry six years. Alexander Harris, aged forty-suven years, in Savannah; free born; licensed minister of frican Baptist Church; licensed about one ago.

mosts ago.

14. Andrew Neal, aged sixty-one years, born in Suanani; slave "until the Union army liberated me;" owned by Mr. William Gibbons, and has been beacon in the 3d Baptist Church for ten years.

15. James Porter, aged thirty-nine years, born in Charlesion, South Carolina; free born, his mother laring purchased her freedom; is Lay-reader, and President of the Board of Wardens and Vestry of Siat Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Colored Carrch in Savannah, has been in communion nine gras; the congregation numbers about two hundred persons; the Church property is worth about ten thousand dollars, and is owned by the congregation.

dent's Proclamation.

Annor: Slavery is receiving by irresistible power
the work of another man, and not by his consent.
The freedom, as I understand it; promised by the
Proclamation, is taking us from under the yoke of
bondage, and placing us where we could reap the
fruit of our own labor, and take care of ourselves,
and assist the Government in maintaining our freedom.

dom.

Third. State in what manner you think you can best as And. State in what manner you can best as-aist the Government in maintaining your freedom. Ansuer. The way we can best take care of our-selves is to have land, and turn in and till it by our labor—that is, by the labor of the women, and chil-dren, and old men—and we can soon maintain oures, and have something to spare; and to assis Government, the young men should enlist in the the Government, the young men should enlist in the service of the Government, and serve in such manner as they may be wanted—(the rebels told us that they piled them up, and made-batteries of them, and sold them to Cuba; but we don't believe that.) We want to be placed on land until we are able to buy it, and make it our own.

Fourth. State in what manner you would rather live, whether scattered among the whites, or in colonies by yourselves. the Government, the young m service of the Government, ar

Anseer. I think there is suincient interligence among us to do so.

Sixth. State what is the feeling of the black population of the South towards the Government of the United States; what is the understanding in respect to the present war, its causes and object, and their disposition to aid either side; state fully your

disposition to aid either side; state fully your views.

Answer. I think you will find there is thousands that are willing to make any sacrifice to assist the Government of the United States, while there is also many that are not willing to take up arms. I do not suppose there is a dozen men that is opposed to the Government. I understand, as to the war, that the South is the aggressor. President Lioucoln was elected President by a majority of the United States, which guaranteed him the right of holding the office, and exercising that right over the whole United States. The South, without knowing what he would do, rebelled. The war was commenced by the rebels before he came into office. The object of the war was not, at first, to give the slaves their freedom; but the sole object of the war was, at first, to bring the rebellious States back into the Union, and their loyalty to the laws of the United States. Afterwards, knowing the value that was set on the slaves by the rebels, the President thought that his Proclamation would stimulate them to lay down their arms, reduce them, to obtedience, and help to taken an active part for the rebels, and the something might befall them if they staid be

something might befall them if they staid beniud, but there is not another man. If the prayers that have gone up for the Union army could be read out, you would not get through them these two weeks. Seventh. State whether the sentiments you now express are those only of the colored people in the city, or do they extend to the colored population.

do they regard his sentiments and actions as friendly to their rights and interests, on the wise.

Answer. We looked upon General Sherman, prior to his arrival, as a man, in the providence of God, specially set apart to accomplish this work, and we unanimously felt inexpressible gratitude to him, looking upon him as a man that should be honored for the laithful performance of his duty. Some of us called upon him immediately upon his arrival, and it is probable he did not meet, the Secretary with more courtesy than he met us. His conduct and deport ment towards us characterized him as a friend deport ment towards us characterized him as a friend

[Mr. Lynch states that, with his li

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General's Office.

Washington, February 1, 1865.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
and faithful report of the questions and answers
made by the colored ministers and church members live, whether scattered among the whites, or in colonics by yourselves.

Anseer. I would prefer to live by ourselves, for there is a prejudice against us in the South that will take years to get over; but I do not know that I can answer for my brethren.

[Mr. Lynch says he thinks they should not be separated, but live together. All the other persons present. The answers were made by the other ministers and church members of Major General Sherman and the Secretary of War were reduced to writing, and read to be separated, but live together. All the other persons present. The answers were made by the Other ministers and church members to answer that they agree with "brother Frazier."]

Fifth. Do you think that there is intelligence enough among the slaves of the South to maintain food and peaceable relations among yourselves and with your neighbors?

Answer. I think there is sufficient intelligence among us to do so.

The Spirit of Caste the Root of the Evil-Kill the Tree on which Slavery grows—Negro nor Nation safe without Negro Suffrage—No Reconstruction, no Peace, without Negro Suffrage.

safe without Negro Suffrage—No Reconstruction, no Peace, without Negro Suffrage.

PETERBORO, February 6th, 1865.

HNN. J. M. ASHLEY, M. C. *

MY DEAR SIR,—Many are congratulating me so in the success of the Anti-Slavery Amendment in your House. I thank them. Nevertheless, I would remind them that, in my judgment, the Constitution does already forbid slavery; and that, in my judgment, Congress has the power to abolish it; and, moreover, that my heart was set on a far higher and broader work than the abolition of slavery.

Ist. I have never denied that some of the framers of the Constitution sought to smuggle slavery into it; but such a crime could not be smuggled into it. Unless brought into it at all. This all know, who know the canon of legal interpretation. The honest, unsuspecting masses, who voted the Constitution, are not to be charged with having voted for abominations conceaded in it—since such could not be in it without lying undirguised upon its surface. But not upon its surface is slavery to be seen; nor below it can anything be found which can be legally interpreted to mean slavery.

Nevertheless, I was not opposed to, but in favor

in plain, literal terms forbid slavery. The fact that

the Baptist knowing the sentiments of those living in the courrevars.

Answer, I think the sentiments are the same among the colored people of the State. My opinion is formed by personal communication in the course of my ministry, and also from the thousands that followed the Union carmy, leaving their homes and undergoing suffering. I did not think there would be so many; the number surpassed my expectation.

Eighth: If the rebel leaders were to arm the laves, what would be its effect?

Answer, I think they sentiments are the same become necessary that we be relieved can then put it away, and put it as ucivally han it could be done by constitution. To the Constitution. To the Constitution and undergoing suffering. I did not think there would be so many; the number surpassed my expectation.

Eighth: If the rebel leaders were to arm the laves, what would be its effect?

Answer, I think the sentiments are the same become necessary that we be relieved can then put it away, and put it as ucivally han it could be done by constitution. To the Constitution 3d. In a printed letter of 5th Dec with the properties of the permanent abolitic and undergoing suffering. I did not think there would be so many; the number surpassed my expectation.

Eighth: If the rebel leaders were to arm the laves, what would be its effect?

Answer, I think they would fight as long as they will be counted the put it as a son as they of the permanent abolitic and undergoing suffering. I did not think there were become necessary that we become necessary that we become necessary that we become necessary that we be relieved can then put it as an earth put it as a printed letter of 5th Dec more very large. The permanent abolitic and undergoing auffering. I did not think there would be son many; the number surpassed my expectation.

Eighth: If the rebel leaders were to arm the laves, what we look for the permanent abolitic and undergoing and undergoing suffering. I did not think the provide the provide and undergoing and undergoing suffering. I did n

slaveholders, no other work could be so humiliating; and, therefore, He made the slaveholders perform it.

The passing of the Reconstruction Bill now before Congress will justify the continued fear that this nation is lost; for it will show, not only that she is wicked enough to give up her friends and saviors to destruction, but that she is infatuated enough to court.

This Bill not only shute out.

stupid, know that the Southern leaders are tyrants of the most tyrannical type; that to rule is the law of their existence; that they will never consent to be ruled; and that they never will be ruled until they are convenient.

their existence; that they will never consent to be ruled; and that they never will be ruled until they are conquered.

I can conceive of no good results from the present repetition of this Peace Folly. Amongst its evil results is, 1st, the demoralizing of the people. Especially does it weaken their war spirit, and hold them back from a prompt, cordial, resolute response to the President's Call for three hundred thousand more soldiers. 2nd. Our national dignity and influence are wasted by this running hither and thither of volunteers and emissaries, and even of the President and Secretary of State, to inquire on what terms the Rebels will graciously condescend to be at Peace with us. 3d. This Peace Folly or Peace Frenzy, as it might also be called, dishonors and damages our country's cause. That cause, perfectly and sublimely just, forbids all concessions to our foes. But even to treat with them for Peace is a dishonoring and damaging concession. I much fear, however, this is not the only nor the greatest concession we are in danger of. The President and the Secretary of State are kind-hearted, and hence they are emery of this great expenditure of treasure and blood. They are intensely patriotic, and hence they are impatient for the restoration of the Union. In the light of these and other facts is it that I cannot but fear that they are making quite too generous offers, in order to tempt the return of the Rébels. What if it shall turn out that they are consenting to let the political power of the South go into the hands of her disloyal whites, to the exclusion of her loval blacks—would not the holding out of such a bribe, whether it be or be not accepted, go far to reduce the moral strength of our cause? The bribe would, as in effect I have already argued, be rejected—the therough tyrant yielding to no temptation to come under any other

of prisoners—should be our only condition of The Peace that would come from the unco a submission of these savages would end the war. No other will. Such a Peace, as I strongly fear the President and Secretary of State are disposed to consent to, would but prepare the way, for a worse war. Oh, America I would God that thou didst know "in this thy day the things which belong unto thy neace!"

thy peace!"
With great regard, your friend,
GERRI

pose of these men was to effect disunion; and tion was only a secondary and insignificant matter! "These men," says the Times, "labored exactly for the same end for which John C. Calhon I abored ed—the dissolution of the Union between the non-slaveholding and the slaveholding States. Their moral purpose differed from his, but their political moral purpose differed from his purpose differed from his

"It would be an easy task to go back to the early bistory of the country, and show, as the Observer has again and again done in times past, that the strong steady and prevailing current of sentiment among the good men in the North and South has been antist very from the beginning. We are well aware that it has been, and will yet be assumed by the ignorant and prejudiced, that hearty opposition to the system was confined almost entirely to those who were loud est in invective. We venture to say that their opposition was least of all to be accounted of as contributing to any solid result. They were but the foam of the creat of the wave, more demonstrative, but leas weighty. The strong under-current of American sen timent and feeling has, from the first, been one of opposition to slavery. The testimony to this is abund dantly furnished by historical facts."

We fear that we belong to the pretty large party of "ignorant and prejudiced" persons here referred to; and to prove it, we will state what we suppose to be quite incontestable facts, as follows:

1. That " Garrison and his school " stand ame living anti-slavery men, not only foremost in poin of time, but also as regards their profound hatred or the accursed institution; their tireless denunciation of it and its abettors; and their bitter, relentless was

the accursed institution; their tireless denunciation of it and its abettors; and their bitter, relentless war upon it, regardless of private interests, public reputation, or life itself. Never, since the age of the apostles, have men arrayed themselves—from mere love of principle and their fellow-men—from hatred of injustice and oppression—against a giant wrong, hedged round with power, rendered popular by interests, and sanctified by a thousand pious lies, with a more self-sacrificing apirit or with a more carnest devotion than these men have, through the third part of a century, exhibited. We have no words to express our admiration of that moral herosim, which, through so many years of conflict and obloquy, has unfalteringly pushed its way.

2. That "Garrison and his school" never for a moment desired disminon for itself, and regarded it only as the lesser evil of two, that seemed to them, at times, presented to their choice. They saw slave-ry gradually but surely working its way into power; they saw political parties formed and bending about it; they saw the Government perverted to advance the interests of slavery, and the Constitution itself, which was formed to promote liberty and secure justice, made the instrument of bondage and oppression. Under the all-pervading influence of this Upas, they saw the pulpit become the apologist of this boary wrong, and even the Bible made to niter its sanction to it!" Is it wonderful that men, tooched and penetrated as they were with a sense of this great villany, should have wished for the dissolution and penetrated as they were with a sense great villany, should have wished for the dis of the Union, for anything indeed that might other many, should have wished for the dissolution of the Union, for anything indeed that might rest the people to moral sanity, and lead them back reverence for Right and God? Garrison and school were called fanatics; they were thought be wild, heady men, carried away by extravagan and more the subjects of a lunatic and the control of the control o

peal that reached farther than that to the deep springs of feeling in human nature.

It was a memorable hour. Let the distant reader just imagine that vast platform crowded with men of all creeds, parties and complexions; let him think of Mr. Quincy, Dr. Kirk, Mr. Manning of the Old South, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Gen. Buller, sitting together as brothers of one heart and soul, children of one mother, the country of their common love, bound together by their devotion to one great aim, the cause of humanity and universal freedom. This combination of representative men presented to every thoughtful mind a scene worth studying as significant of a new and wonderful future. Who that gazed upon it was not impressed with the water line of that fed Sea where suiran aw old Pharaoh and his hosts, his chariots, horses and riders, buried in the watery sepulchre. The Egyptian past is dead and gone. The line can never be recrossed. The rod of God will never open the waves again to let Israel back dry shod. The wilderness, with its burning wastes and fiery serpents, may be before us; but the promised land is before us also. Then yel-come the conflicts that await us! They are ap-pointed for our education, to qualify us for the inkey

burning wastes and fiery serpents, may be before us; but the promised land is before us also. Then welcome the conflicts that await us! They are appointed for our education, to qualify us for the inheritance of rest, peace and plenty, that we may learn to use wealth and power in kindly Christian ministries to all the kindreds and tribes of men.

In order to fulfil this glorious destination, we must be faithful to the freedmen, whose moral fortunes God has identified with our own. To them we must be generous as well as just. We must acknowledge them as men, citizens and brothers. This great truth is couched in that phrase which was uttered in our President's Decree of Emancipation. That phrase was "military necessity." Think of it! The infernal robel power struck at the flag that enfolded our nationality. To save that, to save ourselves, we were obliged to save the colored race. With them we must rise or fall. Their destinies and ours were linked by a Divine skill. We were obliged to grasp them in our embrace while struggling for life, or with them gravitate to a fathombers abyss. That was the meaning of "military necessity"!

And now that we stand with them upon the mountain height in the balmy air and sminght of freedom, we dare not, cannot let them go. We must study their interests; we must provide for their education; we must stuisfy their interes aspirations for knowledge and progress; we must teach them the arts of self-support, and give them a fair chance to "take care of themselves." Every town should have its auxiliary Freedmen's Aid Society; and every Christian denomination, and every church,

the arts of self-support, and give them a fair chance to 'take care of themselves." Every town should have its auxiliary Freedmen's Aid Society; and every Christian denomination, and every church, yea, every family should cherish a laudable ambition to do its share of work in this great service that is now attracting the thoughts and sympathies of Christendom.—HERBERT.—(Rev. Dr. Hague in the Boston Watchman and Reflector.)

THE TRUE RADICAL GRIT.

The new Governor of Missouri, Thomas C. Fletch-The new Governor of Missouri, Thomas C. Fletcher, is the man for the times. We have read with intense interest and complete satisfaction, his linaugural Message, delivered on the 2d of January. It not the true radical grit, and thoroughly loyal, of course. A radical hater of slavery is, from the very nature of things, loyal, and a radical hater of slavery engendered rebellion. With the incoming of the new State Administration at the head of which stands Gov. Fletcher, a new era of prosperity, happiness, and honor for Missouri has commenced. We like the Governor's Inaugural so, well, that we cannot forbear letting our readers have the privilege of sharing in our satisfaction by perusing the following pas-

Liberty:—

In the name of Truth, of Justice, of Freedom, and of Progress, God has permitted us a political triumph, bringing with it the solemn remonsibility of promoting those great principles by in enforcement of the fundamental law for securing the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. Through the blood and fire of a civil war, we have attained to a new era, effulgent with the glory of the decree of the people, in their sovereign capacity, omancipating themselves from servitude to principles and policies which have weighed down their energies, opposed barriers to their progress, and armed the hand of treason for shedding of patriot blood.

The only instance in the world's history of a re-The only instance in the word's history of a re-bellion against an existing government, in the name and for the sake of slavery, has resulted in the en-largement of liberty; and the retributive Nemesis has sent the system of slavery crashing down to hope-less destruction, in the conflagration of a civil strif-lighted by its own hand.

All men fit to be citizens and partakers of the common rights accorded men in civilized communi-

Christians, from the real best in effect? I would be its effect. I w

her centre; and another, washing the whole length of her border.

In contemplating our natural resources, gratitude for their bestowment and pride in their possession struggle for the ascendency; and we are more grateful and prouder still, in reflecting upon the heroic resolution with which our noble State has shaken off a thraldom fatal to prosperity and at war with justice—has buried the dead past, and advanced the standard of freedom as the emblem of her future faith. We have every reason to incite us henceforth to great achievement. We have a State that propiece to be the grand central figure of a cluster of Republics victoriously emergent, with new splender, from the recent conflict of industrial systems. There is enough of accomplishment already attained to al structure, so as to cause it to blaze in the the nations of the earth, the brightest gem in

nerve us on to the labor of regenerating our political structure, so as to cause it to blaze in the sight of the nations of the earth, the brightest gem in the diadem of liberty.

Henceforth Missouri shall be an asylum for all nationalities and races; the repository of wealth, and a theatre for the development of the labor and enterprise of the hisad and spirit of industry; and the home of free thought, free speech, and a free press, where the prejudiess of casta and class have no legal embodiment or political encouragement. She shall be acentral mart for the interchange of the products of the North and the South, the East and the West, through the rivers of our great basin, and the system of railways centering in her metropolis. Shall be a highway for the commerce of the two oceans, borne by the inland transit lines that carry the freights between Europe and Ania. She shall proffer a secure sast guarded repose to all consciences and all religious beliefs, untited by any secular control, yet upheld and encircled by public sentiment upon which faith in God has taken a new hold from the experiences of an unparalleled national preservation.

Let it be announced that, in the new era which has come, ours is to be the first of States, with the largest freedom and the widest charities. Let ours be a State where, with the administration of inflexible justice, the abandonment of mere partyisms, and the domination of industrial politics, all the advancements of statute law progress towards combining labor and capital, rather than placing them in the cruel antagonisms of the past; where the light of hope is shut out by the fundamental law from no human being, of whatever race, creed or color, but where a free people—heeding the stroke of inevitable destiny on the horologe of time in the great crisis of changeful progress—guards the right of permitting the position and privileges of every man to be such as his virtues, talents, education, patriotism, enterprise, industry, courage or áchievements my confer upon him.

The vi

summated, and blessed peace once more breathe its benisons over the land.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

ORLEANS.

New Orleans. Jan 27.

Last Tuesday (the 24th) was a memorable day in New Orleans. In honor of the winancipation acts of Maryland and Missouri, Gov. Hahn proclaimed a general holiday throughout the State, and the city officers co-operated with him in the effort to give every opportunity to the freedmen to celebrate the occasion. A large gathering, composed mostly freedmen, assembled in the forenoon in Lafayette occasion. A large gathering, composed mostly of freedmen, assembled in the forencon in Lafayette Square, and there listened to the eloquent and stirring remarks of Mr. Conway, the superintendent of free labor in the Department of the Gulf. The speech of Mr. Conway was forcible, pointed and racy, adapted to the audience and the subject. Pointing to a large church edifice near by, he said. "In that temple of God preached Dr. Palmer, who distorted the Word of Life to prove that it is our right and our duty to buy and sell our fellow-beings. Before, Farragut passed the forts, he declared publicly that he would walk knee-deep in blood before he would surrender to the Yankees. When the news came that the fleet was coming up the river, he seized his valies, and hurried away to Jackson depot, knee-deep in mud."

It was indeed a most soul-inspiriting day for every lover of human rights. There, in the very heart of the Crescent City, in the public square that for so many years has been the breathing-place of oppression in its most hideous form, under the shadow of the church where Dr. Palmer has taught that God created black men slaves and unequal, in the sight of former slave-marts and auction-blocks, were collected five thousand ransomed souls, making the air resound with cheers and hurrahs, their joy for their own deliverance and for that of their brethren thousands of miles away.

If so much has been done here in these few years, what may we not expect in the good time coming? As 1 looked at the happy procession of freedmen

It to much has been done here in these rew years, what may we not expect in the good time coming?

As I looked at the happy procession of freedmen marching through the streets, I almost wanted to get some charcoal and paint my face so as to be among the aristocracy. White folks were at a disamong the aristocracy. White folks were at a dis-count for that one day, at least.

Everywhere, and at all times during the day, the

Everywhere, and at all times during the day, the "everlasting nigger" was conspicuous. Colored speakers on the platform, in the squares; colored men, women and children, crowded fifty dep around the stand, leaving the Anglo-Saxon out in the cold; colored regiments marching in the procession and acting as police on the ground—and all passed off peacefully and joyously. I know of no sublimer sight that this great war has yet afforded than that of the freedmen's gathering on Lafayette Square. The man who, after witnessing that assembly, could entertain any thought of negotiating a peace without terminating stavery, must be a coldhearted traitor to his country and an ingrate to the race.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It is not now necessary to inquire what malign influence operated upon the mind of the President to keep him so long in opposition to the Radicals of Missouri. The fact that such opposition existed, and yielded its fruits in the unbappy administration policy in this State, furnishes only the stronger reason why justice should now be done Mr. Lincoln by radical men, in view of his latter dealings with them. We well remember, soon after the Baltimore Convention, which was an overwhelmingly radical body, had given Mr. Lincoln its nomination with unexampled unanimity and enthuisant, that we were met with the reproach that the President, in view of his conservative record, could not be trusted on

vention, which was an overwhelmingly radical body, had given Mr. Lincoln its nomination with unexampled unanimity and enthusiasm, that we were met with the reproach that the President, in view of his conservative record, could not be trusted on the platform of that Convention. We were told that to support him, even on that basis, was voluntary stutification, leading only to humiliation and disappe and the platform of that Convention. We were told that to support him, even on that basis, was voluntary stutification, leading only to humiliation and disappe on timent in the end.

We did trust him, and the nation trusted him. The nation had become radicalized, and because it was radical, Abraham Lincoln was re-elected President of the United States. The entire conservation of the country ralled about his opponent, General George B. McClellan, and went down with him. If it had been true, therefore, that Mr. Lincoln was false-hearted towards the Radicals of the country, the great mass of his supporters placed themselves in a position to be bitterly deceived. But what has been the result? Has Mr. Lincoln proved unfaithful to the conditions of the Baltimore platform, and which he took as pledges upon himself, when he accepted the nomination that accompanied that platform? We certainly have heard no such charge, although months have clapsed since the election, even from those who most strenuously accused us of short-sightedness in confiding in him in the first place. So far as Mr. Lincoln's policy, from the day the Baltimire Convention adjourned, can be taken as proof of his real view and purposes; no one can conclude that aught but the most perfect sincerity has ruled in all his acts. In the Baltimore Convention, the Radicals of Missouri, having secured recognition and indorsement, charged a large share of their grievances, and without doubt correctly, to the influence of Edward Bates, and Mr. Lincoln accordingly soon disposes of Mr. Bates. In the Baltimore Convention and indorsement, charged a large share of their gri

vention there was a strong feeling in favor of Secretary Chase, and nowhere, perhaps, was that feeling so strong as among the Radicals of Missouri, and what has Mr. Lincoln done but elevate Mr. Chase, the highest civil position in the Government, save the one which he held himself? This was done, too, after Mr. Lincals was re-elected, and no longer stood in need of votes, either from Radicals or Con-

stood in need of votes, either from Radicals or Conservatives.

These are acts which deserve to be recognized,
because they are significant of more than mere
political sagacity and management. They demonstrate a sincerity and resoluteness of purpose that
go deeper down than either official or personal policy. They indicate a man of truthfulness and courage. We have, in our profession of journalism, saidharth things of President Lincoln, when he deviated,
in his official conduct, from the course of things which
we deemed to be wise and just; nor should we hesitate to criticise his acts again; should they be seed
as our judgment disapproved; but the same spirit
which led us to condemn, when we thought the
President wrong, leads us now to approve, when we which led us to condemn, when we thought the President wrong, leads us now to approve, when we believe him to be right. Nor, in this judgment, do we conceive ourselves to differ from the great mass of the Badfacal party of Missouri. That party gave its vote to Abraham. Lincoln, in the hope and trust that he would prove true to his obligation as a can-didate, and, thus far, it has not regretted the step

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION NADE A YEAR AGO, THAT WHILE I REMAIN IN MY POSITION, I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO RETEACT OF MODIFY THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, DOG SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVERT ANY PERSON WHO IS THE BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS. IF THE PEOPLE BHOULD, BY WHATEVE MODE OR MEANS, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO RE ENSLAVE SUCH PERSONS, ANOTHER, AND NOT I, MUST BE ENSLAVE SUCH PERSONS, THE INSTRUMENT TO PERSONS IV.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE FREEDMEN OF LOUISIANA.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) 80th January, 1865. My DEAR SIR-It gives me great pleasure to reply to the questions contained in your letter. I should be glad to present to you some suggestions upon the gen eral condition of affairs, but will seek another oppor In Louisiana there seemed, at the opening of 1868

to be good reasons for taking action upon the subject of Industry, which did not apply to any part of the country which I have seen. The President's Procla mation of Emancipation excepted that portion of the State occupied from its operation; consequently, the negro population, so far as the law was concerned, were in an unchanged condition. Their owners sought to enforce their rights under the law, and according to the terms of the Proclamation. The negroes, on the ebrate their emancipation on the 1st January, 1865 To prevent a disturbance between these parties, both of which had apparent right,—one in theory, and the other in fact,—one under the President's Proclamation. which seemed to recognize their rights, and was doub less intended to do so, and the other from the actua condition of things, which made it impossible for any master to enforce his rights, whatever they were, t any slave. I at once decided that, as between these parties

my course was clear. The right of the master was a right without remedy. The privileges of the negro whether well founded in theory or not, were such that it was impossible to deprive him of them. My order the negroes of Louisiana, in spite of the Proclama which, by an exception, confirmed the rights of own ers. There is something to be said on both sides of to be said of their education, medical and general this question; but as it was finished by my decision, I

There were many reasons why a positive determ nation should be at once made. One I have named: to quiet the public mind—to restrain owners in assertion of their claims, and secure the negroes in the un disturbed possession of their liberty. Besides this, of the public peace, there was a consideration, in my enforce certain guarantees, secured to French subjects gard it as a continuing authority. The people of Louisiana so regarded it. Apprehensive of trouble in January, they appealed to the French officers reprefrigate in the Mississippi. At this time, Admiral Reynaud, commanding all the naval forces of France in American waters, came to New Orleans. He told me he came "for the protection of his people, at their re-

quest."
I am, of cou this character, but do not now enter into that discus-sion. I told him that, without deciding upon the ulti-mate rights of former slave owners, I could not allow them to attempt to enforce their claims, nor could I do it for them; but that I intended that the public peace should be preserved; and while no one could be allowed to interfere with the negroes, they, in turn, would not be allowed by interference with others to excite apprehension, or disturb the peace. With thi , the admiral was satisfied, and said he should leave sooner than he had intended, and should

So much for the status of the negro in Louisians.

Now for his condition. Under the state of things I have described, there was an end to regular employment. The negroes, who had no permanent home flocked to the military garrisons or posts for support. main there, I will briefly present to you. They re-late, 1st to their condition; 2d to their influence upon pertained to the welfare of the negro.

Their condition was that of abject misery. I have myself seen at Baton Rouge, in one of these negro quarters, or contraband camps, as they were called, one hundred and fifty men, women and children—in one hundred and fifty men, women and children—in every possible condition of misery—cooking, eating, drinking, sleeping, sickening and dying in one room, with a fire built in its centre on the floor, without chimney, where all phases of this sad history occurred. Kingman, who commanded the New York regiment, and Colonel The same scene was witnessed at every military post—in some places better, in others worse than I describe. There was but one result for the negroes—

Its influence upon the army was that of certain

importance in Louisiana. In other States, it is a question affecting individuals merely; here it was a question of government. If Northern people gould not reside in the South, the government must fall into uncertain hands. If, on the contrary, New Orleans and the prominent towns could be made as healthy as the towns of New York or Illinois, all questions connected with the future government were at ones solved. It was for this reason that such care was given to this subject. No point was neglected, possibly affecting the public health. The streets were cleansed; the dwellings of the poor improved; the burial of the dead regulated; and the camals constructed for drainage, &c., deepend., It was impossible to overlook the sources of contagion, corruption and dispace to all classes, that were seen in the dontraband quarters—as they were called. tion affecting individuals merely; here it was a ques

The cost of suppor ers. When I went to New Orleans, from (11,000) eleven thousand families or (55,000) fity five thousand persons supported by the commissary department, and chiefly from the public treasury. This did not include the negro population. To have added them, constantly increasing in number, would have been unwise as well as unnecessary. I reduced the number of white families from 11,000 to about 6,000 who, received support, by cutting off all who had no equitable claims, and excluding altogether the families of rebel soldiers—reducing the number in the aggregate from 56,000 to about 30,000, embracing mainly the families of soldiers, black and white, in the Union armies. The negroes not in the army were assisted in obtaining employment of various kinds. No complaint has been made of the burden upon the government caused by supporting unemployed negroes government caused by supporting unemployed negro in Louisians. There has never been a day wh in Louisiana. There has never been a day when 20,000 or 50,000 negroes could not have been taken from any other rebel State, and supported, protected, and educated, without expense to the public, for their own as well as for the public advantage, in Louisiana. These considerations required immediate action. If any remedy was to be found, it was wanted at once. The character of the local industry is and the nced early in the spring, it is valueles:

labor is commenced early in the spring, it is valueless. Action, therefore, must be proupt.

I published an order, two years ago this day, the 30th January, 1863, providing a system of tabor, both compensatory and compulsory. No person whatever was consulted upon the subject previous to the issue of the order. It was published on a day when I generally do completing if I can January the condierally do something if I can. In arranging the condi-tions of labor, the negroes pere consulted by men of their own color, and their suggestions implicitly followed. Their atipulations were simple and very wise. There was never a code better adapted to the condition of a race than their suggestions to the elevation of their people. The planters or employers met in Conven-tion, not to consider but to decide whether or not to ccept it. Their action had nothing to do with per ers did not, other persons would cultivate it. The ablic necessity required this. They accepted the pro-solution, as men sign a Round Robin—to avoid the re-consibility of being the first to disregard the reservaon made in their favor by the Proclamation of Emar cipation; and to surrender the right of property in do so. This, stated in a few words, is exactly what the high contracting parties had to do with this mat-ter. The action of one side was public, the other private; and as it always happens, that which was cealed from the public eye was in the nature of a stip ulation, with power on the part of the negro to asse or dissent, and that which occurred in

- without actual control or responsibility. The conditions of employment were substantially-
- The uniting of families.
 The choice of employers.
- Compensation for labor.
- 5. Exemption from all corporal punishment. 6. Education of children.
- 7. Limitation of hours of labor.
- 8. Protection in their rights by the Government.
 9. The right to cultivate land on their own account.

10. Enrolment in the militia. a general rule will be seen in the following facts :-The unity of the family is the essential requisite in any system for the elevation of the negro race; and it was the condition most desired by the negroes themold, able-bodied and infirm persons. Employers would not engage those who were unable to labor, nor undertake their support without labor. The same is are, the unity of families, and the support of their

ent, even, could not do otherwise. It could but it could not provide homes, nor make any at rangement of that nature. Whether it can be don y any general system of employment will be tested nly by experiment. The choice of employers is or was absolutely free.

It was reported to me that the negroes, in making ar-rangements for their labor, debated the question of ment. There may have been abuses in this, but no anywhere a more immediate appeal from wrongs suf They were authorized to go anywhere, an to talk with any body, and to carry arms. visit and investigate the condition and treatment o the negroes. Their reports were full, and their recommendations immediately put in execution. Mr. Hepworth is in Boston, and Mr. Wheelock in New Orleans. I have written both gentlemen to comm every opportunity for correct information. Beside these gentlemen, other agents were constantly in ser-vice for the same purpose, both by my own direction and that of Brigadier General James Bowen, of New

main there, I will briefly present to you. They relate, 1st to their condition; 2d to their influence upon
the public health—upon the army—upon the public
service.

Their condition was that of abject misery. I have
myself seen at Baton Rouge, in one of these negro
quarters, or contraband camps, as they were called,
Harvard College, in violation of law, and immediately
have builded and fifty men, women and childen-interms and manifested a most active interest in all that aplate, 1st of their condition was that of abject misery. I have
no doubt; but they were precisely like cases of forgery, of child-murder in Boston, or of assassination in
full cases. and severely punished when discovered. The case in Albany, in presence of Mr. Phillips, who retrace that was death.

Its influence upon the army was that of certain demoralization. Every camp was filled with negro women, and intercourse between the sexes was the certain precursor of disease and death.

The public health has been a matter of paramount

the statement in writing.

The position of Captain Herbert will explain thi

cept upon the cotton of Texas, and their plans of dis-posing of it. This Captain Herbert denounced to me, in person, the President of the United States, and all the officers of the Government, until I was compelled to silence him, because we opened the campaign for the freedom of the Mississippi instead of the conquest of Texas. to silence him, because we opened the campaign for the freedom of the Mississippi instead of the conquest of Texas. When I entered upon the Texas campaign again in the autumn of 1868, this man appeared again, with General Hamilton. General N. L. T. Dans, communding on the Rio Grande, reported that this Captain Herbert, in his greed for cotton, had entered into a complyings with the ecomiles of the country, as a condition of his cotton speculations, to deliver up the lives of certain propertied men; thus adding, as General Dans described it, the etime of treachery and murder to that of unlawful speculation and plunder. His reports are on file in the Department. If was this man and his associates who set affont these stories, which have been dented by every man ever named in connection therewith. Their reason was that I refused them—as I did all men, of whatever named in connection therewith. Their reason was, that I refused them—as I did all men of whatever character—the liberty of plundering either the Government or the people. In the Port Hudson campaign, I put three million dollars into the treasury of the United States, securing by that act the friendthe war for the Union. My correspondence with the Department of War will show, that what I proposed, sustained by what I had done, would at the same moment have reconciled the people to the success of our cause, and paid the expenses of the army entirely. Had I given to Captain Herbert and the flood of handling of twenty or thirty millions more, with a chance at the public property in Texas, my adminis-tration would have been of sky-blue color. All the trouble has grown out of my appropriation of public property to the Government, instead of sharing it myself with individuals. These men found ready listen-

This is the first time I have ever alluded to this subject, in private or in public. I have been slient, because I have been strong. Had I been as infamous as some men, I might have been as noisy.

As to the facts connected with the treatment of ne

H. Hanks, and Major Rush B. Plumley, both of w are abolitionists of early date, and know everything ected with the negr ro in Louisiana, Mrs. Gues a lady representing the freedmen's associations of the West, has examined carefully the condition of the colored people, by moving among them. Rev. Dr. Newman and Rev. Mr. Conway also understand the whole subject. The negroes know, also, whether or not they are well treated. No people have ever shown stronger marks of favor. If they first that they owed to me freedom, education, compensation for labor, asto me freedom, education, compensation for labor, as-sociation with their families, the cultivation of the soil for themselves, and a reasonable chance for full political power, they could not have been more friendly This refers to the mass of the colored people.

In respect to the fact, that negroes were not allowed to vote in the elections which I invited, this much is to be said—that an officer is bound, in performing a duty, 1st by his orders; 2d by his power.

I did not volunteer action in the organization of government in Louisians. The President gave me peremptory instructions, after others had failed to acemplish anything. He directed me to form a gov ernment as far as practicable, according to the Consti ntion and laws of the State. His limitation was, tha This was practicable, so far as suffrage was concerned and was binding upon me. The instructions of the Mr. Chase, whom I did not suggest negro suffrage in the initiatory ments. The President subsequently, and Mr. Chase also, desired that measures should be taken to extend Congress declared, by emphatic votes, that where it had exclusive power, as law, which limited suffrage to white persons. It would have been impossible for me to set aside the concur

people entered into measures for the organization of ment. Some were ready, but others reluctan induce them to venture again into the stormy sea of solities. Had it been announced that the negroes advice and instructions of all branches of the govern-ment, were to be admitted to the right, of suffrage by military order, it would have resulted in an exclu-It would not have secured to colored citizens, now o reafter, that right. It would have deferred, if not

I did not decide upon this subject without very los I did not decide upon this supject without very long dittion i and serious reflection, weighing the whole subject is support every light, with a desire to effect the extension.

My plan, was consistent with my orders, and would was tho

It did not decide upon this subject without very long and serious reflection, weighing the whole subject in every light, with a desire to effect the extension. My plan, was consistent with my orders, and would have been as successful in this as in other respects. It was thought difficult for the government to enforce this was to obtain from the United States Court—following the judicial example both of free and slave States—a decree, fixing the standard of citizenship as to color, and declaring that a man, with a major part of white blood, should possess all the rights of a white man. Upon this decision I should have ordered all persons of that class embraced within the decision of the Court to be surolled as voters. This was the way, and the only way to begin. It would have given the right of representation to 30,000 colored people, and have led without contest to the immediate extension of the franchise of the race.

I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was I had a looked and elothed and elothed. It was thought difficult for the povernment to enforce th

adopted. The officers and soldiers of the regular army in New Oriesna,—citizens according to the letter of the Constitution, but not according to the spirit,—did not rute in these elections. It was not changed as regarded them, because it was intended to operate only against them.

But it a unnecessary to urus this matter. I did

only against them.

But it is unnecessary to urge this matter. I did change the Constitution and the laws, in the matter of representation and slavery. The government was organized so as to give a few white people in the country control over multitudes of shife people in she city. I decided that these provisions, and all laws founded upon them, were inapplicable to any class of people then existing in the State, and inconsistent with the setual condition of things, and therefore inoperative and void. The change made a fee State of a slave State; but it was strictly in accordance with my instructions, and an opposite course would have resulted in nothing. It was not so in the matter of suffrage. The change could not have accomplished the object

In regard to the regiments of negre troops at Port Hudson, it is utterly fulse to say that they, or any one of them, were refused permission to inscribe Port Hudson upon complished the conquest of Port Hudson but for the assistance of the negro regiments; and it was from my letter that he published the declaration, in his controversy upon this subject, that "at least one our cause, and paid the expenses of the army entirely, and I given to Captain Herbert and the flood of peculators that followed the army, the three miliof the Major Generals commanding the armies had on a collected and paid over, and promised them the andling of twenty or thirty millions were milipretext to say that I refused or declined this permis R. B. Irwin, my Assistant Adjutant General, and I have also written to General Stone for a statement of up the lists, receiving from me only the general in-

Every negro has a right to be heard in all the courts of Louisiana. The military court listrict or circuit is of the same character as to their rights. One or two of the State Courts, last summer negroes, and they were summarily removed by Gov-ernor Hahn. They are all now of the same liberal character. There is no laboring population on the globe more secure in the right to be heard, or more certain of protection by the courts, than the negro of Any case which presents a color of differ

Of course, I speak of things as they were when I left the Department. For these and all other privileges they enjoy, they are indebted to me. Their hisry before I went to New Orleans must at some time The negroes are perfectly free to make contracts,

and they exercise that power—the exception is in re-gard to wages on plantations. There the rate is fixed within limits by the government, because it is neces-sary that all should be employed; that all should be ported; and that all should be protected, and preprorted; and this at the property of the condition—that of cultivating land they act entirely for themselves. They cultivate land for themselves, and sell their products to whom-

regulations. They therefore include all employed in cultivation of land, but not those engaged in other the cultivation of land, but not those engaged in other pursuits. It is not probable that it will be necessary to continue the regulations long. It was required chiefly in commencing work. When the habits of labor are established, and the negroes know enough not to be cheated out of their wages, it can be discontinued without trouble. I cannot say that it is necessary to meant them another wag. sary to renew them another year.

I am not aware that any regulat visiting New Orleans at the end of the year. If such exist, they are not mine, and there is no necessity for them. The only restriction put upon their move-ments was in the order of January 19th, 1884, which was embodied in the General Order, No. 23, which hibited them passing from plantation to hout the approval of the Provost Mars without the approval of the Provost Marshal. This order was issued at the request of the medical director of the Department, and was necessary to prevent genthe negroes always, and then especially so. Negro so diers in this respect. Orders have been given to the Quartermaster to bring them over the roads free of expense. I think this was done at the celebration of June 11th, 1864.

In the condition of the negro, there is not one solita-ry element or incident of serfdom. The emancipation of serfs in Russia does not place them in so good a sition as the negroes were on the day wh

It is not my custom, nor is it required by my course to defend myself by assailing others. It is, however, but just for me to say, that in addition to general n, the private interests of Treasury the regulations of labor, it increases largely their ju-risdiction and chances. I never leased a plantation to any one. I simply gave an order regulating and enforcing a general system of labor. I made it a con-dition that at all hazards the laborer should be well

of the franchise of the race.

I had arranged this with Judge Dowell, who was ready to give the case a hearing in the United State in the Circuit Court, and with one of the unote eminent conservative lawyers to argue the question for the government in favor of the negro; but a few men, who wanted to break the bundle of sticks without loosening the band, defeated it. The President gave mentally in the army—or it would have been accomplished. My belief is now, that the question of suffrage will be stitled somer in Louisiana than in any other State.

It is not strictly correct to say that I changed the Constitution to allow soldiers to vote. I simply interest that the stitled somer in Louisiana than in any other State.

It is not strictly correct to say that I changed the Constitution to allow soldiers to vote. I simply interest the soldiers of the require army from voting could not be applied to soldiers of the volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they volunteered to defend their own State against as active public enemy, simply because they of the supplied to the conflict of the cond

entire laboring population of the State was branded a

hleves "I

The reason given originally for the cultivation of lead
by the negre for himself was, that he might soon be
able to rent land for himself, "giving so much gaid,"
This is expressed in the or
duct for so much land."

This is expressed in the or duct for so much land." This is expressed in the or der. Any negro is perfectly free to contract for the use or purchase of land. To do this, he must be size to try, his hand at the staple products of his county. They have done this with great success. They must have done the with great success. They must have done the with great success. of sally, present of the respective from their present condition.

They want first Savings Banks, and then they been egulations, (¶ 7, p. 44,) the land allegulations, (1 , p. 23,) the latter amount to the late not, as under my orders, to each individual to each family —and not for raising the prof "to each jumily and not for raising the produke staples, but only "for garden purpose." This is stealthily introduced—but it is of infinite importanto the laborers. If the laborers are not suited by the regulations, they labor "without pag" cheeken

Having gone over this subject fully in the last ten rears, I probably understand it more readily the any other person. You will see its bearing in it any other persons, that the person represents the respects when I say, that the person represents the speculators in correspondence with me upon this manual persons are the same transfer of the same ry, and an authorized correspondent of the New York Tribune, accredited to me by letter of Mr. Cay-upon which I gave him the privileges of the Department restricting his right to trade.

The Treasury fixes the pay of first class men \$25 per month. There are no first class men at are in the army, with few exception. The wages paid, therefore, will be \$20 to \$10 per month, out of which the negroes feed and clothe themselves by enforced purchase of their employer, at "the cost a enforced purchase of their employer, at "the cost of articles on the plantation." I need not say, that at such prices their pay will not subsist them. The employer will have all their wages at the end of the year. The negroes will be discontented and idle. This is small siness for the Government of the United States

There is no doubt that some Provost Manhals have been corrupt and cruel. The advantage is, that they can be assigned, in case of cor advantage with ther you are saddled with a corrupt or cruel agent or in. , he cannot be removed. The military role, in a respect, is far preferable. The Provost Marshale he cannot be removed. take the place, too, under my orders, of Sheriff sp pointed from slaveholders, by Gov. Sheple, note Gen. Butler, of atrocious character. One, at less was charged with having ordinarily branded his slave on the forehead with his own initials. We have be no such men in the army. Mr. Hepworth will tell n, while serving in this capacity.

These personal allusions illustrate the difference in plan and results, and are not to be considered personal charges. They are matters for which I care not ing. This is written in haste, without revision, but you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

Very respectfully, . Your obedient servant

N. P. BANKS, M. G. V. Hon, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, Mas

New York, January 8d, 1865. DEAR GENERAL,-In answer to your note, receive

ed late last night, requesting me to inform you "if there is any authority for the statement, said to have been made by Mr. Wendell Phillips, that the negro regiments at Port Hudson had been refused permi to place that name upon their standards," I beg leave to say that so far as my knowledge extends, this sub-ment has no authority in the facts. While I was Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf, as uch refusal was ever given through me; nor, so fu through me, for such permission In this connection, I cannot help suggesting my im

pression, that " Port Hudson" is inscribed upon the colors of the troops of the Corps d'Afrique engaged in the assaults on that post. I am not sure, but I think o, and that the orders were given by the Corps Com

Very respectfully, General, Your most obedient servant, RICHARD B. IRWIN. (Signed) Major General N. P. BANKS, Astor House.

Office House of Representatives, U.S. Major General N. P. Banks:

DEAR SIR,-I hasten to reply to your note of fer terday. In the Senate, (in committee of the whole,)
May 27th, 1864, the joint resolution to amend the
charter of the city of Washington being under consideration, Mr. Sumner moved to amend by adding, provided that there shall be no exclusion of

Mr. Harlan moved to amend said amendment by adding, "who have borne arms in the military servi-of the United States, and have been honorably do charged therefrom." On the question of agreeing to the latter, year 26, nays 12. (Senate journal, p. 481. May 28,-Mr. Sumner's ame agreed to without a division. Me Summer proposed a further amendment, giving right of suffrage to a persons, without distinction of color, who have paid tax, or, having taxable estate, and who can red ask write with facility; which was disagreed to-jess 4, nays 27.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner, as amended

The amenument of Mr. Summer, as amenor as Secretarian of Mr. Harian, having been reported to the Senate, was disagreed to—yeas 18, any 20.

Upon the bill to provide a temporary government for Montana, a conference report was submitted in the secretary of the se House of Representatives, whereby the House seed ed from its disagreement to the Senate's amendance, giving the right of suffrage to negroes. On the sertion of agreeing to suffrage to negroes, there were yet it. tion of agreeing to said report, there were per 8 mays 85. (House Journal, April 16, p. 627.) 16sh the Doronto at any similar amendment was proposed to the Port of the Port o

I am, very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) JNO. M. B. BARCLAY.

GEN. BANKS AND THE FREEDMEN.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., Boston:

I have seen so many inaccurate statemen andition of the freedmen of the Departm Gulf, alike prejudicial to truth and to the blacks, that I respectfully ask leave to correctle impression they may have made—at least, so for your own mind may have been affected by these statements of the statement your own mind may have been affected by the And I deem this the more important, becase I have I am addressing one whose devotion to the interest of the colored race cannot be questioned; for his been tried by years of obloquy and persection.

It so happens that, while I am in no respect regardable, either by my council or action, for the plant of General Banks, I am cognizant of the condition of the blacks at the time he assumed command in Louisian.

with the rates paid at the North, but sufficiently which the rates pand at the Aurust, outsummently, the provoke on the part of the planters very inspection of the commanding Generale denunciations of the commanding Generale in the sympathy with the negro. These prices of contracts between the planters a med the basis of contracts between the planters and elaborers. Neither the planter nor the laborer was apiled to make the contract; but if a contract were the it was stipulated that it should be for one year, in the lat February, 1854. The planter, if so dismould let his plantation run to waste; and the e could, if so disposed, refuse to work for his sed to work on a plantation, he was to work for the Government. The law of to be operative with the black as with the Vegrancy was held to be a public misdemean. race as with the other.

with the one race as with the other.

Under these and other general regulations providgive the infirm and helpless, the senson of 1863 was
give the infirm and helpless, the senson of 1863 was
gracecod. In a few weeks, the demand for Isbor and not be supplied; the depots were emptied, and the entrelieved from a heavy expense. Thence let of last year, the officer specially charged with

sail to providing employment for the blacks at ade

ges. A Frotes thin the military lines. In the selection the Sate within the military lines. In the selection of thee officers, who, with one or two exceptions, and or above the rank of Capitain, care was taken streed or above the rank of Captain, care was taken a dead only those who were believed to be in full contact with the negroes, interested in their adesent, and resolute to punish every infraction of her newly acquired nights.

The Provost Marshals were instructed to see that The Provist Marsana were provided in the operation in their respective parishes did not over-their laborers; that they were provided with spediatand healthy food, and proper clothing. They etc. also invested with judicial power; and further interested to regard the black man as possessed of the ral rights as the white man; his evidence rute be taken in court; if flogged, or struck by his injer, the aggressor was to be arrested, and pun-dor an assault of fine or imprisonment, or both here instructions were constantly reiterated; and ples instructions happened, a Provost Marshal, solethe seductive influences of the planter's hospital-ies, seeme heedless of his duties, he was sent back phis regiment, to give place to another.

ery per of an of the test of t

if avo-egro sion ave-tate-was I, no ply,

r im-n the aged hink lom-

yesole,)
the
conding,
any
thy
rrice
disng to
disng to all
j and
es 8,
d on
the

ment n the eccd-nent, ques-us 54, don't red to

τ.

of the of the tre of ct the far as them-known erests it has

aponand of the
stans, and
must
ot acexiled
o Deteans,
were
ages,
Idle,
egard
them
they

ary, 1864, a new tariff of prices for On the 1st reordery, 1904, a new tarin of prices for pensing year was established. The rates were in-resed, ampler provisions were made for the comfort Asystem of school education for colore etween the ages of 4 and 12 years was opained, and provision made for a supply of entieschers. Marriage of those who had lived emperon teachers. Marriage of those who had fived and cohabited together was encouraged, and insisted on by the Provost Marshal, under orders from Head-

a review of the action of General Banks, in re of a review of the action of Coulsiana, I am con-ect to the colored population of Louisiana, I am con-ect that his measures were judicious; that the rest object he had in veiw was their elevation to all the rights, natural and political, of white men; and that to him is fairly due the abolition of slavery to the Convention of that State.

Two years ago it was the fashion to extol General

Saks; it is now the fashion to decry him. I will ome to consure the popular caprice, but I be sound of the lash was no longer heard after its ection. The white man was admonished, through the sinck was taught that freedom, was not idleness, n'ibat with his newly acquired rights he was still tim the inexorable law, that in the sweat of his in the should ext bread.

I set, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant, JAMES BOWEN. New York, 11th February, 1865.

GEN. SAXTON AND DR. KNOX.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Feb. 18, 1865. Mr. Garrison:—I noticed in the Liberator of Feb. La report of the proceedings at the recent annual needing of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, beld at the Melodeon in Boston. Some charges were there made by Dr. T. P. Knox against everybody in pured, having in charge the freed people in this De-jument, and against General Saxton in particular, rere so groundless, so bitter and vindictive at common justice would seem to require their refu tion, by those who have occupied the ground when nd sho know them to be either wanton exaggera or spiteful creations of an unduly disagination. I know the condition of the freed peoare generally inadequate to a supply of their ies; but this results, not from negligene lesign on the part of Gen. Saxton, but in spite of smitting efforts for a better state of things. That r the sgents whom he has appointed to tirely untrue. It may be that by ork for fifteen cents a day, under the threa they did not they should be put in the army;" peral Saxton is not "head overseer of slaves" eg net vagabonds, if they are to be found. If

Senicreants to the wholesome, though perhaps un-landle, atmosphere of the Puritanic North. While I do not professs to know the precise causes while I do not profess to know the precise causes which resulted in the expulsion of Dr. Knox from this resulted in the expulsion of Dr. Knox from this branment, he may perhaps derive comfort from the set that he is not the only one who claims the disstring of martyr. I have even witnessed shorn had taking regretful leave, with steps measured by the inimitable strains of the "Rogue's March;" but as consideration and death of the strains of the stra consideration was denied him.

Ach a case had ever been reported to him, he would

I can hardly believe that Dr. Knox uttered such thing, bitter words as are accredited to him in the utes journals. An instance:—"Dr. Knox, on bescoundrel and a coward, is practically the leader at scoundrel and a coward, is practically the leader at the head of the alareholders at Port Royal." had seek entiments be uttered here, where Gentimes is hown; where his actions are seen and read at me, the calcumiator might regard himself as healisty fortunate that he was only roundly "hisself," as a Botton. Even military and naval officers, as a Botton. Even military and naval officers, is as the energy been in sympathy with the General is the minerally humane and philanthropic mission, prosecut hise charges outrageous and devilish.

I presume I shall not be charged with lack of sympathy in the contract of the c

Possesse these charges outrageous and devilish. I promote I shall not be charged with lack of aymids of the down-frodden, wherever I am known list, and perhaps most, of the so-called radical sensesses entertained by Dr. Knox are in sympathy vit ay own. Now, I have had many interviewed with the saxton personally; have often consulted within as to the rights and seroess of the people lake his general, and my own special supervision; and I have ever been sustained by him in my most huistniethers to promote their well-being in every succivable point of view. Whenever I have had occurs in the point of view. Whenever I have had occurs to promote their well-being in every succivable point of view.

upon them, he has ever promptly ordered such injus-tice and outrage to cease; and, when it could be done, has visited condign punishment upon the offender.

The been so heroically borne aloft, amid the roar of wahas visited condign punishment upon the offender Nearly all his numerous printed orders pertain to the

I shall not attempt to vindicate the National Freed as I am not particularly conversant with its acts an responsibilities. But, judging from analogy alone, I must naturally conclude, that it is an institution direct from Heaven, fulfilling a glorious mission among the sons of men. If, from the desperate character attrib-uted to it by Dr. Knox, we must judge of its true merit by contraries, as all acquainted with the fact must do in the case of General Saxton, surely the Na tional Freedmen's Association has nothing to fear, either in this life or in the life to co-

G. PILLSBURY.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. HENRY S. RUSSELL

POINT LOOKOUT, (Md.) Feb. 17, 1865.

My DEAR MR. GARRISON—The following testimony to the remarkable fidelity and high military and per sonal merit of one of whose invaluable services the country is now unfortunately deprived, seems to de serve the permanent and general record of your col umns. To the wise and thoughtful friend of the colunostentatious fidelity to duty, have devoted their best energies to the work of developing and disciplining the military capacities of the colored man; and among those to whom such praise justly belongs few, if any, will deserve a higher place or a heartler recogni

feas, that the patient endurance and steady valor shown by so many of our colored troops have done very much to establish, among friends and foes, the manhood of the negro. unfriendly, who know the true soldierly qualities of or deny that, tried by one of the severest tests of in-dividual or national character, the colored man has won an incontestable right to share with the white risk to promote so great a cause. While we crown with unfading honors those who with voice and pen have maintained this long and momentous anti-slavery seeking, and averse to all forms of ostentations notorie pline which will be the model to all his successors and his own best praise. As friends of justice and equality, as friends of our own, not less than of the colored race, let us recognize such services and honor such

Camp 5th Mass. Cavalry, POINT LOOKOUT, (Md.,) Feb. 5th, 1865. HENRY S. RUSSELL :

DEAR SIR :- The undersigned, officers of your re iment, have learned with the most sincere regret of your determination to resign your present position and to leave the service, which, for a long period, you have honored and adorned. We cannot allow you to leave us without an expression of our appreciation of

From our earliest association under your command that the skill and wisdom displayed by you in its or-ganization, and during the first year of its existence,

man, we beg you to accept this expression of our most cordial respect and friendship, together with our warmest wishes for the future welfare and success of

vants and friends,

[Signed by all the officers present with the regi nt,—thirty-seven in number.]

When, in 1429, Joan of Arc, after having raised the siege of Orleans, stood by the side of the King of France with her banner unfurled in her hand while he was crowned, she humbly requested permission to return to her father's house, and tend again his flock return to her sather's house, and tend again his noce as before. Her request not being granted, she subsequently fell into the hands of the English, by whom she was tried, condemned and executed. All this she suffered in consequence of acting according to her convictions of right. When on trial for her life, she was asked why her banner was more honored than others, in being permitted to remain unfurled by the side of the King at his coronation. Her an swer was worthy the high-toned soul of Joan of Arc "It shared the danger-it had a right to share the

glory."

And is it so—has it indeed come to this—that the spirit which, in 1829, hoisted the banner of immediate, unconditional, universal emancipation, abandoning the idea of engaging in any other pursuit or profession, while a slave remained to clank his fetters, consecrating whatever of intellect or moral power might be given to it in the service of bleeding humanity; and which, from that time to the present, has watched the progress of the cause with the sleepless vigitance and untiring zeal of the fond mother who guards her beloved offspring, is now to be charged with being ready "to make a compromise with the devil," and let down the chains of Anti-Slavery, because its hopeful and buoyant nature finds some crumbs of comfort which others do not appreciate, and because its matchless eye of faith and holy trust sees a nature with the strength of the common state of the strength of the common state of the strength of the common state of the strength of the common st ate, unconditional, universal emancipation, abando

banner unfurled, and the fruition of the hopes and the consummation of the true heart's desire shall be witnessed by an astonished and admiring world in his be written, in letters of living light, "It shared the danger-it has a right to share the glory."

Cornville, (Maine,) Feb. 11th, 1865.

LETTER FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

It was with great pleasure that we received the following letter from an old subscriber, who, early in the history of the anti-slavery movement, sacrificed friends, kindred and home, in faithfulness to his convictions of duty to the slave :-

GENESEO, (III.) Feb. 9, 1865. DRAR BR. GARRISON—My name has been on list of subscribers for some twenty-five years, mighty power of the truth, as manifest in the breaksatisfaction at the wisdom and magnanimity course, in regard to the administration of the Gover

deed. The approval of your own judgment and con-science will doubtless sustain you; and rest assured that the clear and impartial page of history will ju

of which you will please put to my credit on the books of the Liberator, and accept the remainder as a small token of esteem and gratitude from one of the "Lane

Seminary Rebels."

When I first went to Lane from my Alabama hor the sight of the Liberator hanging in the reading-room made me angry. Like other men of pro-slavery spirit, I hated and despised the name of Garrison. was soon convicted of my sin, and the principle of hu man equality has been with me, from that time to the present, a living and redeeming power. The sacrifice pared with the deep satisfaction of standing on the swallowed up in the rich enjoyment of intellectual

joicing in the liberation of millions, I subscribe my-Affectionately and sincerely, Your friend and brother,

W. T. ALLAN.

LETTER FROM REV. W. H. CHANNING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d. 1865. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
MY DEAR FRIEND-Your note of January 25th

with its most timely contribution of \$100, (bequest of the late JANE PARKMAN, of Boston,) reached me-salely; and the draft was at once placed in the hands of the treasurer of our Freedmen's Relief Association, Geo. E. Baker, Esq. Never was such aid more ac

hoped to find time for a long letter upon the present aspect of affairs. But there is enough for a volume and I am so pressed by various duties that I can find no quiet. Suffice it to say, that the events of ty and Reconstruction. But be sure that so far as has pledged himself to Universal Freedom, he will never go back a hair's breadth. We cannot but be anxme, after the passage of the Amendment on Tuesday,

forth possible." That is true. the people's heart on Tuesday, when floor and galle-ries broke forth in one resounding cheer upon cheer, and the vast assembly stood up with waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and hand shakings all around the circle! The New Day has dawned. It is now near Yours in good hope, WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING.

ANOTHER GENEROUS TOKEN.

DEAR MR. GARRISON-Please accept the encl fifty dollars] as my subscription to the Liberator for

Always your sincers friend,
SARAH B. SHAW.
North Shore, Staten Island, Feb. 14, 1865.

GEN. BANES'S LETTER. We commend to our readers a careful perusal of the letter of General Banks which we give in other columns. Impressed with the conviction that the General's position and conduct with respect to the colored people of Louisians had been greatly misapprehended, if not misrepresented, Mr. Garrison addressed a letter to him, making certain inquiries, the nature of which will be gathered from his reply. He had intended to accompany the letter with some remarks, but other duties have prevented.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Resolved. That all acts, executive and legislative, in pursuance of the Constitution, and all treates made under the authority of the United States, are valid to all intents and purposes throughout the United States, although certain rebel. States fall to participate therein; and that the same rule is equally applicable to an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting slavery throughout the United States, will be valid, to all intents and spurposes, as part of the Constitution, whenever ratified by three-fourths of the Constitution thereof.

Resolved, That any other rule, requiring the participation of the rebel States, while illogical and unreasonable, is dangerous in its consequences, instanct, as all recent Presidential proclamations, including that of emancipation; also, all recent acts of Congress, including those creating the national debt and establishing a national currency; and also all recent treaties, including the treaty with Great Britain for the extinction of

national currency; and also all recent treaties, includ-ing the treaty with Great Britain for the extinction the slave trade, have been made, enacted, or ratifier respectively without any participation of the rebe

Resolved, That any other rule must tend to post-pone the great day when the prohibition of slavery will be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States; but the rule here-with declared will assure the immediate ratification, of the prohibition and the consummation of the national

EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

It will be seen by the following despatch from Ge illmore that that hot-bed of accession, Charleston, t length in our possession, and the Stars and Strip gth in our possession, a g over it in triumph :—

floating over it in triumph:—

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

To Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff:
General: The city of Charleston and all its defences came into our possession this morning, with about 200 pieces of good artillery, and a supply of fine symposium.

aminunition.
The enemy commenced evacuating all the works last night, and Major McBette surrendered the city to the troops of Gen. Schimlifning at 9 o'clock this morning, at which time it was occupied by our forces. Our advance on the Edisto from Bull's Bay hasteried the retreat of the rebels.

The cotton warehouses, areanis, Quartermaster's stores, railroad bridges and two iron-clade were burned by the enemy.

Some vessels in the shippard were also burned.

ed by the enemy.

Some vessels in the shippard were also burned.

Nearly all the inhabitants remaining behind are of the

very respectfully, Q. A. GILMORE,

Major-Gen. Comme

The correspondent of the Boston Journal, "Carleton," in a despatch published on the Zist, gives the following particulars of the circumstances attending the eracuation of the city by the rebels, and its occupation by our troops:—

OFF CHARLESTON, 200 A., THE OLD FLAG WAVES OVER SUMTER COULTRIE AND THE CITY OF CHARLES

AOULTRIE AND THE CITE OF CONTROL moved not upon Branchville but upon the rail-

(Charleston.

. Hatch drove the rebels from the Ashepo to listo on the 11th and yesterday he was to at-

door of Charleson.

Gen. Hatch drove the rebels from the competent the Edisto on the 11th and yesterday he was to attempt the crossing of the Edisto at Jacksonboro.

Gen. Potter, with a force of several thousand, has been at Bull's Bay since the 14th, while the troops on Morria Island have been in position to aid Hatch.

neen at Bull's Bay since the 14th, while the troops on the form I sland have been in position to sid Hatch. Their combined movements compelled a sudden evacation of the city by the rebel troops.

The intelligence was brought to Hilton Head last sight, and Gen. Gillmore left at 2 A. M. in steamer loit. I did not learn of his departure till morning, not selzed the opportunity of following in the Falton, which will take this despatch North, the vessel having seen ordered to stop for despatches.

Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren have just me no the harbor.

he up the harbor.
An officer from the gunboat Wamsutta informs me
t the city was evacuated in the night. They exsined the forts this morning, and saw that the rebels

amined the forts this morning, and saw that the recombal departed.

Boats were sent out, and the Stars and Strifes.

Hoster doors moss over Supress, Moultries, and
the fortifications of Suillivan's Island.

About 10 o'clock this forenoon there was a heavy
explosion inside the harbor, in the vicinity of Fort
Ripley, which jarred the vessels in the harbor.

Great fires are burning in different places; I cannot
tell whether in the city or not—probably it is Government property outside of the city.

The news given by the gunboat was received with
deafening cheers by those on board the Fulton, which
fired a salute in response. The Fulton has come to
an anchor to await the return of the General and Admiral.

Governor Magrath's proclamation to the peo-ple of South Carolina, adjuring them to overwhelm the insolent invader, sounds strange in view of Sher-man's present mastery of the situation. Here is a specimen:

main's present mastery of the situation. Here is a specimen:

You have led the way in those acts which united the people of your sister. States in this confederation of States and their secession from the Government of the United States. You first fired the gun at the flag of the United States, and caused that flag to be lowered at your command. As yet you have suffered less than any other people. You have suffered less than any other people. You have spoken words of defiance; let your acts be equally significant. In your siter States, with the people of those States, you have a common sympathy in the determination to be free, and in your hatred of the fee you will not fatter in that stronger ayapathy which is derived from a common suffering.

You have defied a tyrant; do not apprehend his power. You have dared to do; fear not to die. No worse fate can befall him who has pride in the ascient honor of his State than to see it governed by those who hate it, and insult, with their vices, the virtues we have been taught to cherish.

SLAVERT AND RESELLION ONE AND INTERPRA-BLE. The Charleston Mercusy, just before it left that city, uttered a yell of horror and disgust over the pro-position to arm slaves, pitched into Virginia as an abolition State, and laid down the following platform:

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

in a table and the second seco

to an acknowledgment of them as a separate power, capable of making treatice.
Resolved, That it is a grave error to maintain that we have acknowledged our enemy as a beligerent in the sense of the law of nations, and that this acknowledgment gives him the standing of a publicenery, capable of contracting treaties. On the contrary, the United States, for the sake of humanity only have applied the rules of regular warfare to the present retellion—a generous conduct which the enemy has regulied with latherous credity towards our captured sons and brothers, and with a callous diaregard of the contraction of the contra

and paramount authority of the Union, and, above all, no right of secession.

6. No diminution of our country by one inch of

The Richmond Examiner of the 7th, in a long editorial, advocates and justifies the seizure by the rebel authorities, on the pies of military necessity, of all the slaves, cotton and tobacco within the Confederacy. It says:

"The question whether negro elaws, and how many negro slaves are to be taken for the army, or that other question whether Government is to be empowered to take and use all the cotton and tobacco in the Confederacy to asstain public credit, are to be judged as a measure of public polity, and to be adopted or rejected according to their promise of efficiency or otherwise for the public service.

Difference of opinion may be admissible as to the experience or probable efficiency of either of the measures in question, but no difference whatsoever as to the right—for that point of difference whether and inch of ground to stand upon, and any observation upon it is irrelevant."

The Mobile Advertiser and Register, of Jan. Otn, makes this remarkable confession:—

The Module Advertiser and Register, of Jan. 20m, makes this remarkable confession:—
"We do not attempt to disguise the fact, that the Confederate cause is at this moment passing through its most dangerous crisis. Large numbers of people-perhaps, upon a fair p.il, the majority—are heart-sick of the war, and are willing to end it upon terms which would have been scouted at as treasouable, two years, or even one year, ago. Even the class of slaveholders having the deepest pecuniary stake in the struggle for independence, are ready to make sacrifices, the mention of which, a short time ago, would not have been tolerated. We have not a doubt that the country, including the slave proprietors, large and small, would compromise to-day for peace and independence on the basis of a gradual and universal emancipation of the blacks. We may go further, and say that large numbers would be willing to give up all their cherished thoughts of independence, and exchange the institution for naked peace, upon terms of reconstruction. This is a great change, a wonderful revolution of public sentiment, resulting from four years of tremendous conflict."

Gov. Annesw. Senator surpan, or presented to President Lincolo, on the 17th inst., a memorial signed by a large number of the leading business men of New York city, asking the appointment of Juho A. Andrew to a seat in the Cabinet. Subsequently a delegation of Massachusetta gentlemen called on the President by appointment subplaced in his hands a memorial from the members of the Executive Department and of the Legislature and from the merchants of Boston, also recommendand from the merchants of Boston, also recommendant of the Legislature of Gov. Andrew. The Presidents of Boston also recommendations of Gov.

The Freedmen in the Department of the Gull. The annual report of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Free Labor at New Orleans shows the following result: The number of freedmen now supported by the Government is 1400; expenses to the Government for the year, \$118,500. Number of freedmen on plantations in the Department managed by the bureau is 500000; on plantations under culture by military order 15,000; amount of property transferred to the treasury, \$1,000,240.

GENERAL BANKS. The Springfield Republican says that General Banks has made, his report on the military campaigns at the Southwest, has given his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and has prepared and published the history and condition of the reconstruction of civil affairs in Locisians; and now he awaits the order of the President for fature service. But, not to permit the government or the public or himself to feel that he was a superfluous appendage to either the military or civil list, he has offered his resignation to both the Secretary of War and President, and both have declined to accept it.

THE REBEL SENATOR FOOTE. Hangman Foo The Redel Senator Foots.

who is now en route to Europe, positively refused Mr.

who is now en route to Europe, positively refused Mr.

Seward's request to take the oath of allegiance, stating that he would never return to the Confederacy, that it was a failure, but he could not renounce his own

Desmission was then given him to leave

AN ESTIMATE OF THE FERLINGS OF "HUMAN CATTLE." Hon. Gustavus Adolphus Henry, Senator from Tennessee in the Confederate Congress, in the great War Meeting in the African Church at Richmond on the 9th Inst., said:

and on the 9th inst., said:
"My idea is this: I would employ one or two hunired thousand negroes in the army. I would bestow
upon them freedom on the battle-field, when they
irove the enemy from the field. I would then set
hem free. But I would not then free their families;
or what sort of freedom would that be whigh would Should of rest and joy to omeers and sauros alice.
I hope to spend it in the city where treason was conceived and nursed till it became the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw.

The Governor Magrath's proclamation to the peo-

FORY ANDRESON CAPTURED. Fort Arderron was captured on Sunday last by Gen. Schofield and Admiral Potter. Most of the parrison escaped towards. Wilmington, though the fort and all the guns were left in good condition. The army was following on toward Wilmington, accompanied by the monitors, and it was expected by the messager that Wilmington would be in our possession on Monday.

York Tribuse says: "Mr. Summer's demonstration of the injustice and oppressive influence of a railroad monoply, in the Senate to-day, was so exhaustive and masterly that the Friends of reform do not desire any further argument on this side, and will only sak the Senate to dispose of the bill by a direct vote at the carllest moment."

EXPECTED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND. The N. Y. Herald's Washington despatch says there are again atrong indications that Lee is preparing to evacuate Richmond and fall hack to Lynchburg for a final stand. It is positively stated that the valuable machinery and medical stores have already been removed, and it is anticipated that within fifteen days the capital will be abandoned.

"South Carolina entered into this struggle for no other purpose than I, southain it he institution of steary." Southern independence has no other object or measing.

Independence and slavery must stand together or fall together."

The Nevada Legislature has just ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States about a limit of the Constitution of the United States about a limit of the Constitution of the United States about Agrolina and the southern part of North Carolina and the southern part of North Carolina, which the robels have been ordered to hurn as fast as the Federals appear.

DIED-In Roxbury, 21st inst., Janu Susson, wife o

In Combridgeport, Jan. 21st, HERRY JOHNSON, aged 4 Deceased custained an excellent reputation, and was conceted with the Associated Brothers of Union, the Uni Progressive Association, and the Shaw Guardé—each

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1865.

The third edition of this popular Annual new ready.
In addition to the useal Calentan and Associated Calentania and Associated Calentania and Associated United States Government, Ministers, &c.

United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIth Congress,
XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864, (Baltimore and Chicage.) Party Platforms of 1006, (Daltimore and Unleage,). The Robel Government, Congressmen, &c. Slaveholders Rebellion, or Chronicle of Wat Eventa. Native States of the American-born People. Election Return, for President, Governors, Congress Ac., in 1864, compared with the Presidential V.

State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislature meet, Time of State Elections. Territorial Capitals and Governors. Popular vote by States in 1834, 1860, and 1864.

Vote of 1860 elaborately analysed and compared, by Pop, ulation, Free and Slave, with percentage, &c.

PRICE 20 CENTS. SEVEN COPIES FOR ONE DOL-Orders (enclosing each) abould be addressed :

Jan. 27. Hopis the res of section in the TRIBUNE,

A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE FRIEND OF PROGRESS FOR FEBRUARY.

to all to atkated by taleaced

Spirits in Prison. By Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAY.
Midnight Watching. (Poetry.) By GROGUE S. Burkling.
New Belief and Old Opinion. By Rev. Rowand C.
Towns. A Critical Servey of the Belieft and
Opinions of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
Mr. Eliza Farnham.
Jennie Dunlesth. (Poetry.) By Allier Carv.,
An American Church, the Complement to the American
State. By R. T. Hallock.
The Bequest of Spiritualism. By T. W. Biggirson.
Minor Topics. Our Library, &c.
Singe copies, 20 cents. \$2 per year.

dinor Topics. Our Library, sc.
Singe copies, 20 cents. \$2 per year.
To be procured of all News dealers.
Address C. M. PLUMB & CO.,
Feb. 24. 274 Canal St., New York.

A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

FOR SALE.

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 3 1-2 miles North from the city of Battle Creek, Cathoun county, Miohigan, its offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retire, offers this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price and time of portions and the same consists of 1500 acres of 1 as Theorem 1 and 1 and

greatest bargain.

Letters of inquiry, addressed to me at Battle Creek, will receive prompt replies. I refer to Henry C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh and Parker Plisbury, who have virited the St. Mary's Lake Farm. Battle Creek, Nov. 18, 1864.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Influenza, Hoaveness, Croup, Bronchiat Consumption, and for the relief of Constients in advanced slages of the disease.

sumptice Patients in advanced slages, and so num
are the cases of its ourse, that almost every sects
the country abounds in persons publicly known, who
been restored from alsraning and even despérate dis
of the lungs by its use. When once tried, lifeinperi
over every other expectorant is too apparent to e
observation; and where its virtues are known, the p
no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the dist
ing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs
are incident, to our climate. While many inferior r
dies thrust upon the community have falled and been
carded, this has gained friends by every trial, confihepselts on the sufficient day can never frost, and prod
cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotte
W can only assure the public, that its quality is
fully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it
be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever d
Great numbers of deergymen, physicians, statesmen,
minest, fromance.

Prepared by J. O. AYER & Ob., Lowell, Mass cold by all druggists.

Jan. 6. 2m.

MR. GARRISON'S PORTRAIT. THE Portrait of Mr. Garrison, the publication of I which has been delayed as consequence of the severe and protracted ilines of the artist sungrayed in transferring it to stone, is now ready, and will be furnished to subscriber immediately. Orders may be addressed to R. F. Wallett, Education office, or to the Pablisher. Price \$1.50 per copy.

It is a portrait which, as a work of art and as a likeness, gives great satisfaction.

C. H. BRAINARD, Publisher.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing,

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTRAUA BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that size has removed from
223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTEES STREET,
where she will stend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to care in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are some to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one size, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forces.
She Champoos with a hark which does not grow in his
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning gray.

using the Restorsive, and will prevent the hair from turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natu-ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her customers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often my they can get nothing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTEE, No. 31 Winter Street Boston

For the Liberator. FORGIVENESS.

BY ALMERA SEYMOUR. "Thank God for the merciful Hereafter, in which my retrieve the blunders we make here!"

L. M. Alcort's "Moons."

n--yes ! by all that bitter anguish Of dreasy days and nights of alcopious pain y vain regrets o'er which life's forces langu Forgiven all which tortures heart or brain.

Not thine alone to eay, "I was mistaken"— That human lot another soul must own; Who cays no rash, wrong step he e'er has taken, To him his deepest self is not yet known.

Forgiven—yes! It may be never, never, These breathing lips the blessed word shall speak; One sad mistake time-destinies may sever the sad mistake time-destines may saver—
A morning comes these night-spells all to break.

"Thanks, Father, for that merciful Hereafter In which our blunders here may be retrie here means of min are changed for joyous laught And souls in bliss forget they ever grieved.

orgiven—yes! From all my holiest being
I breathe a blessing for the time to be;
o may our Gracious Judge, the All-HeartsForgive my errors as I pardon thee! 10 Temple Place, Boston, Feb. 12, 1865.

MISSOURI A FREE STATE. Star of the West, send forth thy glowing light. To sister States, still lost in error's night, Redeemed from Slavery's stain, thy chain unb Thy brow with new and holler beauty crowned; Come to the loyal band that waits for thee,

And guard with us the birthright of the free; From North and West rings forth thy welcome? Glorious in thy fair strength, young sister, come! Oh! beautiful and bright one, list the voice

Charp name was a name or a sparation where, years ago, her patriot sons have died;
The fearful orden she then passed is now
A diadem of glory for her brow;
Thou, too, that self-same shadowed path hast tred
Thou, too, art saved, redsemed, and blessed of God. See! sudden light bursts forth where Freedom stands Bearing the sword and olive in her hands, Bearing the sword and circ in her makes, Above her head the Stars and Stripes unfurled, In her celim eyes strength that defice the world; And while her silvery voice invites return, Around her circle warriers brave and stern—

Their vow sublime, enregistered on high, "We guard her shrine, or at her feet we die!" Praise to our God! Another State is free! Let the glad anthem sound o'er shore and sea! Speak, Grant, from proud Virginia's rivers broad; Sherman, from Georgia send thine answering word! Let joytul songs of victory nobly blend With the warm-welcome words we gladly send ; Till martyred heroes, bending earthward, see nited, and a people free.

1865. —Independent Dên

January, 1865.

MISSOURI IS FREE.

Missouri is free, Missouri is free!— Hark! the loud song of triumph secending on high! His chains torn asunder, the bondman with wonder, Praises God, whose right arm brought delivers Missouri is free !

Her men thus have spoken, every chain now is broken Brery fetter is sundered; every shackle is burst; And for all coming ages her great heart engages To fight against treason and slavery accursed. uri is free !

When Fremont's proclamation first startled the nation In Missouri the echoes first fell on the ear, The captives awaken, their dungeons are shaken,
And the doom of oppression is proclaimed loud and ele Missouri is free !

No more in her borders civil war and disorders
Are invoked and awakened at slavery's behest;
By liberty guarded, with plenty rewarded,
In God's blessing reposing, the land shall have rex.

LIBERTY TO ALL. 89 MRS. P. A. HANAFORD.

Hotter glows the flery furnace, Higher rise the flames, Faster on the list of glory Throng the immortal names What shall be the end at last, When the war is overpast?

Tears, like summer showers, are falling, Crushing summer blooms Human hearts are daily bleeding In a thousand homes; What shall be the glory gained, What the glad result attained?

Freedom is the blessed burden Of each weary year, And the birth-thross of her glory Are the groans we hear:
God will give his people rest
When with freedom all are blest! Reading, Mass.

PEACE.

O that the bells in all these silent spires
Would clash their clangor on the sleeping air,
Ring their wild music out with throbbing choirs, Ring peace in everywhere !

O that this wave of sorrow surging o'er The red, red land would wash away its stain-Drown out the angry fire from shore to shore, And give it peace again !

On last year's blessoming graves, with summer Loud in his happy tangle hums the bee; Nature forgets her hurt, and finds her balm— Alas. I and why not we?

Spirit of God ! that moved up Of waters, and bade ancient chaos cease, Shine, shine again o'er this tumultuous space, Thou that art Prince of Peace!

Horper's Monthly Magazine "UPON THE JUST AND THE UNJUST."

Mo stint, no measure, waiting not our call, Our Father's liberal hand Opens, and lots His choicest blessings fall On sea and smiling land.

The sunshine and the dew, the festering rain, The breezes warm and sweet, The wild birds singing, and the soft refrain That lollering brooks repeat,—

Aye, and not less the wintry storms that sweep Show with what love unchanging, pure and deep, God guards what He hath made.

Oh, thankless, cold of heart, and wed to sin,
Pass then not idly by
The blessing! that thy life might garner in,
Blessings not born to die t

With what rebuke our selfishness must stard In His all-perfect sight ! We give but where we love ; His bounteous hard Closes nor day nor night.

And when we fain would judge or coldly scorn
The sinner's darkened ways,
Thou, who with us so patiently hath horns,
Teach us instead thy pruise!

—Boston Transcript.

GOODNESS.

A name, however grand, departs,
And fame, however bright, must fade;
But goodness lives in unions and hearts,
Like sunshine unobecured by shade.

The Wiberator.

whether as being too "incer premature because not posth

jecturable.

Falling sudience thus, I will not seek farther, but ask an opportunity in your own columns to express, in my fashion, a word of honest admiration.

I have called it an individual opinion, but at the same time believe it to be coincident with the most elevated and intelligent sentiment of the community, and couched in moderate phrase.

and observed in movernme pursue.

If it be non-committal in respect to the controversy specially alluded to, it is partly for the sake of adaptation to the latitude for which it was first intended, and partly from lack of information of the details of that contro versy, and not from any antecedent doubts of the co

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL W. BAKER.

HONOR TO HONOR WHOM.

The Convention of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which took place in this city last week, served of demonstrate, with much distinctness and no little emphasis, the differences of opinion existing between the two leaders of that organization.

the two leaders of that organization. Concerning these opinions—at least, in their personal relations—those who profess to belong to the outer (not the come-outer) portion of the community may with propriety choose to be either indifferent or silent; in that "War of Roses" we need not mingle.

Of Mr. Phillips's intellectual penetration and argumentative power, there can be no question; and as lit tle can there be of Mr. Garrison's fealty and zeal in the cause with which his name is identified.

Perhaps the best advice in the premises is that which is contained in Goethe's remark to Schiller, of those of their countrymen who were publicly disput-ing which of the two was greater, that "they ought rather to thank their stars that they had two such mer

and, anticipating the voice of history, shall we not now eminent founder of the anti-slavery reform ?

individual opinion?

The obsequies of him who, by general consent, has been denominated "our first citizen," have just been celebrated; and in all the comment which the event has occasioned, no voice has been heard but that of

has occasioned, no voice generous respect and eulogy.

A circumstance so infrequent in recent American failed to attract political biography has not, of course, failed to attract attention, and more especially as the political relation of the eminent deceased had been for a long series of years strongly antagonistic to vast numbers (perhap we should say majorities) of his fellow-citizens.

The anomaly has found no more ant explanatio than in the funeral address of Rev. Mr. Ellis

than in the funeral address of Rev. Mr. Ellis:

"What is it, friends, that has made this man so very dear to the people, I do not say to scholars, to the few, but to the people, yea, their foremost citizen in these times when God has made 'a man more precious than fine gold, even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir'? Why is the announcement of his sudden death by the President of the United States only the utterance of a nation's sorrowing heart? I answer-you answer-mot merely because he was your scholar, and a ripe good one, not merely because he was your sold the most eloquent and instructive o death by the Fresident of the United States only the utterance of a nation's sorrowing heart 1 I answer—you answer—not merely because he was your scholar, and a ripe good one, not merely because he was your crator, one of the most eloquent and instructive of men; your chief speaker for every grand and good one, to the Secause of his life-long service to Letters and to the Education of the Feople; not merely because of his labors for the State, at home and abroad, in ordinary times, honorable, admirable as he ever was in these things; but because in the hour of sore trial, and when the nation's very life hung in the balance, and patriotism was something more than an idle word for the trifler to ring changes upon, he has proved himself to be first, last, only and altogether a patriot, an American indeeds whom was no guile, resolved at all costs to himself, of old friendships if need be, of old prejudices, of costiliest possessions, to his whole duty to the land and the people of his affections, as to the mother that bore him and nourished him, and led him up to his grand and serviceable manhood."

this stand, Mr. Everett exerted, need not be dwelt upon here; but what is observable is, that the glad ge which the thinking as well as the thoughtless upt to exhibit upon his decease arose, on the ne former, not from considerations alone of he effect of his action, but from admiration of the moral vigor which thus (and never before so clearly) shone forth, and was perceived to be a central trait of

we not equal occasion to do justice to the living? The course which Mr. Garrison saw fit to pursue in the late political contest is one which, it seems to us, enhim to the express approbation of just and

thoughtful persons.

It is to be observed that Mr. Garrison, no less than Mr. Everett, had to contend with the most difficult Mr. Everett, had to contend with the most dimentiand trying of all opposition—that of established friendship; that accusations of weakness, timidity, infidelity to acknowledged principles, inconsistency with past
actions and precepts, and hypocrisy, were with equal
ease flung at the Reformer and the Conservative—
perhaps not most readily as respects the latter. To
regist and rise shove these besetting influences: assail. resist and rise above these besetting influences, assailant, let us remember, upon the weakest side-to do it ersonal suspicion or conscious diction of some former perceptions—indicates, as was said before, the possession of the highest moral qualities; and it is these, as alliagree in the abstract, that should chiefly and at all times command our veneral

The worst accusation that has been made against ner, when we see that it is a fanaticism which can be put off as a vesture for what all acknowledge as the purest sanity, when the fate of the nation and the hope of republican freedom are

of the influence of Mr. Garrison, in respect to the recent election, little need be said. That it was not despicable is evinced by the fact that Mr. Phillips stated, the other evening, that letters had been private ly addressed to him, by members of Congress, to as-certain the opinion of the Massachusetts abolitionists respecting political measures now pending;—a suf-ficient proof that ultra, and, as it has generally been considered, impracticable anti-slavery is not insignifi-"powers behind the throne."

The historian of the present time, in making up his record of that canvass, will not consider the voice and the press of Mr. Garrison an unimportant ingredient (to borrow a metaphor from the laboratory) among the polltical elements then in solution, which crystal lized in the re-election of President Lincoln.

Rumors are abroad, not indeed that that voice is to be allenced, but that that press is to be stopped—at EVERTROHIBITED WITHIN THIS TEMleast so far as the withdrawal of certain subscriptions

PLE OF LIBERTY. least so far as the withdrawal of certain subscriptions can effect it. But we wenture the opinion, that where the editor has lost openly one friend, he has gained in secret a hundred by his patriotic course—so that we do not anticipate the event suggested.

And now that the topic is up, we cannot help expressing, from an aesthetic point of view, a wigh that the somewhat hideous frontapiece which has heretofore, with emphasis, illustrated but has never adorsed.

is to the credit of any, smong those who may be con-aldered the representatives of these two warring ten-dencies, that they could is an exiguscy combine is a common effort—that they could accend above the which wind and dust, the storms and fogs of ordinary politics common effort—that they could accend above the whiti-wind and dust, the atorns and fogs of ordinary politics, to an unvexed atmosphere—the atmosphere of Patriot-ism, in the best sense of that word, and unite in the pledge, properly climacteric, both in rhetoric and morals—"One Country, One Constitution, One Lu-

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS!-TE DEUM LAUDA MUS!

-Never did I sh God in the highest!" with a will so hearty as I have to day. Never have I throw my soul so wholly and triumphantly into that sublime hymn of exultation, "We praise thee, O God!"

"We praise thee, O God!"
as I have this day. News has reached here that elarery (that sum of all willance) is forever prohibited
within the limits of the United States!

Jan. 1st, 1831, in the first number of the Liberator,
you said to the nation, in regard to this great wrong,
"I will be Heard." Thirty-four years you and
your fellow-laborers thundered in the ears of the people, "Break every yoke!"—"Let the oppressed go
free!" On the 8th of November the nation answerholds jurisdiction."

Dear friend, what a change ! Thirty-five ye

the American Government, backed up by the American can Church, was the bulwark of American slavery Yesterday, Jan. 31st, 1855, that Republic thus inco porated into its organic law these words :--

"SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the Unite States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

This is the emphatic and sublime response give Yet it seems to us, that considering the recent without a name, and standing alone, as it were, without a name, and standing alone, as it were, without a three political, ecclesiastical, literary, social, compose, have preferred a more measurements. against blm, when, thirty-five years ago, he raised his voice against slavery, and calmly and defiantly said—"I WILL BE HEARD!" In the exercise of a free ballot the people answered it (Nov. 8, 1864,) in the re-election of Lincoln by a majority of nearly five hundred thousand. They will again respond in the ratification of this grand Act of their Congress through their State Legislatures. The work is de ll and thoroughly done, so far as the nation can d The signers of the Declaration of Independence well and thoroughly d and the noble men and women who, for seven years consecrated themselves to the vindication of tha Declaration, bend from their high stations, and unit heir hearts with ours in that song of triumph-To DEUM LAUDAMUS.

The deed is done. I sak not who did it nor wha motives prompted to it. The deed is dore, and the countless millions that are to possess this Republic, and people this continent, and the earth's toiling millions in all coming time, will keep it in grateful and honored remembrance. For this day, and to this end, we have watched, waited, prayed and labored together thirty-five years. I can say, in truth, that the actio of the nation, yesterday, compensates me, a thousand old, for all I have done and suffered: Indeed, why talk of suffering? In the consciousness of well-doing have I received my reward ten thousand fold for all the sacrifices I have made in my conflict with this dastardly, most malignant, and most murderous foo of God and man—Slavery. Ever since I got the news of the action of Congress yesterday, I have just wandered about among the rocks and trees, and in s gone to his own place!" Now, the next grea rork to be done is to heal the wounds made by ions it has left on the domestic, so spiritual and physical conditions of its victims.

I have fought long, according to my knowledge an bility, against the greatest of earth's crimes an curses, American slavery. Whether my name shall ever be mentioned in connection with this great vic tory, I care not. It will stand. Property in the bodie and souls of men is forever prohibited by the organi law of the republic. The slave is free, never more t be a chattel in this nation

Another fact will stand : i. e., thy thought is be come the nation's thought: thy spirit (so far as slavery is concerned) now stands at the helm of State and guides the destiny of the nation and the conti nent. Now I can only say to this republic:

nent. Now I can only say to this republic:

"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. For, though darkness covered thee, and gross darkness thy people; yet the Lord shall rise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee. And the nations shall come to thy light, and all people to the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about, and see; all people gather themselves together; they come to thee. Thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters be nursed in thy bosom. The nations wait for thee, to bring thy sons from far, their silver and gold with them, to build up hyd decolate places. Violence shall no more be heard in thy land; wasting nor destruction within thy borders; for thou shalt call, thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Fraise; for the Lord shall be thy light, and the God of freedom thy glory."

Who shall tell the future of this republic if she will but abide the stand taken yesterday in regard to slavery! I can only end as I began, with—"Glory, Hallelujah!" HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours,

P.S. Feb. 7. What a shout goes up from the nation's heart on the death of slavery 1. Dead, so far as its abolition and prohibition can make it dead. Illi-Maryland, and Little Rhody the first to ratify th deed of death to the loathsome monster. New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other States, all eager to accept and bless the deed. The meeting in Music Hall, last Saturday evening, and William Lloyd Garrison, Benjasin E. Bestler, Josiah Quiney, and thousands of all sects, creeds and parties in politics and religion, all blending their hearts and voices in a creek of shout and trimph! Indeed the actions. cong of shout and triumph! Indeed, the nation heart seems to have rolled off a mountain's weight and to burst forth "in thanksgiving and the voice o melody" at the great deliverance. No more pleading the Constitution to justify the existence or extensi of or a compromise with slavery. No mother right of States to establish slavery, ar chandise of men and women. No more appeals to the compromises of the Constitution to justify turning trouble in reconstructing the Union, on account o slavery. No State can come into the Union with a slave; for over the door into the Union are these words, no more to be erased:

least so far as the withdrawal of certain subscriptions can effect it. But we wenture the opinion, that where the editor has lost openly one friend, he has gained in secret a hundred by his patriotic course—so that we do not anticipate the event suggested.

And now that the topic is up, we cannot help expressing, from an asthetic point of view, a wigh that the somewhat hideous frontlapiece which has hereforce, with emphasis, illustrated but has never adorsed the Liberstor, might be withdraws, making it more presentable in bondors and upon centre-tables.

We spoke of the Conservative and the Reformer, It has lately been said, with intended personal dorision, that "the lion and the lamb have lain down to gether," but the sarcasm falls, and falls harmless. I work given us now to do.

H. C. W.

fear of weakening the power of Government war. We are decided in the belief, that pet the seceded Confederacy cannot be made, as independence of that Confederacy is rec with ms, is only one or take to give this recognition voluntarily now, and thus ob-tain a peace and consistion of all our losses; or to be compelled to give it, after years of further slaughter, losses and sorrow, with the disgrace of defeat, or at

the dictation of a foreign power.

Under the heroic impulse of the Anti-Slavery Society, slavery, after years of opposition, was seen to be the grievous evil and wrong of our community; and this gentiment was expanding in our community till it had attained such a prevalence as gave promise of its entire abolition by peaceful influence; but before that it should be eradicated by coercion of those who measure too much opposed to the ge Union to be hoped for ages. We get In this state of circumstances, the

own accord, appeared to promote the object of abo-litionists more safely and effectually than could be acceptance of this secession, as the most certain, as pacing accumulate anomal members in all of the doctrines, and put their peace principles in allent abey-ance, in the expectation that, evil and wrong as the martial mode of abolition was, the happy result would

It is the opinion of those I represent that event and union policy have ceased to be of force; and it is therefore, an unnecessary violation of their former peace principles. The trial, we think, has been suf-ficiently made; and it is now clear to our minds—1. war, as at present conducted, is not so nea quire such immensely further sacrifices of life, property, liberty and morality, as will quite overbalance the most successful attainment of its professed objects. 2. That the total abolition of American slavery, by the conquest of the seceeded States, is not a certainty, nor perhaps a probability; and with the quest cannot effect a cordial or peaceful union. 3 That the necessity for a large permanent military force, to maintain a union acquired by coercion, wil only change chattel bondage, in a part of the nation to a more unrighteous tillitary despotism over al the States. 4. That a recognition of the independ would render it necessary for the border States soon to abolish their slavery; and thus exempt the free States from all responsibility for its maintenance; and would probably bring it to an end, even in the extreme South, sooner than can be done by the resiste operation of war.

We have reason to believe that these views are e tertained by many sincere and zealous Abolitionists though kept in the dark from a desire to avoid discord A fearless advocacy of them by the Liberator—for which there is now a good opening—would not only restore its old magnanimous ground of "No Unio with Slaveholders," but would unite all the varying auti-slavery views; would attract the cooper many of the parties opposing the Administration and encourage such public expressions as might influ ence it to secure a permanent peace, to resume i suppressed republican liberty, its repudiated and ba

AN OFFICER ON THE COLORED SOLDIERS

As to availability for military drill and duty is other respects, the only question I ever hear debates among the officers is, whether they are equal or superior to whites. I have never heard it suggested that they were inferior, although I expected frequently to hear such complaints from hasty or unsue cessful officers. Of one thing I am sure, that their best qualities will be wasted by merely keeping them for garrison duty. They seem peculiarly fitted for offensive operations, and especially for partizan war lare; they have so much dash and such abundan resources, combined with such an Indian-like knowl edge of the country and its ways. These traits bave been often illustrated in expeditions sont after deserers. For instance, I dispatched one of my best liet tenants and my best sergeant with a squad of me to search a certain plantation, where there experts of the separate villages. to search a certain plantation, where there were two separate villages. They went by night, and the force was divided. The lieutenant took one set of huts, the sergeant the other. Before the lieutenant, had reached his first house, every man in the village was in the woods, innocent and guilty alike. But the sergeant's mode of operation was shus described by a corporal from a white regiment who happened to be in one of the negro houses. He said that not a sound was heard until suddenly a red leg appeared in the open doorway, and a voice outside said, "rally," Going to the door, he observed a similar pair of red legs before every but, and not a person was allowed to go out, until the quarters had been thoroughly searched by Sargeant Prince Rivers, our color-sergeant, who is provest-sergeant also, and has entire charge of the prisoners, and of the daily policing of the camp. He is a man of distinguished appearance, and in old times was the crack coachman of Beaufort, in which capacity he once drove Beauregard from this plantation to Charleston, Pholieve. They tell me that he was once allowed to present a petition to the Governor of South Carolina in behalf of slaves, for the redress of certain grivances; and that a placard, offering two thousand dollars for his recapiture, is still to be seen by the wayside between here and Charleston. He was a sergeant in the old "Hunter Regiment," and was a sergeant in the old "Hunter Regiment," and was taken by General Hunter to New York last spring, where the chervons on his atm brought a mob upon him in Broadway, whom he kept off till the police interfered. There is not a white officer in this regiment who has more administrative ability, or more absolute authority over the men; they do not love him, but his mere presence has controlling power over them. He writes well enough to prepare for me a daily report of his duties in the camp; if his education reached a higher point, I see no reason why he should not command the army of the Potomac. He is jet-block, or rather, I shou king a small radio and a function mich all the said

apparently, not thinking him worth the cost of his keep--board, lodging, and washing. But what if he has tricked us? What if all his quarreling with air. Davis, and his being arreated, was only meant to get an opportunity to go to Europe as a very extraordinary every from the rebel chiefs? It would be just like the rascals thus to humbug us, and it would be very much like us to be thus humbugged.

et a 1 re with the first considerable with air.

LEGAL KIDNAPPING,

From the "Disclosures" of Mrs. Packard's book appears a self-evident fact that one State of our nion has an express prevision for the imprisonmen married women who are not insure. And this

The following is a copy of the Law, as it now tands on the Illinois Statute Book :—

Hon. S. S. Jones of St. Charles, Illinois, thus marks upon this Act:—

remarks upon this Act:—

"Thus we see a corrupt husband; with money enough to corrupt a Superintendent, can get rid of a wife as effectually as was ever done in a more barbarous age. That Superintendent may be corrupted either with money or influence, that he thinks will give him position, place, or emothments. In not this a pretty attaint to be incorporated into our laws no more than thirteen years ago.? Why not confine the husband at the instance of the wife, as well as the wife at the Instance of the husband. The wife evidently had no voice in making the law.

Who, being a man, and seeing this section in the Statute. Book of Illinois, under the general head of "Charlites," does not blush and hang his head for "Charlites," does not blush and hang his head for "Charlites," does not blush and hang his head for "Charlites," does not blush and hang his head for "Charlites," does not blush and hang his head for "Charlites," does not blush and the special instance of the Superintendent. A desire for power. I do not know why it has not been noted by me and others before."

know why it has not been noted by the and others before."

And we would also venture to inquire, What is the married woman's protection under such a Statute Law? Is she not allowed counter testimony from a physician of her own choice, or can she not domand a trial of some kind, to show whether the charge of insanity brought against her is true or false? Nay, verily. The Statute expressly states that the judgment of the medical Superintendent, to whom the husband's request is made, is all that is required for him to incarcerate his wife for any indennite period of time. Neither she, her children, nor her relatives have any voice at all in the matter. Her imprisonment may be life-long, for anything she or her friends can do for her to prevent it. If the husband has money or influence enough to corrupt the officials, he can carry out his single wishes concerning his wife's life-destity.

Are not the "Divorce Laws" of Illinois made a necessity, to meet the demands of the wife, as her only refuge from this exposure to a "false imprisonment." for life in an Insane Asylum?

We hope our readers will be able to read Mrs. Packard's book for themselves; especially her "Self-defence from the charge of Insanity," where in the barbarities of this statute are made to appear in their true light, as being merely a provision for "Legal Kidnapping." The first volume of her "Great Drama" is now for sale at Lee & Shepard's Bookstore, 149 Washington Street, opposite the Old South.

—Boston Universalist.

-Boston Universalist.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN,

EDITOR COMMONWEALTH:—I desire to draw your attention, and that of your readers, to the statement of "M.D. C.," in a late letter upon the voting of women in Australia, that this was the first exercise of the right of suffrage by women. I do not know whether your correspondent is responsible for this statement, or whether he simply permits the editor of the London Times to make it without remark. No advocate of universal suffrage, however, must be permitted an equivocal position.

During the last ten years, I have steadily endeavored to press the fact that, in contending for the right of suffrage for women, in order that they may modify the laws which are to protect and control them, neither I, nor any one else, claims anything ness, but the restoration of an old privilege. There was no difficulty about female suffrage, so long as the franchise depended upon property; but as the more modern interpretation of human rights brought a ness basis to its support, women were more restrained in consequence.

nete basis to its support, women were more restrained in consequence.

I can do very little in a newspaper paragraph to elucidate this subject, but I should like to direct your attention to a few facts.

So long as political power was of an absolute and hereditary character, women shared it, whenever they bappened, by birth, to hold the position to which it is attached. In Hungary, in some of the German States, and in the French provinces to this day, certain women, holding an inherited right, confer the franchise upon their husbands; and in widowhood empower some relative or accredited agent to be the legislative protector of their property. In 1885, the Stockholm Aftenblad, a newspaper, stated that the authorities of the old university town of Upsal had granted the right of suffrage to fifty women owning. granted the right of suffrage to fifty women owning real estate, and to thirty-one doing business on their own account. The representative that their votes elected was to sit in the House of Burgesses. In Blackwood for November, 1834, the following statement will be found as regards Sectional:—"I believe, Eusebius, I speak of a notorious fact when I say that it is less than a century since for election surposes. ment will be found as regards occumus. Eusebias, I speak of a notorious fact when I say that it is less than a century since, for election purposes, parties were unblushingly married in cases where yomen conveyed a political franchise, and parted after the election." (I will not continue the quotation, to abow how impiously.) In Ireland, the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, restored to women, in January, 1864, the old right of voting for town commissioners. The Jastice, Fitzgerald, desired to state that ladies were also entitled to sit as town commissioners, as well as to vote for them, and the Chief Justice took pains to make it clear that there was nothing in the act of voting repugnant to their, habits. In November, 1864, the government of Moravia decided that all women who were tax-payers had the right to vote. In the government of Pitcaira's Island, women over sixteen have voted ever since its settlement.

Pitcairn's Island, women over sixteen nave voices over since its settlement.

But, you will say, these countries are provinces, or second-rate powers;—what of England and America? Ladies of birth and quality sat in the Saxon Witas. In Wighfred's great council at Besauld in 602 the nibesses sat and deliberated, and axon Witas. In Wighfred's great council at Beconceld, in 694, the abbesses sat and deliberated, and
five of them signed its decrees. King Edgar's charters, in 961, were signed by nobles and abbesses
alike. In Henry the Third's and Edward the
First's time, four abbesses were summoned to Pariloment. In the time of Edward Third, ten abbesses
were summoned to appear as they chose, in person
or by proxy. In Canada, in 1850, a distinct electers in privilege was conferred on women, in the hope
that thereby the Protestant might balabee the Roman Gatholic power in the school system. Lived
where I saw this right exercised by female propertybolders for four years. I never heard the most cultivated man, not even that noble gentleman, the
late Lord Elgin, object to its results. In New Jersey, the constitution, adopted in 1776, gave the right
of suffrage to all inhabitants of either sex, who possessed fifty dollars in proclamation money. In 1790,
to make it cleare, the Assembly inserted the words
"he or she." Women voted there till 1808, when
the votes of some colored women having decided an
election, the prejudice against the negro came to the
aid of lordly supremacy, and an act was passed limting the right of suffrage to "free white male cititsens." In 1855, the Kentucky Legislature conferred the right on wilows with children in matters relating to the school system. The same right was
conferred in Michigan; and full suffrage was given.

Iting the right of suffrage to "free white male citizens." In 1852, the Kentucky Legislature conferred the right on wislow with children in matter relating to the school system. The same right was
conferred in Michigan; and full suffrage was given
to women in the State constitution submitted to
Kansas in 1880. I do not know whether or not it
was so accepted.

Minor instances might be multiplied, but these
are the most important. Women certainly have
every reason to plead for intelligence as the basis of
suffrage, for the real obstacle to their obtaining the
suffrage lies in the ignorant prejudices of the masses, as represented in the law-givers. Must they
wait till emergencies, born of social convulsions, set
them free? or will good men everywhere begin to
consider whether the religious and moral intuitions
of woman might not be of service to the government? No. 70 WARREN AVENUE, BOSTON, Feb. 11.

RAVINGS OF THE CHIVALRY

The Charleston Mercury of the 1th agains an article giving a deplorable access, ondition of the rebel armies in South Circus Scorgia, characterizing them as a band of an and outlaws. It says:

Before bringing ourselves to face the cas baolutely essential that those in common But reform in our armies is Without it the death-knell of the ready tolled. With the proper a coward who carries his heart is arc men in the land—there is fig is the imbecile that is sick at hes istate of things.

Istate of things.

Ist be nerve. Men in co
d to die—they must not
a must be killed—not mer
egin at the top, not at to
To reach the private.
We want no child's platop the man's life to the
at is a man's life to the
at is a man's life to the

no mood for trifling. They have had enough of sort of thing. They don't intend to have more. South Carolina don't intend to be compared.

ore. South Carolina dou suscess to some more. She intends to fight.

She don't intend to be hampered or turned one she saw. When she is thus dealt with the more than an army. She intends to ag...

She don't intend to be hampered or turned our to the enemy. When she is thus dealt with then will be a reckoning—a reckoning where there is be no respecters of person. We want implicit whe anid calm forecast. South Carolina is a commwealth of order; we expect order, and we doning order. We are accustomed to order. We arm used to lawless ruffinaism; we don't intend it in fer it.

The General in command of this department is thorough soldier, trained and tried. We believe he thorough soldier, trained and tried. We believe he thorough soldier, trained and tried. We believe he thorough soldier, trained and tried.

fer it.

The General in command of this department a thorough soldier, trained and tried. We blook to will perform his duty. We look to him to do no dinnehingly, without fear, favor or affectioned minchingly, without fear, favor or affectioned and tried. We have so the sold performed and petitosis in but. This is a community of law. Just 197 years upon began our political existence under the nutwork the Cavallers, with the good old English of a laws, unemasculated by modern philasthrop at pseudo humanitarianism, to goide as. With the blessing of God, we have still preserved that sho but little adulterated by demagogism. We mad hang a villain, or shoot a ruffian, without beening the bowels of our humanity.

We have not yet come to have a numer to secondrels, called a Penitentiary—nor politic preders in the pulpit, who call Christ a "god Gailean youth." Simple folks, we have little inspead upon our successors. We are still only as or these left up in their ignorance—simply civiled at simply Christians. The law of order and obden is the law of habit here. All god citizes he look for the enforcement of it here, in the fifter as in the civil life. The Executive of this San will support it, and will cheerfully, gladly don.

We stand to-day as gladiators stripped to fight; we are ready and trained to eather the step gle for life or death. South Carolinia is rushy become the arean of the republic. Her sous ready for the contest. Make of her whole will military camp—strip her to the wait; she rills whirth.

ready for the contest. Make of her whole will military camp—strip her to the waist; she wills shrink. But give her her gauntlets and her my and she is ready to stand or fall where she is.

A most onerous but imperative duty deniw upon the commander of this department, where he is. That duty—this first and most essensiale —is to cashier and to shoot. Without it, saing can be done, and Sherman conquers us. Wais he is a coward who succumbs at heart. Everying is at stake—overything that is in the way not faced and trampled upon. The man who commit here must put his heart in his pocket and hisred in his hand. He must know nothing but the part the Confederacy. That he must do regular official weakness. The end must be radical rism It is folly to talk of red tape now—we will thing—we must have it—reform, shooting, cabeing, order, subordination, soldiers—not raurar ragamuffins, ruffians. We want, and we met have brains and plack in commanders, and interest. Six paces and steady aim will do the business if peated sufficiently often, especially among comm

sioned omeers.

If, however, commanding officers will not do the duty in this matter, let all men shut their book in the end will have well nigh come. The time is short—will it be improved?

A CURIOUS ATONEMENT.

The Rev. George Gilfillan is a popular with The Rev. George Comman as a large state and preacher in Scotland, a hater of Slavery di trans-atlantic type, and a long-time outspean hunciator of the system in this county. But his recently written a letter in which be declared the alaveholding. States of America have event their multitude of sins in this matter by a proximation of the state of the state of the state of their multitude of sins in this matter by a proximation of the state of t the savenous of the control of the control of the Christian world ought \$\frac{a}{2}\$ be turned quality. The Rev. George Gilfillan speak of the way of autometer, that there of the Christian world ought \$\frac{a}{2}\$ be turned quality. The Rev. George Gilfillan speak of the war his country as waged by the North against a pept who, though deeply guilty in the matter of surry and in other respects besides, have covered just multitude of sins by a courage, a consister, light denial, a unity, and a generosity of condex. The reverend author of this sentence aventually the control of the country of the cou

and years past, we have been revited of an Gilfallane, and the George Thompson, and the like them, because the Southern States believe but at last they have made at one of the but at last they have made at one of the like which would be a supported their multitude of tans, by was in but at last they have misce again, by stall.

In defence of that awful system which figure in abhors, and to make it the basis did read and industrial life for all time to cheek the figure arms against a government that extended on solitary plea in justification, they are supported in the constitutional rights to all its people, and when one solitary plea in justification, who have a gastast the country, and plunged, they people and supported in the country, and plunged, they person, pappy land into the horors of Medium And the Rev. George Gilfillan, a Brish Maritimist, claps his hands, and declares, in the distribution of the country of the c

heaven, that in his sight these savecuments rebellion and war, have atoned for the ist Slavery!

For the same, and for a less crime, the lands you have bellion in Mr. Gilfillan's county subhang by the neck until they were subled in this sympathizer with secession and rebellion in the system of forgest that they are even guilty of say were in the matter of Slavery, now that they are prioriously undertaken to destroy the James Republic.

In this the sincerity, the philanthrop, the first our country and her institutions? Mr. Georgie four country and her institutions? Mr. Georgie fillan is a fair specimen. His real sentings in the state of the same wards us, as exemplified in this letter would be presented in these words: "Slavebolders are also presented in the setter was also presente

A. J. GROVER.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR IT LIV.

OTAVA, In Salie Co. Black

Special attention given to seering and
status for Extern Merchants.

Reference:

References:
WENDELL PRILLERS, Esp., Boston, In.
A. L. PAINE, Esq., Safial, Bank, In.
FARWELL, FIELD & Co., Chicago, History, R. Stevens & Harrys, Washington, R. f.