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to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancia e, but are not responsible for any debts of the Jackson, and William L. Gannison, Ja.

WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

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

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the places of all maniepal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Puissipart of the Universal States, and the Commanded of the Harry, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the Instant that the slaveholding States become the theater of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Commanded to interference with the institution of slavery, in symmy war in which it can be institution of slavery, in symmy war in which it can be institution of slavery, in symmy war in which it can be institution of "I lay this down as the law of na slavery, in eveny way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or dostroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power, . . It saw war power. It say it is a wpower; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of tavasion or a war of insurrection; Congress has power to corty on the war, and must camer it on, acconding to mis Laws or wan; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and matrial rower takes the reaction of the property of the commanders of both armics have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. —d. Q. Adams.

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VOL. XXXV. NO. 29.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1798.

Selections.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON, Meeting of the Colored National Monus Association of Washington, July 4, 1865.

American of Washington, July 4, 1865.

E. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES: When I left my home in deabasets. I intended to spend this hallowed and the graves of the brave men who fell at plant, in ading to consecrate a monument to herar of the "grand old Army of the Poto-who there fronted the legions of the rebellion, brake the power of treason forever in America.

183. Business—not yet completed—forced a spend the day in the National Capital, and me here to meet free men, and listen to the lot formally, of justice, and of liberty. I do not mainly, of justice, and of liberty. I do not that, within the broad limits of the North run. Republic, there will be few speeches there will be few speeches to the one he addressed to sistened, too, to the voice of one that thirty years in my own Massachusetts customed to listen to and admire. I customed to listen to and admire. I be, after you have listened to such ay anything that will add to the joy egasion; but as you have asked me. I will not shrink from saying it. Here, in the capital of my country, this throng of my fellow-citizens, the part of my voice could to firande, I would utter it—that sub-location provers. (C. Thank Gold.) the Ro firande, I would utter it—that lead and buried lorver. ("Thank God?") And I say further—and I want you to and carry it to your homes to-night, and our neighbors, and let it go from neigh-eighbor across the continent—that the of the United States shall be protected in gight. (Immense cheering.) Slavery has our craftles; it shall rob them no more.

neighbor aeross the continent—that the en of the United States shall be protected in rights. (Immense cheering.) Slavery has all your cradles; it shall rob, them no more. I your cradles; it shall rob, them no more. (Cheers.) Slavery has sold your children; it ell them no more. (Cheers.) Slavery had tion-blocks; they shall bay on the track of are no more. (Loud and continued cheering.) the late slave-masters understand this. Let rebel ip the country, from the Potomac to the signde, understand it, that their power, their rip over the black man of this continent has a way forever. (Cheers.) I want them to stand, in the language of the New York Heritary over the black man of this continent has a swar forever. (Cheers.) I want them to stand, in the language of the New York Heritary over the black man of this continent has stocked the compromises of the Federal Conon, the laws of Congress, the black laws of clasve States and of the free States, and all philical dogmas and ideas upon which this systalwary depended, must be numbered among ings of the past. The Dred Scott interpret of the Constitution from the Supreme Court, which the negro has no political rights which te man is bound to respect, goes, with all this rabbish, into the dumping-ground of slavery. Let be a pon them, that I am preparing a bill that I do introduce on the first day of the next rese for the personal liberty of every freedman fee hepublic. (Applause.) I want them to unand, forther, that I belong to a body of men are accustomed to sleep on the field of the feet of the New Tastament; that a case the living faith of the North American the new accustomed to sleep on the new of officers (cheers)—a class of men that accept a doctrines of the New, Testament; that accept as the hiving faith of the North American residue the Declaration of Independence; a class onen that represent the principles of liberty, humbily and justice, and a class of men that never the contract of the contrac nover can be defeated. (Applause.) If

we are as were can be defeated. (Applause.) It is such it, let them look back for the last thirty as not tieg will doubt no longer.

When I came here a young man, twenty-nine as ago last May, I dadn't know anybody in Wash-tien, and nobody had any reason to know me. In arous to the Island, saw the infamous Williams slave pen, saw the poor people manacled and rebed down to the riverside, and shipped off to the far South." I went up to the Capitol—to the case of Representatives—and saw the slave mas a hying on the table." the petitions of the drattan men and women of the country against it alominable traffic in human bodies. In the ble of their power they thought they could crush it the spirit of the people. I went back to be a supplementation of the conscluserts filled with pity for the hapless bondan and defance to his oppressor. I found noble ea and Christian women devoting all they had all they hoped to be to the cause of the opresed, and I linked my name with theirs, and for each thirty years I have acted with anti-slavery see who have put up parties and put down parten, and can do it again. (Immense cheering.)

I saw a grand old party led by Clay and Webster, and men of eminent talent and character, yield to be temper, bow humbly at the feet of the slave of the more many them.

men of eminent talent and character, yield to tempter, bow humbly at the feet of the slave er—and then,! saw it die. (Applause.) saw an "American" organization apring up;

I saw an "American" organization spring up; they spoke for liberty, and voted for liberty, but they were seduced by the slave oligarchy, and I stood by their plave soon after. (Applause.)
I saw the old "Democratic" party—a party that last the old "Democratic" party—a party that cold commit more offences grainst humanity, while toolsesing to be its champion, than any other party that has ever existed—ingloriously defeated—its lasters beaten. I have seen State after State—interits acknowledged influence—plunge into the tertx of revolution and civil war, said after four lears of bloody struggle have seen it overwhelmed and overthrown from Canada to Mexico. (Applause.)

who have been true to this country when their homes were in possession of armed legions, when slave masters dominated and controlled vast regions, would, if they possessed the ballot, vote as their now defented masters should dictate—not as God and their country should bid them. They who trusted in their God, and remained ever loyal to their country and its defenders when the power of the slave masters was unbroken, are to be false to their country, to freedom, to themselves, when the power of their do masters is broken and their pride humbled? If there ever was an utterance that had not the remotest semblance of reason in it, it is that utterance.

not the remotest seriblance of reason in it, it withat utterance.

We are told that the power to confer or withhold the right of suffrago rests with the States. I declare to you to-day, that if the Government of the United States had said to the rebels after their surrender, after they had been humbled into nothing, nows, after treason had murdered President Lincoln:

"We shall hold your rebellious States with the military power of the nation till you are ready to refer new your practical relations—("That's the doct ine") we do not intend that the cause of this rebellious, which has cost us three hundred and twenty-five thousand lives and three thousand million of dollars; said in any form make another revolution; we have no revenges—we will spare your forfeited lives and unconditional abolition of slavery; you must an unconditional abolition of slavery; you must may no revenges—we will spare your forfeited lives and three thousand million of dollars, said in any form make another revolution; we have no revenges—we will spare your forfeited lives and three thousand million of dollars, said in any form make another revolution; we have no revenges—we will spare your forfeited lives and three thousand million of slavery; you must amount the milliance of the fore thousand million of slavery; you must may not revenges—we will spare your forfeited lives and three dollars and unconditional abolition of slavery; you must may not work of the country without distinction of color "—every rebel States Montal abolition of color "—every rebel States Montal abolitions, The rebel States would have approved the placing of the weapon for self-protection into the hands of the enfrancished the conditions. The rebel States would have approved the placing of the weapon for self-protection into the hands of the enfrancished the conditions with alacrity, and severy far-seeing Union man of the loyal State, South Carolina included, would have approved the placing of the weapon for self-protection into the hands of the enfrancished the c

Define the state of the content labels and elaserder, yould to prever add the prevent and the

You were kind enough, Mr. Chairman, to refer to the fact that I had introduced the bill which passed abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and also to the measure annuling the black laws and making the colored man liable only for the same offences, and triable and punishable for the same offences, and triable and the national capital made forever free, was-drawn, at my request, by the ready and accurate pen of Col. Key. of Obio, then with me on the staff of General Mc-Ciclian. When that bill was pending, we were assured that if it became the law, if we struck the manacles from your hands, the poor-houses would be thronged, the prisons crowded; that riots and bloobshed and civil war would come. The bill present of the prisons of the prisons crowded; that riots and bloobshed and civil war would come. The bill present of the prisons of t

HORSE

you are amenable to the same laws as themselves, that you are to be tried for their violation in the same manner and punished in the same degree, (Cheers.) Let them know that henceforth you will (Cheers.) Let them know that henceforth you will utter your own thoughts, make your own bargains, enjoy the fruits of your own labor, go where you please throughout the bounds of the Republic, and none have the right to molest or make you afraid. (Applause.) If my voice to-day could penetrate the ear of the colored men of my country, I would say to them that the intelligence, character and wealth of the nation imperatively demand their freedom, protection, and the recognition of their rights. I would say to them: "Prove yourselves by patience, endurance, industry, conduct and character worthy of all that the millions of Christian men and women have done and are doing to make for you that Declaration of Independence—read here to-day—the living faith of United America." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

But, Mr. Alley, you know my weakness. If I have But, Mr. Alley, you know my weakness. If I have any, it is to be too sympathetic with such people. The man who will go to Africa, and rob her people of their liberty for the sake of dollars and ceats, is so much worse, in my judgment, is so much more deprayed than a murderer, that never, so long as I am President, shall he receive pardon at my hands." (Applause.) Such were the character and sentiments of Mr. Lincoln,—a man whose memory you and your children and your children's chiidren, to the last syllable of recorded time, will reverence and respect.

our children and your children's children, to the last syllable of recorded time, will reverence and respect.

President Johnson has given unmistakable evidence to the whole country of his ardent patriotism, and love of liberty and the rights of man. I know him well, and have full confidence that he will guide the ship of State aright. He very early in life linked his fortunes with the Democratic party; he soon became one of their chosen chiefs and leaders, he remained with that party so long as it was true to its professed principles; but when some members of the party abandoned the Union, he stood up manfully and bravely in the Senate of the United States, and denounced them with more severity than any other man upon that floor. I call upon you to remember this fact, that in the most trying hour, when apparently he had everything to lose and nothing to gain, he did not hesitate's moment to stand by the country. I have seen him in the Senate ball, hurling his invectives at Jeff. Davis and his associates, as I have heard no other Senator upon that floor. I believe he will be as true to his country as the needle to the pole. In every position he has held, as Governor of the State of Tennessee, as Representative or Senator to the Congress of the United States, he has always devoted himself to the interests of the people. That great beneficent act giving homes to the homeless and aid to the poor,—the homesfead bill,—was most emphatically a result of his labor, and it is owing to his elequence and energy in a great degree that it passed through Congress.

I owe it to frankness to say that I do not spread with his present policy. I cannot see the reason of it with regard to reconstruction. I have reason of it with regard to reconstruction. I have reason to believe,—I think I may say almost that I know from such authority as I deem unquestionable,—that although he is experimenting in this way, yet he in his own heart coincides in this matter of reconstruction in sentiment with the people of Massachusetts.

yet he in his own heart coincides in this matter of reconstruction in sentiment with the people of Massachusetts.

For one, I do not wish to see reconstruction at present. I want to see the South governed by military power, (applause,) until they are more fully qualified to govern themselves than they are at present. (Applause.) We have sacrificed untold treasure, a quarter of a million of lives, and shall we run any risk, shall we make any dangerous experiments again after losing all this blood and treasure? Do we not owe it to the loyal men of the South,—to say that these rebels, the rebels in the rebellious States, shall not get possession of those States again? I say that we do. By no act or word of mine will I say that we do. By no act or word of mine will I ever consent, in Congress or out, to see any injustice done to the loyal citizens of the South, white or black. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, I tell you we must hold them where they are. We cannot afford to lose our grasp, our military grasp, upon that section of the country. The evidence is too overwhelming that there is but little loyal feeling there except with the negro. We have the right, according to the laws of war, to hold them in military subjection. They are the guilty party; they forced this war upon us. We did not wish it. We tried in every way to avoid it. But now that we have sacrificed countless thousands, almost, and so many of the heave sons of the North, in defence of those great principles of Liberty and Justice, shall we, at this moment, run the risk of sacrificing them again? I say no! a thousand times No! (Applause.)

Fellow-citizens, I beg pardon for having trespased so far, on your patience. I did not intend to say so much, but I have been betrayed by my feelings into these prolonged remarks. I will close by offering the following sontiment:

"THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT—that only is Republican, which is, based upon the

obstacle in the way of the progress of the Freed-men. No surer index is needed than the determin-ed and bitter opposition given to the policy of en-franchising the colored men. Our Hon. Chief-Jus-tice Chase has been abused as much for his course, with the colored people at Charleston and Sayan-nah, as Northern Abolitionists used to be. And why? Because he gave the impression that colored men might vote.

Second: No special effort will be made by the former masters to instruct their slaves, now hired, as

nah. as Northern Abolitionists used to be. And why? Because he gave the impression that colored men might vote.

Second: No special effort will be made by the former masters to instruct their slaves, now bired, as to their rights and obligations as freemen. It is assumed that being freemen, they are to know what they ought and what they ought not to do. In mingling with this people, I hear more such remarks as the Copperheads have been accustomed to make about the negroes than otherwise. The Freedmen are spoken of with contempt rather than with charity. Little indiscretions are often magnified, without all considering that these negroes are the oppressed of three hundred years. and not intelligent freemen.

Third: The great majority of the people are not in active sympathy with the policy of the Government, nor with the Government, itself. The fact of the abolition of slavery is accepted, but the leading influence of the press and of politicians of this section is firmly set against any further advance of the colored race; and remove military restriction, and that opposition will be much stronger than at present, and the Freedman would apply in vain for the redress of wrongs inflicted upon him. He would have a nominal freedom without protection, worse off than when be was a slave; for, then, he had a sort of protection.

Fourth: That the Government must carry out its policy by military authority is evident—if so be the object is to raise the colored people to the condition of intelligence and independence implied in the term "freemen." For, first, the Southerners will not do this by freely aiding the Freedmen; and second, the Freedmen cannot rise by their own energy, without bringing upon them the enmity of the rabble. They must be protected and instructed, and this the Government can do, it seems to me, by encouraging philanthropists to come to this country, and occupy these lands and employ the Freedmen. The present system of leasing plantations I do not like. But let it be a system of humanity as well as pro

ever consent, in Congress or out, to see any injustice of black. (Applause.) Fellow citizens, I tell you we must hold them where they are. We cannot afford to losewar grasp, our military grasp, upon that section of the country. The evidence is to overwhelm to losewar grasp, our military grasp, upon that section of the country. The evidence is to overwhelm to the laws of war, to hold them in military subjection. They are the guilty party; they forced this war upon us. We did not wish it. We tried in every way to avoid it. But now that we have sacrificed countless thousands, almost, and so many of the brave cons of the North, in defence of those great principles of Liberty and Justice, shall we, a this moment, run the risk of serificing them again? I say no l'a thousand times No! (Applause.)

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"THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT—that only is Republican which is based upon the consent of the governed." (Applause).

REORGANIZATION OF THE REBEL STATES,

The following extract from a letter written by Gen. B. F. Butler recently, presents a few striking suggestions upon the all-important subject of Reorganization:—

"I mest firmly believe that President Johnson will do in this matter what is right and best. I know he will do all that a partiot, aided by the beat high the has, may do. Himself, risen by his own exertions from the people to the highest, place in the State, too, where there is no dearth of strong men, with a loyally to the Union which shone out with a brightness that made him the man of men. South, and shamed thousands North. The President surely can be trusted, at least for the time being, to experiment upon reducing to order a state of society of the confedence. It remains that the protessing men and sportonity to swindle them cout of the president with and shamed thousands North

of treason. Such men should rejoice that they might now be allowed to vote for such black men as Uncle Alexander. Regarding such men I can only exclaim, O tempora! O nores! Again, Massa chusetts, the real Empire State of this Union, and New York and other States have long allowed negroes to vote under certain restrictions. Why did our ancestors, and the wise legislators of the aforesaid States, allow the negro to vote? Plainly because per se it was right under our Declaration of Independence, and because the elevation of the negro helped the general public. Why, then, this looking tooking all over the country about the negro's capacity to vote? There is but one answer. It is malicious, intelligent, or ignorantly mean prejudice such as the Celts over here are encrusted with. The universal right of suffrage, then, being founded in justice, and backed up by such high authority and precedence, and the negro having achiezed this right on the battle-field, and helped to preserve the life of the government in its hour of utmost peril, I cannot see why that government should hesitate one single instant to accord to him every right given by our laws to every other American citizen.

every right given by our laws to every other Amer-ican citizen.

ican citizen.

One word as to the negro's capacity. The argument is made that he is too ignorant. Very good; certainly not more so, to all intents and purposes, than the degraded white "niggers" of the South, than the illiterate Pats of the North. To renedy

blacks.

But I know of my own knowledge, down even in
the swamps of Arkansas and on the cotton planta-tions of Missispipi, the negro is very eager to learn,
and I will add capable of it, after removing the

iron heel. In the name of God and humanity, why put any more fetters on him?

One word more, Mr. Editor, and I have done. I have traversed, more or less, sixteen States of our Republic—six slave States and ten free ones. In all I watched the negro. In the free States, though encountering still much prejudice, I saw him compare favorably with the whites—his personal appearance, his morality, etc., being as good as any other race on an average, and better in every instance than the lower class of Irish—and, by the way. I am ashamied to say my ancestors were from

stance than the lower class of Irish—and, by the way, I am ashamed to say my ancestors were from Green Erin. In every free State, the negroes had their churches and schools, paid their taxes, etc.

How is it in the Slave States? They will rise and have risen as high as the tyranny of the pusillanimous spirit of slavery will allow them. I have then simply, in view of these facts, to ask as a matter of political economy, should not this race be allowed to yote, thus encouraging them: tractable as

matter of political economy, should not this race be allowed to vote, thus encouraging them, tractable as they are, to add to the general wealth of the country, material and moral?

Let me not be understood as leaving out of view the poor whites of the South. Far from it. My sympathies are mainly with them. I bonestly believe the best way to improve the condition of the "poor white trash" is to enfranchise the negro, and the two, pulling together, will teach the nabobs of the South a lesson that their children will be saved the trouble of learning. In conclusion, universal, immediate rights under the law, and feat justifier, ruat cedim!

N. B. Mr. EDITOR: I neglected to state the

N. B. Mr. EDITOR: I neglected to state the important fact that I belonged to one of the first amilies of Tennessee, but now am—Boston Tracelier. Ex-CHIVALRY.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

MORILE, ALA., June 21, 1865.

I have come down to this part of the country with the intention of casting my lot with it for the future, and feel compelled to send you a line to tell of my impressions of the people. Thave been, for some six weeks, in daily contact with Southern people of all political shades, and, though I am a poor talker, I am a good listener, and not a very bad hand at forming conclusions from a great deal of hearing. I came to the Gulf States full of very fine theories abuse the necessity of educating the negro before we could extend to him the privilege of suffrage. He was ignorant; he was bigoted; he was prejudiced; he could not be stusted with the privilege of a voter until he had attained a certain MOBILE, ALA., June 21, 1865. hearing. I came to the Gulf States full of very fine theories abust the necessity of educating the negro before we could extend to him the privilege of suffrage. He was ignorant; he was bigoted; he was prejudiced; he could not be structed with the privileges of a voter until he had attained a certain standard of education. Well, sir, I was never farther away from the truth in my life. I have listened by the hour to the familiar, social, unrestrained talk of Southern people; and I have been sorry to conclude, from all that I have heard, that the damnable herey of the States-right doctrine, upon which, with imagined evils threatened to the institution of slavery, they based their acts of secession and rebellion, is as deeply rooted in their convictions as it ever was. They have failed to establish the success of their principles at the bayonet's point and the cannon's mouth; but those principles it as near to the hearts of the great mass of them as ever; and true loyality to the Goyernment, as constituting a principle with the mass of the people at the North, is entirely foreign to the breasts of the masses in the South. The same hostility that was openly displayed in arms exists secretly in the breasts of the Southern people, and is ready at any time to exert itself, no longer in overt acts, but in every possible pacific way to thwart the unity and the progress of the Republic. On the other hand, the negro has but one principle and one affection. His principle is that of devotion to the Union; his affection heart whole for the cause that has restored him to manhood. No doubts of the jostice of the cause cross his mind. No clouds of casuists raising obscure his vision. His instincts alone point out to him the path he is to tread as a free man, and point it out unerringly. Who so safe to trust with the ballot of a freeman as he? Can demagogues lead him astray with arts and sophistics? I trow not. He may not know so much of book-learning as his paler-skinned brother, but he is less likely to be decived in what pert

ast away its fruits. Let us have military government in the Southern States until the sentiment of true loyalty begins to be felt; or, if we must have true loyalty begins ernments reconstructed, let those who have use to love the Union not be put aside interests are confided to the hands of those ts interests are confided to the hands of those we been its open enemies.—Corr. of Phila Press.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

The glorious Fourth of July, a day celebrated for ighty-nine years as the birth of the white man' berty in this country, was celebrated, as it was new r celebrated before, in Kentucky, by the colored eighty-nine liberty in th

marched down through Missouri, taking part in the operations around and siege of Island No. 10. After the fall of that stronghold, we were sent to reinforce Gen. Halleck in his advance on Corinth, after the robels field from thers. I followed the track of was hither and thither through Tennessee, until we were pressed back from the Tennessee, until we were pressed back from the Tennessee, until we were pressed back from the Tennessee, until we hereabouts of the threat, were white man we came across fried to deceive us, either by false information of the whereabouts of the enemy, or the topography of the country; whereas the "niggers" would rawl away act as guides, tell us the truth, and proved our friends always. The "niggers" would crawl into camp at night, and give information where the rebcls were located; and it got to be such a common circumstance, that when I saw a nigger crawling into my camp, I knew it boded no good to the rebcls! Events tramped upon the beels of events, and w were pressed back into Kentucky, took the advance again, and, after the battle of Stone River, the niggers flocked in such crowds that I took one hundred and fifty of them, and mounted them as teamsters, and took one hundred and fifty more to belp them. The rebels were very active then, and every foraging party that was sent out was liable to be attacked. When I came in, Roecerans said to me—

"Palmer, they say that you have three hundred negro teamsters, and they run, every time they hear a gun fired; now, what do you think of them?"

"Yes," said I, "they run, and hide behind stamps, in fence-corners, wherever anything presents itself; but I do not blame them. They have no arms to defend themselves nor teams, and they would be looish, more than men, if they did not er cesebrated before, in Rentucky, other coorsepeople.

Extensive preparations had been made; and
though the heat was oppressive, everything went off
in a very satisfactory manner. There was a great
outpouring of the people. They came in crowds
from everywhere; from the factories, from the workshop, from the fields hard by, and from the deep dark
dens of tyranny; and in the pure, fresh air of
freedom enjoyed themselves, as alone they can enjoy a blessing who have ever before been deprived
of it. For the first time in our history, we had the
privilege of celebrating this day consecrated to liberty as a free people; for the war being ended, slavery is dead throughout the length and breadth of our
country. We can breath the fresh, pure air of ry is dead throughout the length and orealt of our country. We can breathe the fresh, pure air of beaven as men, now, not as chattels; we have an interest in the undying legacy of our forefathers; we have a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and, by God'a help, we will maintain

Not long since, I was over in Illinois, and a man said to me, "You are over there in Kentucky: what do you think about negro suffrage? I am opposed to it: the niggers have not sense enough to vote." I asked him if he thought it was foolish to be a rebel, and wise to be loyal.

"Oh, yes," said he.

"Very well," said I; "all of those intelligent, wise white men were rebels—therefore foolish; and all of those senseless, ignorant niggers were loyal—therefore wise; and I am in favor of giving the right of suffrage to wise men."

happiness," and, by God's help, we will maintain these rights.

The procession was formed in the following order, which after marching through the designated streets, repaired to Johnson's Wood's, contiguout to the city, where there was gathered the happiest assemblage of people that ever congregated in this State.

First came the 123d U.S. C. Infantry, full eight hundred strong, marching to the stirring strain of their martial band; jackt, the Fifth street Sabbath School; fourth, Quinn's Chapel Sabbath School; fourth, Quinn's Chapel Sabbath School; futh, Jackson street Sabbath School; sixth, Green street Sabbath School; pressing after them came York street Sabbath School; pressing after them came York street Sabbath School; pressing after the sabbath School tramped the government employés, about one hundred and fifty strong; bearing aloft the banner of beauty and glory; then followed the "Sons of Union," with their chaste designs and neat regalias; eleventh, "West Union Sons;" twelfith, "Independent Sons of Honor;" thirteenth, "United Fellows," followed by a tastefully decorated car, drawn by four horses, filled with misses representing the "Fifth street Baptist Aid Society." This was followed by another beautifully arranged decorated car, filled with misses representing the "Fifth street Baptist Aid Society." This was followed by another beautifully arranged decorated car, filled with misses representing the missional Aid Society in Kentucky—the "Colored Ladies" Soldier's and Freedman's Aid Society." These young ladies made the route musical with patriotic airs. Next came a car filled with busy workmen, plying the saw, the plane, hammer, and mallet; next came the 125th U.S. C. Infantry, six hundred strong, marching with soldier's nar marched in the procession, and/at the "ground" ten thousand more

Full ten thousand persons marched in the pro-ession, and at the "ground" ten thousand mor-rere assembled to listen to the addresses of the tal ted orators.

ented orators.

A sumptuous dinner was prepared for the soldiers, to which they did ample justice.

After dinner, the speaking commenced. David Jenkins, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, first addressed the people in stirring strains of eloquence, interpersed with anecdotes and side-splitting yarns, that made these old woods roar. Mr. John M. Langston, of Oberlin, Ohio, was then introduced, and was greeted with rounds of applause. He entertained the audience with a beautiful and finished speech, abounding with eloquence and argument. He fore-

the audience with a beautiful and finished speech abounding with eloquence and argument. He foreibly reviewed the past history of the country, and expatiated upon the duty and responsibility of the colored people in the future.

Aft. Langston was followed by Chaplain Collins, of the 57th Illinois Regt., who, in a short address, contrasted the difference between the first and last Fourth of July that passed during the rebellion, expressed his gratification at seeing so many colored people gathered together, and rejoicing over the downfall of slavery. All colored men to-day, by God's blessing, and through the instrumentality of Mr. Lincoln, are free, acknowledging no master but God.

Chaplain Collins was followed by Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln, are free, acknowledging no master but God.
Chaplain Collins was followed by Lieut. Ward, of the 125th U. S. C. Infantry, who spoke of the colored troops with whom he is identified, complimented their bravery, intelligence, loyalty, and manhood: he claimed that they have exhibited the highest qualifications as men and soldiers, &c.
Genls. Palmer and Brisbane arrived on the grounds about 5, P. M. As soon as they were recognized, such a shout as went up from amongst those old brown avenues was enough to call the woodspites and all the invisible denizens of those sylvan shades from their lurking places; and when he mounted the rostrum, the rounds of applause were teasfening. The General was visibly affected by his reception, and, after the tumult bad subsided, epoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. PALMER

Fellow-Citizens: I can say truly, that to be wel-comed by my fellow-citizens, by those who have gatherest together upon this ocasion to celebrate the anniversary of American independence the the anniversary of American indefirst time in their lives with freedom, the first tin being permitted to assemble together to enjoy bles ings that we have ever enjoyed, is an occasion the fills me with lively emotions. (Applause.) I wan with lively emotions. (Applause.) I want attent attention, my fellow-citizens, for the ments that I shall address you; for I have me here expressly to give you some instruction ad words of advice.

This is the first time that you, colored people

This is the first time that you, colored people, have been allowed to assemble amongst yourselves, to celebrate in your own way, in your own manner, the birth-day of American liberty. You present the strange anomaly of a people who have no home in the land of your birth, no children, no property; you are niggers, slaves, property. You have been denied the privilege, heretofore, of celebrating this day; the Declaration of Independence did not apply to you; you were not included in its blessings. But I tell you here to-day, fellow-citizens, standing beneath these heary trees, fanned by this gentle breeze that comes lader with the perfume of peaceful fields, under the canopy of the deep blue heavens, the throne of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, under the divine influence of the immortal Declaration of our fathers, that. throughout the length and der the divine influence of the immortal Declaration of our fathers, that, throughout the length and breadth of our land, slavery is dead! In all these States there is no more slavery, unless you want to be slaves. I believe, with our fathers, that "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable, rights; among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Heretofore you have been denied the privilege of a joying these great blessings; but from now, henceforth and forever, you are free! you and your children, and your broken families.

Hon.(?) Gid. Mallory is canvassing this State, stumping upon the platform for the future existence of slavery and the rights of slaveholders. Fellow-citizens, I tell you, in sincerity and truth, that there is no more slavery in Kentucky.

You must help yourselves. If you have comfortable homes, and they who were once your masters

citizens, I tell you, in sincerity and truth, that there is no more slavery in Kentucky.

You must help yourselves. If you have comfortable homes, and they who were once your masters are kind to you, it is better that you remain with them for a while, until you can see where you will believe a man should be paid a fair day's wages for a fair, day's work. You are free now, if you want to be; but you must help yourselves; don't besiege headquarters, asking me to help you, but act for yourselves; and when you really need my assistance, I will help you all I can.

If you are working for a man, and he refuses to pay you for your labor, quit working for him, and work for the man that will pay you. If any man tells you that you belong to him, tell him you are as free as he is; ask him to show you his patent from the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for it; and if he shows it, why, then, of course you are his slave.

To morrow morning, when you dress yourselves, you may button your coats around a free man's body, and say. This body is now mine, and I dedicate it to the Almighty. And you, women, when you dress yourselves to morrow morning, dress up in the new gaments of freedom, and recolve uver again to be claves. You are as, free now, henceforth and forever, as I am; but you must help yourselves.

I entered this war in the North-West, and

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

FIRST OF AUGUST.

ore observance of the anniversary of Wes One more observance of the angiversary of West India Emarcipatron it is proposed to hold, as in years past, at Amisoron Grova. The Missachasetts Anti-Slavery Society will unite with the clitzens of Plymouth County, and others, in holding a public meeting for that purpose on TUESDAX, August 1st, in that well-known and beautiful spot. To this meeting are invited all who desire that Emancipation in our own land may be established on a juster and better foundation than it has been in any European colony,—all who desire and propose that the labor and sacrifices of the last quarter of a century, and and sacrifices of the last quarrer of a cutury, and especially of the last four years, shall not fall of bringing forth fruit worthy of the Republic, worthy of the heroista and martypdom of our brave brothers on land and sea, worthy of the great principle of Lib erty which inspired them, and whose service is ever

The claims of the cause, the attractions of the spo the social gathering of many friends, will be reasons enough for the gathering of a large company on the

no arms to defend themselves nor teams, and the would be foolish, more than men, if they did no

would be lootsh, more than men, it use you no run. Give them arms to defend themselves with and, my word for it, they will fight."

"Palmer, you are right," said Rosecrans; "any man, black or white, will run if he cannot fight— cannot protect himself."

Not long since, I was over in Illinois, and a ma

extravagance. Be bonest, industrious, and respectful, and your way is clear.

When Gen. Palmer concluded, the whole vast audience cheered, and waved banners, until the whole forest seemed alive, with the spirit of freedom. The band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," after which Gen. Brisbane, commander of all the colored troops in Kentucky, addressed the audience in a few pertinent and well-timed remarks. But my letter is too long already, and I will come to a conclusion. Everything passed off in a satisfactory manner.— Corr. Anglo-African.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS ON NEGRO SUF-

FRAGE.

In his oration at Chicago on the 4th of July Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, took radica

and right ground upon the question of negro suffrage. He said:—

it is numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the ballot box—it is the right intention, not the philosophic judgment, that casts the vote. (Applause.) More glorious still would it be for Congress to follow the great example we have just had of abolishing slavery by an amendment of the Constitution. Let them pass by their two-thirds majority, in both bouses of Congress, an amendment of the Constitution securing forever the mass of the people as the basis of the republican government of the United States, and submit it this very coming winter, before the legislatures adjourn, for their information. (Applause.) And when it shall have received the assent of three-fourths of those now recognized as States and represented in Congress, let Congress instantly proclaim it as the fundamental law of the land, valid and binding as the Constitution itself, of

States and represented in Congress, let Congress instantly proclaim it as the fundamental law of the land, valid and binding as the Constitution itself, owhich they will thus have made it a part, under which they sit; which no State caprice, no question of political parties, nothing in the future, except the triumph of slavery over free institutions can ever shake or call in question. (Applause) Then all the proclaimations of the Declaration of Independence will be executed; this government will rest on the rights of every man to bear a share in the government right of every man to bear a share in the government.

will rest on the rights of individual liberty, and the right of every man to bear a share in the government of the country whose laws he obeys, and whos bayonet in the hour of danger he bears. And the personal freedom which the dark children of the republic have won by our blood and theirs will not be vain mockery, exposed to violation at the capric of their masters, enthroned in the legislature, of the bench and in the executive chamber, but, secured by the bayonet they hold and the ballot the cast, will be liberty guarded by power."

At a recent trial for murder at Gallatin, Ten the only witness of the crime was a colored wom-and under the laws of the State her testimony we ruled out.

On the 8th inst., an affray took place in Charleston 8. C., in which one colored man was killed, and three others, a Zouave and two colored men, were wounded It was quickly suppressed. Where the blame rest is not clear.

"We need the votes of all the colored people;

Cans will leave the Old Colony Depot, on tha the Grove, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; leave Ply

mouth for the Grove at 9.30, A. M.; both trains stopping at the usual way stations. Farcs—from Boston to Grove and return, sixty cents for adults—forty cents for children under twelve years. From Plymouth, and all way stations, half the usual

Further particulars next week .- s. M.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Several years ago, the Rev. Russell L. Carren wise white men were rebets—therefore footah; and all of those senseless, ignorant niggers were loyal—therefore vise; and I am in favor of giving the right of suffrage to wise men."

They say that you will die if you become free, but I have never known freedom to kill any one yet. Here is a man who has been free all his life, and he does not look as though he had starved to death, or been too lazy to earn a living.

I have seen the master, oh, mother! watch day by day, month by month, year by year, the growth of the child you nourished, and calculate how much he increased in wealth as your child increased in age and strength. What do you suppose the niggers are worth in all Kontucky to-day? Here is a goodly frumber—we will say ten thousand. Now, we are going to have an old-fashioned auction sale: How much do you offer for this crowd of fine, fat, healthy niggers? Do I hear crie dollar? one dollar? one dollar? Now, my fellow-citizens, I will tell you! I would not give this tigar for all the niggers in Kentucky as slaves. (Applause.) Slavery is dead—as dead as old Gid. Mallory who is stumping the State for the rights (?) of slaveholders! (Applause.)

If any one has your children, go and get them. If they will not give them to you, steal them out an night. I do not think you will be committing any crime, nor do I believe the Almighty Ruler of the University will think you have committed any. (Applause) When I want to rob you, I will not steal your babes, nor you, nor the sweat of your brows; but I will come at night when darkness hides the earth beneath its sable mautle, and rob you as you did old massa's hen-roost. (Laughter.) If you want to hire himself out to work, to support his wife and children! He was put in jail for desiring to work, the lazy, trifling nigger! Judge Johnson.

I was in Washington city not long since, and, in a conversation with the President, I remarked, TER, a young Unitarian clergyman of England, visited this country; but, though assuming to be thoroughly Anti-Slavery in principle on his own side of the Atlantic, he found it convenient, like too many others of his profession on coming to America, give the American Abolitionists "a wide berth," ar to associate mainly with those who, while "as much opposed to slavery in the abstract as any one," regarded all agitation of the question as reprehensible and injurious, and the doctrine of immediate emanc pation as equally fanatical and dangerous. On his pation as equally fanatical and cangerous. On the return to England, whatever influence he exerte was injurious to the Anti-Slavery struggle here, an unfriendly to its uncompromising adherents. We have not at any time since heard or seen any thing from him, indicative of his feeling any interest in th existence or labors of the American Anti-Slavery So ciety, till now that slavery is abolished, and the grane mission of that Society consummated! Indeed, i we are not greatly mistaken, he has cooperated w those who were aiming to bring it into discredit in England. If, during the late pro-slavery rebellion, la has uttered or written one word in con nas utered to white a merican government, are ignorant of the fact.

In the London Inquirer of July 1st is an arti

from his pen, in reference to the history of the Socie-ty and our withdrawal from it, which indicates a Rip Van Winkle obliviousness to all that has transpired within the last four years, and evinces a concerthe course we have thought proper to pursue alik the course we have thought proper to pursue anixe paradoxical and amusing. He now believes in the utility and importance of continuing the Society—i. e., of carrying coals to Newcastle, and adding a perfume to the violet. Now that nothing is to be done for the abolition of slavery in this country, he is for doing it with a will! He deems it "strange" that the questions of the Society should have tion of the dissolution of the Society should hav in jail, and I turned him out (appiause) as soon as I found it out, and to-day he is as free as Judge Johnson.

I was in Washington city not long since, and, in a conversation with the President, I remarked, "They say that I am too radical out there in Kentucky, and they want me removed."

The President replied, "Gen. Palmer, you are there, and know what is needed. Go back, and do whateseer you think is necessary, and I will. Back you ur in 11" (Loud, long, and continued applause—a voice proposed three cheers for the President, which were given with a will.)

Gen. Palmer, resuming—You may well give cheers for the President; for I am no abolitionist at all compared with Andrew Johnson.

In conclusion, let me inform you that now you are free—there is no more slavery in Kentucky; but, my fellow-citizens, you must help yourselves; you must resolve that you will be free. I may issue orders upon top of orders, and they will not be worth the paper upon which they are written, unless you act for yourselves. You must now work; you have families to support; your wives will need lothes; your children need books and an education. Freedom confers new obligations, new responsibilities; you must be industrious and economical, and save from your earnings a portion; and the day is not far distant when you will be able to buy you. Do not quarrel with the low and profligate, nor spend your earnings in coffee-houses nor foolish extravagance. Be honest, industrious, and respectful, and your way is clear.

When Gen. Palmer concluded, the whole vast been entertained—which is not a millionth part so strange as that he should give himself any concern The new-born zeal which has ma itself in behalf of the Society as an instrument of the utmost potency, since we announced our convicome-and in quarters hitherto either utterly indiffer ent or positively inimical to its existence—is a phe nomenon to be explained only on the supposition that the parties, now that it costs nothing to take the most adical Anti-Slavery ground, are emulous to appear to be foremost in the race, and highest in the ascen towards the temple of justice! We appreciate such vigilance and fidelity at their true value. nstructively, nay, most touchingly manifested at the nnual meeting of the Society, in New York, in May last, by persons whose voices were never before heard on its platform, whose presence was then for the first time cognizable, and whose votes helped to de termine the question favorable to the further ance of the Society.

ance of the Society.

Mr. Carpenter says, first, that "in America slavery has its strong-hold"; next, that though "it may
have received its death-blow, it is not yet dead"; and, finally, that though "it may be in a mortal ago y, so are its victims"—a proposition we do not un lerstand, inasmuch as we think its victims will ex perience no agony whatever in seeing it writhin under the "death-blow" it has received; though, course, in their passage to a condition of perfect freedom and equality, they will be called to experience many severe trials. Mr. Carpenter may rest assured that the work of abolitionism, distinctively speaking and with reference to slavery, is ended; that neithe the American Anti-Slavery Society, nor any other will have occasion to print any more tracts or to se forth any more agents to convert the nation to the doctrine of immediate and universal emancipation that the Anti-Slavery Amendment of the Co a a "fixed fact"; that this is the year of jubilee, an very where recognized as such. Nothing now every where recognized as such. Nothing now is debated but the matter of reconstruction. It is no longer a question about breaking chains, but about the political enfranchisement of the emancipated; and the great mass of the loyal people of the coun-pear to be strongly in favor of its bestowal. alone, or occupy peculiar ground, as they once did and this being so, we maintain now, as we did a New York, that good sense and propriety demand that they should gladly recognize the altered state o things, and merge their efforts with those of their fel

things, and merge their efforts with those of their fel low-citizens generally, and not absurdly talk and act stey, had sorrowful occasion to do in other days.

Mr. Carpenter ingenuously says, "Our impression was, a few years ago, that, had we been residents in America, we should not have joined the Acti-Slavery Society." Of course he would not; for at that time, in such a connection, he would have found a heavy bear; and this, either from constituti ross to bear; imidity or a de timidity or a desire to avoid reproach, it is not for his to encounter. Now, however, that the nation accept what it once scornfully rejected, and abolitionism is dent it makes him sad to think that we ar not for appending a fifth wheel to the national coac

"It seemed to us," he continues, " that the Garris nians were wrong in principle in their constant cry for disunion." Never were they more right in prin-ciple than in uttering that cry. Where, now, is "the venant with death and the agreement with hell' And what so potent as that cry in effecting its over throw, and substituting in its stead a Constitution so amended as not only to multify all its old pro-slavery guaranties, but to render slavery illegal in every par of the republic! Does Mr. Carpenter deem it right in principle to admit of a slave representation in Cor grees for the benefit of slave-masters—to allow slave hunting in every State in the American Union, back ed up by the civil and military power-and to provid e suppression of servile insurrections by nal government? If not, then the "Garri national government 1 If not, then the "Garrisonians" were not "wrong in principle in their constant cry for distution," but true to God, their country, and

"When the South seconded," says Mr. Carpenter, LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XXXVIII. wickedness and audacity of slavery, the other the object of the Garrisonians seemed to be accom-"the object of the Garrisonians seemen to be accom-plished. . . We supposed that they would heartily rejoice in the fulfilment of their hopes; and as their leader was a non-resistant, we took it for granted that they would urge their countrymen to let the malcon-tents depart in peace. Their policy was, however, the reverse." Whether this is intended as a complitree; though, assuredly, to put them in the same category, or on the same plane of action with the assussing and traitors of the South, is anything but complimentary. Nevertheless, we have reason to believe that Mr. Carpenter, prior to the suppression of the rebellion, was one of that large class in England whose sympathies were with the Confederate States rather than with the American Government. Whether we are correct or in error on this point, if the "Garrisopians were wrong in principle in their cry case of Virginia ought to be watched with the great-"Garrisonians were wrong in principle in their cry for disunion," the Southern accessions were unquesthe former " urging their countrymen to let the the tomer urgin ineir countrymen to the the mission contents depart in peace," in order to be consistently wrong, or to accomplish their object? We protest against his uncalled-for and outrageous impeachment of the patriotism and moral integrity of the American abolitionists. Throughout this long and bloody struggle, they have acted with entire fidelity to all their principles and doctrines, and had no occas their course one hair's breadth. To say that they have "flung themselves into the popular stream," is an undeserved sneer; for, through divine judgment, the tide of popular feeling has risen to the height of their position, and is sweeping away every vestige of that accursed system "which brought death into our land, and all our wee."

Mr. Carmenton has many and the same the same transfer to the flund, and all our wee." their course one hair's breadth. To say that the

Mr. Carpenter has made a discovery-viz., that " the Mr. Carpenter has made a discovery—viz., unar 'une American Anti-Slavery Society," after the rebellion broke out, "ignored their Declaration of Sentiments, with which they had contrasted their peaceful enterprise with the revolutionary war of their ancestors." He wholly misapprehends, and therefore grossly misstates the case. In the prosecution of their cuterions of their peaceful in the processing their peaceful in the pe states the case. In the prosecution of prise, the abolitionists have been true to their Deck by using only peaceful instrumentalities; but this has nothing to do with the maintenance of the Government against those who would perfidiously and wickedly seek its overthrow for a diabolical purpose If "the most ultra-abolitionists now rejoice to speak under the stars and stripes," it is solely because that banner symbolizes the liberation of the millions wh held in cruel bondage beneath it.

says Mr. Carpenter, "must fee an amazing contrast between his pos that in which he helped to found the Society. world was then against him, and he put his trust in Him who overcame the world. Now the world seems on his side." Nay, more-we have been "an honed spokesman of the city of Boston," where we "had been mobbed;" we have " stood trium more," where we " had been imprisor " stood triumphant in Balti-"explored Savannah, secure amidst vanquished re who once had offered five thousand dollars fo stored that national flag which once we would gladly have rent asunder," &c., &c. And does our English critic mean to say that all this, or that any part of this great charge, is to our discredit? Does he not see in it the wisdom and justice, the grandeur and power

of an overruling Providence? Again, Mr. Carpenter pathetically, almost m fully says-" Before the war, Mr. Garrison was had by the world, but almost idolized by his own power within the last two years, he has become popular, many of his old partisans have forsaken him. world, but almost idolized by his own party has ceased to be a Garrisonian; he has lost his char nas ceased to be a Carrison with the American Govern-ment." Here is a jumble indeed! When the American Government was the bulwark of the slave system, we denounced and opposed it; but now it is crushing that system to the dust, we are no longer in antagonism with it; ergo, we have "ceased to be Garrisonian"! How tremendously radical our co

noon, the company repaired to the rail-road station in time to meet the 12 o'clock express train from Bos-ton, and wave their salutations and good wishes to their much valued friend, the daughter of John R This pleasant duty perform order, and was taken about one o'clock, either a various places in the grove, or in the house of Mr Locke, the proprietor, or on the beautiful lawn comcording to the taste of the various groups.

Among the well-arranged fixtures in the grove

for speakers, with seats in front for three condred hearers. Thither the company resortenner. Mr. John S. Rogers called the meetin to order, and, after some appropriate remarks, intro duced to them successively various friends, namely Barnard, in the Warren-St. Chapel,) John We bee, Jr., Charles Lenox Remond, and Charles V Alternating with the brief and interesting addresses of these gentlemen, beautiful glees were sung by a quintette of accomplished musicians Then came more dancing and strolling, and abou helf-past six the cars took the party to their respective homes, very well pleased with their entertainment. The general pleasure seemed complete, with ment. The general pleasure seemed complete, with no drawback except the falling of a moderate showe while the excursionists were waiting for the retur

A MERITED TRIBUTE. The Salem Observer just! A MERITED TRIBUTE. The Salem Observer justly says, no public man has written with more clearness and force upon the questions that have arisen during the war than Robert Dale Owen. His late letter to President Johnson is timely, wise, and unanswerable. He writes with the breadth of a statesman and the calmness of a philosopher, and discards all the flummery and nonsense which form the staple of the letters and speeches of mere politicians. Of course, interes and specenes or mere pointerain. Of course be maintains that the only true basis of the Americas government is, equality of all men before the law We hope President Johnson will have the grace to ponder his suggestions, and to accept them.

NEW YORK, July 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

The most interesting event of the fortnight, of national importance, is the re-occupation of Norfolk, Va., by the United States forces, after barely a month's withdrawal. In that time Chivalry, clad in grey, was able to control the ballot-box at a municipal election, politive disloyal votes to every loyal one, elect a secession. diers, and proclaim the renewal of martial law. The case of virginia ought to be watched with the great-est attention, because, as I suggested in my last, she aurrendered rather than be conquered, and also because she alone, of the seconded States, has dispensed with the rule of a provisional Governor in resuming her former position in the Union. She is the very best example of the President's policy, having lacked at example of the President's poncy, naving lacked atno time during the rebellion a community beyond
Confederate control, and a nominal Government at
Alexandria. If this amounted to little more than Gov.
Pierpont in the rôle of Louis XIV.—"I am the State"
—the logic of the President remains unimpaired. That
a single loyal man in any rebellious district may, as
a reward for his fidelity, he placed on an even footreward for his fidelity, be placed on an even ng with his fellow-loyalists of the North, Mr. John son holds himself bound to make of him Governor, Legislature and constituency, all in one, and declare the State to have been continued in his person from he ascendancy to the overthrow of the seditions ma How much the action of Government at Norfolk I

to be regarded as a confession on the part of the Ex-ecutive that its scheme of reconstruction is working badly, depends upon the authority that ordered th change of regimen in that city. It is quite certain that if any other quarter of Virginia is at this moment tranquil and free from pro-slavery violence, it is due to the formidable presence of blue-coats and bayonets, directed by such men as Terry, and to nothing else This is not a flattering prospect for the White House No better is the distant view of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama, whose Governors all attempt to justify their past record before beginning a new, and preface their exhortations to loyalty with a proud confession of their share in treason. In Louisiana we have the reactionary behavior of Gov. Wells. From the Mis sissippi to the Savannah river the political horizon is lowering, and the air heavy and sulphurous. Read the artful messages and speeches of these new func tionaries, and two things are conspicuous: they re-fuse to define the character of the late struggle, or pronounce either party to have been in the wrong and they all cast doubts upon the validity of emanc One thing they acknowledge: that they entered the war in order to come uppermost, and that they emerged from it on their backs. They refuse to enquire by what right they went to war for the pur-pose avowed, or with what reproach they are vanquished and laid prostrate. Their only anxiety is to recover themselves as quickly as possible, and undo all that they can of the results of the war.

The political aspect of Kentucky affic ing study. The election for members of Congress comes off in August. The issue is the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Gov. Bramlette and Geo. D. Prentice talk and write in as straightforward er as their newly-loose tongues will permit m; but many of their utterances are tainted with the bad logic of the system they are endeavoring in go faith to subvert, and with repudiations of negro suf-frage. Their candidate, however, from the Louisville district, uses words as bravely as he has wielded his sword in defence of the Union. It is a remarkab sign when an aspirant for Congress finds it not inexedient to say in a slave State what Gep. Lovell H. Rousseau did the other day in Kentucky :

crushing that system to the dust, we are no longer in antagonism with it; ergo, we have "ceased to be a Garrisonian"! How tremendously radical our conservative English friend is getting! Temils in this cocoanut is explained by the complaint that we do not continue to assail the Government! If we did, that would be particularly gratifying to some abroad.

A DAY IN THE COUNTEX.

The annual Pic-nic of the 28th Congregational Society of Boston took place this year on Wednesday, place admirably fitted, by nature and art, for such festivities. The grove comprises every variety of hill and dale, shaded by oaks and pines. An observatory on the highest part of the hill commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. The accessories of the place include a large and well-roofed dancing hall, with a room where provisions and extra clothing may be stored, and stands where water and refreshments are supplied. Rough tables are erected in various places for those who like their dinner better in that fashion, and abundance of benches and seats are arranged in favorable positions all through the grove. There are also plenty of swings, see saws, and other arrangements for the enjoyment of children, both younger and older. And this delightful place is close to the resilivance of weather than the Grove, reaching it about half-past nine. There were young men and maidens, old men and children, and a fice representation of women also. All classes seemed thoroughly to enjoy the occasion. The harp and the viol. made good music, and many light, fan and strength were shown in both games. Shortly after noon, the company repaired to the rail-road station, in time to meet the 12 o'clock express train from 8 are a propagation from a propagation from a first proper and strength were shown in both games. Shortly after noon, the company repaired to the rail-road station, in time to meet the 12 o'clock express train from 8 are propagated to a strength were shown in both games. Shortly after noon, the company repaired to the rail-road station, in ti

I am afraid you would begrudge in the Liberator the ce which the Louisville Journal allots to the speech which I have given but an extract.

It is yet too early for the present generation, if in-leed it will be their part at all, to pass a true sentence upon those miscalled statesmen who corrupted the nation that it might be powerless against the ar designs of slavery. Yet their condemnation is im-plied in the tacit omission of their names from the rejoicings over the triumph of freedom. We can as little blend Webster and Lincoln as Mason and Lincoln little blend Weester and Lincoln and the honors of the day. The author of the Fugitive Slave Law and its most illustrious supporter, with the President who gave it his signature, are alike in be ing dead, if not in being buried. Fillmore and Lin coln can only be chronologically and officially coupled in history: between their characters, their acts and their memories there is nothing in common, and never will be. I could not help thinking of all this when I read in your Boston papers the specches at the un-veiling of Horace Mann's statue; and one may be excused for losing something of his gravity in con excused for losing something of his gravity in con-templating the "happy faully" in your State House yard. It is a small matter if, as your critics assert, the better bronze is of the worse man, and vice verse, but the strait of the Commonwealth which compelled it to balance Webster with Mano is absolutely ridicu-lous. If it was necessary to pacify the insulted con-science of the State by neutralizing instead of re-moving Webster's statue, could not some other son of Massachusetts have been selected for the unworthy Massachusetts have been screened by the through office? Fancy some power to have turned these go tlemen into bronze when Webster, irritated by Manuexposure of his immoral polities, retorted, "captain exposure of his immoral politics, retorted, "coptator performs," or other false Latin upon him, and Mann made a second exposure of Websur's bad scholarship. Then conceive the two figures to have been transported to their present pedestals overlooking the Common, and you would have nothing worse than the twain erected there to day. You have petrified, for the instruction of would have

wickedness and audacity of slavery, the other de hardly mascent spirit of devotion to liberty and rea-ance to oppression. Which is the monament of which you ought to be proud, and which is the most for the children of the Bay State! Ther is use, and eatire only, in every aspect of the cas. In Secretary of the Board, of Education offsets its re-porter of a system which waged eternal and ston-ling war on schools! Between these two, Manda-ests walks up to her Capitol. Does her beat it eat ng war on schools . Does her heart he can

VERSAL SUFFRAGE

ed official organ of the Administration, in con-perhaps with reluctance, but evidently at the stone of the "powers that be," upon its task of times abow that universal suffrage ought not to be thinked show that universal suffrage ought not be trained by the Federal Government in reconstructing as States recently in rebellion. At any rate, where the motive, it certainly makes but sorp, the titinorously took the first step, feeling in a along; but, with all its jagnificant causion, it has be expected, its course has been caused. At sight be expected, its course has been caused printing the standard, and perhaps stronger. It begins to make bolder attempts, so that soon we shall be the standard of the standard

In its progress towards evil, it has already go in have such a tender consideration for the wealch feelings of conquered Rebeldom, that it would have the subject of negro auffrage postposed indefinity; perhaps till the Judgment Day; cratical, and white people of the South—their insampleon resembles—see fit of their own the people of the South—their insampleon resembles—see fit of their own the subscription resembles. white people of the South—their management miss—see fit, of their own accord, to granules the privilege; and this because it fear that the keds of the South, as well as the poor white, may not be it. Yet, in the same breath, it confesses that "his wind this class (poor whites) that the idea of 'sepo equity' has always been a great bugbear." Actorishing what is patent to the world, that the hilbest in the street of the second of the ity 'has always been a great bugbear." Acknowled-ing what is patent to the world, that the hittenst ap-position, in the Southern States as everywhere the to the colored man having his rights in the rush of besotted ignorance, prejudice and selfahnes, it wits to prolong while it attempts to justify this sel to prolong while it attempts to justify the et-While there is some excuse for the ignorant and the prejudiced, there is none for him who sins against the

ight.

Its reconstructive policy, with patriotic necessity. Its reconstructive policy, with patriotic mecessi-having left the colored race "out in the cold" to shift for itself, seeks to make amend by claiming to have discovered the most wonderful virtues in the little-to universally condemned trash, known timpless the South as "poor whites." Lest this may be qua-tioned, I quote its words, where, speaking of them is any they are of "that class to whom y must have says they are of "that class to whom we must led for that regeneration of Southern society, and these reforms in Southern institutions, so essential to the harmonious working of our system of governmen, in the new era upon which we are just entering. **. Upon whom all our hopes of a harmonious and pre-percous Union in the future are based!

Nothing further is needed to show the extent of in ase subserviency than in deprecating all relenter to negro suffrage, as in the following words: "Just in proportion as public sentiment is concentrated on the one object, will the real wants of these people is overlooked and neglected." Its disinterestednes, in thus seeking to keep in the back-ground the most rominent question now before the American people a only equalled by its criminality. It objects to have ing its political peace disturbed because, forsoth, it is calculated to irritate our Southern brethren "-those who, without the ghost of a shadow of a case, so desperately and treasonably attempted the very life of the nation. It regards the agitation of giving the elective franchise to the only friends which the Ger rnment has had, throughout the South, during these our long and bloody years, as a "grievous injury And for the Government to give the Freedmen their only means of self-protection, the ballot, would be not only "illegitimate," but they "would surely derive no benefit" therefrom; further, this political weapon of defence must not be given them, because "it is in ortant that the antipathies now unhappily existing ould be mollified as much as possible;" and that even "with the right of suffrage, the negrors could

expect nothing else but oppression."

It falsely assumes that the negroes do not six for the privilege of voting; it is something of which they remain in blissful ignorance; that, so for six they are concerned, it is but "an imaginary vast," and, even if the negro did possess it, "it could so fail to prove disastrous to his welfare." Thus, beause the negro does not threateningly demand what his righteous due, the same must be withheld from him!—practically resolving never to "deal justly," with reference to the rights of the black man, and ctually obliged to. Very well. His friends, moral and immortal, make this demand for him, and will set force you to recognize the existence of such an attrib tte as retributive and distributive justice in the prolences of God,

Its moral attitude is seen when it characterizes a

roposition for the Government to return a moiety of hen it was in extremest peril, as of "questionable Its eyes are open to see, in the efforts now be policy.' ng made to give the ballot to those who gladly offern ing maue to give the ballot to those who glody shree themselves a sacrifice to help five a Geremett which refused to recognize their manbod, "ashing but mischief." To a movement which contemplate the only sensible return which it is the perceguire of he only sensible return which it is the pro-deferrment to make towards those who, on every cossible occasion, and in the face of the grossestinad been their bitter, cruel enemy;which, partially at least, would right their sroe, it can see "nothing but mischief;" to all else, to ere instinct of nature, it is stone blind. For the laties magnanimity, truest heroism and moral granderryd found in human history—which all alizes the actiff rar for the maintenance of the Union, and noirever destined to infini the civilized words of militation—for all this it has no eyes, and will not rec Every attempt which it has thus far made to the ie negro should not be allowed to rote, is let a o should not be always in rogue by defenders and propagandists of slavery. Since partial defenders and propagandists of slavery. Since partial defenders are lip loyalists—made cating elemency towards mere lip loyalists—made cating elemency towards—made cating elemency tow such by virtue of necessity—its descent has bee rapid, and explains its boldness in seeking to without every vestige of what is morally due those whose earts and hands have been only too glad for as or unity to serve the cause of the Union; portunity to serve the cause of the Union; introser-ly feeling, as they did, that its success, that the rely ration of the Union, meant liberty and jurier is them, as well as justice to their mutual esemis. Alas! for the mutability of human hopes! "What man is there of you whom, if his son ask brest, vil Remembering the truth and wisdom expres he give him a sto

Remembering the truth and in the hand a the homely proverb, that "a bird in the hand a worth two in the bush," it yet prefers to wait, and it worth two in the bush," it yet prefers to wait, and it let those who have been actively engaged in it bellion—those who, with all their " might, min and strength," together with what they could be borrow and steal, have been fighting to upbuild a deborrow and steal, have been fighting to openue and potism founded upon human slavery—it prefers to it these precious exponents of Southern chiralry as Southern civilization voluntarily take their own in deciding when the colored man shall be premised to vote. "Should not those in the South, who have found to over with a careed for before those with to vote. "Should not those in the South, who are fought on our side, be cared for before they fought against us? Those who have been true to the Government should be protected first."
White these who are been true to the possible of the possible they pos

While those who made every effort they possibly mon, and you would have nounny, twain erected there to day. You have petrified, for the instruction of youth and the approval of posterity, two politicians whose last joint public appearance was as combatants—the one representing the culminating could to crush out of existence the America ment forfeited their right, the negro, by his effort is behalf of the Government, has more than fairly ear-

M. De Part THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE OF THE The Washington Chronicle, the popularly recognic of the Administration, has east-

of his right to vote. In fact, the negroes are the only one in the South who are fit to vote. Undue important in certain quarters is sought to be attached not in certain quarters is sought to be attached spirits giving the ballot to the blacks, because of spirits giving the ballot to the blacks, because of spirits giving the ballot to the blacks, because of spirits giving the spirits of the blacks, because of spirits given the spirits given his right to vote. In fact, the negroes are the only public box : not know how to handle a little I am ready to admit the want of intelhad paper and cultivation in the negro; but he knew fence and cultivation in the negro; but he knew much to be right in this contest, to be loyal, and is great deal more than his master did. In this is a great deal more man his master out. In this construction, we have got to trust to the instinct of so to the intellectual cultivation of the voter. I admirer trust to the loyal black instinct than to the

be rainer white instinct."

But, really, the whole pith of the Washington But ready, opposition to universal suffrage can be published stated in two or three lines. That the reduly stated in two or three lines. That the print race, occasion, in so doing, the passion, pride of projudice of their late masters may be excited; ad produce of their late masters may be excited; abbecase designing white politicians might possibly as the negro vote to further their own selfish pur-per. Has pusillanimity and baseness a degree be-sed this! God forbid!

the Government has militarily Because, forecoth, Because, lorsoom, the Government has mintarily
of the better of the great Southern conspiracy, and
we black man his quasi freedom, it would rest conhe black man his quan freedom, it would rest con-net, hid its arms, and go to sleep-forgetful that the spin of Rebellion is but smothered; that if there must less prospect of success, it would strike again of more violently than ever; forgetful that the pay more violently than ever; longered that the spiri of Slavery is as domineering, ferocious and modicire as in its palmiest days; forgetful of (if it resistive as in its painters days, integritin or (if it our rightly conceived) the great purposes for which he war was waged, and the sacred issues involved; pe var was magent, and the success involved; sectial that now, more than ever, a battle is to be sorbt, which, though bloodless, will yet try the souls sight, which, though bloodiess, win yet try the signer as they have never been tried before.
Yours for the Spirit of Universal Freedom

Yours for July 4, 1865. WILBERFORCE.

GEN. SAXTON AND OTHERS.

Fy. LLOYD GARRISON : DER SIR,-I have been looking over my files o be and slavery papers, and find in the Liberator an guck, by a Dr. Knox, on the character of Gen. Sax-be. Gen. Saxton is the only military officer of high is. Gen. Saxton is the only minutary officer of mga mak, in the Department of the South, whom it is a regendous labor to culogize or defend. Other officers here armed our thanks by aiding or permitting antifiatery men to work to advantage; but Gen. Saxton is a radical as any of us in theory, and none of us are more brotherly in our intercourse with the freedmenths ite. In order to secure full justice to other these statisticinates but friendly or well-disposed. ders, not abolitionists, but friendly or well-dispose to the blacks, I would cheerfully write a long letter, to the blacks, I would cheerfully write a long enter, a put mixed to a good deal of trouble; but in the mass of tien. Saxton, I should regard such an effort as a gratious impertinence. He is above suspicion pd above reproach: Not one of us ranks him in Mily to the Anti-Slavery cause.

Let mention two other works who merit specially the control of th

ntion for their untiring and unobtrusive la ge-Genera Philsnery and Reunen Tomlintor, both official assistants of the General. Mr. Pills-bery is the brother of the Parker, "whom we know," and is not a whit inferior to him as a faithful laborer is a not a with has so long been oppressed. It is not take selculated to inspire an ambitious man with ear,—the work that he has had to do; but I know of shor that a true Christian might more justly so not that a series of hungry refugees that his throng his office; to clothe them, to give them protent coursel, and to defend them against the petty. transical encroachments of an unfriendly military etimes half disheartened, often tired ou is mind and body, but resting from his labors never the excellent and honest man keeps on in his course of duty, doing good continually. Next to the satis ing Gov. Magrath's house as a home from "Yankee schoolmarms," and the princely manion of the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Ten bin, as a colored orphan asylum, I reme mee of confiscation that gave me greater pleasure han that act which handed over to our good friend Gebert one of the stateliest palatial residences in Charleston. Long may his worthy wife and himself njoy its comforts and elegancies, with none to molest

Reuben Tomlinson came from the same substantial baker stock that produced, or at least selected and sendown to the Department of the South, the Hal-lands, the McKims, the Saxtons, (Mrs. and Major.) and sthem, who have succeeded in producing the improvement there that the Philadelphia Freedmen's Secreties never make mistakes. Mr. Tomlinson a string Assistant Commissioner, and has a weighty and knowledge extends, he conscientiously lat sail. He has no contimentality—not a bit; and few men have a heartier hatred of shams and idlers. The class he represents is greatly needed in the South sizere friends of the negroes, who will neither flatte to patronize them, but help them only to help them

Col. Hallowell, of the Massachusetts 54th, is or of our best officers and best men. How is it that when Woodford went up, within a few weeks, from Lt. Colonel to Brig. General, and when poor Gurney, eren, is promoted from Colonel to Brigadier,-b from one of the vilest regiments that ever disgrac our service and the North-how is it that this irreproachable commander of an irreproachable regiment chusetts is concerned in this matter. It has a mosmischierous effect to see the officers of copperhead rejujents advanced in rank, and the officers of colred troops not promoted. I hope that our Govern Andrew, whose career in all respects has done him hear, and in some particulars—as in the case of the tafeturate nurrierer, the semi-imbecile Green—has t to human nature,-I hope that is it that the florious 54th is honored by the promo-50n of its commander. Brevets in South Carolina have been bestowed no plentifully that it is hardly an honor to receive one; but the fact that they are non singles out every old Colonel who, fails to re

In Charleston we have two thoroughly anti-slavery Colocels—both among the oldest in the service; both are of integrity; both excellent officers; both with the best drilled troops in the Department—Hallowell and Beecher: why, excepting that their commands are colored, are they not promoted? South Carolina ask this question: for an answer, let them "see ins ask this question; for an answer, let them These people greatly need their gentle light

is that region of the moral night.
Yours, JAMES REDPATH.

CORRECTION C. C. Burleigh wishes the follow ing correction made in the report of his remarks at Franingham. Instead of saying that he "doubted if it would be best for the South to do this work" (of we best for the South to do this work " (of securing the elective franchise to the black man)—he aid, "No doubt it would be best for the South to do this work if she resuld do it." He doubted her will-largers to do it, and the safety of trusting her vith it.

THE 54TH AND 55TH REGIMENTS TO BE MUSTERED er. It is reported that the Mass. 54th and 55th cuts-colored-are to be mustered out of the U.S. service immediately, and may soon be expected

THE ORIGINAL LINCOLN CABIN. The original Cabin, which he beloed to build in Macc tounty, Illinois, in 1830, is to be exhibited on Boston Common. The identity of the structure is fully established. It was exhibited at the recent Sanlary Pir in Chicago, and was visited by thousands.

A FLING AT MODERN PHILANTHROPISTS.

TO THE REV. JOHN WARE: SIR-I attended the "Church of the Disciples" last Sunday, and heard your sermon upon the turning of water into wine, at the marriage feast in Cana. After vindicating the authenticity of the miracle, you proceeded to commend it as one of the characteristic good works of our Lord,-showing his interest in the good works of our Lord,—showing his interest in the common concerns of the people; and, after commenting upon this generous and amiable trait in his character, you added, in a manner to give emphasis to the invidious assertion, "None of our modern philanthropists or reformers would have done such a thing." The evident purpose of this gratuitous assertion was to bring the character of modern reformers and philanthropists into contempt, by contrasting, their dispositions and doings with the generous and benevolent deeds of Christ.

At the close of your discourse, I asked you on what At the close of your discourse, I has "none of our modern reformers or philanthropists would do such a thing." Your reply was to the effect that you referred only to temperance reformers. This limitation would not have been inferred from your discourse, nor did it mend the matter. All our modern reform-ers and philanthropists are known as advocates or friends of the cause of temperance, and the oppon of the causes of temperance are the opponents of all reform. I will add, that if there was ever a time when the power of Christianity was needed to rescue humanity from overwhelming evil and suffering, it is

now, in the cause of temperance.

I agree with you that the precepts and example of agree with you that the precepts and example of our Savior are worthy of reverence and imitation, and form a proper standard by which to measure our-selves and others. That "our modern reformers and philanthropists" have more reason to shrink from such a test than others, or that they are the fanatics and misanthropes represented in your remarks, is Your position as priest in a Baltimore church, involving the necessity of accommodating your studies and sermons to the moral latitude of that city, excuses you from the imputation of wilful mis-representation, and palliates the bad taste which led to the selection of such a sermon for delivery in the Church of the Disciples."

Permit me to guard you from such a blunder in the future, by informing you that it is not the mode, even among the most unscrupulous of the opposers of our modern reformers and philanthropists, to accuse them modern reformers and panisantiropias, to access the common for misanthropy, or of any lack of generous devotion to the common interests of common people. I can give you a copy of the common form of indictment. By religionists, they are accused of infidelity—of not believing in the Church, and of discarding the Bible, and the Shabath and the doctrine of salvation by and the Sabbath, and the doctrine of salvation by faith, and the potency of the devil, and the reality of the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, and the the lake that ourself with the said principles of piety. By politicians they are charged with too much zeal in their efforts—with being people of one idea—with disturbing the peace of society, unsettling established institutions, and em barrassing governmental policy by untimely oppo-sition and uncompromising impracticability. These are, or rather have been, the current charges. Of late, they have become more infrequent, and more subdued in tone, so as to mingle but a little more than an agree-able proportion of discord with the peans and plaudits which now fill the air in honor of those so lately maligned. Even in Baltimore, as I am well-informed, the spirit of reviling and persecution has become less dominant; and the keys of those prisons where Garrison was confined and the martyr Torrey died, are now taken from the dying grasp of drunken tyranny by the angel of deliverance. May the reform, begun at the prison, reach the pulpit, and purify every

I would, however, respectfully suggest, that it is not necessary for you to wait the slow progress of light in Maryland, since you are now in Massachusetts, and may, by proper inquiry, learn much to benefit yourself, and something to take home to your people. Any one will tell you that the minister, in whose pulpit you preached last Sunday, and also many whose pulpit you preached last Sunday, and also many of the most respected of the congregation, belong to or sympathize with the class of modern reformers and philanthropists which you stigmatize.

If you will walk to the front of the State House, in a very eloquent and impressive address, thanking philanthropists which you stigmatize.

If you will walk to the front of the State House

you will see a statue, the most beautiful work of art the Commonwealth can boast, lately erected in honor of one of "our modern reformers and philanthropists," (a temperance reformer no less than in other fields,)—and you may buy, at any bookstore, the latepists," (a temperance reformer no less than in ofter fields,)—and you may buy, at any bookstore, the lately published volume of his life, which I carnestly recommend to your study, not only for information, but also for the purification of principle and enlargement of spirit you may gain thereby. If you visit the City Library you may find, in a conspicuous part of that noble institution, the munificent donation of books. from Theodore Parker; and if you turn to the intro duction of the catalogue, you may read the just and eloquent acknowledgment of the value of the gift and the merit of the donor, who was one of the most fear ed and maligned of our modern reformers and phi-lanthropists—although I think detraction was never so base in Boston as to accuse him (or any of the others here named) of misanthropy, or as not ready to turn water into wine, so far as kind and generous deeds and sympathies could do it. Indeed, it is the welland any mpannes could do it. Indeed, it is the well-known acknowledgment and complaint of the pious and conservative opposers of these medern reformers and philanthropists, that their doctrines are made the more dangerous by the known amiability of their characters, and the self-sacrificing generosity and

good deeds of their lives. I will not multiply examples. Any one of your late congregation can tell you much that it will be worth your while to know of such men as the late Francis Jackson and Charles F. Hovey,-men who were earnest supporters of the temperance as of other reforms; and also of the many representatives of modern reformers and philanthropists now living in and near Boston, and of the esteem in which they are held. You know the record of Lyman Beecher, the apostle of temperance, ever honored. If you will read the sermon of his son, Henry Ward Beecher, the sermon of his son, Henry Ward Beecher, the record of the relates of the first of the firs giving an account of the raising of the flag at Fort Sumter, where Mr. Garrison and his friends,—tempe-Sumter, where Mr. Garrison and his friends,—temperance advocates all,—were awarded the highest honors among the noblest in the land at that grand celebration, you will perhaps infer that the time for such remarks as you made last Sunday is past, at on made last Sunday is past, at least this side of Baltimore, and may possibly even imagine that the sermons you are accustomed to read to your own congregation may be slightly modified, as sails are cautiously trimmed to the coming

breeze.

I forbear to enter upon a comparison of the class you revile with the class you represent, viz., the priesthood of the Southern States, further than to

suggest the subject for your prayerful consideration.
In conclusion, I should perhaps offer an apology to
yourself and the congregation for addressing you publicly at the close of your sermon. It is, that I felt it my duty, not to be evaded without self-condemnation. The assertion to which I called attention in a few courteous words was a slanderous assertion, and demanded, at least, that extent of instant repr I never before, in the course of a long life, found on I never before, in the course of a long life, found on-casion to interrupt the order of religious service, ex-cept once in Memphis, Tenn., when the minister of the Episcopal church in that city omitted the usual strayer for the President of the United States. This covert treason I rebuked by rising, and supplying the

The privileges of the pulpit are very large. False doctrine, folly and stupidity may make it their secure eastle and throne, and I will listen in allence; but eastle and throne, meither treason nor stander is entitled to any such sanctuary. The faithful worshipper is bound to vindicate honor and loyalty everywhere, however sacred the person by whom or the place where they are vio-

"He rights such wrong where it is given, Though it were in the course of heaven."

Hoping to hear from you, to those of whom you have spoken ill, a good excuse or an honorable re-

I am, your humble servant, D. M.

LETTER FROM MRS. CHILD.

WAYLAND, July 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript: I suppose you in the city think yourselves greatly ahead of us, because our plessant little village is so far from the railroad that we can hear the whistle only in favorsphere. But I assure you w able states of the atmosphere. But I assure you we are not so far behind the world's ways as you may think. Our normal condition does not superabound with life, but when a citizen expressed his opinion that it would be good policy to educate and arm the slaves, a mob was forthwith threatened, and he was staves, a mod was forthwith infratened, and he was assailed by epithets as scurrilous as ever Ann Street poured forth under the pay of State Street. We, as well as you, have men who walk out of meeting when a loyal sermon is preached. We, as well as you, have men who were always "cheerful up" when such tidings as Bull Run and Ball's Bluff arrived, but who looked as if some dire misfortune had happened to dear friends when Lee surrendered to Grant. well as you, have men who walk out of meeting when You by no means have a monopoly of those sagacious patriots who wish that Brooks had killed Charles Sumner. And as for admirers of Southern character, you should come here if you wish to obtain a certificate, from personal observation, that the slaves at the South were extremely well-treated and happy, and that the masters are perfect gentlemen. Luckily, there are many thousands in the country

now who have learned by personal observation, and somewhat bitter experience, that slavery makes as courtly-mannered gentlemen as ever scourged women, or hunted unpaid laborers with bloodhounds, or sold their own children, or attempted to murder armed Senator, or systematically starved and froze prisoners to death, or paid to have pestilence imported into cities, or hired assassins to stab a sick man in his bed, or shoot a President whose greatest weakness was that he treated them too gently.

But our little world here has its sunny, as well as its shady side. Our highly endowed clergyman, Edmund H. Sears, has always borne noble testimony to the truth on the subject of slavery, before it had become ropular to do so. Mr. Bullard, the Orthodox clergyman, who is recently settled, and of whom I know less, manifests a very friendly spirit toward our colored brethren. Some of our democrats were honest enough to leave their party when they found out that it bore a false name. A few have uniformly upheld the cause of the slave, though they incurre loguy thereby. Some have left home and kindred to fight in their country's cause, from motives nobler than pocketing her bounty. Twelve have fallen on battle-fields, or died in hospitals. se that returned home received a public welcome from the town on the Fourth of July. It was really a charming scene. Nature did her best, giving us bright atmosphere and invigorating breeze. It was a day beautiful enough to be the commemoration of a nation's regeneration, of its second birth, far more glorious than its first. The children of three Sunday Schools were out in procession with bouquets, and flags, and gay ribbons. They were arranged on each side of the road to the church, and the returned sol-diers, with an escort of citizens, marched through, to the tune of "The Campbells are Coming."

The interior of the church was tastefully decorated with evergreens in festoons, and stars, and crosses, and the words Victory and Peace, Freedom and Union. A band played, and a large choir of young voices sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Hur-rah for Our Volunteers." The pulpit was richly adorned with flowers, and in front of it was a monument, dressed with evergreens, bearing the names of the volunteers who had died. Our reverend old pa-triarch, John B. Wight, made a most excellent and appropriate prayer. Richard S. Fuller, Esq., read an original poem, true to the highest standard of principle, and full of good points, all hitting in the right direction. The Rev. Mr. Bullard read the Declar-

them for their services, and reminding them that by their privations and sufferings they had preserved an undivided country, arrested the course of throughout the world, cheered the hearts of liberals everywhere, raised four millions of chattels to the condition of men, substituted wages for the lash, the school-house for the slave-pen, and the pulpit for the auction-block.

Capt. Francis Draper had been an officer in a colored regiment. Being the worthy son of a worthy sire and grandsire, he went into the army with such an education for freedom as the crisis needed, and he returned to add his testimony to many others in favor of the emancipated bondmen. In a personal address to him, Mr. Sears took occasion to speak of how much the country owed to the loyalty and brave-

I saw several Copperheads at the celebration of

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A meeting was held on Monday evening in Rev. Mr. Grimes's Church, Southas street, to discuss the question of extending the right of suffrage to the negroes. George L. Ruffin occupied the chair. Addresses were made by William Wells Brown, Rev. Mr. Fulton, and Rev. Mr. Chase, and recolutions

been made clizens by being enrolled and grated, is not in harmony with the spirit of republican institu-tions, and likewise not valid, and Congress is respect-fully but earnestly urged to reject any Constitution so constructed; that the sympathies and prayers of the meeting were toward the colored men of the South, who are urged to assert their claims to civil rights on all occasions, and in every lawful manner; hat the elective franchise rightfully belongs to every oyal man in the South, without distinction of color; and that if, in the reconstruction of the rebel States, the colored race is excluded from the polls, they will be deprived of the means of protecting their liberties, and be in the power of their old oppressors by an act of denial of sights which would merit the ce

every right-thinking man.

The meeting was well attended, and the proceedings harmonious. ings hard

TEACHERS' RECEPTION.

Yesterlay afternoon, the members and friends of the New England Freedmen's Aid Society gave a solal reception at the Fraternity Rooms, No. 664 Washington street, to several teachers who have recently eturned from their labors at the South. There was utte a large party present, who were much gratified the opportunity thus given for social intercourse

at the opportunity thus given for social intercon-and information.

Edward Atkinson, Esq. called the company to or-der shortly before 5 o'clock, and after expressing re-gret that not so large a number of teachers were able to be present as had been anticipated, called upon Rev. Charles Lowe, of Somerville, to give a welcome

to be present as had been anticipated, called upon Rev. Charles Lowe, of Somerville, to give a welcome to the teachers who were present.

Mr. Lowe said he had been asked to do a pleasant thing, for he could speak from the heart of all connected with the association, in welcoming the teachers who had been so fortunate as to reach home so soon. While he could speak in language of extravagance the praises of some of them, he could speak with pride of all of them, as entitled by their labors and faithful services to our gratitude. They had not received nor expected the full salary which their services would have commanded at the North, but had been in a great measure remunerated by their consciousness of being engaged in as noble work as ever men or women had to do. He exhorted the members of the branch societies to continue the work which they had but just begun, for which the cessation of the war had opened a wide field, hitherto reaped only in its sheltered corners.

Speaking of the need one hundred Northern teachers, North Carolina one hundred and filty, and Virginia a much larger number; and, as the government had discontinued issuing rations to teachers, all their support must hereafter be drawn from the freedmen's aid societies. The average cost of sustaining teachers for a year to come would be about five hundred dolars, and the least amount which the association needed to carry on the work for that period was half a million dollars.

nd to carry on the work for that period was nan a million dollars.

He said these things as a stimulus to the work of humanity and patriotism. Every breath from the South showed that there could be no security for the nation unless political power was withheld from the disloyal whites until it was given to the blacks. This political power, in his opinion, should be founded on education, and hence the great importance of the work in which the teachers were engaged. Never was there a cause which came nearer to that of the Sanitary Commission, whose place it now stands ready to take. Mr. Lowe urged his hearers to go to their homes and labor for this cause, and ask others to labor for it.

their homes and labor for this cause, and ask others to labor for it.

Mr. Atkinson again briefly addressed the meeting, saying that some of our merchants, who were anxious to have the suffrag question settled rightly, were taking measures to bring a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to get a decision of the question whether the clause of the Constitution authorizing the States to fix the qualifications of voters gave power to make color a qualification. It was a question with many whether it was constitutional to prescribe a qualification which every citizen could not acquire.

equire.

Rev. Mr. Grimes added his hearty welcome to the reetings already given, saying that he had seen the eachers at their work, and knew something of their

reachers at their work, and knew something of their toils and sacrifices.

Mr. Garrison, after repeated calls, tendered his profound homage and admiration to the teachers engaged in this noble work. He felt that it was not possible to express the courage, self-sacrifice and self-denial required of them. To realize it, one must see the people whom they were endeavoring to educate, and see the vastness of the field. It was as if all New England was heathenized, and needed to be educated. Whether this wide field would remain open to our forts depended upon the action of the government If the military power were withdrawn, the schools would be broken up, and every effort made by the South to prevent the negro from qualifying himsel would be broken up, and every effort made by the South to prevent the negro from qualifying himself or citizenship.

Mr. Garrison said he was himself in favor of giving the ballot to all adults, of whatever color

THE FOURTH IN MOBILE. A special correspondent of the New Orlean

Mr. Grimes's Church, Southac street, to discuss the question of extending the right of suffrage to the negroes. George L. Ruffin occupied the chair. Addressee were made by William Wells Brown, Rev. Mr. Fulton, and Rev. Mr. Chase, and resolutions were adopted by the meeting, of which the following is the substance:

That in any of the so-called rebel States, now without State Governments, no loyal citizen can be right-out State Governments, no loyal cit

find it!

"The procession, after the speeches were over, formed a line, and marched back to the Medical College, and disbanded. Arrangements had been made for a grand pio-nic, to which your correspondent was invited, but owing to the excessive heat, failed to at-

tend.

"Everything passed off quietly and with satisfaction. One thing I noticed—most all the insults and
injuries that our people received were from the hands
of men wearing the garb of the army and navy of the
United States! This may seem strange, but it is true.
"I never saw a meaner or a more negro-hating
class of people than the men who are now on provest,
duty here. They are all Western troops, from Illinois
meanest and lowest men I ever net with in my life.
Passing along the street, your ears are continually
greeted with, 'I hope they'll kill every d—d nigger
they come across.' We need a newspaper of our
own, and must and will have it, that our grievances
may be published to the world. There is too much of
conservatism and magnanimity in our military to expect much at their hands. Whatever an influential
rebel advisee is generally done. We want a change
in the Mayor's office, and the whole police force.

"The authorities committed one of the greatest errors known by permitting R. H. Slough, the Common Council, and other civil functionaries, to remain
in office, when they took possession of the city. We
want a military Mayor, and a change in the police department.

"A meeting was to come off in the evening, but nd.
"Everything passed off quietly and with satisfaction. One thing I noticed—most all the insults and

partment.
"A meeting was to come off in the evening, but the Rebs and Copperhead Union soldiers had threat-ened to kill all they met, which frightened our timid leaders, who concluded not to meet."

THE FOURTH IN VIRGINIA. The anniversary feativities at Richmond on the 4th of July were not entity titles at Richmond on the 4th of July were not entity to the same a portion of the

THE FOURTH IN VIRGINIA. The anniversary festivities at Richmond on the 4th of July were not entusiastic, except, perhaps, among a portion of the Union soldiers stationed there, and at the pic-nics of the freed people. One small flag only floated on the State Capitol; none from the Governor's mansion; none from the custom-house; none from the large hotels. There were no salutes, no ringing of bells, no demonstration of pleasure or pride on the part of the citizens. Everything peculiarly Virginian passed that day in sullen silence.

The colored population had a lively time two miles from the city, making the best of their first real holiday, and giving themselves up to every kind of innocent revelry. The white people made a respectable demonstration, at which the prayer was offered by Rev. G. S. Stockwell, temporarily in charge of the colored schools, the Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Mary E. Walker, late surgeon in the army, addresses were made by chaplains of various Northern regiments—but no Virginian appeared til after the sun went down.

Capt. Atwood, of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, lately assigned to duty as Superintendent of Freedmen in the counties between the Potomac and Rappaham nock rivers and cast of the Blue Ridge, was at a picnic at Great Falls on the Potomac, where more boisterous housility was manifested, and the old rebellious spirit was only prevented from outbrack by concession and forberance on the part of those who preferred to submit to the authority of the government. There was about equal submission to that and to the outland who have been the terror of that section since the submit to the authority of the government. There was about equal submission to that and to the outland who have been the terror of that section since the submit to the authority of the government.

ment.

The Colored People's Celebration At Columna, S. C. The celebration of the 4th of July by the colored people at Columbia, S. C., was a grand affair. The procession numbered at least five thousand colored people were present; and in all that vast crowd there was not a single case requiring the attention of the military authorities. The proceedings throughout the whole day were characterized by complete quietness and order. At the table reserved for white visitors stood a large monumental cake, dressed in mourning, and with a flag bearing the inscription:

"In Memory of our Friend, 'Abraham Lincolo." It was touching to see the reverence with which it was brought on the table. Several patriotic speeches were made, and dances and games were kept up long after dark. The correspondent of the New York Tribuar, from whom the account is taken, say that the celebration has created a much better feeling between the old master and the new freedman, and it is to be hoped that the good seed is not sown in vain. Not a white person had anything to do with the arrangements of the meeting.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS We learn that the colored schools at Helena, in charge of Superintendent W. F. Allen, are in a highly prosperous condition. The town is divided into the morth, south and west districts, and the schools in their own division.

There were in January six teachers and 378 scholars. The number of teachers is inadequate for the prospher of pagils and attendance would be much

There were in January six teachers and 3/8 scnoi-ars. The number of teachers is inadequate for the number of pupils, and attendance would be much larger if sufficient school-room could be had. An ef-fort is being made to establish a school of higher grade for advanced scholars.

The plans of Col. John Eaton, Jr., the General Su-perintendent of Freedmen, to bring the people to pay tuition as they are able, are working well. Several hundred dollars have been collected. There has been

the ment the country ored to the largely and knear yet of the closed countries at the celebration of the country of the closed countries at the countries of th

DEATH OF A PIONEER PIANO MANUFACTURES.
Deacon Timothy Gilbert, one of our best known and
most useful citizens, died this morbing after a long
illness, at the age of 68 years and six-mosths. He
was the oldest living piano-forte manufacturer in Bostoo, having served his apprenticeship with Mr. Currier, the pioneer in that important branch of domestic. ton, having served his apprenticeship with Mr. Carrier, the pioneer in that important branch of domestic industry. Mr. Gibert was widely known as a phlanthropist, and liberal and constant benefactor of the Temperance and Anti-Slavery causes. The Tremonthropist and superinted and established as a free Bapias thurch mainly through his instrumentality.—Transcript of Wednesday.

MARRIED-In this city, July 12, by Rev. EN MART MANan Clarke, GRORGE A. PENNO to HE ar, daughter of John R. Manley, all of Boston.

THE NATION,

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART,

Will be published July 6, 1865.

Its main objects will be-First-The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found n the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true de-

inciples in society and government, and the advocacy dillustration of whatever in legislation or in manners and illustration of whatever in registation of the securs likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the

condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the of vital interest to the nation at large, must a vital of all artificial distinctions between thom and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal between thom and chance in the race of life. Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the de

that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as hey are left in ignorance and degradation

Fifth-The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any porion of our territory.

Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy in-

ormation as to the condition and prospects of the South-rn States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and and kind of moor which can be obtained in them, she the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life. Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and

orks of art.

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect The Nation will not be the organ or any property body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions on the vices of really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the iclence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so nuch of the political writing of the day is marred. The criticism of books and works of art will form one

of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers posssing special qualifications for it. It is intended in the interest of investors, as well as of

the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and

character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His letters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possible to draw its own inferences. ble to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured oither as regular or occasional contributors :

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, J. R. LOWELL, JOHN G. WHITTIER SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hart-

ford,) Prof. Tonney, (Harvard,) Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Bonn, (Baltin EDMUND QUINCY,
Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,) Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,) Judge Daly, Prof. Dwight, (Columbia College,) Judge Wayland, Frederick Law Olwsted, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. Bellows, C. J. STILLE, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, BAYARD TAYLOR, C. A. BRISTED, C. L. BRACE, RICHARD GRANT WHITE,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER, THEODORE TILTOR, Gail Hamilton, R. H. Stoddard, &c. &c.

Terms, \$3 per annum.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publishe

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Boetry.

"The Relative Position of Abraham Lincoln and J. Wilkes Booth in Spirit-Life," was the subject of the tecture by Miss Links Doten, on Sunday evening, June 18th, at Jycsem Hall; in Boston. The discourse was marked by its fairness and large practical charity for the misruided and erring, and the glorious position it assigned the martyred patriot. At the close of the address, under the influence of another spirit, Miss Doten delivered the the martyred patriot. At the close of the address, under the influence of another spirit, Miss Doten delivered the following poem, which is on the same subject, and in har-mony with the discourse; forestandowing the future that is to be of the spirits of Lincoln and Booth.—Banner of Light

"IMPLORO PACE." I pray for Peace! 'Oh Thou Eternal Power!

I pray for Peace: 'On Inon sternar rower:
Before whose face my ins stand all confessed,
Grant me a respite for one little hour—
From this wild torture gire, oh give me rest!
On this undying worm! I this quenchless fire!
I writhe in anguish, but cannot expire. I pray for Peace! Be merciful, oh God!
To one who stumbled in his earthly way;
In doubt and darkness all life's path I trod,

In doubt and arguess at I went astray.

And deemed it virtue when I went astray.

Oh, that fierce flame which scathed my erring heart,

Still through my being sends its fiery smart. I pray for Peace! O Thou who didst create,

And mould my being through thy sovereign will, Was I not moved, through wrath and my derous he Thins own mysterious purpose to fulfill.

Then wherefore do I thus in anguish lie?

Let "Mercy, seasoning Justice," bear my cry.

I pray for Peace! Before my troubled soul I pray for Feace: Before by Pass long processions, mourafully and slow, While funeral bells, with deep and solemn tolf, Smite on my "wounded spirit," blow on blow; And on my hand behold a crimson stain of blood!—the witness of the martyr slain. O ye whose nerves will shrink at teuch of steel,

Up whose nerves will sarrink at the control of steel.
Who fall before the cannon's fivery breath—
Rejoice if 't is not yours to also feel
The keener anguish of the 's second death."
The soal, with pride and passion still at strife,
Must die to these ere it can enter life. I pray for Peace ! Oh let the cooling rain

pitying tear-drops greet me from above ; end down some messenger to soothe my pain!
Oh let the white-winged, olive-bearing dove, Descand, and let this raging tempest cease.

I pray for Peace! Oh God! I pray for Peace

My prayer is answered, for a voice I hear;
And kindling brightly, like a star in space,
There beams at length, upon my vision, clear,
The radiant outlines of an Angel face.
Oh God!—a well-known face!—my sight grows dim Send me a helper, Lord-but oh, not him ! He speaks : "Oh thou, whose parricidal hand

Opened for me the shining door of her My soul cannot to fullest life expand Till I forgive, as I would be forgiven. Take then this willing hand, which I extend, And trust me as a helper and a friend. Cast thou aside the jealousies and hate
Which so mislead the blinded sons of earth,
And seize those fair occasions which create

New elements of strength and moral worth. Ay, 'come up higher,' and in heaven's pure light Thy soul shall see Ged orders all things right. Blest spirit! I obev. A mighty law Hiest spirit! I obey. A mighty law
Compels me to accept new life from thee;
My pride is humbled, and with reverent awe
I bow submissive to the high deerge.
Oh world of mysteries! Oh wondrous land!
The slain walks with the slayer, hand in hand.

The air grows pure and cool-a peaceful calm And deep contrition, like a Sabbath psalm, Its holy influence through my soul hath shed. Oh, sons of earth, I charge yen, do not cease To pray for Peace—for Heaven's eternal Peace!

THE PEACE JUBILEE

BY MISS E. A. KIDDER.

Tis the Peace Jublice, sing Hosanna! Rejoice, oh ye-freemen, rejoice! One Country, one People, one Banner, One national heart, and one voice ! Now that victry hath crowned each endeavor, And honored the flag of the free, May our land be united forever; lay our land be united forever; Three cheers for the Peace Jubilee! Chorus-Send the shout o'er the foam-crested For the people, by four years' devotion, Have earned this their Peace Jubilee

Fair Columbia ! resplendent with beauty, From the fiery baptism comes forth; She hath cancelled, by doing her duty. The sins of the South and the North. The bright stars and stripes in their glory Reveal no dark stains to the world, For millions of slaves tell the story :

"The standard of Freedom's unfuried." Chorus.

Tis the Peace Jubilee-let the Nation Sive thanks, as the voice of one man,
Usto God for our country's salvation,
A part of His glorious plan;
Send the shout o'er the foam-crested ocean, For a people, by four years' devot carned this their Peace Jubilce ! Chorus.

Join our Peace Jubilee, for before us A glorious future expands; theme in our triumphant chorus ; Our hymn for all nations and lands! And the masses, though poor and unlettered, May claim Freedom's rights as their own!

BOUTH CAROLINA 1865.

Behold her now, with restless, flashing eyes, Crouching, a thing forforn, beside the way! Behold her ruined alters heaped to-day With ashes of her costly sacrifice!

How changed the once proud State that led the strife, And flung the way-cry first throughout the land ! See belpless now the parrieldal hand Which aimed the first blow at the nation's life!

The grass is growing in the city's street, Where stand the shattered spires, the bro And through the solemn noonday silent fa The sentry's footsteps as he treads his beat. Behold once more the old flag proudly wave

Above the ruined fortress by the sea ! No longer shall that glorious banner be The ensign of a land where dwells the slave. Hark ! on the air what swelling anthoms rise !

Are chanting now a song of liberty : Hear how their voices cohe to the skies! O righteous retribution ! great and just!

HOPE. The man to see the seed;
Nor leaves fulfilment to her hour,—
But prompts again to deed,
And ore upon the old man's dust
The grass is seen to wave,
We look through falling tears, to trust The grass is seen to wave, We look through falling tears, to Hope's sunshine on the grave.

The Biberator.

THE DISCOURSE OF LABIENUS.

HISTORICAL CRITICISM IN THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS Translated for the Liberator from the French of M. A. Ro-

The following satire upon the Emperor Napole Life of Julius Casar has become famous not more from its remarkable boldness and ability, than from the fact that it was immediately suppressed in Paris, and its author compelled to fice for safety to Belgium.]

This occurred in the seventh year after Christ, and This occurred in the seventh year aiter Carist, and the thirty-eighth of the reign of Augustus, seven years before his death; the principate was at its zenith, the people had a master. Having slowly emerged from that bloody mist which had crimsoned its rise, the star of Julius was now ascending, and shed a gentle radiance upon the silent forum. It was a beautiful property. The search-pose was down, the laws were ent! The senate-house was dumb, the laws were secessions, no more popular decrees, no more ele tions, no more disorder. No longer any Army of the Republic (nulla publica arma): everywhere Roman peace, obtained by conquest over Romans. A single tribune, Augustus; a single army, Augustus's; single will, his own; a single consul, himself; single censor, himself again; a single pretor, him-self, and always himself. Eloquence proscribed lay at death's door in the shadow of the schools; litcrature was perishing under the protection of Mecc-nas; Livy ceased to write, Labeo to speak; it was forbidden to read Cicero, and society was saved. As for glory, they had it, doubtless, as becomes an empire that respects itself. There had been a little fighting all around; the nations to the north and south, on the right hand and on the left, had been beaten quite enough; there were names to put at the of streets and on triumphal arches; there were conquered peoples to enchain upon bas-reliefs there were the Dalmatians, the Cantabrians, the Aquiand the Pannonians; there were the Illyri-Rhetians, the Vindelicians, the Salassian ans, and the Parthians-a dream of Casar's-not to reckon the Romans of the civil war, over whom Au gustus had the face to celebrate a triumph, contri to custom, though only on horseback, in token of moderation. There had even been one of those wars in which the emperor took command, and was wounded in person; which is the height of glory for a great na-

Nevertheless, money was showered upon the peowas forever distributing. He was so good that he even gave to little children under eleven, contrary to law. It is fine to violate the law, when one is better The only embarrassment was in choosing : scenic

games, gladiatorial games, games of the forum, the amphitheatre, the circus, games of the assemblies, nautical games, and Trojan games, without enume rating races, hunts, and athletic encounters, and without disparaging exhibitions of rhinoceroses, tigers and snakes fifty cubits in length. Never had the Ro man people had such entertainments. Add besides, that the prince frequently reviewed his Knights, and was fond of renewing often the ceremony of defiling a majestic, if somewhat monotonous spectacle, which it would be unjust to omit from the catalogue of pleasures which he lavished on the masters of the world. that he gave perhaps too often the legitimate place of Scribonia or Livia to Drusula, Tertulla, Terentilla, Rufilla, Salvia Titiscenia, or to others; and that he had the bad taste, in the midst of a famine, to feast to jovially, disguised as a god, with eleven compeers, deified in like manner; and that he was a little too passionately enamored of the beautiful marbles and killed the owner for the sake of the vase; and that he was a dicer; and that he was always a little inclined to the vice of his uncle; and that, in his old age, his taste becoming more delicate, he admitted only maids to the honor of his intimacy; and that the care of uring the said maids was entrusted by him to his wife Livia (who, for that matter, discharged this little commission with a great deal of zeal); except for these and some trifling drawbacks not worth mention ing even, Suctonius assures us that in all other respects his life was very regular and above reproach. It was then, a fortunate epoch, this Julian era-a-great age the Augustan; and not without reason does Virgil, at first in a mild way stripped of his possessions, but afterwards indemnified, declare it is the reign of Sat

urn returning.

It is true that, here and there, there was a cloud upon the picture: there were ten conspiracies and as at Munda, at Philippi, at Actium, at Alexandria, in Sicily; for Roman liberty was tenacious of life, and no less than seven wholesale massacres, seven butche-ries, had been required to put it out of the way; legions seemed to spring from the ground, according to the boast of Pompey. Therefore these ever-return-ing republicans had been conscientiously killed; but how many? Three hundred thousand, perhaps, at some left. Hence arose some slight annoyances in the great man's life. In the senate he was forced to wear a cuirass, and to carry a sword under his gown—which is troublesome, especially in warm countries-and to sorry company for him.

There were also those three cohorts that lugged their weapons behind him, in the very city which, sixty years previous, it was not permitted to enter with so much as a pocket-knife. That might have occasioned wast festival of the human race, he misconstrued the some doubts as to the popularity of the Father of his benefits which were scattered with full hands by the Country. Then there was Agrippa, who demolished second founder of Rome, the pacificator of the world. marble tomb for this great people that wanted to die.

There was, again, the prefect of Lyons, Licinius, who
oppressed his province too grievously. He had not scope for his passion; and, attlied by the principate,
the knack of shearing the beast without making it
being no longer able to speak, nor write, nor act, nor was content to take money where it was-that is to say, genius in execution. It was he who devised the addition breast heaving with the spirit of ancient days,—
of two months to the calendar, in order to exact of his like a statue of Mars, the avenger, like a petrified goodly city two monthly imposts more per annum. Yet it must be acknowledged that he equilably shared with his master the profits of his administration. The worthy people of Lyons, not knowing how to tear to request of Casar the recall of their prefect, who wa

There was, moreover, a certain distant expedition of which there were no grounds for feeling absolutely proud: the unlucky Varus had stupidly gone and got annihilated with three legions down yonder across the Rhine, in the depths of the Hercynian forest. That had a bad effect. War is like all good things absorbing spectacle, the most powerful of diversions I admit : but it is a resource that must be husbanded a admit; but it is a resource that must be husbanded. We must not play too easily this haughty and terrible game, which may turn against him that plays it; and when one is a savior, it is not in keeping to send too lightly to slaughter the people be has saved. That is what might have been said; but who thought of it is what might have been said; but who thought of it then? Barely twenty thousand mothers; and what is that, in a great empire? We know well enough that glory does not give away her favors, and Rome was rich enough in blood and money to pay for them. Augustus got off with butting his head quite gingerly

Finally, there was Lollius, who had lost an eagle Finally, there was Louis, who had one as eagle to could be spared: and as for the finances, a new errard just dawned, the grand administration was invented, the world was going to be administred. The monaster empire has a hundred million hands and one belly—unity is established. I shall labor with you neny—unity is established. I shall shor with your hands, and you will digest with my stomach, that is clear; and Muccenss was right, and I do not need to consult the peasant of the Danube. If this system involved some abuses, if there were

lost in the concert of public gratitude; and all thes the empire were, to tell the truth, but happy contrasts and pungent diversions contrived for a happy people by its good fortune, as a respite from its felicity, and to give it time to breathe. It was like seasoning at a banquet, just enough to break the monotony of suc-cess, to temper hilarity, and to prevent satiety. The people were stifling of prosperity; there are benefits that overwhelm, and blisses that destroy. The standard Who, then, in this golden age, who then could com

Tacitus says that, seven years later, on th proscriptions, or by summary executions, or by as remained some disappointed spirits, some morose old men; and as for those who had come into the world since Actium, they had all been born with an imag of the empire in their eyes, and no longer saw clea ly,-at least, it was reasonable to expect they wou disposed to regard the new appearance of thing as admirable, and even most admirable, since the best in the best of empires.

At this time lived Labienus. Do you know La bienus? He was a strange man, of a singular dis-position. Imagine to yourself that he persisted in renaining a citizen in a city which contained no longe Civis Romanus sum-I am a Roman citizen-he used to say, nor could he be made to desist. He wanted like Cicero, to die free in his free native land; car you conceive of such extravagance? Citizen and free-the madman! Doubtless he said that, as, later Polyeuctes: I am a Christian; without well knowing that he said. The truth is, his poor head was dis least, such was the opinion of Augustus's physician the celebrated Antonius, who styled this sort of folly owed the prescription; consequently he was not ured, as you will see when I shall have made you cured, as you will see when I shall have made you better acquainted with him.

Titus Labienus bore a name twice honored already

by good citizens. The first Labienus, a lieutenant under Cæsar, had forsaken him at the crossing of the Rubicon, in order not to be an accompli crime; the second had preferred to serve the Parrather than the triumvirs; our hero was the One line of Seneca, the rhetorician, affords us a sufficient glimpse of this grand figure, for it co tains this proud remark of Labienus: I know that historian of the highest order, arrived at renow against a thousand obstacles, it was said of him that he had extorted admiration rather than obtained it. At that time he was writing a history, of which he read a page occasionally, with closed doors, to trusty friends. It was in the case of this history that the condemnation of books to be burnt was first applied, on motion of a senator who was himself, shortly afterward, visited with the penalty of his own inven tion; and so Labienus was the first at Rome to re-ceive the honor, which in later days became common, of an incendiary senate-decree. It is what M. Egger calls judiciously "the novel difficulties which the im perial rule created for history." The poor burnt his-torian, being unable to outlive his work, retired to lieved his work had perished, but it had not. Cassius knew it by heart, and Cassius, protected by his friend's work-an edition that was not to be burnt. Undoubtedly the death of Labienus was as foolish as his life. A book burnt—a pretty reason for commit-ting suicide! The senate did not intend the death of the culprit, it only meant to give him warning; he ought to have profited by it. But this man took everything the wrong way, and always misapprehended if he apprehended at all. He was quite worthy to figure in that long train of Stoic suicides which had just begun, and among all those heroic simpletons, all those systematic and unqualified, incensed and absurd opponents who converted their very death into a final act of opposition, and fancied that by opening their spon the picture: there were ten conspiracies and as veins they disconflied the emperor. Some even many seditions, and that spoils a reign. It was the killed themselves solely for the purpose of enraging the prince, who laughed at them under his moustache. republicans, who kept coming back. As many as could be had been killed at Pharsalia, at Thapsus, and was only the better persuaded of the excellence of his policy, when he saw that his work accoun-plished itself unaided. Labienus belonged to that company; you see very plainly that he was an im Such is the man whose discourse we wish to repeat to you, and you will see that in his discourse, as in his life and death, he was always the same—that is to say, incorrigible. He was a man of the old party, since the Republic was over; a reactionist, since the most. It was well, but it did not suffice; there were still Republic was a thing of the past; a ci-decent of the some left. Hence arose some slight annoyances in the ancient rule, since the government of the laws was the rule of former times; in a word, he was a block head.

He was one of those wretches who ought to trem outh limself with ten sturdy knaves, whom he de under a strong government, in order that the good d his friends, but who were, notwithstanding, may be reassured, and that society, shaken to its foundations, may settle down again upon its base Nor is this all; Labienus was an ingrate. In the height of Cæsarianism, in the plenitude of its glory amid that superabundance of public fellelty and tha He had at once the blind and the hostile stir, he passed whole hours on the Sublician bridge ng the flow of the Tiber, motionless and inute h feroclous look and threatening attitude, hi tribune. It is sweet to sleep, said Michael Angelo or to be of stone, so long as misery and shame endure Labienus did not sleep, but he was of stone, and hard er than the granite of the Capitol limmobile sarum Tyranny had no hold upon him, and the empire could not gnaw him; he was a Roman of the old rock, tha othing could subdue. Solitary and erect, like Cocles petween an army and a precipice, he defied them both he defied Augustus, and smiled at death. In all this it, what a detestable character, and what an ill-or ered spirit! In vain did Octavius have a super medal struck, with the three hands of the triumivirs interjoined, and this sablime legend: The safety of the human race. This too displeased him. He maintained that it had been saved in spite of itself, and ited the lines of Horace :

"Assessin and no savior he
Who saves me as I would not be!"

Old Labienus was one of those who had seen the Republic, he was so foolish as to remember it, and there was his misfortune. He was now the witness of a grand reign, and was not satisfied with it. There are some people who are never satisfied. He imagined himself always at the day after Pharsalia; forty years of glory scared his eyes, but failed to open them. He had the air of a man in a troubled dream, and the

reality was for him but an infernal vision. His surprise was frequently ingenuous; he would not be-lieve what had actually happened. Epimenides (who slept a hundred years) was less astonished on waking. Sad in the universal joy, gloomy in the midst of the Roman orgie, like the two philosophers in the picture of Couture, he was there, and seemed to be living els where; he was a spectre at a feast; you would have said, a corpse escaped from the tombs of Philippi—an inquisitive ghost who returns to explore. Sometimes a friend would compassionate him; he compassioninquisitive ghost who returns to explore. Somet a friend would compassionate him; he compas sted his friend. Oftenest, all by himself, he gran in his corner, and watched the empire go on.
It was utterly impossible to make such a man lis-ten to reason; be was of another age, ac exile in the new; be had nostalgia for the past; he had the new; be had nostalga for the past, no man neither learned oor forgotten anything; he understood no whit the present epoch; he had all the prejudices of Bratus; he was infected with Greek opinions which had long ceased to be in fashlon at Rome. He was in appearance as antiquated as the Twelve Tables; his thoughts continued like those of the times of the Fabriciuses and long-haired Camilliuses. And then related in the same of the contraction of fantastic ideas and incredible manias; above all, as odd, Inexplicable, singular taste: he loved liberty Evidently Titus Labienus had not common sense Loved liberty! Can you comprehend that? It was a retrograde opinion, since liberty was an ancient thing; the new men loved the new rule. He was thing; the new men loved the new real. It is destitute of a sense of shades, as well as of the no-tion of time, and an understanding of transitions.

Time had progressed, and ideas also; he still re-

mained planted there like a terminus; he still be lieved in justice, in the laws, in knowledge, and in conscience; evidently he was in his dotage. of the party of honest men like Cicero; he spoke of the senate, of tribunes, of assemblies, and did not per-ceive that all that had incited away like snow into the main sewer, (closes maxima) and that he was al-most alone upon the brink. He still reckoned the years by consulships, for Augustus had retained the name to inspire belief in the thing, while Labienus hoped to resuscitate the thing by cherishing the name He prepared addresses to the people, as if there was a people; he invoked the laws, as if there were any; he regarded the principate as merely a parenthesis history-a shameful page in the Roman annals; he was eager to turn the leaf or to tear it out. He always people thought him a fool, and he was, as you see. For the rest, a good man; headstrong rather than knavish, incapable of killing a chick or of wishing the least harm to any man except Augustus; and yet he was so gentle that he had a mind only to send him to the tread-mill to turn mill stones, contrary to the more ion of those who would have had him crucified. He thought, moreover, with the Sto that punishment is a good for the offender; it may therefore be said with truth, that he wished Augustus the only good that could happen to him-expiation

One day, as he was walking under the portico of One cay, as he was waiking under the portice of Agrippa, he met Gallio. Junius Gallio was a young sage, as Labienus was an old tool. He was a serious and mild young man, educated and elegant, circumspect and prudent, a moderate Stoic; Spaniard and Roman, citizen and subject, a man of two epochs and of two centuries, of mixed blood and striped opinions a little this and a little that; turning occasionally, like Horace, his tender gaze upon the tomb of liberty, and back again, not less tender upon the cradle of the empire : bestowing a tear on Cato, a smile on Casar; a kindly disposition, liking everybody a little, even Labienus. He was brother of Seneca, who did not dare to live, and uncle of Lucan, who did not know how to die :- there existed no longer aught but bits of before its temples: here and there still some half Ro mans. Gallio made verses for the favorite of Mæcenas; critics called him the ingenious Gallio. In him that those indifferent in religious matters have been named Gallionists. He might also have been something of a patron, of the same sort, in politics He was reproached with this by Labienus; and I be lieve the gloomy peripatetic would have passed him without taking pains to recognize him, for Labienus was not amiable. He was in no wise more affable than those famous senators who, proudly scated in the mids of the forum, received the Gauls one day so coldly And for his part, Gallio would not have ventured to stroke his beard; but the young man was so pleased, so moved, had such pressing need to find some person with whom to share the great news he had just re-ceived, was so curious withal to witness its effect or Labienus, that he accosted him:

" Good-morning, Titus! quid agis, dulcissime rerum i How are you ! ! " Ill, if the empire is well."

"Not so bad as that; we know you are always out of sorts; but I have news for you."

"There can be no news for me while Augustus yet

years, and that you haven't laughed once since the triumvirate; but this is my news; the Memoirs of

And how long have brigands been making books 1.1

" Since honest folks have made emperors."

Then, my dear Titus, you will not read these Memoirs 9' "I shall read them. Gallio, I shall read them with

ears of shame."
" And you will answer them, criticize

an anti-Cæsar, as Cæsar has made an anti-Cato 1." "No, Gallio, I will not publish anything on this subject, I will not debate with the master of thirty legions; in a country which is not free, one ought to

refrain from touching on contemporaneous history, and criticism, in such a case, is impossible." "You will not enlighten the public?" "I'will not help deceive them; for in these times such subjects, nothing that appears can b good, while nothing that is go

tyranny will give a week's holiday to letters."
"It can only give a false liberty, a December liber ty, otherwise called a carnival liberty-libertas deces willing, in writing against the book, to find myself placed between the vergeance of Octavins and the clemency of Augustus, without so much as a choice. I am not willing, like Cinna, to give the scoundrel an opportunity to play the magnanimous, and to be executed by a pardon. As for praising the book, I can do so only if it be good, in which case I should fear being confounded with those who praise it from other motives. It is, therefore, equally impossible for me to praise or to blame. And besides the book is not good, and could not have been. When a man is wicked enough to make himself King, and fool enough to make himself God, I think he cannot have all the requisite qualities for writing history." requisite qualities for writing history." of the win

"You are sure in advance that he has neither good sense nor good faith; then what is left for him? "He can neither know the truth nor utter?; with what does this sceptre-bearer meddle? And why does he conclude to write? A king-historian ought to begin by abdicating. He has not done so—a bad sign! Besides, I have read some passages. He justifies proverigitions, and apologizes for usurpation; of course he does. And you, Galllo, want me to review this work of ignorance and falsehood, clothed with the approbation of two thousand cecturious, and recommended to its readers by retireans. Review? you mean besides!

And you do not see, my good little Galllo, that that is one of the best tricks that the son of the banker has played on the sons of the she-wolf, who, alss? no longer know how to bite like their arcestor. Ath, Galllo? We have degenerated, we are Romans of decadence; fallen from Canar into You are sure in advance that he has neither goo

Augustus, and from Charybdis into Scylla; from force uncle, into the nephew

into ruse, and from the uncle into the nephew!
Faugh! No, I will not tumble into this literary ambash, nor be trepanned, nor, above all, cause others to be; no., I will not write upon the memors of Augustus.
The silence of the people is the lesson, of Kings:
Labienus will set this example to Augustus.
Marcover, be easy; if you want criticism on this little bit of imperial literature, if you want fine appreciation, they will be given you; if for ingenious and spicy observations, views full of novelty, elegant and courteous discussions sustained in an exquisite tone by the most respectable classes, you will have them; if you want respectable classes, you will have them; if you want controversy on its knees, and rhetoric flat on its belly, and unexpected epigrams whose point sparkles instead of pricking, and bites which are caresses, and bloody ceits dexterously instinated under the appearance of a severer decision, and pretty. little words wholly amiable, delicately wrapt in the folds of a stern and ferocious expression, and bouquests of novers of Latinity, and oceans of mellifluous cloquence, and arguments of fored on cushious, and objections presented on a silver salver, like a letter by a servant,—nothing of all that will you lack, my dear Gallio; we are about to see the choir of the Muses of State a dancing, and it is Maccensa who will lead the ballet. The chaste sisters have abandoned Pindus for the Palatine hill, and Apollo has taken office in the police. Augustus, therefore, is sure of having a public, readers, judges, critics, and the police of the policy of the copylsts and commentators; he will find people for this business. He who has made Virgils can make Aristarchusea; he has need of them, he will get them I
"Already literature is jubilant. Varius weeps for

joy: Flavius is agitated with tender emotion; Rabi clears his tablets; Haterius will deliver a lecture, Tarpa a declamation; Pompeius Macer declares that it is a fine day for morality, and orders three lux urious copies for the three public libraries he has just established; Fenestella intends to add a volume to his established; renesteria intends to and a votatic to in-literary history; Metellus, who composes so well the speeches of the prince, will count the rhetorical beauties of his book, and Verrius, the grammarian, Athenodorus, the protégé of Octavius, will prepare an epitome for the ladies, and explanatory notes within the comprehension of the princesses. There are ten, the comprehension of the princesses. There are ten, and I know a thousand. All those people will defile before the emperor, shouting with all their might, like knights on parade: he, however, will assume an attitude full of modesty and majesty; his gesture will say, Enough !-his smile will say, More !-and make itself hoarser than ever. the seven hills, he will have, to praise his book, the rabble of authors. Applause is certain, but it can only arise from one quarter; and that is precisely a consequence (grotesque enough) of his literary position. The unfortunate man may not per-Absolute power has its inconveniences for an author; the path of the crowned writer is not wholly strewn with roses. The position is not tenable, and Virgil would have ruined his Latin, had it been there. But one must needs submit to the law that he has made the festival is on the point of opening; it will be noisy and crowded; already the musicians have taken their places, are attuning their instruments, and pre-luding the concert. Look, therefore, and listen, if such be your taste; I agree that the spectacle will have ample delight for those who are still able to laugh "I know that the work will include the last civil

war, and even the last year of Julius Casar. In good faith, my dear Gallio, can you regard that seriously? Augustus publishing a book on the revolution of own making! What will you say of the criminal publishes an apology for his crime? To my thinking, he commits a second offence, more difficult it is true, than the first, (for it is easier to commit crime than to justify it;) but this second offence, if it is more difficult, is also more heinous and more dis-astrous, for the victims are more numerous, the consequences more permanent. men, the second their consciences; he one kills the body, the other the mind; the on oppresses the present, the other the future. coup d' etat in morals, the creation of disorler, injustice systematized, the organization of evil, the promulgation of non-law, the proscription of truth, the definitive defeat of public reason, the general rout of ideas, an intellectual battle of Actium. It is the proper capping of an edifice of villany and infamy, as it is the only possible. The book of Augustus is life erected into an example, his ambition robed in innocence, his will formulized into law; it is the code of malefactors, the Bible of rogues; and it is such a book you want publicly criticised, under the rule You would excite a literary against Octavius! what mockery! he made none against Cicero, he slew him! What! the wretch who assassinates you preaches you a sermon on assassination, and, before dispatching you, asks your opinion of his little composition-your sincere opinion, mind you!—on the substance and the form— your political and literary opinion; for he is an artist and a good fellow, and he would learn your estimate of his work; and you, in all simplicity, are going to inform him, and, the knife at your throat, going to chat with the brute! Gallio, my fri you've no idea of it !

"What should you say of Verres making a book on property! Would you discuss with him? What else are the Memoirs of Augustus? Are they not the theory of usurpation written by an usurper? It is a school for conspiracy, opened by a conspirator un-"The author, after all, can only say there what he

knows. He knows how to plunder a city, butcher a senate, force a treasury in a temple, and rob Jupiter leaves to Severius for safe keeping; I shall preserve false wills; he knows how to lie in the forum and in the truth by banishing it."

"But we are assured that criticism shall be free; pense with them; to kill his wounded colleagues, as at Modens, to proscribe en masse, and other princely games; he knows, according to the method of the he knows how, by a vigorous dash, to clear all bar

ing him, has I know not what lugubrious and cound like the last grimace of a hanged man, or the like the last grimace of a hanged man, or the like of a gladilator who means to die graevielly. It is the total of the cooleaned, he greeting of the criminal to the crowd as way a punishment. It is the 'coquerty of the final bac Coësar was so dirty that the executioner resists, in cleans himself somewhat to embrase his doos. As he asks—the insolent fellow—for realers, man for Coesar! What does it avail! He dars, is he preface, to put questions to his readers; but it is a preface, to put questions to his readers; but it is a lice of the control of th ing him, has I know not what lugubrious and co

ctor who will answer han.

"While awaiting this answer, I shall real Se emoirs of Augustus.
"And I." replied Labienus, "shall read one to Libels of Cassius."

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. BOWARD

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12, 186.
The following important Circular of Instruction Assistant-Commissioners and other offers, saued by Major Gen. Howard of the Frederick.

The following important Circular of Introduction Assistant Commissioners and other of Introduction Introduction of Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Introduction Interest Inter

that no substitute for slavery, like presented, without proper consent, or peousge, as eight high the people by debt, or confising them without cent to the land by any system, will be tolerated. The Assistant Commissioner will designate on of Schools—one for each State—Set neither and freedmen. This officer will work as meda public schools—one for each State—Set neither a school matters in charge. If a general speam be adopted for a State, it is well, but it not, will least take congrizance of all that is being done to elect the congrizance of all that is being done to exact refugees and freedmen, secure proper profess to schools and to teachers, promote method aiddiciency, correspond with the benedest spraw which are supplying his field, and sit the Assistant Commissioner in making his required report.

Surgeon W. Horner, chief medical coffest of the Bureau, will have the general supervision of them. The Assistant Commissioner will instruct the noise officers, as he has instructed other officers, to all the constant recapitulation, the principle, layer, and the Commissioner will necessary the state to create disconstent are reprehensible, but the late tant Commissioner and his agents must again, the constant recapitulation, the principle, layer, and privated the read for the state of the state of the constant recapitulation, the principle, layer, and privately read by agents throughout the meeting of the principle, layer, and privately read by agents throughout the meeting of the state of the constant recapitual took of the principle, layer, and privately read by agents throughout the meeting of the state of the constant recapitual commissioner of Freedme, Edges, and Abandoned Lands.

Hughes, Northern District, D. S.

HDQRS. NORTHERN DISTRICT, D. S. Hidden. Northern District, D.S., Charleston, S.C., June 21, 1933. General. Orders, N. C., June 21, 1933. General Orders, N. C. 2—It has come to the knowledge of the District Commander that is not of the existracts made between planetaral redam, a clause has been ignroduced establishing a typical promage—the freeduma binding hissaed to water any debt he may bereafter incur to his employe. A contracts made under authority from these bedgeters will be understood as merely temperary armyments to insure the cultivation of the ground for the present season. Any contract made under the about the considered and. The officers being clarge of contracts will examine them carcially, not when they are found to contain such clause, will so fy the planters that new contracts mate tends, in which the objectionable features will be some formed to the contracts will be simply worded; while about Contracts will be simply worded; while about the contracts of the military forces of the California. Contracts will be sainly in the record man, such type na "freed by the acts of the military force of by the acts of the military force of by States" will not be permitted. The attempts duce anything into the contract which may appearance of an intention at some future day test the question of the emancipation of the will be reported to the commander of the said who will examine into the antecedents of the imaking the attempt, and report upon the cast trick headquarters.

headquarters.
command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Jons P. Hind.
LEONARD B. TERRY,
Asst. Adjt. Gennl.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF

COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT VICKSBURG.

We published, a few days ago, a statement of the colored schools of Vicksburg. Hashred extra papers were called for at this office, as come of that article, which shows so great an interest in general subject that we are induced to colored a funder for the statement of the colored schools of but trict of Vicksburg, in order to gratly; I possible that the colored schools of the colored schools of the colored school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the District was opened in the declared school in the

colored school in the District was opened in a district of the city—by the Missionre of the color of the

The condition of the schools in this city as about the condition of the schools in 12 noom, roughly Vickaburin's schools in 12 noom, with Steaders of 1632 populs; average attendance, 71. Daris leaf 4 schools in 7 rooms, 10 teachers, 751 polis arteriated on 1632 in 1632 populs; average attendance, 652. In Natcher, 12 schools in 5 rooms, 525. In Natcher, 13 chools in 5 rooms, 652 teachers, 652 pupils; average attendance, 503 pupils; average attendance, 503 pupils; average attendance, 210, 7003, 75 schools average attendance, 210, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003, 7003,

37 rooms, 58 teachers, 30/3 pupin; a 12153.

For December the net result was: 25 school traffic 36 rooms by 63 teachers, and there were gold pile enrolled, and an average attendance of gold Vicksburg paper.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

MINTENSELY INTERESTING OPIRITUALISM AS IT IS! Pacts, Family and Fall Street, A Now Explanation. The result of South Investigation. Investigation.
Send 25 cents to WM. BAILEY POTTER, Not 1st
June 23.