CASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advance rest expies will be sent to one address for TWELVE mittances are to be made, and all lett

the pecuniary concerns of the pa ost FAID), to the General Agent, ertisements of a square and over inserted three cents per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for line. Yearly and balf yearly advertisements

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

TV LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-ary authority takes, for the time, the place of all numberal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; at that, under that state of things, so far from its below that the States where allayers exists have the exclusive array, the commanders of both armies have cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 11.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1780.

# Selections.

REMARKS

HON. M. B. LOWRY, (or PA.) entitled " Joint resolutions relative to the wa

gold the integrity of the Omion.

Speaker, I consider any proposition for peace, ast of the North, impolitic, because liable to sell by evil and disastrous consequences, a never yet made a peace proposition that been misunderstood by the enemy. Every aposition naturally tends to combine and position naturally tends to common and the insurgent forces against the governrevise their fainting hopes and nerve anew 
poing energies. On the other hand, every 
position has half the effect to demoralize us 
interrupt thelprosecution of the war, parinterest, divert public attention from the 
class with which the people are charged, innational dignity, and weaken our national 
Our cause is a just cause—it is Gol's cause, 
is Gol's method of working out the salvabe American republic. It is the clash of 
nal antagonisms—it is a war for national reso and purification. With the conditions 
as they did, no human power could have 
the best postponement would only have intisintensity. When right and wrong collide, 
salon is learful, but its consequences can 
doubtful. The weaker must crumble and 
doubtful. The weaker surgent forces against the govern

For right is right, since God is God, And right the day will win; To doubt it is disloyalty, To falter is to sin."

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sir ?

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it not be ours, then, to compromise the right.

are to Satan, no "peace" to traitors while yet
very act of treason. "There is no peace to
ckel, sath my God."

ry act of treason. "There is no peace to el, saith my God." is but one way to end this war. Those who he sword in behalf of slavery, and have he death of a Government that never them, must either lay down the sword or it. The national authority must be accel and maintained on every foot of the namin. And slavery, being identical with—being its corner-stone and its motive—being its corner-stone and the matter that the may live. I am opposed to any attempted authority in state of the proposed to any attempted authority in slavery of benesback, slavery in line of Sattle, extending its long war upon the black race to on the active race. We, therefore, destroy when we extinguish slavery, and we can lion when we extinguish slavery, and we can-trush the rebellion until we do crush slavery, aniversal freedom cometh peace. I do but in-then, that the rebellion shall be crushed, as the on precedent of peace, when I insist that sla-ust die. Whether I say rebellion or slavery,

ning is substantially the same. ing is substantially the same, se has passed an amendment to the Fed-sitution wiping out slavery. I am not one mber of those who think that the Consti-Cogress has passed an aniendment to the Fedmid Constitution wiping out slavery. I am not one
of the number of those who think that the Constition, rightly and rigidly interpreted, ever afforded
any saction or protection to slavery. We have
been in the habit of taking the slaveholders' false
taked interpretation of the Constitution for the
Constitution was the fast of the Constitution for the
Constitution was at the first "ordained to estaking interest and diabolical practice, succeeded
in posoning the whole country with this delusion.
The Constitution was at the first "ordained to estaking jurice." Slavery established injustice. It
is always declared that "no man shall be deprived
of his, liberty or property without due process of
has. Slavery robbed four millions of their liberty
by the process of brute force. The Constitution
'rafantees to every State a republican form of
premenent.' Slavery instituted aristocratic and
stacing the subject beyond all disputation
of all doubt. And I would go further than Conpres has gone in amending that instrument. I
'val not only explicitly provide that alwayer shall
st take in these United States, but I would also
the independent of the constitution of all doubt. And I would go further than Conpres has gone in amending that instrument. I
'val not only explicitly provide that alwayer shall
st take in these United States, but I would also
the independent of the companies of the contile that the constitution among
neclization on account of race or color. I would so
the late the principle, the fundamental law of the Retake, the principle, the fundamental law of the Renk, the principle, the fundamental law of the Re-lible, that there shall be no discrimination in re-responding to the political privileges founded on com-pense.

pilic, that there shall be no discrimination in rered to civil or political privileges founded on compelto civil or political privileges founded on compelto civil or political privileges founded on comperson.

Mere technical freedom for the black man is notfreed, the absence of chattel slavery is one thing

quality before the law is quite another thing. As

worknow slavery, we must also outgrow our slatry-beyotten prejudices against those who have

be a list victims. The spirit of caste and prejudice,
desping of slavery, is carreely less sinful and cruel

that slavery itself. Nominal freedom is worth little

to say man, or any race of men, without its safe
pard. Let us not mock the black man by grant
try limits betty, and refusing him the means by

ylack to protect and maintain that liberty. Let us

as inspose taxes upon him to support a Govern
sent new inches has no voice. For a like angres
see spon our own rights, we resisted the British

Government, and fought the battles of the Revolu
to. Are we now prepared to present to the world

the spectacle of inflicting upon others an outrage

start when the proper of the mob
file interest of freedom. Without political rights,

the freed slave is virtually at the mercy of the mob
file liberty is a mockery; for, if he is not the slave

of the individual master, he is the slave of society,

to look his liberty as a mere privilege, not as an

stant of the desired right.

The resolutions under consideration are, by no

shall berty as a mere privilege, not as an inductive right.

The resolutions under consideration are, by no casa, equal to the demands of the hour. They are correct, as far as they go, and I shall vote for the form of the construction of the cons

The Workingmen's Association of New York recently passed a resolution, requesting David S. Coddington, Eq., to write in their behalf a congratulatory letter to President Lincoln, upon his second in auguration as President. Mr. Coddington complied with their request, and wrote the following characteristic letter:—

tory letter to President. Mr. Coddington complied with their request, and wrote the following characteristic letter:—

NEW YORK, March 4, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: I am deputed by the Workingmen's Association of this city to congratulate you, the hardest worker of them all, upon the noble work which, through you, free labor is achieving for free government. To-day your new administration steps into the circle of nations with a new America. The obligations of the past are dissolved. Reluctance to disturb an especial institution has been summarily cured by the awful vigor with which that institution has been confiscated by the nation. Violated democracy secures its safety and revenges its wrongs by withdrawing the right to degrade labor.

To-day at twelve o'clock you will again lay your winning hand on that Inaugural Bible, once moist with the warm, pure kiss of Washington. For thirty years your piredecessors' Presidential lives have expired with their first term. How is it that you, reeking with conflict and gory with recreant blood, march to your second oath with a conqueror's strength and a savior's applause? How is it that you, who have exhausted more tracer, and filled more graves than all the heroes and statesmen preceding the Constitution, than any other conqueror who has founded or distracted American empire, from Fernando Cortez to the German emigrant who struts under the pillered crown of Mexico; how is it, with the habeas carpus suspended, Fort Lafayette in good working order, and errors committed, both political and military, you go to the Capitol to-day, riddled with flowers instead of bayonets; a ramed only with a Bible and a flag, swept there by no force but the overwhelming flood of warm and willing votes?

If to preserve the principles of Washington you have been obliged to destroy life with the proligality of Napoleon, a discriminating people have consigned you to no rock but the solid constancy of the national approbation. They believe that if you have stretched power, it was to preserve power; i

what proposed the contemptible. You have spent three thousand millions of oldiars, endured great suffering, and here we are again with our old hate and our old institution back again, ready if you begin to cant and talk anti-slavery again, to fight you again, with a better chance next time, when you are staggering towards bankrupter."

"Oh, but slavery is dead," says the opposition. This time the tomb is a dodge to get into the temple. If the war should run off every slave but two, and the South should come back with only Pompey and Dinash, they would in time breed back the resist aw population, breed back the cold brood of fire-eaters, conspirators, and armed enemies, and with the help of Vallandigham & Co. here, and of Laird & Co.'s English neutrality abroad, who doubts their a work of the spen sharery, cried run if we redisced by our cried ruin if you superseded McClellan; cried ruin if a high tariff was passed, in 1842 he in the form of the world for inting up our race, what renown if we don't spare slavery, cried run if we redisced by your cried ruin if a high tariff was passed, in 1842 he in the proposition of the world for inting up our race, what renown have been a boy, therard a distinguished publicist call Jackson as scoundere, who should be shot; and I heard the system as the send of finance; and when a boy, the ard a distinguished publicist call Jackson as scoundere, who should be shot; and I heard the system as the send of finance; and when a boy, the ard a distinguished publicist call Jackson as scoundere, who should be shot; and I heard the system as the coundered when the same person very lately speak of him as all that was great and good.

Without abolition, what do we gain by blood and any the standard of the system and the special proposed that the Sob-Treasury was the kend of finance; and which so conjuncted the system and the special proposed that the special proposed the special proposed that the special proposed that the suman and the special proposed that the special proposed that the sp

I ou may have shaped the first for this second coming—your future rule can only prepare itself for a grateful immortality. Your election in 1860 was a political commonplace; the old story of "available candidate" and a party victory, born of Greeley's tactics and Buchanan's blunders. The North, too

coming—your future rule can only prepare itself for a gratted inmortality. Your election in 1860 was a political commonplace; the old story of "available candidate" and a party victory, born of Greeley's tactics and Buchanan's blunders. The North, too humane to love slavery, and too constitutional to disturb it, meant no mischief until the mischief-mongers of the South taught us how to beat them at their own business. No doubt the instincts of the nation would have gravitated in time to where war has hurried it.

All great reforms have been precipitated by the crimes or the weaknesses of individuals. The imbedition of the south taught us how to beat them at their own business. No doubt the instincts of the nation would have gravitated in time to where war has hurried it.

All great reforms have been precipitated by the crimes or the weaknesses of individuals. The imbedition of the work of the age could have wrung it from the average energy of barbaric power. Habeas corpus was hastened by Charles the Second's love of women being more ardent than his love of authority. Common prudence in Lord North and his compeers adjourned the Declaration of Independence until the very hour that we have so powerfully proved our right to it. The South thought the North was playing billiards with the election of 1860. Cushioning on the territories to carom on the States. In pushing their cues too vigorously, they have only pocketed themselves.

No man ever assumed powers so disadvantageously as yourself. Some western lawsuits, a few stumps speeches, and one unexciting Congressional term sum up the experience that was to administer a calamity fifty years brewing. Yet, directness of purpose and vigor of understanding have relieved us from the sad anarchy promised by the experience in the same proper second promised by the experience in the same proper

be impeached by another, the descendants of both contending for his autograph. If Jackson regretter at his death-bed that he had not hung Calhoun, no

in the black uniform of woe and bereavement, that how to elect you without spoiling you; how to trust have starved our sons, murdered our chookers, and the corregated our once peaceful valleys with the graves of those we loved, and in the same act refuse all political rights to the brave and faithful black men that have fought our battles, and that have never cassed to love the flag, or to befried our one peaceful valleys with the graves in the provision of office and the possibility of its loss. In performance of the public on a basis grand and broad, though its battlements be heaven-high and its towers kiss the statements be heaven-high and its towers kiss the statements be heaven-high and its towers kiss the statements be heaven-high and its tower kiss the statement of a single member of the human brotherhood, the essential element of permanency is wanting, and the fabric will fall.

UNIQUE LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Workingmen's Association of New York recently passed a resolution, requesting David S. Coddington, Eq., to, write in their behalf a congratular to provide the statement of the proposed of this country are ever a hopeful that the protection of the military arm would prove inadequate to a crime or get along with their request, and work the following characteristic letter:—

New York Mark A 1865.

The people of this country are ever a hopeful that the protection of the w "The objections to the system of Gen. Banks came from two classes—the old; planters, who had the opinion fronly fixed in their minds that slave labor, alone could socre cultivation to the plantation, and the radical politicians of the North, who claim, and the radical politicians of the North, who claim, and the radical politicians of the North, who claim, and the radical politicians of the North, who claim, and the radical politicians of the North, who claim, and the radical politicians of the North, who claim, and the radical politicians of the North, who claim, and that it was said that the planters would swindle the laborers out of their wages, and that the procession of the military arm would prove inadequate to shield the helpels angree from the control the military arm would prove inadequate to shield the helpels angree from the control that the planters would swindle the laborers on it is a complete answer to these objections. "I am happy to inform you," says Mr. Convention in the agricultural interests, there will not be more marked by unparticulations, whose laborers were supposed to be hopelessly the provident of the control of the policy of the many man, knowing the nature and extent of the looses of the planters, ould expect to see. That it is not be made and ecured to the freedomen. This is more than any man, knowing the nature and extent of the looses of the planters, ould expect to see. That it is not that the state of the planters who had the planters who had the planters with the providence of the planters of the planters, and the providence of the planters of the planters, and the providence of the planters of the planters, and the providence of the planters of the planters, and the planters of the planters of

Mr. Conway acknowledges the assistance of the General Commanding the Department, the Gover-nor of the State, and Brig. Gen. Sherman in his labors, and he concludes that, considering all the circumstances thrown around it, the free labor sys-tem has been successful.—New Orleans True Delta.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

should be a holiday, a day of thanks to God, a day of jubilee, henceforth. Freedom, sanctioned by Congress, and in harmony with the organic law of our polity, has been proclaimed to the children who have worn fetters of a system degrading to both body and soul. It was a noble act—an act which has been approved by heaven and earth, and must ever be regarded as a sacred and sublime incident in the legislative proceedings of 1865.

Congress merits the thanks of all, irrespective of party; but those liberal gentlemen of the Democratic party, who despised the tactics of the caucus, and cut looss from the influences of slavery, are eminently entitled to our regard, and deserving of the gratitude of every lover of his country, his fellow-men, and memanity.

ly entitled to our regard, and deserving of the gratitude of every lover of his country, his fellow-men, and numanity.

One of the most gratifying signs is the hearty endorsement of those journals that believe in the spirit and obey the impartial maxims of genuine Democracy—that Democracy that permeates through every fibre and artery of our political, commercial, and social systems. These journals have battled for principles, have endeavored to exalt their party to success and pewer on the basis of national unity and the speedy extinction of an institution which was a diagrace to our intelligence and degrating to those who were compelled by birth and residence to tolerate it. These journals have proven worthy of their mission, and their editors have given unmistable proof of their attachment to that true fracings and practice of the Church of God, their bigh sense of duty, and the love of justice which ever has found, as it ever will find, abundant room in the bosom of the honest and upright man.

We thank Congress for its excellent vote; we thank all who have said, "Well done, good and faithful fill the state of the control of the control of the state of the control of

THE NINTH OF JANUARY, 1861.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

Great events crowd rapidly one upon another. Three short weeks ago, and the greatest event of the century upon the Western Hemisphere was transacted in Charleston. The Union of the States of North America was dissolved by the action of the State of South Carolina.

It appears to be a decree of history, that upon all great revolutions or changes of the Government of a people, the red seal of blood must be set. Yesterday, the 9th day of January, will be a memorable day in history. Powder has been burned over the decree of our State, timber has been crushed, perhaps blood spilled. South Carolina still maintains her liberties and her independence whilst there is "a single shot in her lockers." Blind infatuation is driving our enemies forward, and stroke by stroke the liberties of the South are being welded and comented together.

ne liberties of the sound and the west, and the West, The expulsion of the steamer Star of the West, rom Charleston harbon, yesterday morning, was be opening of the ball of the Revolution. We are the opening of the ball of the Revolution. proud that our harbor has been so ho proud that our harbor has been so honored. We are more proud that the State of South Carolina, so long, so bitterly, so contemptuously revisid and scoffed at, above all others, should thus proully have thrown back the scoff of her enemies. Intrenched upon her soil, she has spoken from the mouth of her cannon, and not from mouths of scurilous demagogues, fanatics and scribblers.

Contemned, the sanctity of her water violated with the hostile purpose of reinforcing enemies in our harbor, she has not hesitated to strike the first blow, full in the face of her insulter. Let the United States bear or return, at her good will, the blow

blow, full in the face of her insulter. Let the United States bear or return, at her good will, the blow still tingling about her ears, the fruit of her own bandit temerity. We would not recall or exchange that blow for millions. It has wiped out a half cen-tury of scorn and outrage. Again South Carolina may be proud of her historic fame and ancestry, without a blush upon her cheek for her present honor.

### BABYLON IS FALLEN!

So, at last, Charleston is ours—plucked like the golden apple of the fable, that turned to askes in the grasp. The great news is like wine to the pulse. The early telegrams were thought too good to be true. What a picture was that which The Tribune's correspondent presented to us on Tuesday morning, of the Old Flag hoisted once more over Sumter, even though waving from an oar-blade for tack of a flag staff! The robellion is humbled in the city of its first haughtiness. Boastful, braggart Charleston skulks away from itself, and surrenders without firing a shot in its own defence! The only heroism of the retiring traitors was in exploding powder for the borrible burning of their own women, children, and old men. Having lately robbed both the cradle and the grave, they make a strange variety in their barbarous customs by now heaping the cradles into the graves. What a hideous sight salued the bewildered eves of the Union troops as they entered while to rebuild Charleston? Is her name worth as awing? Is her sin less guilty than Sodom's, and should fire punishment be less heavy than Gomorah's? Nevertheless, out of her fiery ashes let a fair phomba rise! Let the treasonable city, humbled by war, and purified by fire, make baste to cleanse and sweeten it-Let the treasonable city, humbled by war, and puri-fied by fire, make haste to cleanse and sweeten it-self into a fit abode for Liberty and Peace! What are the signs of the times? The beginning of war saw Fort Sumter standing on a foundation of New England granite; the end of the war shall see South Carolina standing on a foundation of New England ideas! Wherefore, let us prepare to sing the great anthem. the great anthem,

"Peace to the nation and praise to the Lord!"

THEN AND NOW.

Four years ago, Charleston was in a blage of excitement. The fire kindled there a few days ago by the runaway chivalry was of another kind. Four years ago, you might read in the Charleston Mercury how Cotton was king, how England would basten to make friends with and recognize the cotton kingdom, how the starving paupers of Lancashire would grow in Broadway, while the harbor and quays of Charleston would be crowded with the ships of England and France, coming on that errand of "direct trade" which was the fondest fancy of these curjous free traders, whose declared purpose was to wrench

years ago, the

whither, looking in vain for a secure hiding-place.
Four years ago. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in impressive language, foretold that out of the attempt at rebellion could come ruin, ruin, and only ruin. To-day there is no State in the South and is carcely a county, which does not discover the truth of his words. If there is such a thing as, beating common sense into the heads of the chivalry, some of them must have discovered before this that, to use a Southern phrase, they have waked up the wrong passenger. They persuaded themselves there is void be no war; but they have been utterly destroyed by the war they provoked. They saw themselves, in fancy, masters of the civilized world—and behold they are fugitives from their own fiouses!
They promised the Southern people peace, plenty, and a proud eminence over all strangers; they have brought upon their deluded tools war, pestilence and famine, bloodshed, widowhood and orphanage. They promised them liberty—which they had already—put they have given them, instead, what Governor but they have given them, instead, what Governor but they have given them, instead, what Governor turning into anarchy.

This is the work of the far-famed Southern statesmen. A statesman is a wise manager of the affairs of the common wealth, a man who knows how to adapt means to ends, who foresees the future, who guides in the safets paths, for their happiness, the people over whom he rules. What sort of statesmenshabile is it to sow the wind, or to rear the whirfwind? What manner of statesmen will impartial history declare those to have been who began a war for the spread and perpetuation of slavery, but counted the cost so badly, that in the end they freed their own alaves to belp defend their persons? What sort of statesmen are they who four years ago fired at our flag, firmly convinced that we would not fight—in other words, that it was purfectly safe to bully us? What sort of statesmen are they who four years ago fired at our flag, firmly convinced that we would not fight—in oth

resent noperal lana. Knocking at the

im by law and fo

quieter and more industrious people, it was the which led them to the fatal raxhness of rebellion. They were well, they would be better, they went to war, and they are lirerievably and justly ruined. The condition of the South, of which the desolation of Charleston is a fair picture, is the work of these Southern statesmen, these ambitious demagones, who foolishly imagined that because they had measured the measures and sounded the cowardice of doughfaced democratic politicians, because they had measured the measures and sounded the cowardice of doughfaced democratic politicians, because they had won easy triumples in conventions, because they had one may triumple in conventions, because they had one may triumple in conventions, because they had one may triumple in conventions, because they had our first the properties of the state therefore they could manage affairs of real magnitude, and could dabble successfully in actual statesmanship.—New York Evening Post.

And as, feeble and shivering, these poor men

### AT THE CONFESSIONAL

We commend to our Copperhead friends, who have always sneered at the policy of enlisting colored coldiers, the report prepared by an adjutant of General Lee's. Now that the rebels conceed the valor and value of such troops, their allies at the North will agree that they are most excellent material for an army. For Wagner, Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, and every field upon which black troops have fought, could not prove their bravery and discipline; but the word of Lee's Adjutant will doubtless convince those who have never had any opinions, built they receive them from slavens until they receive them from slave

drivers.

The paper of which we speak cites the conduct of the colored soldiers in our army, as well as the experience of every nation by which they have been employed, as proof of their peculiar fitness for the service. But the remarkable point of the document, which contains nothing new to those who are familiar with the question, is the admission throughout of the bitter wrong of slavery.

The plan proposes to give immediate freedom to those who are the single proposed for the promise of freedom at the end of the war to all who fight. This is offered as the highest conceivable incitement to bravery

are been of the war to all who fight. This is offered as the highest conceivable incitement to bravery and fidelity. But how can it be so if the blacks were made for slaves, and are happy and contented in that condition? What kind of an incitement would it be to an ox to tell him that if he moved fast, he should be thrown into the river at night? How would a fish be stimulated by the promise of being laid in a clover pasture?

Again, the plan argues elaborately to show that a same, the plan argues elaborately to show that a that discipline makes a man fight equally well upon any side. But what is the point of the argument? Slavery being the divine appointment for all men of African descent, and being also the most delightful position for them, why rely upon discipline to prevent their thinking? The more they think they are fighting to perpetuate their bondage, the more heroically they will behave, if it be true that they are born for it.

Since the debate was opened among the rebels, every word they say has convicted them of the con-

are born for it.

Since the debate was opened among the rebels, every word they say has convicted them of the consciousness of the foul injustice of slavery. It dispreves everything they have asserted about the colored race; and how thoroughly contemptible it leaves the Northern toadies of the delectable system! What says Bishop Hopkins to this flying in the face of Providence? What says the Reverend Mr. Van Dyck to this departure from thefdivine ordination? What have become of the curse upon Ham, and the conclusive precedent of Onesimus? Whither has disappeared the divine purpose indicated in heels and shin-bone? The whole ghastly imposture collapses before, the dire necessity of facts. They are as good men as we are, if they will only y are as good men as we are, if they will only for us, cry the pale rebol chiefs as they feel the i rushing before the coming Sherman. eanwhile, let the Copperhead ponder one ques-tif the alays lords confess that their sharing

tion. If the slave-lords confess that their chattels are fit to be free, how long will it be before the good sense of the country declares that they are fit to vote?—Harper's Weekly.

### THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

On this day President Lincoln enters upon his second term, amidst the benedictions of the loyal citizens of the United States. No man, in any office or at any period of our history has been so tried as he, and no man has ever shown himself more faithful to a great duty. His temperament, his singular sagacity, his inflexible honesty, his patient persistence, his clear comprehension of the scope of the war, and of the character and purpose of the American people, have not only enabled him to guide the country safely in its most perilous hour, but have endeared him forever to the popular heart.

Party hate has dashed itself to pieces against his spotless, patriotism. Friendly impatience has long

Party hate has dashed itself to pieces against his spotless patriotism. Friendly impatience has long since hisbed its hot criticism. Foreign skepticism and affected contempt at length recognize in him a purely characteristic representative of that America which conquers by good sonse and moral fidelity. The history of the first term of his administration is the story of a desperate and prodigious civil war waged over a continent, and revealing the unprecedented power of a desperate of the popular will.

Such a way messessarily adults the

popular will.

Such a war necessarily clothes the chief executive magistrate with extraordinary power. Yet it is the most nignificant stribute to the character of Mr. Lincoln, that his exercise of that power has been so purely patriotic that, after four years' experience of it, parties crumble away, and he is continued in his high office by the hearty confidence of the vast body of the people.

high office by the hearty confidence of the vast body of the people.

And that he is to-day inaugurated amidst univer sal applause, that the nation has not been deluded by the vehement party assaults which every civil war makes so practicable and specious, but has known and approved a man so just and faithful, it the noblest proof of the truly conservative character of that popular Government with which the name of Abraham Lincoln will benceforth be associated.—Harper's Weekle. 4th inst. ciated .- Harper's Weekly, 4th inst.

## APPEARANCE OF RETURNED PRISONERS.

BEFORE RICHMOND, Feb. 25.

Two days after the storming of Fort Fisher, I went over the scene of that desperate struggle where Southern will yielded, after a seven hours' hand-to-hand conflict, to Northern valor. I thought it was one of the saddest sights of war. The storm of Porter's shell had left scarcely a foot of ground untouched. Dead bodies, as they fell, in all ligh borrid mockery of life, headless trunks, scattered limbs, shattered quas, here a Union soldier side by side with his rebel foe in the equality of death, there an artillery officer crashed in a heap beside his gun—a relic-hunter cutting off his confederate buttons—over and about all, riot and desolation, and a sense as if nature's economies had been insanely wronged, and her thought outraged. BEFORE RICHMOND, Feb. 25.

economies had been insanely wronged, and her thought outraged.

But that picture, framed with death and ruin, was not to not so sad or pitful as the sights I chanced upon yesterday near Aiken's Landing. At the rude river wharf lay two trim steamers, flying at the foretop Colonel Mulford's white flag. Across the river bend, a mile away, lay the Wm. Allison, the rebel flag-of-truce boat. A thousand rebels, just down from your sharp Northern air, marched ashore. A motley crew, but all warmly clad, and a hale, supple, robust set of men. They hooted, joked and jostled about as they pushed across the fenceless fields towards Cox's Landing. I knew we might expect every man of them on our front, musket in hand, within a fortnight. I saw but two or three with canes, not a dozen who seemed ill or weak. Why was the long train of ambulances sent down the line waiting?

weak. Why was the long train of ambulances sent down the line waiting?

My query was soon answered. Our prisoners turned over, back came a thousand of our boys, among friends again after their terrible captivity. I tell the sober truth—you cannot imagine the sight. It was a better "lot" than previous ones, the best that had been received lately, I believe. But the appearance was pitiful. Every ambulance was needed now, and hundreds hobbled or dragged themselves along through the drizzly rain and treacherous mud, on fool. A thousan dhungry, ragged men—or wrecks along through the drizzly rain and treacherous mud, on fool. A thousan dhungry, ragged men—or wrecks along through the drizzly rain and treacherous mud, on fool. A thousan dhungry, ragged men—or wrecks along through the drizzly rain and treacherous mud. along through the drizzly rain and treacherous mad, on foot. A thousan dhungry, ragged men—or wreeks of men. Their faces had a sallow, pinched look that told of a slow etarvation, and a cumulation of mental and physical suffering. Their clothes were in tatters, in many cases only held together by coarse strings. The pictures you have seen of bouy, hall-clad, famished men are no exaggeration. There was little cheering as they came under the old flag, but to every passer or spectator the pleadings of hunger. Crackers trampled in the mud, the old shoes and the cast-off clothing of contrabands even, were crambled for as if they were gold. The wild, passionate greed of those men for food told a fearful story.

the old shoes and the carrou through were gold. The wild, passionate greed of those men for food told a fearful story.

It-was the same story from all—of months of abelieries exposure to winter storms, and of systematic tarvation. Many had been stripped of their own

atteage had a plentiful supply of the staples which form the prisoner's ration—corn meal and bacon.

And so, feeble and shivering, these poor men turned their faces homeward. Home! Even that word had little power to kindle dull eves, and strengthen nerveless limbs. The wrongs of the months past could not be made right so easily. I never felt so like haing, curring a fellow-being before as the authors of such a crime. I thought, as I often had, that any loss less than life were better than to fall into a rebel prison pen.—Corr. of Cleveland Leader.

# The Diberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1865.

### AN IMMENSE MEETING IN MUSIC HALL The Charleston Slave Auction-Block!

The lecture of Mr. C. C. Coffin, with the presenta tion of the steps from the slave-market of Charleston to the Eleventh Ward Freedman's Aid Society, was all carried through successfully at the Music Hall on Thursday evening of last week. The steps of the slave auction-block were placed upon the stage, and in front of the organ were suspended the large gilt letters " MART." which was the sign of the tablishment where human beings were bought and sold. Upon the desk was placed the lock of the outside iron door where women were examined before the sale.

Notwithstanding the very un weather and the admission was by paid tickets, one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever co

gregated in Music Hall was convened on the oc 8 o'clock, by Dr. Julius A. Palmer, when prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Kirk. The Chairman then intro-

duced Mr. Coffin in a few complimentary remarks.
Mr. Coffin commenced his address by describing appearance of Charleston harbor, as seen by him pre vious to its recent occupation by our troop spoke of his visit to Fort Sumter, and subs the city. A vivid description was given of the desc lation and ruin caused by Gen. Gillmore's guns during his long bombardment of the city. Several intere-ing and humorous incidents of experience and conve sation with the blacks in Charleston were given.

The speaker then gave an account of his obtaining e steps, a description of the building where ere kept and sold, and their mementoes of slave power, and closed his remarks, which were fre quently applauded, by presenting the steps to the Ward Eleven Freedmen's Aid Society. Edward W. Kinsley, President of the Society.

mounted the steps, and made a pithy, feeling and ear est speech, accepting the present in behalf of the Society; and after a feeling allusion to the uses which d served, pledged his word that hereafter they should be used only to raise money for the educatio of the ignorant, for the clothing of the naked, and for

the feeding of the hungry.

Mr. Kinsley called for the audience to rise to their feet, and give three cheers for Mr. Coffin, and the auggestion was practically adopted with great good feeling. Mr. Kinsley then sung, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," the audienc joining in the chorus.

Mr. B. W. Williams read the following letter from John G. Whittier:-

## AMESBURY, 9th 3d Mo., 1865.

John G. Whittler:—

Amesnur, 9th 3d Mo., 1865.

C. C. Coffin, Esq.

Dear Friend: I rejoice heartily to hear of thy arrival in Boston with the relies of the Great Barbarism—the auction-block of the human flesh-market of South Carolina, worn with weary feet and steeped in tears!—the lock of the accursed prison-house!—the letters over its gates of despair! It is as as if Dante had torn the dreadful inscription, "Figure enters not here!" from the doors of Hell, and borne it away with him to the upper world. It was well done on thy part.

Let these infernal hieroglyphics and symbols of the worship of the Anti Christ be carefully preserved. Lay them side by side with the racks of the Inquisition and the keys of the Bastile. Let them tell the generations to come of that most hideous form of human deprayily which, priding itself on its evangelical purity, and with the name of Christ on its lips, bought and sold the image of God, and subjected body and soul to the base uses of lust and avarice. Let them be a wonder and a warning to all time.

I fear I may not be able to be at the meeting for presentation to morrow. But I know that such men as Gov. Andrew and Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wenler hillips will say the fitting word for Massachusetts and for Freedom on the occasion. Absent I shall rejoice with you, and thank God that I have lived to see the opening of the prison-doors.

lived to see the opening of the prison-doors.

Very truly thy friend!

(Signed)

JOHN G. WHITTIER. The Chairman stated that Governor Andrew was unable to be present. Rev. Mr. Hepworth was next introduced, and made a telling speech upon subjects suggested by the occasion. Wm. Lloyd Garrison wa next called upon. On ascending the slave steps for the purpose of "putting the accursed thing under his eet," the scene was one of unusual interest and excitement, the audience raising thunders of applau and waving hundreds of white handkerchiefs for and waving hundreds of white handkeremets for a considerable interval. Mr. Garrison spoke at some length, and was frequently applauded. Rev. Dr. Kirk made the closing speech of the evening.

# BOOKS ON EMANCIPATION FOR BRAZIL

The Journal has received the following letter from Rev. J. C. Fletcher, and not only hopes that it will be copied by our contemporaries throughout New Eng-land, but that it will meet with a generous response. It is a request that each one who may have any vol-ume, sermon or pamphlet, historical, statistical or ar-gumentative, on anti-slavery in general, or emancipa-tion and abolition in particular, will forward the same to the address of J. M. Whittemore & Co., 114 Wesh-ington street, Boston: Brazil, with her enlightened Emperor taking the lead, has determined to do away with all that remains of the accuraced institutes and with all that remains of the accursed institution, and the appeal that Mr. Fletcher makes is at the request of several Brazilian statesmen and of a high official:

of several Brazilian statesmen and of a high official:

Boston, March 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

I have just received a letter from Hon. Tavares Bastos, a leading member of the Brazilian Chamber of Depatites, requesting that I should send him immediately all the works pertaining to slavery that I can collect before the sailing of the English steamer from New York on the 24th of March. This is an addition to other requests of a similar character made me, when at Rio de Janeiro last autumn, by various eminent Brazilians, one of them a high official. Certain Brazilians, one of them a high official. Certain Brazilian statesmen have looked upon our struggle with intense interest; for while their own slavery will, by their own laws on the subject, doubtless become extinct in twenty years, yet there are a great many leading minds who desire to take measures for the extinction of bondage for the 2,000,000 slaves (there were, in 1850, 3,000,000 slaves) before a half decade shall have gone by. M. le Chevalier Lisbon the late Brazilian Minister to the United States, told Prof. Agassiz last spring that in Brazil they were looking forward to emancipation, and the only quiestion was, how was it to be done? The Emperor last October, on the occasion of the marriage of the Imperial Princess Donna lasbella to Count d'Eu, gave her, as a wedding present, the freedom papers of all the slaves which would have come to her as a marriage dower; and in other ways has he manifested his desire to take the English this inatter. In September I had the pleasure of looking through the extensive private library of the Emperor, and, prompted by a parlonable curfoelthe laves to her as a murriage dower; the lead in this natter. In September I had the pleasure of looking through the extensive private library of the Emperor, and, prompted by a pardonable curiosity, I picked up the last book which His Majesty had been reading: I found it to be an English copy of J. Gunrey's Letters on the Benefit of Emancingtion. Hon, Silveira de Motts, a Brazil Senator, brought in resolutions to check the accuract thins

books, pamphlets, speeches, &c., &c., ct. I appeal to members of Congress, 114 Washington street, will be thankfully re, and forwarded to Rio de Janeiro, remain very faithfully yours,
J. C. FLETCHER.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN HUTCHINS.

FURTHER VINDICATION OF GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1865. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. :

DEAR SIR—As your life has been faithfully d
to the cause of humanity, the abolition of slave re of the freedman, I am sure you will be in all facts and questions relating to the erested in all facts and or dition of those in any part of the country who

I went from Ohio to New Orleans in the of 1863, and since then, most of the time, have r sided there, participating in and observing the e of the new order of things which the slaveholders' has inaugurated. From what I have seen in Northe papers, I think the true condition and relati who were formerly slaves, in the State of Lor

It will be recollected that the President's Proclan tion of Emancipation of January 1st, 1863, excep from its operation certain Parishes in the State Louisiana. Gen. Banks, co of the Gulf, on the 80th day of January, 1863, issue an order, the effect of which was to abolish slaver in those excepted Parishes; and since then, all perswithin our military lines in the State have been garded by the United States military and civil au thorities as virtually free. At all events, the form slaves in the excepted Parishes have been treate the same as those in the States freed by the President

On the 1st day of February, 1864, General Bank issued an order, regulating the employment of freed men in his Department, fixing their wages, rations &c. This order was intended to affect cultivated by loyal owners on their own account; a well as the seized and abandoned plantations lease by Government to individuals. In fact, it was a gen eral order, regulating the employment This order has been severely crit think in some instances by those who did not clearly mprehend the causes and circums

New Orleans was occupied by our forces General Butler, in the spring of tary authorities, at this time, did not undertake to interfere with the relation of master and slave in Lo isiana. Neither Congress, nor the President and his Cabinet, at this time, seemed to realize that slavery and rebellion were one and the same. The policy saving slavery and putting down the rebelli ne had a fair trial in Louisians, and it failed The year 1862, therefore, passed by, without any thorized interference with slaves in Louisiana, cept in special cases brought to the attention of Gen Butler, growing out of cruel treatment of slaves, or of the disloyalty of their pretended owners. Gen. Bu ler was prompt and efficient in his administration but, to produce order and system from the chaos an attending the abandonment of the by the rebels, and its occupation by our forces, wa not the work of a month or a year.

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation left a majority of slaves within our lines, in Louisia of slavery; and plantation he occupation of the State by our forces, were work ed by slave labor. The abandoned plantations wer worked under military orders, by the Quarter-Mas ter's Department. Our military lines were gradually extended in the year 1863, and, consequently, new plantations and territory were embraced in our juris itary authorities, with crops maturing and well-nigh matured. Concerning these, no general system could be adopted. In some instan have a share of the net profits. In other cases, wages were paid, but no uniform rate was establi were complaints that the freedmen did not ge as employed to take off the crops were not faith ful to their trust, and did not treat the negroes fairly. There were also complaints that some of the laborer tainty as to the compensation to be paid, that I have no doubt that some of these co inder the delusion that the negro would not labo without the terrors of the lash. They doubted, or afgroes: they did not want it to succeed, and they could not, therefore, be relied upon as efficient aid in any of the country, by giving employm ers, made free without their consent and against their will. The disloyal planters, on the app or compel to go with them; and thousands in this way were spirited into Texas, where they now ren bands, within convenient pro ters, with the securing their freedom; and they supplied, in part the deficiency of laborers occas of slaves by fleeing rebels. The terri by our forces was subject to frequent raids by the reb els; personal property on plantations was try, which has been the theatre of this terrible war, has any system of labor or any department of industry prospered; and it must be borne in mind, that try prospered; and it must be borne in minu, mathat part of Louisiana occupied by our troops in 1882 and 1863 was the theatre of conflict of facroe contendance with the control of the co ing armies. Crops could only be partially cultivated and partly secured. The system of labor had been entirely changed. The laborers were distrustful about their pay, and the planters, accustomed to slave labor, doubted whether the laborer would work, if paid, and not whipped. Those from the North, who were disposed to give free labor a fair trial, were uncertain whether they could cultivate plantations in peace, and with safety to life and property. That part of the State of Louisiana occupied by our forces had not been regarded suitable, in soil and climate, for the successful cultivation of cotton; and for a long time before the rebellion, the raising of cotton had been abandoned there, and sugar was the staple of lower Louisiana. In consequence of the war, producing the condition of things I have partially described, in the spring of 1804 there was great scarcity of sugar-cane for seed—not more thar enough to plant one-fourth of the land capable of cultivation—and the planter had to resort to cotton to supply the deficiency.

The stock mules plantation implements & conthether they could cultivate plantations in peac

had to resort to cotton to supply the deficiency.

The stock, mules, plantation implements, &c., or many plantations, had been carried away by the rebels or appropriated to the United States military service by our forces. The machinery in sugar-houses had been injured, and in some instances centrely destroyed. To work a plantation profitably for a year required a large outlay of capital, from \$20,000 to \$50,000, depending of course spon the size of the ptantation and the number of hands employed; and a much larger sum when from forty to fifty mules had to be purchased, machinery repaired, and plantation implements to be furnished.

of Louisians. It was evident that some plan must be adopted that would give employment to the thousands of laborers, throws out of employ by the exigencies of war; otherwise, the Government must be their al-moner. It was important, also, that the late slavehold-ers and others should be satisfied, by experience, that free labor could be made a success. Argument would not convince them. na. It was evident that some plan must be

State, by giving employment to capital and labor, two things had to be considered — lat, capital must have a liberal encouragement of a fair return for its lovestment; and, 2, labor must be promised, and secured a fair reward or just compensation for its employment. What would be a suitable encouragement to capital and labor, circumstances must determine; and General and labor, circumstances must determine; and General Banks, in fixing the compensation for labor, had of course to take into the account—the liability of the planter to be disturbed by raids, the overflow of the Mississippi by reason of neglected levees, and the un-certainties attending the cultivation of the soil, under certainties attending the cultivation of the sell, under the changed relations of capital and labor. If wages were too high, capital would not invest; and if too low, the laborer would, be discontented, and would not labor faithfully.

I have not this labor order before me, and I state its

terms from memory. It provided that the laborers should be paid as follows:—mechanics and engineers \$10 and \$12 per month; 1st class hands \$8; 2d class \$6; 8d class \$5; and 4th class \$3; with clothing, ration quarters, medicines, and medical attendan quarters, medicines, and medican attendance. It ams provided that the aged and infirm, and minor childrer under 12 years of age, belonging to families of laborers should be supported on the plantation by the planter provided that the children under 12, bor, should have the advantages of sch established on the plantations. The hands were to be classified by the planter and the Provost Marshal of the Parish. There was little complaint about classifi-cation. One-half of the wages were to be paid monthly. and the balance at the end of the year. nmute clothing at \$3 per m per year. The laborers were to have, on an average for their own cultivation, one acre of land; the head of a family having more land than single persons. The laborers were allowed to keep a limited number of hogs on the plantation, and chickens without limit. The s allowed were substantially the same as pr ed for the soldiers in the army. As a general thing there was no complaint, and no cause for it, as to the quality or quantity of rations furnished. If complain de, the truth of it was immediately inquire into by the superintendent of plantations, the Provos Marshal of the Parish, or the military superintenden

How much, per year, did this order of General Banks secure to the laborer? First class hands, for wages, were to receive \$96 per year; for clothing, \$36. It is low estimate, owing to the high price of provision in Louisiana, (20 per cent. higher, at least, than in the North,) to put the cost of rations at 40 cents per day, or \$146 per year. I paid for medical attendance, on one plantation, \$400 per year, which did not include the ts of thedicines for this plantation at one hundred and fifty dollars—say one dollar per person. (The books, containing the exact cost, are not at command, being at New Orleans.) I therefore estimate the cost dicines and medical attendance to each laborin hand five dollars and fifty cents per year. How much each laborer realized from the privilege secured to him, in the cultivation of land, garden, &c., I cannot state. The privilege was worth at least \$30 per year. Rev. T. W. Conway, Superintendent of Bureau of Free Labor in Louisiana, estimates it at about \$50. (See his report of the 9th of September, 1864, to Major General Banks.)

According to the above estimates, each 1st borer received, under this order, for wages, \$96; for clothing, \$36; for rations, \$145; for medicines and medical attendance, \$5,50; for the privilege of land, &c., for cultivation on his own account, \$30; making the sum of \$313,50 per year. This sum he was to receive, whether the employer realized profits or susta

There were in this order other privileges secured to the laborer, which I have not included in the above es timate. He was furnished quarters and fuel withou charge; his children, under 12 years of age, were no expense to him. It will be seen that the risk wa hrown entirely upon the employer, who should ad-

The order of General Banks, in my judgment, did

provide a fair compensation to the laborer Did it suggest to capital a fair return for its invest firmative answer to this question. All the capital that was needed was readily obtained, and every tation within our military lines that could be were in imminent danger of being raided, and some of them were visited by guerillas, to the great detrimen of the planter; but this did not deprive the laborer of

his stipulated compensation. The spirit of this order was carried out. ost Marshal of the Parish was made the arbiter in controversies arising between the employer and the en ployed. Some inconvenience grew to the military superintendent, and perhaps to the Commanding General, and alleged injustice inquired into and provided for. If, in any case, this order was defectively executed, it should not be charged to the order, but to the subordinate officer charged with its execution. The laborers, for the most part, labored gnorant laborers, there would, of course, be idle and ricious ones.

ing. The spring was late, (as it was in the North.) and too day, at the time of planting; crops did not come up well, by reason of the drought, and in some instances had to be re-planted. When the rains commenced, some time in May, they continued for more than three months, raining almost every day. The ground was kept so wet, it required extra labor to keep the grass from destroying the crops. Notwithstanding the grass from destroying the crops. Notwinsumment the unfavorable season, the prospect of a fair yield of the unfavorable season, the prospect of a fair yield of the unfavorable season, the prospect of a fair yield of ton was extensively planted; the scarcety of sugar cane for seed made it necessary, and the high price o

The Hon. B. F. Flanders, Supervising Spe The Hon. B. F. Flanders, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department at New Orleans, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 28th day of June, estimated the quantity of cotton that would be raised within our military lines at two hundred thousand bales. This estimate was based on information derived from planters and others, who had the means of making intelligent estimates; and Mr. Flanders is derived from planters and others, who has the means of making intelligent estimates; and Mr. Flanders is careful and cautious in his statements and estimates. The cotton worms were as destructive last year as they were ever known to be. They almost entirely destroyed the crop. Planters that expected from three hundred to five hundred bales, realized only from five to ten. The worm made its appearance in lower Louisians about the 10th of August, and rapidly extended its ravages northward. The first appearance of the worm destroyed about one half of the crop; and the second, about ten days after; well-night the balance. The hopes and expectations of the planter and capitalist were thus destroyed. Neither the order of General Banks nor the laborars were responsible for this terrible visitation. In consequence of the

condition of things in Louisiana in the high the planting season of 1864. Gen-Commander of the Department, was the tauthority, in the then state of affairs, properly the profiterable of the control of A few planters in planting within our military lines, in Louis
The payment of the laborers, according to the set
the order, was promptly and rigidly enforced
cases where the planter or renter was unable to
the crops and property on plantations were sex
the Provost Marshal, and held for the benefit
laborers. In other cases, the capitalist, who re
and was interested in the crop, whatever his on
was with the planter, was held responsible for
payment of the laborers. I do not know of a sin
stance where the laborers were not fully paid.
cotton worm had not appeared, the profits to it cotton worm had not appeared, the profits to the em-ployer and capitalist would have been large; and it was the expectation of this that induced him to emwas the expectation of this that induced him to em-bark in the enterprise at the rate of wages fixed by the order of General Banks. This order also practi cally demonstrated that the freedman will work un-der the stimulus of wages—a fact that alsveholders and their advocates have persistently denied. The freedmen of Louisians, at the close of the year

1864, were comfortably clothed; and many saved their wages, and had money in their ren had the advantages of scho made good progress in learning—for achools tablished in all of the Parishes, and the nu them, including the city of ' New Orleans, was nearly eight thousand. There much opposition to these schools; but they were es tablished, sustained and protected by military order Considering all the circumstances which called forth Considering all the circumstances which called forth the labor order, it was, in the main, judicious, and shed the object intended. It was ten icy for the employment or treatment of the recently cipated slaves. How they shall be treated is vexed question, and reason and experience must be the guide of the statesman and the philanthropist. They do not need support as a permanent thing. When lawful civil government is established tecting equally the rights and privileges of all cit-izens, it will neither be necessary nor proper to fix the wages of any class of laborers. The freedn should be secured the rights and privileges of citi-zenship, and then be let alone. If they are entitled same rights as other citizens, they should have the same means of protecting the ection of the citizen. There are in Louisiana a large class of colored freemen, born free, intelligent, well-educated, owning many of them quite wealthy, upon whom the right of suffrage should be at once conferred. It is the prejulice of caste created by slavery which deprive men of the rights of citizenship, when it is conferred upon ignorant and uneducated men of another color There are others, who, on account of meritoriou services in the army, should immediately enjoy this right. In the language of that great Apostle of De-mocracy, Thomas Jefferson, "among men who either pay or fight for their country, no line of right can b

Slavery, I trust, is forever abolished in Louisiana nd if, in the future, her lawgivers secure equal rights to all her citizens; her fertile lands and genial clir producing figs, rice, corn, tobaco, sugar and cotton her orange groves, bending and yellow with ripen er orange groves, bending and yellow with ripen-ng fruit; and her thousands of miles of navigable riv ers and bayous, furnishing ample, cheap, c and expedition us means of conveying her soil to market, will invite capital and labor from every civilized country and clime. She will then learn to her advantage that "righteousness exalteth" a State. But if, in the future as in the past, a majority of her laborers are oppressed and disfranchised, she will learn at her cost that injustice "is a reproach to

Respectfully yours, JOHN HUTCHINS.

### THE FREED PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA ... NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22, 1865. VILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON:

SIR,-Knowing the interest you have always taker in the colored people of our land, I cannot forbear ad-dressing a few lines to you upon this topic, from this most interesting and important section of our coun-

I have visited every point on the Mississippi below Cairo, during the past year, and have come to the conclusion that it is in the "Department of the Gulf," and the city of New Orleans alone, that o ne gets an inkling of the "year of jubilo" among the Freedmen.
The revulsion of feeling, in this part of slavedom, in regard to the colored people, is remarkable. To th who, in other days, oppressed them, or witnessed the pangs of slavery inflicted upon them, the change is

incomprehensible.

As it is, it occurs very forcibly to my mind that the Freed people of Louisiana stand a fair comparison in point of actual privilege with those of any of the old free States of which I have any cogni-

To be sure there are restrictions r and a time of transition, that abridge perfect nal liberty; but in many cases the white citizen feels the pressure as well as the colored. oromulgated. But, after all, the people, white and clack, manage to have a good time generally; and not a few of either color contrive to accumulate, not only something of the transient happiness of the hour, but so much of the substance of which the sinews of war

Gaily dressed children, snowy robes, a cons, after all, do indicate prosperity; and here in "Department of the Gulf" can be seen, on any remarkable occasion, a concourse of (colored) as tastefully dressed as may be seen in Chicago or Boston. June 11, 1864, I saw in this city twenty thousand people, all colored, cong of the State of Louisiana by the new Constitution; of the State of Louisians by the new Constitution; and had it not been for the inevitable impress of their rate, I could not have told, from the appearance of the people, that I was not in New York or any other Northern city.

The record of that day has never been written. It

impressed, however, upon my memory, and will be

It was reported, at the time, and truly so, that there it was reported, at the time, and truly so, that there were speeches and bursts of song from a thousand lips; and military drill, and sorks of art borne aloft upon tawny shoulders, that would have reflected no

liscredit upon any concourse of people.

But I could have reported some still better things, things that evaporate in the writing, yet remain for

ever upon the eternal records.

So much for the past. If I could tell you all I have seen among these people—of interest, of inci-dent, of faith, of perseverence, of patriotism—it would transcend by far the limits of this brief communicatranscend by far the limits of this brief communica-tion. It is not possible even to refer to these things. To-day, while I write, vast columns of colored chil-dren "file" under my window. It is Washington's birth-day, and they are out in their "red, white and blue." The starry banner of the old Union streams over their heads. They are on the way to the "Or-leans Theatre"—some are there now. Gov. Hahn is to make a speech. Other friends are there—only one is wenting [Gen. Beach]

I can only say, that it is to the efforts of the commanding Generals who have been here, as personal interest in this matter, that we are is in Louisiana. Anouging at the door for real into the Union, Louisiana has already given to ed man a place in the new order of things, largest immediate avenue to citizenship the me and events; but his newly acco the sentiment of the people, and he has nothing better avail himself of the privilege of states, his own intelligence his own intelligence and perseve "By military service, by taxation or fitness," he can become a voter. Such i conferred upon the Legislature by the new C

All honor to Louisiana for the open doer and to terms of admission! The signs of the dime and the many will be qualified voters.

In the upper portions of the valley of the Minimum, and the upper portions of the valley of the Minimum, and the upper portions of the valley of the Minimum, and the upper portions of the valley of the Minimum, and the upper portions of the valley of the Minimum, and the upper portions of the valley of the upper portions of the up sippi, where the commanders of posts have 4 ated in the work, much has been done to mitigual sufferings of the Freedmen. ausserings of the Freedmen.

The Freedmen of the upper and lower Ministry appear to be a different class of people. The type Mississippians are purely America, and Orthedaubleow the "Red River," French and Cutbolic. The former wretched condition of these people has been appeared to the condition of the people has been appeared to the condition of the people has been appeared to the condition of the people has been appeared to the condition of the people has been appeared to the condition of the people has been appeared to the condition of the people with the people with the condition of the people with the people with the condition of the people with the dwelt upon by all who have risited rebei the truth in regard to them is but little under-stood. Their story is inexpressible. Words cano-paint the facts. The "illustrated" reality alone on paint the incis. A feet monster (Slavery) whose fangs has

All honor to Louisiana for the open d

luged our country in blood. The Freedmen are careful of money, kind is friends, and reticent. Their team seem all een shed; their words of agory or reproach to have all been spoken.

all been spoken.

In their opinion, Mr. Lincoln is Gol's riect, in asswer to their prayers; and his "Prochamins" in them is the "Bow of Promise" that there shall be no more slavery.

Indeed, it has come to pass, that all look apon the

"Emancipation Edict" of the President of the Usine States—ratified by the National Congress and endown by the sword of the people—as a sort of new ton rmed by our brother's blood in the rays of the San of Righteousness, it shall be to us a sign forerer is political heavens. By its holy effaigence, there that The efforts that have been made to ameliorate th

condition of the Freed people, to instruct them in the principles of equity and humanity, and to induce them to become a truly free, prosperous and happy peak have no where been more successful then in Luisianan; and foremost in the gratitude of this hitherts ap-pressed people—for the good he has done, and the mptness with which he did it-stands the name of General N. P. Banks. Very respectfully,

AMANDA H. GEST, Sup't of Schools N. W. F. Aid Con.

# THE COLORED SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

THE COLORED SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

The pupils of the Colored schools of New Orien will long remember Washington's birthary, of 18%, once of great feativity. They assembled, together and a large number of invited guests, at the Orient The tre, early yesterday morning, and fefore now the building was no crowded that several schools halink sent away. There were probably four thousand yes on some present. After a prayer by the Rev. D. Newman, the performances began with the song, "America", which was very well done, as, in fact, was all singing, the pupils showing evidence of carfell thing, in regard to time, etc. The regular program was then carried out in the following order:

Recitation—Birthday of Washington, Maria Cipp

ing, in regard to start, the following order:

Recitation—Birthday of Washington, Maria Copp;
Song—Good time coming, Mrs. Brice's School; Beclamation—Union, Henderson McCriag; Music—lastrumental, Maiden's Prayer, Mr. Arthur William;
Tableau—The Dawn of Liberty; Declamation—Launching of the Ship, Arthur Guiranovich; Seng—Barighter Day, Mr. Williams' School; Recitation—Launching of the Ship, Arthur Guiranovich; Seng—Bergighter Day, Mr. Williams' School; Recitation—Hardly Think I Will, Victoria Martin; Song—Unio Sam's Farm, School of Liberty; Dialogue—The Fre and the Sword, Dr. Randolph's School; Song in clasacter)—Kingdom coming (Pip); Tableau—The Fres of Liberty; Recitation—The American Flag; Sag of Liberty; Recitation—The American Flag; Sag of Liberty; Mrs. Brice's School; Essay—Darthess of the Present, V. Martin; jibs f Liberty; Recitation—The American rug; of Liberty, Mrs. Brice's School; Essay—Darksene Past, Brightness of the Present, V. Martin; J. Sonu—Dear Mother, ns; Recitation—The Negro's Complaint, Fan Bolng—Over the Ocean Wave, Mr. William ; Song—Over the Ocean Wav. ol ; Dialogue—The Shape of the —Good Night, the Misses Willis hool; Dialogue—The Shape of aet—Good Night, the Misses Wil ng—No Slave Beneath the Flag

Duet—Good Night, the Misses Williams; Cocciding Song—No. Slave Beneath thegeling.

The recitations, declamations, dislogues and son were fully equal in merit to the generality of schock children efforts. The girls showed much grester perficiency than the boys, and the larger part of the tribition fell to their lot.

The recitation, "Birthday of Washington," Maria Cripps, was very fine, and Master Gamsorich recited the beautiful poem, "Launching the Ship, with excellent modulation of voice and accurry of gesture. But the prize performance, in our spine, was the essay read by Victoria Martin. It is seldenthant more correct accentuation is found even away the most experienced readers. A reference to Gen. Banks drew torth hearty cheers for that distinguished officer and statesman, which were repeated a testian of the name of Governor Habrang—Much merriments was proposed by Fip's seg. "Kingdom Coming," and he was called upon fet a repetition. "Prip" was dressed as a plantition drift, with a hole in his hand, and looked amout as greaters one of the Æolinan might have done in his piec.

The effect of the tableaux was partially spieled by their being placed too near the front of the step, his

The effect of the tableaux was partially sposed; their being placed too near the front of the size, ha still they were heartily applauded. The "larm Liberty" was a crowd of freedmen bowed dorshe fore the Goddess of Liberty, and the "Fruis of larty" was a school-room scene, each pught sadmig. The recitation, the "Negro's Complaint," by Faur Day, was very good.

Mr. B. Rash Plumley, Superintendent of the Cored Bureau of Education, appeared upon the size, and for about ten minutes spoke most eloquently and for results. After applogizing for Gor. Hahn, whe su present [with several other State officers, but prefers

earneatly. After apologizing for Gov. Hain, was a present with several other State officers, but prefed from speaking by sore throat, he said that the preparations for the exhibition hadpurpowly he made short, in order that the native power of the pills might prominently display itself. He anonserthat, in a short time, another exhibition would be gire, and, if possible, at the Opera House, which in male larger than the Orlean Theatre. His should reiching the universal emancipation amendment routification to the state of the state of

# THE CELEBRATION BY THE COLORED

THE CELEBRATION BY THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The schools for freedmen, established by Grend Order No. 38, celebrated the Birthday of Washington at the New Orleans Theatre yesterday. The jary number of pupils attached to these schools pertend the Board from admitting the public at large, Aboa three hundred ladies and gentlemen were procinely vitted. Among them were the most expectable vitted the school of the procine of the pro

INFLUENCE, PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL.

Most of the readers of this article will have probably

Most of the readers of this article will have probably siresly seen the following paragraph, which has lately been going the rounds of the papers:—

Mr. LINCOLN AND THE WORKING-WOMEN. A committee of ladies representing fourteen thousand working women of Philadelphia, who are employed by gererment contractors, recently waited on President Forman or represent the needs of the suffering dent Lincoln to represent the needs of the suffering dent Lincoln Thomas, told him the story he had matter General Thomas, told him the story he had matter General Thomas, told him the story he had passify obliged if you can hereafter manage the supeasily obliged if you can hereafter manage the supeasily obliged work for the government made up by some, so as to give them remanerative wages for some the suffering the supersection of the suffering the s

It is highly creditable, alike to the President's hea It is highly created the has thought fit to give his personal deart, that he has thought fit to give his personal deare, in the manner above described, to help on a sign needed reform, and relieve some of the suffering realting from the injustice of the community to the wrking women. When the thing to be done is both right and expedient, and the neglect or delay of miles to perform it is favored by a widely existing indice, injuriously affecting vast number popular prejudice, injuriously affecting vast number of people, it is all the more important that the ma-sho chances to wield that influence which the Presi office bestows should take the trouble of put ing it in action to do the right or undo the wrong Abraham Lincoln has shown, by the act of mingled Antenna kindness above described, that he recog sizes this method of action, and this sort of exercis personal influence, as right and proper.
The above is by no means the only instance in

The above is by no means the buly instance with President Lincoln has thought it well to bestow appea a worthy cause the added impulse which naturally fees from his public expression of favorable opinion.

Take two other cases, the latest.

The Boston Journal of the 7th inst. states that in
Washington, on the preceding day, three Commiss from the State of Maine waited on the Presi dent to present certain resolutions of the Maine Leg dent to present certain resolutions of the staine Leg-listure, siking the assignment of two steam vessels of var as a protection to the coast of that State. The President, after friendly conference with the Com minioners, referred them to Secretary Welles, with the following endorsement on the resolutions :nitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with the remark that if ressels can be spared from the general services for the objects within mentioned, let it be done." Without doubt, such an expression of the President' wish belps (it may very greatly help) the matter in

Two days before this last occurrence, Mr. Lincoln's second inaugural Address was published to the na resive, admirable (as far as it goes,) this Ad dress presents, at its close, certain suggestions of things now to be done, by Government and people tegether, for the common welfare, as follows:—

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with framess in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bed up the nation's wound, to care for him who still have borne the battle, and for his widow and his ophas, to do all which may achieve and otherish a just sol a lasting peace among ourselves and with all settings.

Among the general considerations here presented is me agecific one. Most appropriately does the President suggest this particular national duty, "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his vilov and his orphans." The nation will undoubt-Lincoln's heart and head alike urge him to give thir jut and righteous cause the additional impulse of his endation. And for this impulse, and the compt expression of it, we honor and admire him.

But there is another cause, the justice and right-essness of which are admitted in the sentences of the Inaugural immediately preceding the above extract,

of those offences, which, in the providence of God, but seeds come, but which, having continued through list speaked time, He now wills to remove, and that lie great to both North and South this terrible war as the we due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern that there is any departure from these discern that there is any departure from the stay, secile to him? for annual to the first says as the form of the form o

this might scourge of war may speedily pass away. It is the might scourge of war may speedily pass away. It, if 60d wills that it continue until all the wealth pied yit be bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil tail be snok, and until every drop of blood drawn with the snok, and until every drop of blood drawn with the ward,—as was said 3000 years ago, as still it must be and the pied purchased to the Lord are true and right-miss blogether.

Since this offence came by the sin of "North based that duence came by the sin against God, based for millions of men, women and children, size the majority of these four millions are now hore destitute and far more in need of help than the are estaute and tar surery in need to help than the prat mas of soldiers and their families, and since this secssities, moral and physical, call for every lad of help, national and individual, it would have ben eminently appropriate, as well as just and kind, had President Lincoln's heart moved him to speak of the nation's debt to the freedmen, and the duty the attical a debt to the freedmen, and the duty of prompt discharge of it, and the method by which we might lest discharge it, in this Inaugural Address. Sometisch public manifestation on the part of the Lecutive seems demanded not only by justice, but by present and obvious expediency, since the rebellion is not yet subdued, and the relation of the colored people to it may yet be made a mighty instrument in has-thing its downhalt. A few words of friendly encourposent and savarance in a discrete address to the freestent and assurance in a direct address to the freed ea, or even the incidental mention, in the Inaugural dress, of a duty due to them from the nation, and sident's desire that this duty be discharged, rould have given immense impetus, alike to the over-draw of the celellion and to the work of reconstruc-tion which is the follow. If the nation were right in this name. is matter, there would be no need of noticing this make the part of the President, but people and the right and true from which Democratic ideas and Christian principles is a less than the right and true from which Democratic ideas and Christian principles is a less than the right and the r he join in requiring, namely; to give the negro an stall place with all others before the law; to give in the right of suffrage, the surest means of enabling that to maintain himself in that position; and to reionaries of the f int, to help these movements instead of hindering hm.--c. x. w.

# REPLY OF DR. KNOX.

Boston, March 18, 1865. Editor of the Liberator-When, to gain a victory over ent who is defending a principle at public is combatant steps aside, for want of legitimat discontinuate steps aside, for want of legitimate disco, to stack private character, it is cowardly. I let complain of this, but only state the usage. I be long since given my enemies full liberty to hurl this treomous shafts. If my character is not sufficiently moral on the state of the st

being moral to stand, let it fall.

Caphain Fowler was always a dear friend of mine,
the factor of the standard of the black man. It is painful in be a true friend of the black man. It is painful in the structure from him refore, to see such imprecation coming from his thou any foundation to my knowledge. I am p det; so man is perfect. But I am conscious of det rectitude in private and in public life. Gow to the point.

been preferred against me. I challenge Saxton try other person, to prove against me an imprope-ter rolation of public law. Capian Fowler call me "tyrant" "poor"-aby of "impurity of conduct" "disturber of the

an Fowler! call me "tyran"

""impurity of conduct"—"disturber of the
for the truth of which I hold you responsia never recreant to the perfect liberty of the

THOMAS P. KNOX. but never recreant to the

Do not fail to read the very satisfactory setter flies, John Hutchins, (the anti-slavery successor of Ea. Josha R. Giddings in Congress.) respecting the shalltration of Gen. Banks in Louisians.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXIX. NEW YORK, March 9, 1865.

New York, March 9, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

Fifteen years ago this month and almost very day, the man who would not "re-enact the laws of God," but had no such scruples for those of the adversary, bargained the rights of his fellow-men and the honor of the State which he represented in the Senate for a chance to be President. The fine promises which were his immediate reward turned, like the enchanted coin of the Arabian story, to withered leaves—dreat-lest of all the dead foliage that rustled presently about his autumnal grave at Marshfield. In the moral trumphs of the present hour, the name of Webster is

umphs of the present hour, the name of Webster is passed over in silence; for a people who have abol-ished the Fugitive Slave Law cannot cherish the sanch the Fugitive Slave Law cannot cherish the memory of its most eminent champion. The nation has learned that it is useless to do sught than reaffirm the statutes of the Almighty, and now, by the lips of its Chief Magistrate, acknowledges that "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether," though the treasure wrung from the slave be exacted to the uttermost farthing, and though our blood be drawn in anysering stream with the

to the uttermost farming, and mouga our blood be drawn in answering streams with his.

What a day was Saturday in the history of the Republic! The peaceful rule of the majority twice vindicated—the inseparability of Liberty and Union asserted in the most solemn and public manner. Mr Lincoln's compositions no longer stimulate criticism, but challenge admiration. His inaugural address is distinguished by its apt and unimpeachable presenta-tion of the attitude of the two sections at the outbreak of the rebellion, the aims of each, their expectations, and the disappointments which God has evolved for them out of crimon strife. For once, a President of the United States alludes to Delty without cant and the United States alludes to Deity without cant and without hypocrisy. He quotes from Scripture in the Interest of justice. He imitates so closely the language and reasoning of the Abolitionists, that the American Anti-Slavery Society itself might suspect him of plagiarism, and search its records for identical utterances. All honor to Abraham Lincoln, that on utterances. All honor to Abraham Lincoln, that or the day of his re-inauguration, he contemplates bu

two objects in the universe-the slave and his Maker

All honor and long life !

At least, let him survive his term. Democracy i proud of him. She has taken him from the dregs o slavery, and made of him a liberator. She has lifted him from the lowest grade of freemen, and set him over all. He was humble, and she gave him power and place, but she failed to render him arrogant or She pitted him against the crafty, the plausible, the unscrupulous, and his simple honesty outwitted them. The base-born vanquished the chiralry in the arts of peace and of war. Let the world marvel and applaud! But let him live—the man who retains his head amid the anxieties of State and the dizziness of his elevation. We do not want him sup planted by another who, raised by the same institu tions from a kindred origin to a position beside him, reels in a vertigo of conceit and intoxication, and disgraces his entrance into office by mandlin indecorum.

The shame of these loyal citizens who heard Andrew Johnson in the Senate Chamber cannot be described in words. The President, who saw himself linked in association with a drunkard—the Cabinet, who were insulted by his unseemly gestures—the Senators, who

reflected that he was to be their presiding officer for the next four years—the People, who trembled for the accident which might make this man President—all lowered their heads in grief, and indignation, and astonishment. The story has not been exaggerated in the newspapers, although it has been left for the anti-administration journals to repeat. There is a private sequel-a scene not witnessed by many-of which it is enough to say that it made one spectator, at least, a tectotaller from that time forth. These are bitter words to write, but they are not so bitter as the national mortification. Mr. Johnson had his reputa

educators, at the present time, is, "How shall the freedmen of the South be so educated and elevated and avarice have always stood ready to take advantage of the ignorant and dependent. It will be so in the future. The freedmen are not truly free until taught to read and write. Much effort has been already devoted to this object. Scarcely had the first successful efforts of the war set a few of the slaves free, when teachers were on their way to take advantage of the moment; and from that time to this, enthusiastic and active men and self-denying women have been tolling assiduously to remove those mosts! tage of the ignorant and dependent. It will be so in thusiastic and active men and self-denying women have been toiling assiduously to remove those mental chains which a tyranny, too black to name, had been burning into the soul

The readers of the Liberator need from us no inceneffort in this direction. Community are alive to the importance of the subject. Besides, happily, among the freedmen themselves is found an anxiety among the freedmen themselves is found an anxiety to learn, that, of itself, will overcome many defects in the means employed. Every faculty, sharpened by bitter service, will, for a time, be given unremitting-ly to study so far as access to instruction is possible.

bitter service, will, for a time, be given unremitting ly to study so far as access to instruction is possible.

Still, it is not to be supposed that all the freedmen of the South are to be educated at once, by the means now provided. It costs a great deal to educate the people of Massachusetta, with all the accumulated facilities of centuries. Considered as a matter of expense, the education of freedmen must be for a long time with the future, as it has been with the past, a tax on the beneficence of the Christian people of the North. So far from securing any assistance in the South, we have a million or more of poor whites appealing to our charities for education, almost as forcibly as the freedmen do.

We have an object in these reflections: it is this. The field of labor is so vast, the issues at stake so grand, and the means to be employed are so disproportionately small, that any means of saving time or expense, or of enhancing the value of a given amount of labor, becomes of great importance.

This question has a wide significance. The same principles that apply to the instruction of freedmen apply to the instruction of the gnormat the world over. God has taught us, by the lessons of the past years, how a new moral tone may be infused into a nation by even the necessity to do justice to the oppressed. He would be a supply to the instruction of the promote the property passed into the hands of the total property passed into the passession of his overseer, whose body was placed in the tomb.

elevate and bless the colored man, we can raise the standard of education through our whole country. So marvellous are the designs of Providence. God so directs that no flesh should glory in his presence. We propose, in one or more subsequent articles, to unfold this subject further. We propose to show how the freedmen may be taught to read by a new process—one-tenth the time, and, of course, one-tenth the expense now incurred. And we believe that this leaves it is found to be not married to make the consonity to most economic. plan will be found to be not merely to most economical, but the only means by which education can eve become general among them. PHILIP.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

The undersigned proposes to address the Public upon the subject of "our solphiers' AID SOCIETIES; their past, present, and prospective usefulness." She hopes in this way to assist the Aid Societies in their efforts in behalf of Country and Humanity, and requests in return their cooperation with her; but sake no pecuniary recompense. Aid Societies desting to hear her, will be expected to furnish a hall, or other place of meeting, admission free. Whether a collection be taken or not; for the benefit of the Society, is left to the choice of the ladies.

Though the home of the undersigned has been for many years at the West, she is much in sympathy with Eastern people, much of her early life having been spent among them. She has spent the last three months in Washington, D. C., becoming familiar with the condition of soldiers as there found in hospital, and the efforts put forth for their relief.

S. BURGER STEARNS.

Among various other highly satisfactory testimoni-NOTICE TO SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

Among various other highly satisfactory testimoni-

als, Mrs. Stearns has the following :-

als, Mrs. Stearns has the following:

From Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigon.

Ann Annon, March 6th, 1864.

I have listened with profound pleasure to a lecture of of Mrs. S. Burder Stearns, on the Past. Present, and Future of the Soldier's Add Societies. Should her views be adopted, a great and glorious good to Humanity would grow from these patriotic organizations of the loyal woman of our country. I have known Mrs. Stranks for several years, and cardially commend her to the condidence of her country women, as a lady of unblemished reputation, of high talent and scholarship, and of carnest and philanthropic sentiments of public good.

J. M. GREGORY.

From Part I. D. Chania of the Michigan Sets University.

From Prof. L. D. Chapin, of the Michigan State Uni-

We trust Mrs. Stearns will receive numero

At Fraternity Hall, last ewening, a lecture was delivered by Mrs. S. BURGER STEARNS, wife of Col. O.
P. Stearns, 39th Regiment, U. S. C. T., now at Fort
Fisher. Having been introduced by Mr. Fitz, President of the Fraternity, Mrs. Strakns announced
The Lost Pleiad," as her topic for the evening.
Regarding the constellation of the Pleiades as representing the sisterhood of womanly virtue, the lecturer dwelt upon the deep significance of the fate of
Merope as illustrated in the various relations of woman. Considering the lost star, however, as personifying the dependent, helpless, and friendless, Mrs.
STRARNS enumerated the various circumstances
whereby this class is exposed to peculiar dangers, viz.
I lack of employment, the paltry pay received when
and the absence of Christian love and sympathy.
These evils and their gemelies were considered, and
the dutles which devolve upon us in view of them.

Mrs. STRARNS possesses an agreeable voice and a
gracceful and pleasant style. The lecture was listened to with great attention by the good audience pres-At Fraternity Hall, last evening, a lecture was de

### A MOST JUST ACQUITTAL

bitter words to write, but they are not so bitter as the national mortification. Mr. Johnson had his reputation in his own hands. He was deservedly popular. He had fought the beasts at Ephensy: he had redeemed his native State; he had just proclaimed her free dom by the vote of the 22d of February. A moment, and he was the second clitren in the Republic; another, only a "poor white" again. Facilis disconsistation of the beast was conditioned in the Republic; another, only a "poor white" again. Facilis disconsistation of the second clitren in the Republic; another, only a "poor white" again. Facilis disconsistation of the second clitren in the Republic; another, only a "poor white" again. Facilis disconsistation of the second clitren in the Republic; another, only a "poor white" again. Facilis disconsistation of the second clitren in the Republic; another, only a "poor white" again. Facilis disconsistation of the second clitren in the Republic, and conditions of the close of the session in quite in the capitol, and orders away the lipor-venders. It is fortunate for us that we need not sneeze when a king takes anuff. Mr. Johnson's example is likely to have a wholesome rather than a permicious effect upon our clitren, but it is hard that an officer of his dignity should be willing to play the role of a Helotin ancient Sparta.

Many acts of Congress which could so the followed in the chaos of the close of the session are gradually coming to light. We have, it now appears, a Freedmen's Burcan, under the control of the War Department, and the name is not too narrow, though white refugees are included; for their emancipation is as genuine as that of the blacks, and from the same depotent of the session of the close of the session of the session of the close of the session of the

teacher and a man.

The defence was that this was a moderate and proper punishment for disobedience, without anger or maire.

gainst him.
Isaac S. Morse (District Attorney) for the Govern-nent; Wm. Brigham and R. R. Bishop for the de-

In Details of Sheridan's victory over Early have been received and the rebel prisoners arrived at Winchester. Sheridan succeeded in capturing eighty-five seven commissioned officers, eleven hundred and sixty-five enlisted men, thirteen State and battle flags, seven cannon, one hundred wagons, ambulances and other vehicles. Among the rebel officers captured were General Early's entire staff—Colonel Orr, chief of artillery, and Vosburg, commanding brigade. General Early did not attempt to rally or encourage his men, but fled when he saw Custer and his troops maneuvering for position. He rode off on a fleet horse, attendad by the control of through the Blue Ridge, via Rockfish Gap, and towards Charlottesville.

THE FREEDMEN OF GENERAL BUTLER'S LATE DEPARTMENT.

ral Ord, according to the Washington of the Advertise, has recently attempted uch that was done by General Butler in the top at the control of Franchism in that depart

ceneral Uni, according to the Washington correspondent of the Adersirer, has recently attempted to under management of Freedment in that department:

General Orders No. 29, from General Ord's Headquarters, direct Lieut. Colonel John Coughlin, 10th Department of Virginis, to take charge of all funda property, books, papers and material pertaining to the bureau of negro affairs in the district of the Peninsula, and relieve Capatin C. B. Wilder, Assistant Quartermaster, as Assistant Superintendent. He will there apport a property and the strength of the bureau of negroes in the district, showing age, sex, number of children, number of persons depending upon them, etc. A police force of able-bodied men will be organized into companies, to be mustered and paid as soldiers, and all other able-bodied men will be organized into companies, to be mustered and paid as soldiers, and all other able-bodied men will be enrolled, to employ themselves at some useful public or private labor, or will be mustered in as soldiers. The unemployed will be given one week to find employment, or decide whether they will enter the United States eervice as soldiers, teamsters, or laborers. Mechanics, akilled laborers, oystermen, and others who can, and will employ themselves at their business, will be encouraged to do so and assisted therein.

All taxes upon such employed negroes will hereafter be remitted. The wires and families of colored soldiers will be protected and supported. Where such persons have no parents or children to support, they will be required to find employment for themselves, and in case they cannot do so, places will be provided by required to find employment for themselves, and in case they cannot do so, places will be provided by enemity. The colored population now working farms on their own account, or under the directions of the bureau of negros affairs in the Point Comfort District for three years, and was made Assistant Quartermaster by Secretary Stanton, with instructions to report directly to the War Department

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S PROCLAMATION DECLARING SLAVERY ABOLISHED-A

DECLARING SLAVERY ABULISHED—A MODEL DOCUMENT.

Upon taking possession of Georgetown, S. C., Admiral Dahlgren proceeded at once to organize a new government, of which the Washington correspondent of the Advertiser gives the following account:

of the Advertiser gives the following account.

Instances in which the naval officers have been called upon to inaugurate the authority of the government at important points are so rare that the manner in which Admiral Dahlgren began his work is noteworthy. His general order No. 16, of February 26, is

ment at important points are so rare that the manner in which Admiral Dahlgren began his work is noteworthy. His general order No. 16, of February 25, is as follows:

1st. Conformably to the laws of the United States, slavery no longer exists within the limits of the Union. Persons residing here, who thus become freedmen, will in future enjoy the fruits of their own labor; but as a reasonable provision for their inability to impediately provide for themselves, their former owners will furnish each one of them with sixty days' food of the usual descriptions. Freedmen can join the colonists on the Sea Island, or may enlist in the millitary service of the United States. 21. Those in habitants who have remained in the place, and are not excluded from the benefits of President Lincoln's amnesty, are invited to return to their pursuits as peaceful citizens. 3d. Martial law exists in Georgetown, but the city authorities will dischappe so much of their functions as may be required of them. 4th. Such laws of the place as are in harmony with the laws of the Union will remain in force. 5th. The civil authorities will cause the churches to be opened as usual, but no clergyman will be allowed to omit the customary prayers for the President of the United States. 6th. They will furnish a list of all, inhabitants destitute of food, and also of all who may be able to contribute for the relief of the need, that they may be assessed accordingly. 7th. The sale or gift of spiritous liquors is strictly forbidden. 8th. The linhabitants will remember that their own authorities have placed them under the protection of the United States. They will therefore be careful to avoid all participation with the enemies of the United States. And will be punished severely for offences of this kind. 9th. The commanding marine officer present will act as

It is worth remarking, in connection with the first section of this order, that in requiring former owner or slaves to furnish them with sixty days' provisions for an outfit to begin life as free persons, Admira Dallgren goes one step further in the right direction than any other officer ever has.

Dahigren goes one step turtner in the right direction than any other officer ever has.

Escare of Captain Avery. Captain William B. Avery, 1821 New York Infantry, who it will be remembered was captured by Conners and his gang, in July, 1863, outside our lines at Bachelor's Creek, has just rejoined his regiment, having made his escape from the Bull Pen at Columbia, S. C., Nov. 24th, 1864. He was twenty-three days in reaching the national lines, first getting sight of a blue-clad soldier in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tennessee, December 15th. The Captain was accompanied in his flight by Lieut. Hallett, 21 Pennsylvania Cavalry.

They were subsisted and piloted in their long and arduous journey of over three hundred miles by negroes, until they reached the borders of Tennessee, when "guidance, food and fire" were cheerfully furnished by the loyal white men of the mountains. The negroes, wherever met along their rough and rugged pathway—very many of whom had never before ravished their eyes with the sight of a live Yankee-evinced the wildest joy at meeting the 'Captain and his comrade, in several instances throwing their arms around the fugitives' necks, and crying like children over them. The Captain says, in every instance where he entered a negro cabin he was heartily welcomed, made to share the scanly store of corn bread and beacon left to the wretched slave, seedrely conceiled from pursuing focs, and when "Night threw her sable cortain down, And pinned it with a star," guided on his way to liberty and "Old Tennessee." guided on his way to liberty and "Old Tennessee."

guided on his way to liberty and "Old Tennessee."
Captain Avery's sad experience in the Confederate
prisons and bull-pens of Georgia and South Carolina,
his hardships, trials, and sufferings, together with the
refined cruelties to which he was subjected, in common with other Union officers who shared his long
captivity, offer abundant material for a volume of
thrilling interest.

THE RENEX SENATOR HUNTER'S OBJECTIONS TO NEGROE EXLISTRENTS. New York, March 12.—The speech of Senator Hunter in the rebel Senate is published. He voted for the bill to arm and emancipate the negroes under instructions from the Vignia Legislature, but entered his protest against it as an abandonment of the contest and an abandonment of the contest and an abandonment of the grounds upon which the South seceded. He stee grounds upon which the South seceded with the government had control without stripping the country of the labor absolutely necessary to produce food, and stated that the commandant of conscripts, with authority to impress 20,000 slaves, had since last September been able to get but 4000, of whom 3500 were from Virginia and North Carolina, and the balance from Alabama. Mr. Hunter also argued that the negroes would not volunteer, and those we did get would desert to the enemy, who can offer them a better price.

ter price.

Constantinople, Jan. 27, 1865.
The best friend of America in Turkey is dead.
Mehemet Pasha, Grand-Admiral and Secretary of the Navy, died last Friday, either from poison or from sudden and violent inflammation of the bowels. It is generally believed that he was polsoned; but as the Mohammedan failth does not allow post mortem examinations, this can never be certainly known.

Mehemet Pasha will be remembered in America as the Turkish Pasha who visited the United States in 1858, and are received with distinguished honor, both by our government and the citizens generally. Those honors he has never forgotten, and the name of American has sever forgotten, and the name of American has never forgot

DRATH OF AN AGED PERSON. Descon John Phillips, of Sturbridge, died on Saturday last, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, seven months and twenty-eight days. Descon Phillips voted for President Lincoln last fall, and the scene at the two necessing where he east this last Presidential votes two meeting where he east this last Presidential votes was subsequently fully described in The Journal. The President, since his reflection, wrote a letter to Descon Phillips, expressing gratitatels for his support, which we also published.—Boston Journal.

ILOST,

When "Carleton" had decided to take the steps of Boston, a calfikin Wallet, containing about \$70\$ in Stoton, he should be about a stoton bear, and stoton bear, a

Before the recent adjournment of Congress, Mr. Ashley, in the U. S. House of Representatives, offered a preamble, that

rens, in co of persons of Marylan

around the national capital; and
Whereas, it is reported that many of them have
died for want of food; and
Whereas, it is reported that from ten to twenty
thousand are in want; and
Whereas, it is reported that hundreds are in the
service of the United States, and fighting in defence
of the government; therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affaire
laquire into the truth of said reports, and that the
Committee report what action, if any, is necessary in
the premises, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The projection was agreed to:

27 Unlike Charleston, the wealthy inhabitants of Savannah have not left the city, but remain quietly at their homes. The inhabitants daily assimilate more and more with their Yankee rulers. The anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated with great poops and display. The fing of the Union floated from the Custom House, the Pulsaki House, the Republican office, and many other public buildings; bells were rang and salutes fired.

The churches of Savannah gre well filled on the Sabbath. Many of the blacks were callisting, while others were proceeding to the Islands to settle in obedience to the order of General Sherman.

The people of Savannah, though still seesah in feeling, unequivocally express the opinion that the Confederacy has "gone up." The last, hope is extinguished.

A SMALL FORTUNE. By information from Savannah, we hear again, says the Commonicealth, of the
hero of the "Planter." He was lately at Savannah,
and fell in with an old shipmate, a white man,
who was formerly employed at Charleston by the same
merchants as himself. Glad to see him, and recognizing his ability, Smell offered one hupdred dollars per
month to sail with him as mate. "I can do it, easily,"
aid Small, "for since the war began, I have made
thirty thousand dollars, every cent of which is invested
in government securities." Most creditable to Robert
Small, who shows himself in every act worthy to be
recognized as a "citizen."

recognized as a "citizen."

HORRIPLE TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.
The Herald's Wilmington correspondent says a large number of Union prisoners were released by the capture of the place. They were confined in Camp Lamb, about one mile from the city. Their treatment was of the most brutal character, and for three days preceding the evacuation they had not received a mouthful to eat! The citizens had endeavored to feed them, but the food was taken away by the officer in charge. They presented a most sickening spectacle, many of them having been rendered idiotic, and had forgotten their own names.

had torgotten their own names.

23 On the 10th inst. about 3000 prisoners arrived at Annapolis, most of them in a sad state of emaciation, and nearly destitute of clothing. Several died on the passage, and five died when taken from one boat. Some 1500 of the poor fellows had to go to the hospital. A large number of rebel prisoners passed through Baltimore the same day to be exchanged—all in good health and well clothed, and many of them with carpet bags full of clothing.

The Horn with Carpet cags tail of clothing.

The Hon John P. Hale was on Friday nominated to the Senate by the President, as Minister to Spain, vice Koerner of Illinois, who resigned last fall. The nomination was at first sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but Mr. Trumbull moved its immediate confirmation, and his motion was seconded by Mr. Sumner. It was so confirmed, without opposition or reference.

How EQUAL SCHOOL PRIVILEGES RESULT IN BOSTON. Our Providence friends, who are fighting the fight of equal school privileges, may be pleased to know that one of the black-skinned girls in Miss Penniman's school in Hudron street, in this city, went to the Winthrop school last Monday, with one hundred per cent. of correct answers, beating every white girl but one in the district, and she a little Irish girl!—Commonwealth.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) March 11. Major T. C. Jameson, 8th Rhode Island Artillery, who was lately tried by court martial and sentenced to three years imprisonment at Norfolk, and to pay a heavy fine, is at once to be released by order of the President, who has examined the case and disapproved the findings and sentence of the court.

Termont ratified the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery at a special session of her egislature on the 9th inst. 'The bill passed the senate unanimously; the House by 217 to 2. Vermont is the eighteenth ratifying State. The Louisiana Legislature, on the 17th ult., ratified the Constitutional Amendment. The vote was unanimous in its favor in the House, and wanted one vote only of being so in the Senate.

Parson Brownlow has been elected Governor of Tunnessee, under the new free State Constitution. John C. Fremont was fined twenty-five dol-ars by a Judge of a New York circuit court, on Mon-day, for non-attendance as a juror.

A Neono Junon. A colored man has been drawn as a juror in Providence, and will take his seat among the others. Hitherto it has been customary, when a colored man's name was drawn, to pass it over, but now a new course is to be pursued.

NOW A new course is to be pursued.

A NEGRO ADMIRAL. The Lenant Herald announces that Pir Mehemet Pasha, the only negro Admiral in the Turkish service, died recently at Eyoub, at the advanced age of 92. The sable veteran was the father of Mehemet Pasha, commander of the troops composing the garrison of Pera.

In less than two months almost a thousand pieces of cannon have been taken from the rebels. Evidently the Confederacy is going to pieces, "Save the pieces!" is a vain cry at the South.

Tennessee has adopted its Free State Consti-tution by a vote of over 60,000, and thus setting free 275,000 slaves.

Negroes are coming into Newbern in droves, frightened by the prospect of being drawn into the rebel armies. They say if they must fight, they will fight for the North.

The Hallinger, March 12. Another lot of Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis to-day, most of them very sick. To-day the funeral of fifty-four soldiers took place. It presented a sad spectacle.

The ladex continues its efforts to frighten England into a recognition of the South, by pointing out that Lee's samy is for the present the defence of Canada, and the uncertain tenure of that defence.

The Army and Navy Gazette states author ta tively that the rebel government has cancelled orders for large numbers of torpedoes, and infers that they intend to abandon the coast, or have faith in an early

GEORGETOWN, S. C. The district of Georgetown, now occupied by Admiral Dablgren, is the richest rice growing section in the Union, and must have been of great importance to the rebels. It was also one of the heaviest slave districts, only 2994 of 100 cone of

Isaiah.

Ilangman Foote, 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 country. Permission was then given him to leave for Europe on parole, not to return during the war without permission.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1865

The third edition of this popular Annual now ready.
In addition to the usual Calendar and Astronomical
Calculations, it contains:

United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth 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 Chicago.)
The Rebol Government, Congression.

he Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c. [avebolders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events. ative States of the American-born People. re States of the American-born People. Ion Return, for President, Governors, Co &c., in 1864, compared with the Presider

State (Lapitals, Governors, Salaries, Lime Legislatures meet, Time of State Bections. Territorial Capitals and Governors. Popular vote by States in 1884, 1860, and 1864. Vote of 1860 claborately analysed and compared, by Pop-ulation, Free and Slave, with percentage, &c.

PRICE 20 CENTS. SEVEN COPTES FOR ONE DOL

THE TRIBUNE

MRS. FRANCES E. W. HARPER will lecte

astitute Hall, Roxbury, on Thursday evening, March 23. abject: Mission of the War. Admission, 15 cents. ecture commences at 7 3-4 o'clock.

Mus. Haupen. This lady addressed an audience last evening in the Rev. Mr. Freeman's church, in Prince street, upon the subject of "The Future Relations of the Negro to the Government." Although the address was new in its character, the same evidences of talent, thought, originality of ideas, logic and excellent common sense were chibited as in her previous addresses. Her reasoning demot conclusive. If the clitizens of Brooklyn were aware of her rare ability, the Academy of Music would hardly hold the audiences that would desire to hear her.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Usion.

MARRIED-In this city, March 3, by Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Cyrus Foster to Mrs. Mary L. Tyler.

### COLORED MEN WANTED

TOR the United States Navy: seamen, stewards, cooks, ward-room boys, and two barbers for special service. Large pay, bounty and prise-money. Apply in person, or by letter directed "Newton's Naval Shipping Office," 6 Wall Street, New York.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated blood, you are size of all over. It may burst out in pimples, or sorres, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you list-less, depressed, and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Aven's San-ARABILLA jourges out these impurities, and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly curse the blood, such as Scrottlas, or King's Evil, Tamora, Ulears, Sorres, Kraptions, Pimples, Blotches, Bolis, St. Anthony Fire, Rose or Bryspicals, Tetter or Sait Rheum, Scal Head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sorte Eyes, Femalo Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Euppression, Whites, Sterility; also, Syphila or Veneral Diseases, Liver Complaids, and Heart Diseases. Try Aran's Sansapankilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanes the blood and cures these disorders.

when when is creates the deer.

During late years, the public have been misled by large obtiles, pretending to give a quart of Ratract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick; for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extended for sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name sick; for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsapacilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, mitt the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall recess the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only insure the sick that we ofter them the best alterative which we know they produce, and we have reason to believe it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by or the cure of Coughs, Cold, Influenza, Hoarmenes, Croup, Broschitts, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is uncleas here to recount the evidence of its virtues; the world knows them.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass, and

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and old by all druggists.

March 15.

Medical Notice - - - The New Cure.

DR. W. W. BROWN, DERMAPATHIC AND PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN FOR ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Office 140 Court St., Boston. [Late 34 Winter St.] CONSULTATION FREE.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old! SHOULD GIVE THIS NEW DISCOVERY A TRIAL. Office hours, from 9, A. M., to 4, P. M. March 3.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER!"

AND nothing is so beautiful as A FINE HEAD OF A HAIR. All preparations for the hair are injurious By using Professor Wilson's process, you can have beautiful, lively, curly hair in four weeks; costs but a few cents. Waranted to give matifaction. Try it. Enclose 50 cents to Wilson & Co., P. O. Box, 2321, Philadelphia. March 3.

A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

A FARM OF 1500 ACRES

FOR SALE

THE St. Mary's Lake Farm, 31-2 miles North from the
city of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, is
offered for sale. The proprietor wishing to retire, offers
this Farm for sale on reasonable terms as to price and
time of payments. The Farm consists of 1500 acres of as
rich agricultural land as can be found in the Northern
States; 1000 acres of which are improved in the best manner. There are on this farm thirty-serve miles of rail and
board fence, mostly new. St. Mary's Lake is one of the
most beautiful sheets of clear crystal water in the country,
and one of the finest fishing lakes in the State. This
lake is in the centre of the farm, and is a mile and a quarter long by one third of a mile wide. The surrounding
of this lake are unsurpassed for beauty of seenery. There
of this lake are unsurpassed for beauty grounds connected
with the shore of the lake Tamerty grounds connected
with the shore of the lake Tamerty grounds connected
with the shore of the lake Tamerty grounds connected
with the shore of the law. There are about 400 acres of
timber, and 100 acres of the beautiful meadow in and on
the west side of the farm. The buildings are, the large
Farm House, 88 by 56 feet, elevated 40 feet above the with the shore of the lake. There are about 400 acres of timber, and 100 acres of the best marked to the large farm. The building and the large farm. The building and the large farm. House, 88 by 56 feet, elevated 50 feet before the large farm. House, 88 by 56 feet, elevated 50 feet before the lake, commanding a view of a great portion of the farm and of the lake; also, a large frame Boarding. House, and seven frame Tenements; two large Barras, 153 House, four other Barras, 50 by 40 feet; also, a Steam tirealnesses with tabling below for 130 besel of cattler, feet each, with 50 by 60 feet—said to be one of the best in the State; an Orchard of 800 apple and 1200 of the choicest peach trees, all in fine bearing order; 330 standard pear trees, a large number of plums, cherries, quinnes, and a great quantity of grapes and must fruits, too numerous to mention. Perhaps there is not a 1500 acre farm in the Union better adapted to cattle and sheep-raising them is this farm, every field of which has never-failing water. The land is moderately rolling, and no outlay need ever be made for manures. There is one of the most extensive Brick-yarde on this farm in the interior of the State. A more beautiful residence cannot be found than is on this farm. A grutheman having some to estite around him could arrange to make six or eight beautiful farms, each, having a large front on the lake, with a beautiful sandy beach. Battle Creek City is one of the best markeds in the State, and is 120 miles west and 125 miles each from Chicago on the Great Michigan Central Railroad. No situation is or can be more healthy. All the water on the farm, and and is 120 miles west and 125 miles each from Chicago on the Great Michigan Central Railroad. No situation is or can be more healthy. All the water on the lake, with a beautiful sandy beach. The farm was all the etoch, sheep, farm utunnilia and 150 tons of clover and timothy hay, is offered at the greatest barray.

Letters of loquiry, addressed to me at Battle Creek, will receive prompt regile

Battle Oreck, Nov. 18, 1864. HENRY WILLIS.

BY GROUGE B. PECK, M. D.

Oh! a picture came before me, Of a million broken chains Of a million broken chains Lying cankered with old blood-drops Which had cosed from tortured veins; Reddening the Seesy cotton, Snowed apon the Southern plains; And the picture's tints grew deeper, And the pictures time grew accept; Redder, blacker, as I gazed; And my weak knees mote together, And my eyes grew dim and glazed, At the vision's spectre horrors From the graves of vengeance raised!

For where live-oaks and magnoline Gloon the earth with densest Where the snake and alligator Sink in endless everglades; Where the cloud-lace-fretted sun Lingering, longest night evades; Where the eagle builds his eyric Nearest to the fervid skies; Where the busined swoops to fatten
On the prey that lingering dies;
Where the blood-hounds' hellish baying Stills the hunted bondman's cries ; There uprose, all ghostly shadowed, Hosts of wasted, haggard forms, And their wild eyes glared and glittered
Like heaven's fire in dark-browed storms;
And with outstretched arms towards me,
They came rushing in thick swarms.

And I saw upon their foreheads And I saw upon their forn burned,
And their backs left gashed and harrowed,
Where the lash for life-blood yearned; And their lank limbs, fester-eaten, And their lank limbs, lester-eaten,
Showed where gnawing shackles turned.
There were gaunt and frenzied mothers,
With wan children in their arms; There were youths, and there were Curses, tears, and wild alarms; There were auction-blocks and hammers Where were bartered beauty's charms And my heart grew chill within me,
And my frighted blood congealed,
As my soul's eye raised the shadows Which, like curtains, half-cor Deeper horrors, depths of anguish,
Left till God's Day unrevealed!
And my soul went up in sighing
To God's ear, "And Thou dost know, High and Holy! men are devils— Earth like hell is drowned in woe!" Came an answer, "But my war-blast Hath dealt Sin a staggering blow!"

" Father ! though the chains be broken," Cried my soul, "the wounds remain Deeper than the irons wore them,
'Neath the brow within the brain—
'Neath the body in the spirit:

Is thy war-blast not in vain? How shall knowledge, how shall virtue Dwell with ignorance and sin? Where is found that earthly saintship Can consort with devils' din!
Who the saintly, self-denying,
Through bell's door would look within,
E'en to save the devil's victims, Snatch them from the cooling flame: Kiss with love their long-charred spirits Breathe new souls into their nam Wing them to the climes supernal, And to angels' loud sociaims?"

Came an answer, "Lo, I call them, Ministers of love I call !"
Then I waited in God's silence-Till I knew how God forgetteth No one worthy, great or small.

For I saw from where the ocean Drifts its rythms to the b From where mountain-snows eternal Far towards beaven as stainless reach ; From where gold and russet harvests Of God's 'whelming bounty teach; From where all are always freemen; From where all are always freemen From where colleges and schools Free the mind from old-world trammels, Unfit men for tyrants' tools ; From where firesides and altar Govern hearts with golden rules Came, as flowers come in spring-time, Dropt from Winter's icy hand, Came to cheer, to teach, to brighter God's commissioned shining band, Came with hands and hearts o'erflowing

Songs and smiles soon soothed, allayed; And how soul-wounds, touched by kindness As by Christ, could heal and fade; Where these angels wept and prayed; To God's ear, "Yea, Thou dost know, High and Holy! men are devils—
Earth like hell is drowned in woe;
But Thy war-blast, in Thy mercy,
Hath dealt Sin a staggering blow!

And I watched how spirit-anguish

For the Liberator. WILD-PLOWERS. BY LEAF-ON-THE-WIND.

"O memory, fragrant with the bloom Of heather-bells and roses!"

miss them ever on this Western strand-These starry dalsies of my childhood's land ; When May's first sunlight glads this clear, deep sky-What dimpled fingers dabble in the dew To pluck the tender violet's hidden blue; Or twine the dandelion stems in whorls, e the dandelion stems in whorls, ning mockery of their tangled curls? Yet dearer far than even the daisies are, Or any blooms of my first home afar, y blooms of my first home afar, sweet wild-flower of intensest blue— r friends, I will not name its name to you, But I may whisper it on dying bed, And ye shall plant it o'er me when I'm dead.) There's one I know, (I knew her when a child,) Whose every heart-chord thrills and vibrates wild Whose every heart-chord thrins and vibrates wild, Echolog the rich notes of a lyre whose grand, Bold songs of freedom fill the listening land— Streek forth obedient to a master-hand! She—dreaming one—took thought, in one wild hour, Thrilled to her wildest by that music's power, To beg some token from that master-hand Whose lyre's re-coboing freed the chained land :-A written name, to weep o'er and to bless, A written name, to weep o'er and to bless, And touch with lips of reverent tenderness Or some small leaf or blossom, sacred-swee From passing pressure of a post's feet.
The Bard's great brow, beneath its laurel crow
Beat down, nor dimmed its brightness, bending
The darkly-beautiful eyes in kindness smiled, -that petition wild ;en words, as sweet as beart can think And those blue blossoms from the river's brink

That eve, heaven's amber sunset-gates flow wide With too much pressure of the glory-lide! It overflowed and wholmed its cloudy shore As accer purpling sunset did before! She, looking from her shamber window, new one, looking from Ser chamber window, saw The miracle; but with more joy than awe; And lost in praise, as clouds in sanset flood, She knelt before the Giver of all good.

That eve, her cup of joy too fully poured, She stole in silence from the social board, She stole in silence from the social board,
And lone in twilight sat, with yishness weak,
Feeling the warm tears rolling down her cheek.
Next day, as one who fears some spell to break,
Or dreams some dream of heaven, and would not wake,
Her words were soft and few; half unawares She passed the channel of life's common cares Beneath the brightness of her joy's full glow, As streams in tropic sunlight softly flow.

one leved the red rose of our childhood's bowers.
She crowned the lify queen of all the flowers;
The lowly dairy to earth's boson pressed,
She deemed more fair than gems on Beauty's breast;
Faint primrose of our fairy-haunted dells,
And gypsy beauty of our foxglore-bells
Were fair; --but this flower, culled by poet hand,
On that belov'd New England river's strand—
Henceforth no other flower of earth shall have
One half as festivations.

# The Tiberator.

THE ABOLITIONIST OF TO-DAY.

Congress has passed the Resolution to ame United States Constitution prohibiting slavery for-ever within its jurisdiction. The loyal legislatures are performing with alacrity the welcome duty of rati-fication. Even Kentucky seems disposed to make the fication. Even Kentucky seems disposed to make the best of the existing state of affairs, and sanction the amendment. New Jersey pauses to discuss it. Delaware alone has rejected it. Some day her children Federal rule. Every true heart leaps with joy, thanks God, and renews his allegiance to the Eternal Justice which never slumbers. The work which the Aboliwhich never slumbers. The work which the Aboli tionist began thirty odd years ago seems about to be d. Then was the day of small things for the cause. Its advocates were few, and of little influ-ence; their social position was low; their experience small; their judgment untried; their knowledge limited; their powers undeveloped; their idea in embryo, simple, unapplied. In that idea, which they clearly saw, they had faith. With it for rod and staff they began the upward way. Never for an instant has their faith been clouded. Over the hosts of opposing powers they saw the hand of the Lord leading them. No obstacles no threats daunted them; courageous when all others were fearful, hopeful in the midst of gloom, they saw light when to the common eye the world seemed shrouded in darkness. When the storm of civil war arose, they saw the Christ walking on the flery bil ng a despised and outcast race up to the table-land of a common humanity, and by a stern no cessity drawing the nation thitherward. Looking from that stand-point of thirty years ago

it seems as if the work of the abolitionist was well-nigh accomplished. The rod and staff are loosened in his grasp; he ungirds his loins, and sings praises to the Lord. But where is the abolitionist of 1830 What is he? He has travelled far; he is older, taller, wiser, more influential, and more experienced; his powers developed on every side; his ideal grown so stately and symmetrical, assimilating to itself all of jus tice and divine love these years have brought him that the desire of his heart then, though noble and substantial, seems dwarfed and incomplete compared with his present aspirations and aims. He says
"When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood

This growth in manhood is the crown awarded to every devoted abolitionist. He prizes it more than silver or gold. Let him not lay it down. He has toiled from the base of the mountain to a lofty peak; his horizon is enlarged, the atmosphere is clearer; celes tial voices say, Come up higher! With renewed strength and faith he travels on towards the heights of justice, and adds new jewels to his crown.

In considering the duty of the hour, the abolition ist should not overlook, (how can he forget?) this ex-pansion of his idea from the first germ. All along, it has nurtured his soul and ministered to his growth. Beginning in simple emancipation from chattel slave it has led him to discard a false Church, to arraig an unrighteous Government; to disfranch in order to keep himself unspotted from the world It has enabled him to recognize the claim of woman to plead for the down-trodden and dumb. It has giv-en him courage to raise his voice against that idol of the nation-a wicked Union-until it tottered and went down in blood. It has opened his eyes to all forms of oppression, ecclesiastical, social, industrial and political. It has made him the foe of all injustice, the friend of all mankind.

Such is the abolitionist of to-day. What is his work? The duty of this hour was not, could not be foreseen in the early days of the Anti-Slavery strug-Who so far-sighted as to prophesy secession and consequent reconstruction? the abandonment of State privileges and duties by traitors in arms, and th necessary assumption of Federal authority? expected the slave to be lifted into a position where, through the trumpet of Providential events, he could dictate terms to his haughty oppressors?

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth."

A wider sphere of duty is opened to the abolition ist, in the reconstruction of the rebellious States, so to enlighten public opinion, and mould it by that idea which thirty years of experience and a critical examination of the present enable him to per-ceive fitted to bring true freedom to the negro, and permanent peace, union and prosperity to the country. Now, as always, his duty lies nearest to him,-to se to it that, in admitting the first remodeled State, no sham freedom shall be palmed upon the colored citizens bearing the name without the solid substance of liberty; that no precedent shall be established which does not give them the same rights possessed by oth-

Louisiana knocks for admission into the Union with

a Constitution and laws reconstructed under the sur-veillance of military authority,—a large portion of its most loyal citizens excluded from a voice in its reconstruction; slavery abolished in name, retained in the form of labor organized under oppressive regulations the majority of the laboring class deprived of the bal lot, dependent on the social interests or political whime or smothered batted of their forme legislation and the administration of justice cut off, if the State come in, from the not too friendly hand of the Federal Government. Is this the kind of freedom that the abolitionist of to-day is conten with ! This is a species of slavery which, consider ing the present circumstances and opportunity, is as inexcusable as was chattel slavery in 1880. Let Lou isiana give the ballot to her colored soldiers who have fought the battles for the Union ; to those who can read ; to all under the same limitations, as possessed by he white citizens, before she is admitted into the renovat on. Let us agitate this question of suffrage without complexional distinction. Let every Senate and Representative in Congress look at this subject in and representative in Congress took at this subject in the light of the present-or at least, in the light of the early, truer past. He should not be influenced against a Constitutional amendment in the slightest degree by any black laws on the statute-book of his own State. They are of the dark and dreary past. All things have become new,—have come out of the bap-tism of blood illuminated. He is to act at once on this

efficiently labor to effice from her own book its unwise and undemocratic statutes.
When your boat has upset, and, with the help of your
companion, you have righted it, and ciambered in and
drawn him in after you, you do not ungratefully abandon him. You give him food and restoratives and
protection; put an par in his hand, and both row to
the shore. The slave has rescued you from the gulf
of disunion; you have lifted him out of chattel slavery. Educate him, clevate him, give him an equal
chance with the white man; above all, give him the
ballot, and, with this our in the hands of all loyal
ment the ship of State may be safely guided to true men, the ship of State may be safely guided to tru

States shall adopt the Anti-Slavery Amendment, that the Managers of the Massachusetta Anti-Slavery Sc ciety call a special meeting to celebrate the event, and o terminate its existence as an Anti-Slavery organiation. It is certainly becoming and desirable to mee and rejoice over such an event; but, instead nating the existence of the Society, I would from their present commanding position the work sti which now beckons them on; insist upon that justice which will make emancipation doubly sure and fruit-ful,—insist upon it now when chaotic elements are taking form, and can be shaped. We have lifted slavery in this country out of the literal slightly into the figurative; we are all the better fitted to eliminate from t the figurative until at least we reach the fanciful Then we may talk about closing up. To disband would be to ignore the growth of the past, to repudiate the demands of the present, and to extinguis the hopes of the future. The effect would be to check the progress of liberal ideas. The majority of the people see and acknowledge

that the abolitionist was right, and that under the tre mendous pressure of existing circumstances, it is wise to do right. Their moral sense is awakened; it needs to be strengthened, developed, fostered, in orde to pursue the right. Should he abandon his work, even in form, the impression upon the minds of the people would be, that there is nothing more of impor ance to be done; that he has learned nothing during this quarter of a century of labor; that he has no broader view. But the contrary is the fact. To-day the abolitionist sees that freedom from mere chatt slavery, great and important as that fact is, is not all that is needed to make freedom subtantial, perpetual, progressive, and a blessing to the nation. To-day, quality before the law, education by every means ordanity before the law, cudation, overly many industrial, social, political, are rights belonging to col-ored Americans, are the duty of the rulers. It mat-ters not whether you call them natural rights or not they are rights which our principles of Government, our Christianity and our position make imperative.

This desire to dissolve all Anti-Slavery organi

tions is surprising, viewed in the light of past experi ence and present need. It ought not to be done so long as the full-grown abolitionist of to-day finds his work incomplete; so long as he sees the black race ound by any chain which the white spurns; so long as there is a law or a custom which puts the negrounder, where he cannot protect himself, and the white man up, where he can grind and oppress. Wha benefit can arise from such hasty dissolving and dis-robing! Self-gratulation on the work thus far ac-complished is well, exceedingly agreeable; but shall we carry it so far as to blind our eyes to impending danger, and risk the future of the negro and the na-tion by abandoning our work? These bodies have never been political, organizations, seeking merely or mainly to influence the body politic, to alter the laws of the country, that they should abdicate as soon as the law was changed; but eminently a mora and religious power, lifting up the hearts of the peopl to acknowledge God and obey his commandments; power which, having superseded the so-called church of Christ in the land, by fidelity to God and truth, holds the hearts of the people near to duty, receives the confidence and respect of all true men and women in this hour of moral triumph. Shall we extinguish this beacon Hght, blot out this guiding star? Can we trust the churches of the land to finish the world which time and progress have so enlarged before us, minds, and the prospect of new temptations which the

econstruction of rebel States will afford ! This amendment of the Constitution, wrung from n Administration which has hitherto endeavored to put Union before Justice, goaded to the measure by fear of rebels in arms and an increasing war debi more than by any fear of God or love for man; sanc-tioned by the people from various motives, high and low; this amendment does not indicate that the hearts of men are turned towards Eternal Justice, so rooted n principles; as to be able to dispense with the salutary ministrations of the abelitionists; especially when one half of the country is kept under by bayonets, and there is momentarily danger that the Freedmen will be turned over to the tender mercies of those whose anger they have incurred by a noble and brave defence of the common country. "Let us stand, therefore, having our loins girt about with truth, and having on the breast-plate of righteousness; and our feet shod with the preparation of the gentle of peace." shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; bove all taking the shield of faith, and the helmet o salvation, and the sword of the Spirit which is the Word of God. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers against the rulers of the darkness of this world against spiritual wickedness in high places. Where fore let us take unto ourselves, the whole armor o God, that we may be able to withstand in the evil

be the action of Anti-Slavery So-tor, which is the exponent of no Society, transmelled by no organization, prominently free, generous and just; which has enlarged its vision and its heart at every step of the Anti-Slavery march, must not be abandoned, must not falter, must not be struck blind or dumb. It must speak for the oppressed everywhere. It must peer into every corner of every political party, and into every nook of every sect, drag out and expose every semblance of slav ery; brand it as fearlessly as ever, criticise as impar-tially, as unsparingly as ever. Its clarion voice must be heard above the clash of arms, higher and clearer than the conflict of political campaigns, commanding s the voice of God. It must represent the abolition

Framingham, Feb. 16th, 1865.

## THE LAW OF LIBERTY.

A cardinal principle of American politics, that "governments derive their just powers from the con-sent of the governed," discloses the easential law of democratic freedom—that each man has a right to do what he wills, provided he invades not the equal right of every other man to do the same. Hence, the first and chief office of government is to let people alone; is to respect and guarantee the right of individuals or society to withdraw from government; the right to ignore and abolish it. Slave-drivers, Provost-marshals, Tax-gatherers, Lleut-Generals, Presidents, can approach citizens, communities, States, only with an humble "By your leave." Our people furnish ave flagrant violations of this law, viz., the enslavement things have become new,—have come out of the bap-tism of blood illuminated. He is to act at once on this question. He cannot afford to wait to erase the far-off error for mere consistency's sake. Let him inves-tigate the subject now in Louisiana. He can do it more impartially, more candidly than at home. He can see more clearly the injustice of the procciption there; can discern that the ballot for all is the safety of the Union, as well as the protector and educator of States to return to the Union except on the choice of

the citizen. He will examine it until he is convinced that his daty is to apply the principle to Louisiana as a precedent; that in no other way can he so much thonor his own State, and tell the world that this any precident share been washed out by the precident blood of her sons. In no other way can he so efficiently labor to effice from her own book its unwise and undemocratic statutes.

The will examine it until he is convinced that the subject of their own people, he is, to them, a tyrant and a usurper. And in resisting his attempt to force their allegance, they in turn become the exponents and defectors in Portland on the subject of "Capital and Labor." We copy the following report of it from the Courier of that city:

As introductory to his main topic, Mr. Phillips will be made the courier of that city:

deadly conflict with the idea which gave their ancestors a name in history.

Not to put forward my own opinion merely on so
grave an issue, let me bring a witness whose word
has weight with all parties. John Quincy Adams, in
an address to the New York Historical Society in 1839,
pp. 65 and 69, solemnly affirms that the people of any
State have the same right to withdraw from the
Union that the colonies exercised in seceding from
Great Britain in 1776. Even Mr. Lincolo says, (Congressionial Gioles, 30th Congress, 1st session, p. 94,)
that "whenever a phople, or the minority of a people,
have the power, they have the right to shake off an existing government, and form a new one; that this is a have the power, they have the right to shake off an ex-sing government, and form a new one; that this is a sacred right, which he hopes and believes will liberate the world." And in a despatch to Minister Adams, April 11, 1801, Mr. Seward adds, that so far from de-nying the doctrine of secession, "the President wil-lingly accepts it as true"? But step outside of politics, and listen to one, whose memorable service to both civil and religious freedom entitles him to be heard in this connection. In a pamphlet letter to Mr. Sumner,

"To us it seems clear that, according to the funda-mental principles of our Government, the secession-ists are right in their main principle. If a State considers itself oppressed in the Union, it has a right to leave it peaceably. Secession is only another name for peaceable revolution. If the Squit have a right to

This forcible and exhaustive statement is exactly is not justifiable in its motive and means, we should vet distinctly remember that war and invasion to prevent it are also wrong; and slavery disappearing in the progress of the struggle, the North, as ministers of aggressive subjugation, come to be entirely in the wrong and the South, as exponents of self-government and the inalienable privilege of revolution, entirely in the right. It is apparent, therefore, that the abstract right of a State to withdraw from the Union, when majority of its own people desire it, should not only be frankly conceded to the South, but that for the North to succeed in crushing out that right, which, according to Mr. Lincoln, is to "liberate the world," would be the greatest calamity that could befal the The vote of Congress to amend the Constitution is a step towards impartial freedom, so far as it is the first official declaration of the North against slavery; but in the effort to engraft that measure upon unwilling States by desolating violence, many abolitionists, to gain negro rights, strike down human rights and unconsciously lend themselves to the furtherance of a murderous despotism. Happily however, natural justice will prove too strong for them, and the inevitable laws of compensation will issert themselves. Thomas Jefferson reached up from England; Garrison and Sumner in turn overthrow the slave oligarchy, and force the South to do justice to the negro; while Calhoun and Robert E. Lee must again reciprocate the compliment by lifting Massa chusetts up to the knowledge and recognition of a great democratic principle, the right of secession.

## LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN J. H. FOWLER.

BEAUFORT, (S. C.) Feb. 24, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

A word on the "Negro Question"—a question which I regard as purely artificial, but which seems to get itself much discussed by both friends and not friends of the negro.

From my experience of several years before and since the rebellion with this people, and from forty years' experience with mankind in general, I believe there is no occasion for the discussion of this subject. The many foolish propositions from exportation to miscegenation that have been made as settlers of the question, show of themselves how little the facts of the case are kept in view by those who theorize upon the subject. The negro is a man. When slavery ceases, manhood begins. When oppression ends, jutice commences. An ignorant negro is simply an ig-norant man, slavery and prejudice out of the way. A poor negro is a poor man who has fallen among thieves, and been plundered; all he wants is honest men generally, and a few good Samaritans particularly. The poor whites of the South are as destitute as ignorant, as helpless, as are the freed negroes What they want, the negro wants, nothing more-missionaries, teachers, food and clothing for the pres

ent emergencies.

What every landless man, black or white, wants is LAND. Give to every man this. What every wrong-ed man wants is justice. Give the victims of slavery, black and white, this, and exact it of them, i. e., give them their natural rights, and protect them in their enjoyment, and compel them to respect the same in others. Treat them as men, and expect manly conduct of them, and leave the rest to God and nature The negro is not a fool. It requires but little prac-tical common sense (much less than almost every negro I have seen possesses) to get a good living for one self and family in such a country as this, when any thing of a fair chance is given. I believe the negro as freed here and throughout the South, is cursed by too much meddling, too much superintending. In some instances here, negroes have hired and bought plantations themselves, and in every such case they have done far better than when they have been under or that man into office, but as a means of compelsupervision of white agents. Almost invariably they do the best where most left to themselves. I know we have twenty men in our regiment, raised mostly here in South Carolina, on these Sea Islands, better capable of managing the affairs of a plantation than any twenty superintendents ever sent into the depart ment, and probably we have as good superintendents and as good systems as any in the country. But we don't want superintendents, we don't want systems we want honest men and women from the North to come here as teachers, as missionaries, as farmers, as mechanics, as merchants, as producers of all kinds, to be subject to the same laws as the negro. Then

As introductory to his main topic, Mr. Phillips said, this might be deemed a small audience; but an experience of more than thirty years had shown that the advocacy of unpopular ideas is never first attended by large numbers. No reform which is radical and thorough ever commences on the flood

an experience of more than thirty years had shown at the advecacy of unpopular ideas is never at first attended by large numbers. No reform which is radical and therough ever commences on the flood tide of success, therefore when I come here and find one, two or three hundred men, who are willing to listen to arguments and facts bearing upon the relations of Capital and Labor, I deem it hopeful evidence of a rapid and certain triumph. It is not numbers that govern the country, though I know we have a phrase that majorities govern. This may be true in the actual count of the ballot, but not in regard to the influences which direct and control the government. It was not a majority that made the South rebel, or that keeps it in rebellion; for let one thousand men in the South die to-night, and there is no confederacy to-morrow.

The first element of success in any reform is character, not numbers. Give me here in your city ten men of fair average ability, who think for themselves, and who shall be agreed upon a given point, and I will prophesy that in ten years the legislation of your city will be controlled by them. We are here, a few of us; but if there are fifty who think for themselves, and will stick to it, I am certain that in seven years the politics of the city will be subject to their will.

Another point to be remembered is, that all efforts at changing the old opinions and habits of a country are discouraging. There is no royal road to success in this matter; we must meliorate and crumble up the old opinions and influences of society, and mould them to the new idea. But once right, the foundation is permanent and solid. It is also to be remembered that we work not alone. In all these reforms, men but start the axe into the log, while God drives it home to the heart. This was illustrated in the German Reformation, in the bread-tax agitation in England, and in the anti-slavery reform in our own country. Garrison, thirty years ago, only inserted the axe, but God by this rebellion has driven it home to the bellion has driven it home to the utter rending of the system of human bondage. So in this work we have only to argue candidly, persistently, and we shall find circumstances playing into our hands, and giving us the victory before we expect. The first and cardinal idea with which we should

giving us the victory before we expect.

The first and cardinal idea with which we should enter this work is, that Capital and Labor are not enemies, but friends; more than this, wins; more than this, Siamese twins; they cannot live a separate life. They are almost ideutical, being only parts of the same whole. Capital is only the labor of yesterday which has not been consumed, and Labor is only the capital of to-day that has not been refunded. Capital is but forzen, crystalized labor, and labor is but capital dissolved and become active. There cannot be a war against the same thing in its different stages. Capital is the means which the rich man has to work with. It is the labor of his father—if bequeathed by his father—or of that which he himself has bought or saved. What is labor? Labor is a man's time, a man's capital, a man's means of working. It is only a different name for the same thing. There is no antagonism—the one can hardly exist without the other. The speaker here proceeded to illustrate still farther this indissoluble alliance between Capital and Labor, and declared is used. proceeded to illustrate still lartner turn and declared alliance between Capital and Labor, and declared

alliance between Capital and Labor, and declared it uscless and absurd not to recognize this alliance. We are endeavoring not to fight Capital, but to study the relations between Capital and Labor. Let this idea be the entering wedge of this discussion, which is to agitate the next thirty years. The spindles of our Northern cities must turn twice as fast as they now do, and New England must have more customers, which she has hitherto lacked. Probably six millions of dollars annually will cover the whole amount of goods that have found their way to the South from the North. Capital can only be prosperous when Jabor is so too. This was illustrated in the case of the one thousand freedmen at prosperous when labor is so too. This was illustrated in the case of the one thousand freedmen as Port Royal, who in a single year purchased thirty thousand dollars worth of Northern manufactures,

For Royal, who in a single year purchased thirty thousand dollars' worth of Northern manufactures, while as slaves they had not consumed one thousand dollars' worth of the same things.

Our second step should be to see what weapons we have for carrying on our work. In England, where the movement is twenty-five years old, they have but one weapon—Intimidation. There are two means of influencing communities. One is to starve and frighten, the other is to argue and convince. The English operatives were deprived of the use of this latter method; they therefore used the former—they struck, and they did right. Control the public mind, and you govern the community. In the long run this is true, whether in Russia or America. The English operatives knew this and they struck, meaning not simply to frighten but to stun the public mind into thought. But strikes are a clumsy contrivance, like medicine, to be used when there are no other methods of effort.

We too in America must make the people think. How? You cannot govern a nation by frightening it, but by making it think. The journals must be made to discuss this question, and the people to read the discussions.

The English secured this by strikes, but you have

made to discuss this question, and the propositions the discussions.

The English secured this by strikes, but you have a far shorter and less expensive method, a much nobler and more effective weapon. Let it be known that you propose to use your political power and throw your ballots in a way that shall compel the discussion of your principles. I hold that the hours of labor should be such that capital shall receive a fair compensation, and yet give the laborer the largest possible leisure to become educated and refined. This limit must be determined by experiment, conducted by the intelligence and intellect of the country.

ducted by the intelligence and intellect of the country.

How shall such cooperation be secured? Suppose we say we believe that the hours of labor should be eight hours, and that we will vote for no man who does not accept this; what would be the result? Why, all the newspapers, all the education, all the intellect, all the ability of your city, which you could not hire for a hundred thousand dollars, will be voluntarily yours. When you thus compel the press, the caucus, and the people to listen, your work is more than half done. We expend, in Boston, \$700,000 for schools. Why? Because the rich and powerful know that every baby hand will sometime hold a ballot, and it is for their interest that that hand be guided by education. So in this matter, let society be made to understand that we hold ballots, and of itself society will carry on the discussion, and prosecute the experiment for ling the attention of the mind of the nation, when the community is convinced that we are right, our wisbes will soon become law. The ballot compels attention. Tell society, theif, that no man shall go intention office without passing through your sieve, and the whole question will be settled in five years.

# POPULAR LECTURES.

The Atlantic, for March, has a very readable arti-cle from the pen of Dr. Holland, on Popular Lec-tures. We quote one of Dr. Holland's criticisms upon a bad feature of the system. He says:

mechanics, as merchants, as producers of all kinds, to be subject to the same laws as the negro. Then let Competition, with Liberty and Justice do herwork.

Since writing the above, I have read a portion of General Butler's excellent speech in Music Hall. I think he mistakes General Sherman's order. It certainly is not the practice, thus far, to exclude teachers, missionaries, and even superintendents from the colonies; nor is it intended to banish the negro to these laineds and rice fields; nor are these bed laws for the negro—they are what he chooses. We regard it as simply a privilege in behalf of the negro against the white speculator.

Yours, truly, J. H. FOWLER, Chaptain 33d S. C. Reg't.

Fugacious Chattels. The hegirs of the colored population to Yankee land still gooth on nightly. Saturlay night, several squads successfully ran the quantiet, and escaped. Four of these negroes went of on a passport obtained for herself' and them by a characteries white woman. We are glad to see that Mr. Burnett of Kentucky has introduced in the Sena a bill it abolish light be office of Provost Marshals.—Richmond Whig.

men who have no better motive and no higher ansien than the stage clown and the negro-montal.

But the career of triffers is always short. Only he who feels that he has something to do in making the world wiser and better and who, in a told and come; and this fact—an incontroversible one has a sufficient vindication of the popular lecture has a sufficient vindication of the popular lecture and all the aspersions that have been east upon it by disappointed aspirants for its honors, and shallow the servers of its Lendencies and results.

Of the platform as the stand-point feed.

Of the platform as the stand-point for the utin-nuce of free thought, the writer says:

ance of free thought, the writer says:

The popular lecturer has been the devoted, one sistent, never-tiring champion of universal filter, and the popular lecturer has not been a power in the analysis of the open of the conscientions convictions and the legal and conventional fastnesses of those and the legal and conventional fastnesses of those and the legal and conventional fastnesses of the saids—then have the friends of oppression grossly field; the none have received their malicious and angression gations more unsparingly than our plansparing gentleman who makes his yearly circuit assegts the lyceums. No champion of slaver, no advent of privilege, no apologist for systematized and the lyceums. No champion of slaver, no advent of privilege, no apologist for systematized and the specificity to such a man once; but having he as a popular lecturer. The people may fastness spectfully to such a man once; but having has not be a popular lecturer whoshoes not plant him, they drop him forever. In truth, as lean to be a popular lecturer whoshoes not plant him, they drop him forever. In truth, as he are not be a popular lecturer whoshoes not plant him they drop him forever. In truth and advected the equal rights of men.

A slavery-loving slavery upholding between

be a democrat, a believer in and an advocated the qual rights of men.

A slavery-loving slavery-upholding fecture well be just as much of an anomaly as a slavery-doing and slavery-doing on the test of an anomaly as a slavery-doing whole esthetic nature, so poisons the moral seas, pathy with universal humanity, that the cosposition of an acceptable lecture becomes impossible to the man who bears it. The popular lecture, as it has the South, and could not be tolerated there. Until within three years, it has never fond opportunity to the test of the test

anways ocen too free to be a partisan, too radial and intractable for a party seeking power or string to preserve it. No party of any consistents magnitude has ever regarded him as its exposite. A thousand times have party speaker and party organs, professing principles identical with his ora, washed their hands of all responsibility for his attenances.

Even now, when the sound of falling stactles in the air, and the smoke of the torment of the oppressor fills the sky, old partisans of freedom cannot quite forget their stupid and hackneyed animosing, but still bemoan the baletul influence of this ferritmerant. Representative of none but himself, do owned of all parties, acknowledging responsible to God and his own conscience only, he has does he work, and done it well—done it amid careful spectrolings and careless curses—done it, and bear royally paid for it, when speakers who fairly spresented the political and religious prejudices of the people could not have called around them a baker dozen, with tickets at half price or at no price it il.

When the cloud which now envelops the control of the court of the country shall gather up its sulphurous tolds and of

try shall gather up its sulphurous folds and roll away, tinted in its retiring by the smile of God beaming from a calm sky upon a nation red to freedom and justice, and the historian in the of that smile shall trace home to their founds beaming from a calm sky upon a nation redemed to freedom and justice, and the historian in the light of that smile shall trace home to their foundata he streams of influence and power which will then job to form the river of the national life, be will find one starting Tar inland among the monatain, long-er than the rest and mighlier than the most red will recognize it as the confluent outpouring of in-ing. Christian speech, from ten thousand letur platforms, on which freemen stood and vinduated the right of man to freedom.

# LIBERAL THOUGHTS.

Extracts from a Sermon, preached by Rev. E. W. BELLOWS, D. D., in All Souls Church, Ser York, January 8, 1865, on "The Reformed Church of Christendom, or the Duties of Liberal Christian to the National Faith at this Crisis of Opinions."

"Imagine a set of practised but honest politician assembled at Chicago, or Baltimore, to lay down its platform of the national party tor the coming period of reconstruction, anxious to promote the best interests of the ecountry and to more the people right, yet with a feeling that every plank in their platform of the feeling that every plank in their platform comprehension, and you, an understand how a considerable part of the doctrines of popular creek find and shock us. They were suited to different times freligious interests and the treats connected with them to be taken out of their relations with all other themselves, and this necessity involves an inestitate of themselves, and this necessity involves an inestitate of men to teach it, to embody it in a creed, and an institution of religiofs, to set apart a special distortion of the recommend it by symbols, without overstains or misstating or understating its character and yet. You cannot teach anatomy except on the deal shipect, and the dead body instantly loses some of the forms make the recommendation, should be seen only in its actual writing in the good and pious heart, and useful and deven in the good and pious heart, and useful and deven in the good and pious heart, and useful and deven the good and pious heart, and useful and deven in the good and pious heart, and useful and deven the good and pious heart, and useful and deven the good and pious heart, and useful and deven the good and pious heart, and useful and deven the good and pious heart, and useful and the result. All religious statements are, by the summariant or beliefs or aspirations of a man and of his which nature and circumstances; his intellect, affection or beliefs or aspirations of a man and of his which nature and circumstances; his intellect, affection or beliefs or aspirations of a man and of his which nature and circumstances; his intellect, affection and historical circumstances, in his man and heart and the provided of the week that the provided and their religious of the good

This Sermon is published by the Americas Using Association, and for sale by A. Williams & Co.