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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."

as the law of nations. I say th

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

THE WAYS OF GOD --- POLITICAL JUSTICE. et from an earnest and eloquent Oration on

Present, and Future of America," deliv The Past, Presch, and in the First Presbyterian Church, at Orange, and in the First Presbyterian Church, at Orange, J. July 4th, 1865, by Professor Henry W. Adams,

Selections.

I, July 4th, 1885, by Professor Henry W. Adams, A. M. D., of Irvington, N. J.—
The strange ways of God are not restrained by nates. The arrows of the lightning feel out their espaths. Injustice cannot always be profitable, tean in older than his clothing, so immortal manor antedates States and civil institutions. Natural section of the section of the section of the section of the section when this just object for which governments are insured fails, revolution comes and natural rights are insured. In this pleading condition four millions of freedmen hall the national gravitant and salute invastary banner. They ask eignty and salute is starry banner. They as it natural rights. Shall they have them have hitherto stood related to the Union ers; they now come nearer, and anagh their masters; they now come nearer, and most the hem of its garment with their own fingers. Sail the virtue of the nation go forth to meet them? Shall that imploring touch thrill them with her estacies of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines? What is their political status? To crush the rebellion of their masters, the war power has judy set them free. The Constitutional Amendment will ratify the Executive Proclamation. They are also citizens of the United States. Birth under the fig. natural rights unforfeited by crime, and freelow guaranteed by the national sovereignty, nake them citizens. They are not only citizens, ide thicked to claim and exercise the elective francise under proper, qualifications. Five States of the time as speciment this civil status. Judge Carts, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, in his dissent from the Dred Scott decision, 291: "To determine whether any free persons, faxcanded from Africans held in lavery, were citizens of the United States under the Confederation, ale consequently at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States under the Confederation, at the time of the adoption of the them of the adoption of the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States were citizens of either of the States under the Confederation, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Of be adoption of the Constitution. Of the no doubt. At the time of the pathe Articles of the Confederation, al of the Articles of the Confederation, all tweborn inhabitants of the States of New irc. Massachusetts, New York, New Jer-l North Carolina, though descended from slavfs, were not only citizens of those out such of them as had the other necessary Sairs, but seich of them as had the other necessary quifications possessed the franchise of electors, on qualiterms with other citizens." Corroborative of the river, Judge William Gaston, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the most distinguished just she ever adorned the State, thus pronounced the decision of that Court in the case of the State rulest Manuel: "According to the laws of this Sae, all human beings within it, who are not diver, fall within one of two classes. Whatever stimetons may have existed in the Roman laws betwee citizens and free inhabitants, they are unlaws to our institutions. Before our Revolution, if free persons born within the dominions of the kag of Great Britain, whatever their color or completion, were native-born British smojects; those less fast of his allegiance were aliens. Slavery did set axis in England, but it did in the British Colories. Slaves were not, in legal, parlance, persons,

England, but it did in the British Colose were not, in legal parlance, persons, y. The moment the incapacity, the disn of slavery was removed, they became dwere then either British subjects, or subjects, according as they were or orn within the allegiance of the British on the Revolution, no other change took o laws of North Carolina than was contact that the principle of a school dependent on transition of a colony, dependent on ting, to a free and sovereign State, ed slayes. British subjects in North remained slayes. British subjects in North became North Carolina freemen. Foreignil made members of the State, remained Slayes, manusaitted here, became freemen; refore, if born wealin North Carolina, are

some, it born weams invorth Carolina, are of North Carolina's, and all free persons, hin the State, age born citizens of the Constitution extended the elective to every freemen who had arrived at the cuty-one, and paid a public tax; and it is of universal notoriety, that, under it, free without regard to color, claimed and exertinables, until it was taken from free men

is described to keep and bear arms to see we the freedom of a State, why shall they not so the freedom of a State, why shall they not so the freedom of a State, why shall they not so the freedom of a State, why shall they not so the freedom of a State, why shall they not so the freedom of a State, why shall they not so the freedom of a State, why shall they not so the freedom of a State, why shall they not so the freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, which shall they not so freedom of a State, why shall they not so freedom of a State, and the state of the state of the shall t

lina burt anybody? But recently the whole South panted to die in the last ditch before they would brook subjugation. Tet, how it blessed them when it came! No one cried murder, but all were very glad to get acomething to eat. So they they would season to negro suffrage. Does the frage would augment your domestic frage to have a pure-blooded African can be found in the South. Yellow slaves are quite as common as black ones. I have often seen them comparatively white. The blood of the master flows in the veins of his slaves. This has been one of the direct evils of the system. Yet, with what boly horror these pinks of virtue deprecate injury to morals from negro suffrage! But do politicians fear the freedmen, it permitted, will vote for their old masters? Why did they not fight for them? Has not their conduct declared the direction of their sympathies? Is there one instance of infidelity to the Union? Have they withheld information or misled our soldidiers and officers? What have their masters done to earn their gratitude? Will bleeding backs vote to earn their gratitude? Will bleeding backs vote to earn their gratitude? Will bleeding backs vote the individual of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majority of the people for dispared the mind of a majori

MEW FORE . NO. N.

In the effort to aid you in the reorganization of Have they withheld information or misted our soldiers and officers? What have their masters done to earn their gratitude? Will bleeding backs vote for more blows? Will burger ask for less bread? The clucation? no wife and children? Who gave them freedom? The Union. Who gave them freedom? The Union. Who gave them freedom? The Union which gave it to them. What think you? Ask the North starbow many of these children of sorrow bave looked at it till tears and day-break blinded them?

Do you tell me they are not sufficiently enlightened to be trusted with the ballot? Were they not enough so to be trusted with the musket? Which has given the best evidence of intelligence, the white traiter who knew so fittle about the Union that he fought against it? or the slaves who knew so much about it that they fought for it? Which knew for ittelligence makes the best Union man? Is a black heart better than a black face? Is not he who is good enough to fight for his country, good enough to organize for it? While who is good enough to fight for his country, good enough to vote for or it? Willy ou hunt from the ballot-box the limping black man with the rebel's musket in his hands, and the American uniform on him, and give place to pardoned treason, with blood-dirping fingers, to vote for more trouble? Is this democracy? or demonocracy? republicanism? or an outrage upon it? magnainity? or mean projudice? gratitude? or ill-seasoned spittle in the face of fidelity? I am sick and tired of hearing sensible men say the ex-slaves and the organization of the complexion of Southern society, will deny that two millions of "poor whites" exist at the South, who, in every quality which adorns a worthy citizen, are inferior to the ex-slaves. Admit them to be equally ignorant, the contrast is still great. The poor whites are lazy, quarrelsome, visious, profane, boistorous, despisers of labor, and generally disconting the first of the death that the ordinary of the grant of the death of the profes

GOVERNOR HAMILTON'S PROCLAMATION.

News from Galveston to the 29th ultimo says that port, Louisiana, and had re-raised the national flag-over the State Capitol, where it had not before waved in four years. Provisional Governor An-drew J. Hamilton reached Galveston on the 21st ult, where, on the 23th, he issued his proclamation to the people, announcing his appointment by the President, and foreshadowing his designed course of procedure in the performance of his duties. He ixes no time for the election or convention, but states that they would be held as soon as practicable. On matters of more detailed interest he says:

Sites are citizens of the United States, and are alminimum with the right of claiming all their rights
inclowed with the right of claiming all their rights
of citizenship. They have the further right to keep
ad bear arms. The Constitution says, under artities coad of the Amendments: "A well-regulated
asiat being necessary to the security of a free
state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms
that not be infringed." The object in keeping and
the army of a free state. If, then, the ex-slaves are
the first of a free state. If, then, the ex-slaves are
the first of the United States, with rights which
thand be infringed to keep and bear arms to se
time the freedom of a State, why shall they not
tag?

If they may shoot constitutionally to secure a
face commonwealth, why may they not better onstitistically for one? Is the bullet less harmless than
the ballot? Ab! that's the rub. Prejudice, born
of arrow sell-boots and mental pignies, cries:
like the negro, degrade bim, kick bim into the
raiter, disfranchise him, and legislate him nito a
two bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred with repealed to the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred with repealed to the bundred years' whisper lest he get shead of me;
the bundred with repealed to the power in the legal consequences of their act of rebellion,
and invite them to occupy, by their own act, their
former position in the Union.

I shall not waste time to eccupy, by their own act, their
former position in the Union.

I shall not waste time to eccupy.

I shall not waste time to eccupy.

I shall not waste time to eccupy, by their own act, their
former position i

the negro is characterized or treated as less than a

fairly tried. If the liberated slave is our equal, then in God's name let him enjoy the equality; if he is our superior, we will give to him the precedence; if he is our inferior, then he must yield us the pathway next the wall. That the free black can sustain himself by his own industry is shown by the experiments of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. If he will, not work, then the race must perish by suicide. Yet there will ever stand the fact, that, as a result of the Emharipation Proclamation, more persons have been called from bondage than existed in the whole thirteen colonies at the epoch of the Declaration of Independence. That they

mit to the laws and discarge their duties as product citizens.

Some of you threaten to rebel in that case. You tried that once before, when you were a great deal stronger than you are now, and you know the sad result. What will your rebellion amount to? "It would only give the nation a good cause for doing what it would now avoid. "As Major General Logan said in a speech the other day, Let them rebelagain; that is just what we want! Now, if you want to live at peace, obey the laws, and turn away from those unprincipled politicians who cry out, 'Blue belied Yankee,' 'Abelitionists', and 'Nigger equality,' to get your votes. They are the same men who asked you, before the war, bow you would like to see your daughter marry a big buck nigger.'

sist of the South are in the minority, very largely so in many localities, it will become a matter of absolute necessity to enfranchise the black population, which is universally loyal, in order to prevent the rebels from regaining the government of heir respective States at the ballot-box. He believes that the nation will be compelled to resort, to negro suffrage, for self-preservation, especially for the preservation of the white loyalists of the South. Now, the nation was not eager to resort to emancipation, but you forced a resort to that measure by obstinate rebellion. It besitated to emist negro soldiers, but was forced to arm them by the continued rebellion of the South; and it found that they made very good soldiers, and could shoot as well as anybody. This revolution is not yet over, and a great many of these subjugated rebels are acting and talking very boldly. Rest assured, that if you still dely the National Government, the nation will be forced to think seriously of putting the ballot into the hands of loyal negroes, to enable them to yote down the rebellion."

A COPPERHEAD EXPEDIENT.

The present favorite Copperhead expedient is to demand the admission into Congress of representatives from the late rebel States elected by such bitter rebels as lately threw their ballots in Richmond, Virginia. It is the great mission of the Democratic leaders. They are prompted to it by various motives. The rebel Congressmen will be the nucleus of a new Democracy, fashioned after the Breckin-ridge and Buchanan organizations which plunged the nation into civil war. They will help the men who broke the old party, to resume control in the ridge and Buchana organizations which plunged the nation into civil war. They will help the men who broke the old party, to resume control in the several Southern States. These remitted brethren can then proceed to repeal the war-measures of Congress, especially the odious confiscation laws. But above all, when the doors are thrown open, and the rebel Congressmen are brought into the Capitol in triamph, THE ASSAULT UPON THE PUBLIC CREDIT AND UPON THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL SECURITIES WILL BEGIN IN TERRIBLE EARNEST. There will be consistency in this. The Democratic leaders have been laboring for four years to bring the bonds and currency of the Government into disrepute. They have advised their followers to refuse the currency, and, above all, not to invest in the bonds. The key-note was given by James Buchanan, in 1861, after he had assisted to deplete the public treasury, to drag down the value of our national securities, to make us beggårs for loans in the markets of the world, and to strip the Government of nearly all her weapons of public defence and preservation. Under his lead his intimate friends bought real estate, rather than trust the Government; and at his cue, the Democratic press rung with sombre prophecies of ruin to all who took the national honds. What was true of him, was true of nearly all the same school. They fed the hones of the patriots, apart from their own interests, to be ready, to meet it. Under the most plausible and deceptive theories this infamous demand will be made. It has already contrived to secure the sanction of what are supposed to be great names. It contemplates the completes thisgrace and the most astounding repudiation in civil history. I do not fear that it will succeed i because it is only necessary to expose such a plot to bring it to shame.

—Philad. Press. OCCASIONAL.

WHAT AN EX-REBEL COLONEL SAYS.

WHAT AN EX-REBEL OOLONEL SAYS.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, writes to the Philadelphia Inquirer as follows:

No one who has the field before him for observation can doubt the fact that the Southern leaders mean to average their supposed wrongs, and accomplish politically what they failed to effect by war. Be assured, dear sir, that precipitate reconstruction will secure the degradation of labor over the whole South, and one of these alternatives, the repudiation of the national debt or the assumption of that of the Confederacy. In support of these views, will you not permit me to lay before your readers another illustration of the Unionism of free Louisiana. The Courier of the Teche, of the 15th Intimo, published at St. Martin's, Louisiana, contains as its leading feature the address to the people of St. Martin's, to Colonel (tate rebel but now of the loyal Home Guard) A. DeBlanc.

In introducing the address, the editor says: "Peace is not even a more word, it is a farce. It is cruel irons y surted into the face of all Southrons." But let the Colonel of the loyal Home Guard speak for himself:—

"Fellow-citizens of the parish of St. Martins:
The cause of the Confederate States; a just and
sacred cause, has been defeated. The hope we entertained of creating an independent nationality is
jost, and that forever. I, when it was yet in its
cradle, hailed and defended that cause, and when

it fell, I was hard by, and wept over its grave!

the military authorities of the United States, and our first duty is to abide strictly by and to respect, however harsh they be, the stipulated conditions of

in Europe, could successfully attempt to controvert. If they were, we had the right to do as we have done, and, for our course, we were properly accountable to none but ourselves. Our crime, then, is not to have sought a separation from our political partners, but to have failed in our efforts in securing that separation. Had we been successful, the whole world would have courted our friendship, and the haughtiest in the United States would have bowed before that nurse and noble natrict who now income.

and traitors! Our misfortune is our crime, our treason; and they have always been few, and are few now, those whose haughty hearts have dared to justify and respect a great misfortune! No! there is nothing of the past! I would ropadiste. I think now as I did on the day! enlisted as a soldier, as I did on the battle-field, as I did near the graves of my fallen comrades; and, before God, who reads every heart, I think that our constitutional rights were in peril, and that it was our interest; and our duty to sever from the United States! But we are vanquished; the government we had established has coased to sever the series and our series of the government we had established has

The Southern people were kept in ignorance of the real purposes of the North, and seduced inthe war. My fear is that the North may now fat to comprehend the purpose of the South, and ignorantly surrender all it has achieved at such cost of the surrender. life and freesure.
Yours truly, WM. D. KELLEY.

THE BRITISH ARISTOGRACY AND THE BLAVEHOLDERS.

wishes of the American slaveholders. He did not not the American slaveholders are slavely to let by gones be by gones; but they were not at liberty to renounce the privilege, nay the dity of drawing lessons from the very things before their slavely was a sin and a curran; others every less they loved slavery; he acquited them of the sympathy of the rich for these slaveholders. It was not that they loved slavery; he acquited them of that. [Hear, heat.] But he could not acquit them of not having realized to their own minds, by experience or reflection, what a dreadful thing slavery really was, and what were the results it produced and gave rise to. If gave a power-whether those who had it used it or not—of torturing human beings to death at their caprice. [Hear, hear.] The government which the slaveholders intended to establish had fortunately been frustrated, or there would have been a kind of reign of will on the earth. It was this which had given rise to the bowie-kaife and the revolver, not the pure government of democracy. [Hear, hear.] Our privileged classes did not consider this, or he being converted to anti-slavery, and when they saw that, they said. These (the Southernor) must be the gentnemen with whom gentisment ought to sympathic. He believed that to be exaggerated. [Hear, hear.] The man who nearly murdered Mr. Summer on the floor of the Hosse of Congress—was that man a gentleman? And the wive and daughters of slaveholders, who raise days that the critical enders the choice of the Hosse of Congress—was that man a gentleman? And the wive and daughters of slaveholders, who raise days the strength filtered to have been abandoued outright and when they saw that, they said, "These (the Southernor) must be the gentlemen with whom gentisment output to sympathic." He believed that to be a fargerated. [Hear, hear.] The man who nearly murdered M

made the rich sympathize w leged with the privileged; a which he deduced from it

THE ANDERSONVILLE SAVAGE WERTZ

From the card of "the counsel for H. Wertz," in Washington, the keeper of the Andersonville Prison, at Georgia, it would appear that that inhuman wretch is to have a civil trial. In one view of it I am not sorry, for even before Judge Wylie we must get some facts to add another chapter to the volume of proofs of the horrid craelties of Jefferson Davis. I have seen and heard many of the victims of Andersonville, and all, without exception, tell the same harrowing story. One of the most eminent surgeons in the regular army, who treated some of our poor boys after they were sent home from that hell of horrors, told me it was not an uncommon thing to find a soldier whose feet had dropped off from his limbs, owing either to imperfect surgery or broken bones left uncared for; and that the dry or carious shank would protrude! In many other cases they came home to linger in inconceivable tortures, and to die the most horrid deaths. I was present when a leading Southern man frankly admitted his inability to defend the inhumanity practised at this post. I also heard a citizen of Pennsylvania who was a prisoner at Andersonville give his experience. He had escaped, but was retaken by means of bloodbounds. of our country, the deliberate assassins of our President, the murderers of our friends and defender and when a party is being made upon the appeal mercy to Jefferson Davis, I demand that justia should not be lost in this exhibition of a qualit which, even if exercised towards the rebel chie

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION - ITS RE-LATIONS TO THE RESULT.

It was said by Gerrit Smith, in his speech at the emperance meeting in Saratogs, that "the anti-davery reform was a failure; never was slavery or more deeply rooted, than broke out." This is a striking

This sympathy of the rich for the rich had manifested itself in a very decided way during the last two or three years, by the extraordinary good who had any important influence in starting or subject of the higher classes of this country for the make this a matter of repreach against the rich and higher classes of this country, for the distribution of the recommendation of the subject classes of this country, for the distribution of the recommendation of the subject classes of this country, for the way quite ready of the recommendation of the ready of the recommendation of the ready country.

for the Presidency, in 1844, by depriving him of the vote of this State—but all such parties died out before the rebellion. The number of those who were for breaking with slavery by breaking the Union did not increase during the last wenty years previous to the secession, nor did the States imbbe any new spirit of liberty. At no time during the working of the institution were there so few insurrections and so little open discontent as during the two decades prior to the rebellion.

The anti-slavery agitation was a failure so far as regards its direct scope and sims—as completely so as Jobn Brown's expedition into Virginia. Nevertheless, in all human probability, emancipation would have anever come but for that same agitation. It was that persistent Northern agitation, and that alone, which enabled the secession conspiration to "fire the Southern beart, and precipitate the South into revolution." Without it, all the attempts to arouse the Southern people to a rebellious pitch would have failed as completely as they did on the question of the tariff. It was because the Southern demagoues had an opportunity to declaim against a so-called crusade against Southern rights, and to picture in frightful colors the consequences to Southern decession movement was possible. This agitation was greatly magnified, and, in many respects, goosly perverted. Yet it had a positive existence; and it was that existence which gave. respects, grossly perverted. Yet it had a positive existence; and it was that existence which gave Southern demagogueism its resistless power. Thus we may say that though the anti-slavery movement accomplished nothing in its own path, it was yet indirectly productive of the mightiest anti-slavery results. It was an indispensable pre-requisite to the afcendancy of a rebel apirion the South, from which sprang the war, and finally the destruction of slavery.

which sprang the war, and finally the destruction of slavery.

We think that to be the true statement of the case. The anti slavery leaders proposed, but sligd disposed. They were used for the final shobinor disposed. They were used for the final shobinor with the very conceived. They did nothing by their own might and main; yet everything by being a "rock of offence." No moral reformers, probably, were ever more earnest, or had purermotives. Yet their devotion to their idea was their only wisdom. Their plans were all failures. They did not foresee any rebellion; yet had the rebellion, which was made possible only through them, succeeded, and the Union been broken up, they would have suffered unlimited reproach. As it is, their names will undoubtedly stand bright in history, and this simply by virtue of their baving had right moral sims. Judging by the results of their personal efforts, Calhoun and Jeff. Davis did as much for emancipation, by working against it, as had right moral efforts, Calboun and Jeff. Davis as much for emancipation, by working against it Garrison and Wendell Phillips by working for They all failed in their methods, and yet all wnecessary for the final result. The difference honor and dishonor which history will make tween them will be determined by the most standard only; but that difference will be wowlds.—New York Times.

WHY AND HOW.

WHY AND HOW.

A correspondent signing himself "L.," and whose opinions and even prejudices are worthy of respect and consideration, asks certain questions on another page, which, though not new, are entitled to answer. He is evidently under the impression that the fact, that in most of the free States the negro is either totally excluded from the franchise, or only enjoys it under restrictions which are not imposed on the whites, precludes or ought to preclude us here at the North from raising any agitation on the subject. But it does not; and for the simple reason that we are as much opposed to this inequality here as these, and are as anxious for its abolition. We think it is, as far as simple justice is concerned, just as great an outrage to disfranchise a man because his skin is black in Connecticut as in South-Carolina, and a far greater scandal; and we hold it to be the duty of every man in the free States, while clamoring for the removal of this doious distinction at the South, to do what in him lies to procure its removal also if it exist in his own State. The one he is to do, and not to leave the other undone. The reason why we do not ask the President to interfere in the matter at the North is, that he has no power to do anything of the kind, and that he and that he and we both know it. He has become possessed of that power in the Southern States by the simple fact hat those States have risen in insurrection; that their own governments have been swept away by the storm of war, and that he has exercised, and is now exercising, and we believe rightly, in all these States, the authority of the commander of a victorious army on conquered soil. His emacipation of the blacks, his disfranchisement of the sloopal whites, his suspension of the civil tribunals, or diaregard of their decisions, are all done in virtue of this authority; and the use of it is imposed on him by the most imperious necessity. He has to reorganize society at the South's somebody must do it, and he is the only person who has the power t

by generations of chattelism, when it privilege to the comparatively unimpored secondation of their own State, who free population of their own State, warvanishs who are in favor of negro suffrag South do not ask South Carolina to do any at the South do not sek South Carolina to do anything of the kind. What they do ask is, that "i ignorant and embrited men" are not fit to you he whites of "that kind be excluded from the polls as well as the blacks; that if selection, intelligence, and property, or good character, be deemed requisite in a voter, any man who can prove the possession of them, in the mainer appointed by law, be permitted, no matter what the color of his skin, or from whom he may be descended, to come forward from whom he may be descended, to come forward and vote) that, in short, an utterly irrational dis-tinction, based on it, barbarous and subchristian prejudice, be not allowed any longer to deprive any portion of the population of political rights. We confess we are puzzled by the persistence with which the ignorance and degradation of Southern negroes is brought forward in opposition to the agitation for negroe infrage. We do not ask, and mover have asked, that ignorant negroes be enfranchised unless ignorant white are a We do not ask as that whenever they are disfranchised, ignorant white men may be made to share the same late. We can go a step further than this, however, and affirm that even if there was not one. State as the

ask is, that were any be made to share were rand white men may be made to share were any on step further than this, however, and affirm that even if there was not one. State at the North in which a colored man was allowed to vote, the North would be justified in asking that all political distinctions based on color be abolished in the South. The total number of persons distranchised under such a rule at the North would be, by the 1860, 237,218; the total number of those were read to the South. who are disfranchised by this rule at the South 1,201,000. We count in for the sake of simple the whole colored population in each section. A looked at in the light of expediency, in the light its effect on public security and tranquillity, on looked at in the light of expediency, in the light is effect on public security and franquility, on administration of justice, or of the national under distriction of 19,000,000 is a small matter; looked at this same light, the disfrace-bisement of 4,000,000 appellation of 12,000,000 is an immense matter startling, momentous, full of danger; and it is startling, momentous, full of danger; and it is more startling and more dangerous when we member that the barrier which separates them frequirily right is immeasable, can never be surmon member that the barrier which separates them from civil rights is impassable, can never be surmounted either by genius or industry or good conduct. In all political questions numbers are the greatest of forces. Nobody can overlook or make light of them. The wrongs or disabilities of one man or a hundred men may smell as rank before beaven as the wrongs or disabilities of a million; but in the ear of any human lawgiver the cry of the million must always be the loudest med most impressive, because their griefs threaten the recursity of the state. Our naturalization laws, which convert every foreigner who hade into a citizen within five years of his arrival, and which now begin to exercise such marked, and, as many think, projudicial, influence on the elec-

tions, are, in our opinion, called for by the public safety. If there were but 200,000 foreigners in the country, their exclusion from a share in the Government would be of little consequence; as there are 5,000,000, and the number is increasing, it would threaten the very foundations of the Government. And we confess we do not know how any calm reader of history can sit down and contemplate with complacency the future of a democratic country; in which one-third of the population is deprived of the rights of citizenship, by those who hate and have injured them, on account of a physical peculiarity.

hate and have injured them, on account of a physical poculiarity.

The yeal solution of the question is, in our opinion, not, "to be found in submitting it to the people in the shape of a constitutional amendment," for two reasons. The one is, that in the stisting state of sentiment at the South, the passage of such an amendment would be very doubtful; the other is, that if it were passed, it would be by the aid of a Northern majority, and therefore exceptibing done under it would be just as distanteful to the Southern whites, and have to be forced upon them by just the same means as if the work of the President and Congress along. In other words, our opponents would not "acquisece in the division with the readiness which distinguishes our people when a verticit is rendered by the 'tribunal of last appeal. We hear by every mail from the South that any attempt from any quarter to give votes to the negroes will the from any quarter to give votes to the negroes wi be resisted to the death, and how "L.," with the events of the last five years fresh in his memory can ask such a question, or expect an affirm answer, we do not well see. No matter, in in which way the franchise may be conferred the military power of the Government for a while That the whites will eventually reconcile themselv to this, as they are now reconciling themselves his freedom, we do not doubt to yet based on a 1,11

to this, as they are now reconciling themselves to his freedom, we do not doubte and the state of the large o ever-rising and the gradient. What we sak now is, that the country gandism. What we sak now is, that the country gandism. What we sake her steps, and act on the maxims which in her earlier and better drys she deliberately adopted. We shall say little here of the obligations which the demoratic principles we profess impose upon us, in the eyes of the world and of coming ages; nor yet of obligations we have incurred to the negro for his conduct during the war, because these are considerations which, powerful as we believe them to be, the singularly confusing influence of the negro's color on the judgment of most of our opponents prevents their recognizing. But nothing is more certain than that, if, after having called the negroes to arms, and used the

But nothing is more certain than that, if, after having called the negroes to arms, and used their blood freely in carrying on the war, we now relegate them even to political subjection to our end mies and their old oppressors, without exacting single guarantee for their elevation, it will be recorded in history as one of the strangest breache of faith ever committed. And last of all we as "L." to consider calmiy the following calculation drawn by Hon. George S. Boutwell in a recent

speech:

"If these nine millions of people in the South are to elect injecty representatives, they will elect one for every one hundred thousand white persons represented by the voting population; while in the North; will take one hundred and fifty thousand persons to constitute the basis of representation; that is, two to ters in the South will have equal power in the government of the country with three voters in the North. I submit that the people of the North, unless they are infatuated, so that there is no hope of their being able to comprehend the means necessary for their own salvation, will reject—once, twice, thrice, continually reject—every proposition which recognizes those States as States of the American Union." One of twings must happen—either that the negro shall be allowed to vote, or that, by an amendment to the Constitution, the representative power shall be based upon voters; and if, as is contended by those who oppose negro suffrage, these eleven States are States in th Union, as it requires three fourths of the States make an amendment to the Constitution, and as the eleven States are more than one-fourth, and are intermake an amenuted to the deleven States are more than one-fourth, and are inte-ested in the maintenance of the present condition things, there is no hope of an amendment of the Con-stitution."

—The Nation.

WADE HAMPTON.

WADE HAMPTON.
WADE HAMPTON'S LETTER to the editor of the Columbia Pheniz-which is an address to the people of South Carolina—is a happy illustration of the kind of spirit that prevails among Secession leaders. Here is a man who is outlawed, virtually, for the crime of rebellion, and who was one of the forcest spirits of the fercest state of the South,—that State but for whose exertions there would have been no rebellion,—who takes it upon himself to advise his fellow-rebels who are at home how to not so that they shall be able to do most mischief to that country which they endeavored to lannihilate, but which flogged them into submission, that would have been absolute and perfect but for the encouragement they have received to renew resistance. He takes of the "heroic struggle" in which the rebels have been engaged, and advises the Carolinians to elect to the State Convention which Gov Perry has called, "their best and truest men," not men who called, "their best and truest men," not men who have been true to the Union, but men who were true to that rebellion which South Carolina labored true to that received which south tarina source for thirty years to bring about, and finally with suc-cess. He is especially bitter against all who wer not active rebels, counselling his former fellow-citi-zens not to send to the Convention "those who not active robels, counseling his lorent relieved these who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped Mammon, while their country was bleeding at every pore—not the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships, but those who laid their all on the altar of their country. "Select such men," he says, "and make them serve as your representatives." Which means that the State Convention abould be composed of the most rabid secessionists in South Carolina, of men whose labors brought civil war upon the country, and who mean that that war shall be revived as soon as there shall be another democratic administration in existence to help them, as Buchanan's administration belief them in 1860—161, in the work of treason. Buch men would be famous hands to assist in the work of reconstruction, wouldn't they? To elect such persons to the Convention would be unwise as it would be to employ incendaries to rebuild a town which they, had deliberate. they? To elect such persons to the Convention would be unwise as it would be to employ incendiaries to rebuild a town which they had deliberately fired and destroyed. Virginia's recent action affords us some wholesome but unpleasant facts to show what comes from entrusting power to the hands of rebels who boast that, though beaten, they are unsobdued; and if Gen. Perry's Convention should be made up of secretionists, it will be the duly of the Federal authorities to dissolve it at once. To allow such a body to sit and act would be as: sulting to the nation as it would be destructive of the nation's peace. It is plain what Hampton and his fellows are after. They aim to keep up "agitation," in the hope that the democrats may come into power at the next Presidential election, and then they would demand the retoration of all their old "rights," including their "right" to hold slaves. As long as these agitators shall be allowed to have any part in American politics, they, will make "right," including their "right" to hold slaves. As long as these agitators shall be allowed to have any part in American politics, they, will make trouble. They should all be so treated as to render them powerless. They should not be permitted to take part in the work of reconstruction, which they are interested to hinder, not to promote. Reconstruction, if thoroughly done; would be their ruin, as great a curse to them as it would be a blessing to us. Had they been the victors, what treatment would have been ours at their hands? Let them be treated according to the mode of treatment which they would have assigned to us. We should have been silenced. Let alleune be their doom.—Boston Traveller.

Med. Petersburg (Ya.) papers say that a tract of land, containing about twenty acres, nine miles from Petersburg, has been purchased by a party of negroes for the purpose of colonization. Among the purchasers are a blackmith, a wheelwright and a carpenter. Permission has been obtained from the General commanding the sub-district for the removal of the log buts on the adjoining tract of land, and their erection on this farm. Already a number of comfortable little buildings have gone up, and others are in progress of crection, and soon a village will spring up.

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The Diberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865. BUFFRAGE LAWS AT THE SOUTH.

We give below a condensed abstract of the pro-visions in the Constitutions of the late Slave States, in force immediately prior to the ordinances of seces-sion, so far as they bear on the question of the right of suffrage. It will be seen that no two of them op-tirely agree in any other respect than that of exclud-ing minors, blacks, and females from yoting. DELAWARD, by her constitution as revised in 1831, Art. 4, Sec. 1, gives the elective franchise to "svery free white

wards, who has resided one year in the State, and the last mouth thereof in the country tax; ascessed at least air months before the election; every free white mais eitinen over twenty-ope and under the only two, may vote without paying my tax. Soldiers quartered in the State are not made voters thereby; idiots, insances and the Legislature may impose forfeiture of the right of suffrage as a publishment for crime.

by her Constitution, adopted in 1851, Art. 1, Sec. 1 allows "gesty free white snale person of Jweyty-on years of age, or upwards," who has resided one year trict in which he resides, but no adult convicted of an infamous crime unless pardoned, and no lunatic o person non compos mentis shall, vote: "It's per to person

by her old Constitution of 1851, admitted to with "every white male citizen of Virginia of twenty-one years, who has resided two years in the State and twelve months in the county, except perso sound mind, paupers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen, or marines in the United Service, o persons convicted of bribery, or some infamous of fence; persons in the military and naval United States service not to be deemed residents by virtus of being stationed therein. NORTH CAROLINA,

by her Constitution of 1776, prescribed three

uffrage; 1. All FREEMEN twenty-one years old, who have lived in the county twelve months, and have had a freehold of fifty acres for aix months, may vote for a member of the Senate.

2. All PREEMEN of like age and residence aid public taxes, may vote for members of the Hous f Commons for the county.

3. The above two classes may, if residing or own

a freehold in a town, vote for members ns for such town: provided, the shall not already have voted for a n ounty, and vice versa.

By the constitution, as amended in 1835, all free wenty one years of age, living twelve months in the State, and owning a freehold of fifty acres for six onths, shall vote, except that

"No free pegro, free mulatto or free person of mixe lood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourt eneration may have been a white person), shall vot for members of the Senate or House of Commons. SOUTH CAROLINA,

by her Constitution of 1790, prescribed that every free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen, and two years a resident of the State, hav-ing owned a freehold of fifty acres, or a town lot, for six months, or, in default thereof, having paid a tax of three shillings sterling, shall vote for m No person, however, was eligible to such seat except a free white man, of the age of twenty-one years—a citizen, and for three years a resident of the State—and, if a a resident in the district, he must own 500 acres of land and ten negroes or real estate to the value of £150 sterling; if a non resident, he shall own a freehold thereis

This was amended in 1808, giving the suffrage to "every free white man of the age of twenty-or years, (paupers and non-commissioned officers ar rivates U. S. A. excepted.) being a citizen and a res dent for two years, with a freehold of fifty acres or a town lot for six months in the district, or in default thereof being himself for six months a resident of the district."

GEORGIA, by her Constitution adopted in 1798, declares that the electors of the General Assembly shall be citi-zens and inhabitants of the State, shall have paid all taxes required of them, and resided six months in the

KENTUCKY, by her Constitution adopted in 1850, makes " every free white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided two years to the State, one year in the county and sixty days in the precinct.

TENNESSEE, stitution adopted in 1834 gave the electiv franchise to every free white man of the age of twenty-one years being a citizen of the United States and for six months a citizen of the county; provided that all persons of color who are competent witnesse in a court of justice against a white man may als

LOUISIANA by the old Constitution of July 31st, 1852, gives the ballot to every free white male who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has resided twelve months in the State and six months in the parish. MISSISSIPPI (

makes every free white make person of twenty-on years of age, who shall be a citizen of the Unite States, and who has resided one year in the State an

four months in the county, a qualified elector.

ALABAMA
is the same as Mississippi, with the substitute three months' residence in the county.

limits the suffrage to "every free white male person" of twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, two years a resident of the State, and six nonths of the county—duly enrolled in the militia-nd duly registered, provided that no soldier or se man quartered therein shall be deemed a resid the Legislature may exclude from voting for crime. ARKANSAS

makes every free white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who shall have re-sided six months in the State, a qualified voter in the district where he resides, except that no soldier, sea man or marine in the United States service can vote in the State. mit and TEXAS

gives the vote to "every free male person" who shal have attained the age of twenty-one years, a clitzer of the United States or of the Republic of Texas one year a resident of the State and six months of the ounty (Indians not taxed, Africans, and the descer lants of Africans excepted).

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION, which has made the memory of its martyred author famous for all time, has been published in a great variety of forms; but none of them in so unique and nove a manner as the one designed and cleganity written a manner as the part of Davenport, Iows, and it thoughphed by A. Hageboeck. It is in a very nea and oval shape, and by a skilful use of the pen it exhibits a fair portrait of President Lincoln made on of the words of the Proclamation! It is really riosity, highly creditable to the gifted chirograp and well worthy of being framed and hung up in every family. Copies may be obtained of Robert F Wallont, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street

he reports from the South in respect to the tres The reports from the Soulis in respect to the scale ment of the colored people by their masters do not look very encouraging for the well-being of the blacks. Probably but a very small portion of these should be seen the second ties ever reach the public ear; for only the more intelligent of the blacks, or those who live near the offices of the provost marshals, can be expected to make complaints. The freedmen who live, as very make the second of relief cannot be the offices of the provost marshals, can be expected to make complaints. The freedmen who live, as very many do, remote from the points of relief cannot be expected, having the ill-will of the white to malead them, to know their relative condition to their former masters but imperiently, and will probably obtain such knowledge very slowly. As a matter of course, this large class of colored people can be easily imposed on, and will be robbed of their carolings by the angody men whose whole system of management for generations has been robbery of the poor. It is only fair to assume, therefore, that the accounts that reach us are as but a drop in the bucket to the whole amount.

Again, the quite numerous ansances of officers of the government joining hands with the rillanous ex-larcholders, is imposing upon the ignorance of the freedmen, and issuing orders so contemptible, not to fibre that enters too much into the comarmy, that no great reliance can be placed upon its universal co-operation in the elevation of the colored people. Sad as it seems, it is no less certain that the ised the conduct of the whites towards the blacks for ised the conduct of the whites towards the blacks for six generations still plings, like the shirt of Nessus, to the dominant class, inasmuch as it appears that the very men who over the preservation of the republic to the willing hearts and strong arms of the blacks are ready, now asfety from danger is assured, to turn about and degrade and pauperize the blacks, and in some instances to slay them. The thought is too homeful to be equivalent for an instant was not to homeful to be equivalent for an instant was not to homeful to be equivalent for an instant was not to the product of the product of the stant was not to the product of the stant was not to dregs of white civilization, embodied in a regiment and performing as a body the riotous and murderous acts committed by that New York regiment at Charleston, it needs no clairrogant to see that a pretty base feeling may pervade many regimen that only wants and waits opportunity for express in the same foul and diabolical style. In the same foul and diabolical style: and the black

is to be expected and guarded against. The two lat ter will be temporary; for, doubtless, the governm will sift out those stupid fools among the offic whose knowledge of duty it so limited as to ad of their outrageous conduct; and the soldiers who give way to the demur of prejudice, and enact scenes of rioting and murder upon their faithful allies in the cause of right, will get a taste of the Dry Tortugas, or certainly of the sunny abode of Sumter, that may correct their erroneous speculations, and their extatic sympathy with the ghouls and Thugs the South. At any rate, such a consummation is de voutly to be wished for. For we know of no medi cine strong enough to correct these infi will grow into manifold evils in the near future, unles it be severe meditation in some lonely retreat, sea soned with severe and wholesome labor. When those semi-devils, that fail to recognize the to men who have risked life and limb for them, per petrate outrages, let the weight of public conte and public justice fall upon them with no diminut of might and severity. The application will not no to be long, nor repeated many times; and where is discovered, as we believe it will be at a period no very remote, that attempts on the life or liberty of colored man is a sure passport to death, as was latel; illustrated in Connecticut, we think the instances of

But, on the other hand, how grateful to the sou lover of his country and fellow-men are the words of cheer that come up from some sections of the South! How gladsome the voice of Major Gene ral Howard on this point! He is capable, from mil tary experience, to pronounce an opinion; and no one doubts his Christianity, or soundness of judgment or this matter. Some pious wag has compared him to Havelock, of the British army. We object to it. Havelock was a kind, professional soldler, trained to deeds of blood as a business, and was a tool for scrupulous despotism over a subjugated race acting er the guise of Christian civilization. What did them ?-or for the Hindoos but to slay them ? our Howard is a Christian legislator in thought and feeling, and fights not to subjugate and degrade, bu to elevate and bless, even the men who are in lion, and whose conduct in many respects has been as much worse than the Seapoys' as the Andersonville was worse than the black hole of Calcutta.

Let us be thankful, then, that the President, while permitted, doubtless for some wise but inscrutable purpose, to appoint certain mountebank politicians and quasi-rebels to many important offices, had the goo sense to appoint to the superintendence of the colored people a man of whom naught can be said amiss. It is an assurance that the vicious actions and decisions of subordinates will be constantly watched, and promptly dealt with. The business is in safe hands-for which God be praised! We look, therefore, to careful and decided course of action soon, that sh ferret out the iniquities in the remote settlements and n back plantations; that shall inform every co on uses, planuations; that shall inform every colored person of his true position in the republic, and assist him to the development of his mind and body for his own interest, and not for another's.

Following in the train of this action will be downfall of this system of fraud and robbery now in vogue; and to that end we hope to hear, a year, that the plantation system is broken up. colored man should be encouraged, and helped to own and cultivate his own farm, little or large, as may be There is no more need of the plantation system for raising cotton, sugar, rice, &c., in the South, than there is for raising wheat, corn, or dairy products in the North. It is a relie of an age of ignorance lateral influences and ideas, we must destroy the system of plantations, and substitute farms. Each family must be quartered on its own land, and in support distance of others, and each with his own right a and weapons of defence must stand a unit in the organized militia and productive force of the great monwealth of the United States. We hope the jubilee is near at hand, when the col

We hope the jubiles is near at hand, when the colored citizen will not be talked of as a sort of beast of burden, as a donkey or an ex that belongs to some land owner, who graciously employs him for the privilege of robbing him; and we hope, also, soon to see an end of similar talk in Northern papers about the negro's dependence upon the soil in the South. Let it be understood, once for all, that the aim now is to emancipate the negro from the servitude even for wages, and clevate him to the dignify of being his own master, and working his own land, and let us hear no more about one fifth of the crop being his award for raising it. In some parts of the West, two thirds of the crop are given to the laborer who rounts which it will never surmount again. Meanthirds of the crop are given to the laborer we rounts thirds of the crop are given to the laborer who rents lands, if he finds team and seed, and one half if the laborer finds his share of each. Why should not the man who toils in the South, and raises cotton and sugar, share as well as his fellow renter up North? sugar, share as well as his fellow renter up North? This quasi robbery must be stopped. We have raised and educated enough of those plantation vampyres already, and it is high time to change the tune. Away, then, with plantation! Cut them up into farms. Locate the laborers as in the North, and let them develop the country, and we shall see enough cotton, &c., as we now do of wheat, wool, and corn in the North. All the chief effort should centre in this, as on it rest the other reforms of citizenshi education, and higher development. Will the w

THE REMOVATION OF THE SOUTH. | LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XL. New York, August 10, 1865.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

It has been often proposed, in the course of the war, to punish South Carolina for her leadership in rebellion by apportioning her soil among the indigenous blacks and others who should be introduced for the occasion. This remedy for a State ready to perish of disloyality and anti-republicanism was akin in medical practice to the infusion of blood, by which health and youth were robbed for the benefit of veins which ran with water. It would have required for its application merely the removal of one third of the total population, and the importation of as many freedmen. Some have longed to see the day when black representatives and black sentors alone should represent the Palmetto State in Congress—Robert Small in the seat of Builer or of Brooks. This sort of colonization had its amiable features. Men are not only foud of wilnessing what they term poetic justice, but they will do their best to bring it about if they can. No careless roice ever chanted the John Brown song in the court-house at Charlestown, or in the historic precince of Harper's Ferry. It was not by accident that Gen. Anderson stood amid the ruins of Sumter on the fourth anniversary of its surrender to treason. Gen. Cox, the Union candidate for Governor of Otto.

Gen. Cox. the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, has a scheme of colonization which is not based on any affection for moral tableaux or dramatic specta Speaking as an abolitionist, with no prejudic , he urges his segregation southern corner of the continent as the only solution of the problem—What shall we do with him? The General uses a good many words to explain a very simple position. He regards the antagonism of races at the Bouth as irreconcilable, and believes that amaigamation between them is impossible. Therefore, for the sake of peace and the welfare of both parties, he favors such a separation as I have described—organ izing the freedmen "in a dependency of the Union analogous to the Western territories," with "full and izing the freedmen "in a dependency of the Union analogous to the Western territories," with "full and exclusive political privileges." I do not understand that the General expects this dependency to be represented at Washington; at least he gives no hi that effect. He quotes history, too, but without as As for suffrage, he looks upon it as calculated to "embroil the fray" more hopelessly than before. It is easy to predict the extinction of the blacks if

infernal and unbridled passions of the whites are

Already life is of little worth there when it animate a colored skin. Deny the freedman self-protection while removing all restraint from his former oppressors, and what follows is plainly discernible. But history cannot be triflingly invoked to sustain a doc trine which springs from an abandonment of the mo nent of the reconstruction question and especially statesmen, may do better that themselves by citing parallels which are no parallels. Thierry does indeed say that the apparent covers vestiges of the original diversity of the racwhich by turns or in part overcame, settled and rule But he remarks further, as Gen. Cox has im, that these differences are to be found " in local traditions," in the "instructive enmity" which distinguishes "a few small districts from the great ass of the population." Such are precisely the redle ages by the institutions of feu baton clung to his stronghold, and the serf was at-tached to the soil. There was no ready mingling in such a society. Yet in time the Alemannians, Burgundians, Normans, Visigoths and Franks melted to ether, and France began to be a moral and materia unit in the reign of the Valois. That which prvent ed prompt assimilation, though due primarily difference of race, was, after all, the hostile relaticonqueror and subject : and the lesson for us, if it will be long before the Northerner and S can be lost in the American. But who does not re cognize the altered state of things? Domestic feu dalism has just been overcome on this continent by the superior vitality of republicanism, which is fats distinctions of classes and races. The lengthy periods necessary to make an Englishman out of Norseman, a Latin, a Saxon, and a Normar superfluous here. Already it is no slight task to re-solve an American into his component nationalities: a century hence it will be generally impossible. While General Cox was marshalling the French against the likelihood of black and white smalgamaagainst the internation of the system of the admixture which has produced the mulattoes of the South, (and which is not referable to force alone, from an assumed natural repugnance and incompatibility,) but was presently to be refuted by an incident which occurred a day or two since in a Connecticut village. You will already have taken notice of the riot at Green wich which grew out of a brutal conspiracy against the peace of a colored man named Davenport, who had been many years respectably married to an Irish woman. As far as my experience goes, the last race we should expect to cohabit with the people of color is the Celtic, and one example to the contrary might

nor of Ohio The General condescends to speak of difficulties in he way of his little plan. There are some. He would need the consent of those whom he purposes the way of his little plan. solouizing. He would need the consent of their em-oloyers, who are dependent on their labor to raise on, tobacco, corn, sugar and rice. He must ge ermission of the inhabitants of the allotted territory Then he must provide for transportation and on the journey. And all the while time will ping away, and that which was consumed in un ons of men, women and children, migh have been used to soften old prejudices, to cripple the vengeance of an exasperated because humbled aristocracy, to fortify the colored people in their rights, of eitizenship. And, after all, the que n. By what right were these native Americ dged from their birthplaces and homes, and forced from advantages which would have made the leap to civilization a scanty one? Are we ready to llow Gen. Cox in ordaining that no color shall be found outside of the negro district o plated? If not, what becomes of an artificial boun-dary if set up, and how are you to help the contact of the whites and blacks? comes of an artificial bonn

ause at least a day's thinking to the would-be Gov

is the Celtic, and one example to th

while, curiously enough, a fellow General in Ken tucky is colonizing Ohio with black emigrants from tucky is colonizing Ohio with black emigrants from the last of the Slave States. Gen. Palmer has un-dertaken to relieve the cities in his Department of the influx of fugitives from the plantations, whom the gross falsehoods of the pro-slavery party have thorough-ly perplexed and disorganized. He issues to any apcant a pass to go at pleasure in search of empl ment. "In Kentucky," he writes to the President,
"there are blacks who are free as well as blacks who
are alayes. I cannot presume slavery from color;
without evidence to the contrary, I take it for granted that the applicant is a freeman." Hence a mighty
exoduracross the Ohio. It is a singular spectaclewe may are docide in the without the design of manrealism, and higher development. Will the wisor may say-poetic justice without the design of manm of the land turn its thought in this direction?
The to-be Governor of Ohio molions to the Gulf the
freedman beyond the river. It is as if the beckoned:

the negroes rush to him. If they were asserted of suffrage—of protection, even, and tair wage-day would not quit Kentucky. They might ere arritate toward their Ethiopian Iltopia in the erritate of Florida. Without the ballot, they will run as people of Qhio scoper than the people of Kentuck. The people will shout at the poils for Gov. Cu.

I write amid the general depression consequent I write amid the general depression consequent upon the failure of the second Atlantic cable. The mystery in which the causes of the disaster to not without some gleams or ugus, our we need by active of dispel our fears with his "All rights" a M. De Pin.

od for POLITICAL LIBERTY.

Liberty is defined by Worcester, "Empire from restraint; power of acting without runis, freedom; independence." These definition, who applied to persons, are clear and intelligible; but we spoken of a government or a nation must be the many metaphorical sense, as a government or we spoten of a government or a nation must be take a some metaphorical sense, as a government or usion collectively considered, is not a real being he as an ideal, aggregation of the distinct human being composing it, who may each individually be saliend to restraint. The organization combining the his only a form, and not a substance—beogh is made illimited in powers—cannot, intelligibly be said to restrained. When, therefore, we rea or liberties of a government or nation literally understand the degree of the political reatrains enjoyed by the greatest number of citizens in that nation. But this does not seen in the citizens in the citizens and the citizens in the citizens are not seen in the citizens and citizens and citizens are citizens are citizens and citizens are citizens and citizens are citizens and citizens are citizens are citizens are citizens and citizens are the sense usually intended by our political with

the same usually intended by our political rules.

We frequently see the expression, "spen," when personal exemption from retraint came to sader stood. Thus, "entricitive statute, a seem comparticular or general interest, righly twent by courts, are often alleged to be for the seculy of liberty; extraordinary powers betrieved on a treative ruler are professed to be for that purpos; and even compulsory milliary service, the most turns explication possible, is said to be imposed for the erry of the nation. Although the intended maning of the term is not distinctly seen in these case, in from the manner in which it was there is engined. of the term is not distinctly seen in these case, ye, from the manner in which it was otherwise endough it seems to denote republican institution, in facts tion from those of a monarchy or stituting; in other, words, a government constitute by the utiliary of the state of the s ges of the people. A pure democracy is special considered the perfection of political libert, sibrate to a majority of the people, necessarily directs by a few, is committed unlimited power of restraint or a ninority, which thus may suffer oppression. Rnt the impression of political voters probably in

But the impression of pointed roter promy a that they participate in the rule of government by electing, representatives who hold the same opinion on the questions at issue in the contest as themselve; and thus they will be exempted from restrain a which they do not consent. But where there are opposing parties on some special issue, in which right involved, as is usually the case, the minoring lainly does not consent to the rule of the legislator and on unexpected questions, not at issue in the el tion, the representatives may, and often do inpos an involuntary restraint on a vast majority of the people. There is in every nation, of every form of government, a perpetual conflict between the rele or those who support them, and a large portice of the people who are restrained by their rule, as ther co-sider unjustly. They may be restrained for pol, even their own good, but as they do not perceive this

t is still not liberty. We must again take into view the invariable delt ions of office, and fidelity to party interests. The representative of a prevailing party, however shorely and intelligently desirous of the preservation of li-erty, as he understands it, when once in the set of power, pledged to the support of the prereguira a ent, and ranged on its side in opposition to he disestisfied multitude soon deems it recourt to posing minority; and as this must be done by grown aws, the restraint operates in like manner on his over arty, who did not contemplate it. There is sure political power has not extended it beyond the interion of its bestowment; and it is notorious that tenporary power is as often abused as that which is prenament; and it is not unusual that measures deemed oppressive, and resisted by a minority, have been opted by them when they in turn have becomes

majority and acquired its power.

We have then come to the conclusion, that personal iberty is not secured by the exercise of suffrage, ever free and general this suffrage may be, and varrive at this theorem: personal political liberty denot consist in the participation of the people at large in a government, but in the exemption from the port of that government, however it may be constituted; and the checks of law or custom on the exercise of the checks of law or custom or checks of law or checks of law or checks of law or custom o power by the government are more often additions straints than securities again

It is not intended here to deny that there are many dvantages in a republican over a monarchical gov rnment. A principal and important one is the proal belief among the people that they possess a greater legree of political liberty. Although this is a delaon, it certainly maintains with them more harmony, acquiescence in the laws, and respect for their pass nstitutions. Perhaps, for these salutary effects, this would be, for lelusive belief is better than the reality bacryation leads us to the impression, that fewer perona desire or value personal liberty than is comupposed. The readiness with which all persons con supposed. The readiness with which all persons of form to the tyranny of custom, even in its gralest improprieties; the submission of thought and held to the authority of political or ecclesistical lesler, or inced by the multitude; and the pride discreted in the contract of the c ipent station of official or m warrant the opinion that gur citizens in gene fer prosperity and reputation to independence, ent with a government which gives then no s content with a government which gives me as a curity for their personal liberty, it tough cherishs that ideal liberty which is supposed to be congried in republican forms and the right of suffage. Is this, indeed, they are ardently attached; and though confers on them no real good, and no eril would be occasioned by its loss, they consider it the grainf boom granted them by heaven, and are ready to suffice. boon granted them by heaven, and are resolutions their lives, property, and dearest rights for sake; and to maintain it, submit to the behrits of the elected chief of a majority with as much striker is shown to an Eastern despat. It is remarkable and, of all the laws made by government, professed in for the public good, the greatest number and the m stringent are made for the maintenance of the part and the forms of the government itself; and is the cisions of courts this is the paramount object Hecatombs of lives have been im Hecatombs of lives have been for this object only numerable sufferings inflicted, for this object only

The circumstance most felt in a republ The circumstance most felt in a republic, as a governments, as an abridgment of personal liberty, is the over-legislation to which legislators are so prose, governments, as an auroguers the over-legislation to which legislators are so present which is immensely aggravated by the innumeritie authorities of common law. Communities are generally best governed when least governed. Social liverty will be ever perpetually restricted, so long as fer islatures persist in the mischleyous and impracticable and the second of the infinite ramifications of social second of the control of t ttempt to reduce the infinite ramificat rights to a settled code. There are scarce any rain made for protection and justice in some cases, runs do not operate as injury and silpustice in other case. If all legislation were abolished, and every diquel question of interest submitted to an arbitration of qual meritor, when it is formatted to an arbitration of a contract to the c nade for protection and justice in some cases equal parties, viewing it from opposite points, mary tered by any laws or precedents, on their or area of justice and expediency, right would be more ommonly protected, certainly acknowledged. Justice would not, as now, so often be saerified to mere forms—the most tyrannical of masters. Inpending overnment is always necessary to enforce judgmes. equal parties, viewing it from opposite pogovernment is always necessary to enforce judg and afford protection; but it is one of the worst tutions to determine what right and justice Writers invariably view power as order and safely id freedom with alarm; and ever deem loga

to be the truest, because they are the oldest. All leg-

on and a tyranny. steer of individual in the state of individual in the state of legislation is entirely destroyed by war, compulsory military establishments. No more subjection can be conceived than that of militarial individual in the state of spiret subjection can be conceived than that of milita-partitude; and no greater tyranny than the com-plains of men to murder their fellow-men by hun-dreds, and to be exposed to be murdered themselves. The governments which assume this power inflict a tyrany on their clitzens more cruel and criminal than the most extended suffrage can alleviate, and for which the preservation of the most perfect govern

DEOLUTIONS OF THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

ONVENTION.

ous to the adjournment of the Colored Men's
tion at Alexandria, the following spirited mble and resolutions were adopted :

the American citizens of African descent of we, the August, in Convention assembled in the state of Virginia, in Convention assembled in the sty of Alexandria, on this 4th day of August, A. D. the darknet hours of American histo

or the flag that had enslaved us; and silvers. As peace is restored to the land, and silvers of the flam of the frame of the flam, and silvers of the flam of the frame of the flag of the

on are about oring; retended loyalty; Federal Linion under pretended loyalty; Seed, That any attempt to reconstruct, that so late in open rebellion against the generaltment, without giving to American citizens of an descent all the rights and immunities according to the control of the contr African descent and described a state of open arms and hostility require the Government of the United States, is an ext of gross injustice done to the loyal blacks who the great loyal element of the Southern

Resided, That a petition be sent to Congress in the time of this Convention, respectfully yet most ear-sely requesting them to reject the Senators and Expresentatives elected from this State of Virginia to the the Congress of the United States, and to the the State under military control until all the rights and immunities accorded to white citizens shall

visich is illustrated in the case of Queen Vigtoria of herest, this rule holds good with reference to rulers one peasants to kings; and whereas, the reason why increase rulers, and especially those in the Southern o is because they have invariably hated us ting the officers of this State, we cannot loo agreeming the ometers of the Provisional Govern-ent of the State of Virginia or by any person hold-godies either by the appointment of Gov. Pierpont result of any election ordered by his author y, as having proved friendly to us, but in every case here they sought to degrade us; therefore, Bodred, That we, members of the Convention o

dered Citizens of Virginia assembled, do most impectably but earnestly call upon Governor Pier-totto define his position in reference to the repeal of all the black laws of Virginia which oppress and rade us; also in reference to the franchise of

and regard him as our friend.

about regard him as our friend.

Resired, That the very dubious course of the Govmment has left both us and all true-friends of the
lastic agreat uncertainty as to his fidelity to the sired, That we thank all true friends of our rac-

all schools, but especially Hon. Charles Sumner, Tuner, who have so recently suppressed the election for enemies; but none have a greater share of our set and respect than General B. F. Butler, who first edd the fate of slavery.

The reading of the last resolution produced the olders cathusiasm, which culminated in three hearty tern and a "tiger" for Gen. Butler. A resolution was also adopted for the appointment

a committee to confer with the Freedmen's Bureau s throughout the States, or in such sections as sight be found practicable.

A PATRON WANTED ... INTERESTING CASE.

LEXINGTON, (KY.,) August 9th, 1865.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison:

Dear Sir—At the instance of some friends in our Tax, I have ventured to write you this letter. I melculating an Almanae for the United States—
we country—the greater part of which is now cal-I am a colored man, and a school-teacher by station; and being unable, by reason of powerty, possible way work after it is done, I desire to sell the mucript to whoever will purchase it. Also, as two parallels of latitude for which it is cal. d are those of Musion and New York cities, I all rather that, being published in one or the other those cities aforementioned, it should emanate m, to prove, through the grace of the Lord, ich it shall prove. I expect, the Lord willing. faish the calculations by the first of September, in you find a purchaser, or otherwise aid me in dis-ning of my Almanac? Should you be pleased to his communication, direct it in care of Mr.

ing the case of Mr. Miller before some one may have the means and the spirit to become is paron to the extent desired, we publish his let-ies in the Liberator, hoping it may prove successful. -Ed. Lib.

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TRE FRIEND OF PROGRESS. The contents of this itorious monthly, for August, are—1. Shall we to war upon Maximilian? By D. A. Wasson. a toon Maximilian 1 By D. A. Wasson.
The First Marriage. By Augusta Cooper Kimball,
Pat and Aresent. By Samuel Johnson. 4. The
Marriage. By George S. Burleigh. 5. A final
field. 6. Greater than Leaders. By R. J. Hinton.
The Uncertainties of Preperty: 8. Frankness.
Fig. B. L. 9. New Belief and Old Opinion, By
Marriage C. Town. 10. It and If. By Allice Cher. out C. Towne. 10. If and If. By Alice Cory.
Our Library. 12. Authority in the Pulpit. By Frothinghan

We regret to learn that the publication of the and of Progress ceases with the present number, is intention has been to continue at least to the end the rolume, (only ten numbers have been issued) but the destruction of material consequent upon a with the destruction of material consequent upon a bring at the destruction of material consequent upon a brings at the destruction of material consequent upon a brings at the series at the series as the series a

The Advertiser of Wednesday last states that an Adertiser of Wednesday last states time to the Adertiser of Wednesday last washington, of the criminal court-in Washington, of the Wednesday and the Court of Precimen's Affairs, protesting against the machinement of colored schools in his section of the cay. His reasons for the protest are not stated.

MONUMENT TO LINCOLN - ENERGY OF

MONUMENT TO LINCOLN—ENERGY OF COLORED PERSONS.

On April 20th—our next, issue after the assassination of President Lincoln—we recorded the act under the head of "A Noble Offering by a Grateful Heart," that Clistriote Scott, a colored woman living at Dr. Win. P. Rucker's, on Putnam street, this city, has handed five dollars to Rev. C. D. Battelle, of the Centenary M. E. Church, to be applied lowards rearing a monument in memory of Abrsham Lincoln. She wished to testify in a substantial manner her high veneration for the greatest man, in her estimation, that had ever lived on earth. This originated with herself. She thought many colored persons would be delighted to contribute to a monument for Mr. Lincoln, as she said with abundant tears: "The colored people have lost their best friend."

It was added in the Register that this five dollars was to be the foundation of a fund for the erection of a monument to Abrsham Lincoln.

Probably most of our readers looked upon it carelessly, and thought this would be the last of it. But, no! Various contributions, we learn, have been added from colored people in the Kanswha Valley.

Among other papers, the Missouri Democrat, at St. Louis, took notice of Charlotte Scott's noble offering, deriving its information from the Register. James E. Yeatman, Esq., a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, and President of the Sanitary Commission in that city through the war, gave the matter this endorsement in

added from colored people in the Kanawha Valley. Among other papers, the Missouri Democrat, at St. Louis, took notice of Charlotte Scott's noble offering, deriving its information from the Register. James E. Yeatman, Esq., a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, and President of the Sanitary Commission in that city through the war, gave the matter his endorsement in in the Democrat. And lo! within a very short time, Mr. Yeatman received from a colored regiment at Vicksburg \$4,200 to be added to Charlotte Scott's five! From another colored regiment came \$3,200; then from a colored battery \$6001. How much more we are not advised; but Mr. Yeatman received divers handsome contributions and encouraging letters from Gilicers, stating that their only trouble was to keep them from giving too much! In the fullness of their hearts the colored soldiers would push out their last "greenback," saying, "Take it all." They were not allowed, however, to give over \$5 \text{ call.}" They were not allowed, however, to give over \$5 \text{ call.}" They were not allowed, however, to give over \$5 \text{ call.}" They were not allowed, however, to give over \$5 \text{ call.}" They were not allowed, however, to give over \$5 \text{ call.}" They were not be suffered to the same proposed to the land to the memory of Abraham Lincotn. Usasing subscriptions and crecting a magnificent monument in Washington as the offering of the colored people of the land to the memory of Abraham Lincotn. Charlotte Scott was a slave, born and raised near Lynchburg, Va. She is past middle age, and has children and grandchildren who were slaves. She was given, we believe, to Mrs. Rucker, who brought her to Marietta. Of course, she is now a free woman. Mr. Yeatman sent for her photograph, with her foundation \$55, and her history. She will soon be heard of throughout the nation; will live in history; has "immortalized" herself! Even Marietta may take some interest in this matter.—Anglo African.

EMANUEL VITALIS SCHERB.

EMANUEL VITALIS SCHERB.

This brief record may recall to some in this com-munity the first appearance of Mr. Scherb in Boston, in April, 1848. Driven from Basle in Switzerland, his native city, by repeated imprisonments, the penal-ty for his bold and untiring efforts to obtain a greater freedom of the press and a more liberal construction of the Swiss Constitution, he came, about 1844, to this conntra.

this country.

Mr. Scherb was educated for the ministry; but, or

on the several years olowing, sit. Schert occasion, and was followed by Gov. Backing, widely known and appreciated in many circles as one of rare genius and high culture; and those who have heard him converse on the topics which were peculiarly his own—theological criticism and poetry—indeed, all which pertains to the highest in our being, will not easily forget Emanuel Vitalis Schert); and, as the grass grows green over his grave, and sunalise and shower fall in their turn over his resting place, there will perhaps come a tenderer appreciation of what was rare and exalted in this singularly gifted and constituted man. To-the writer, who know him to well not to feel that "charity" (his own ideal virture) is needed in a retrospect of his character, it seems ingratitude to a teacher of no common order, not to raise this simple "head board, with name and age," as the Sanitary Commission to at the grave of the humblest soldier who has fallen in the defence of freedom.

E. C. W.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

GEN. MEAGHER'S VIEWS. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has been giving his countrymen good advice in a speech at St. Paul's, Minnesota. While bespek-ing-a generous policy toward-the defeated, he advo-cated, justice toward those by whom the victory had been won. Of the negroes he said:

cated justice toward mose by whom and victory had been won. Of the negroes he said:

"Nor should we be less liberal—less just in fact—to our black comrades of the battle field. By their desperate fidelity at the fortunes of the nation in many a fierce tempest of a the war—a fidelity all the more heroic that they fought in chains, and with the devotion of marry's repnid with torrents of generous blood the proscription and wicked bondage in which, under the sanction of the Stars and Stripes, they had been for generations held—by their desperate fidelity and splendid soldiership, such as at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson gave to their bayoness an irresiable electricity, the black heroes of the Union army have not only suttled themselves to liberty, but to discenship; and the Democrat who would dray them the rights for which their wounds and gonfied colors so cloquently plead, is unworthy to participate to the greatness of the nation, whose authority these enfranchised soldiers did so much to vindicate.

We horse that Irishmen will every where respond

We hope that Irishmen, will every, where respe to these just and noble sentiments of Gen, Mengher

VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS.

New York, Aug. 5, 1865.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO COUNT GASPARIN.

Mr. Raymond's new "Life of President Lincol outsins the following excellent letter, which has a een in the newspaper press before:

To Count A. de Gupperin;

Dear Sir: Your very acceptable letter dated at Orbe, Canton De Vaud, Switzerland, 18th of July, 1862; is received. The moral effect was the worst of the affair before Richmond, and that has run its course downward. We are now at a stand, and shall soon be rising again, as we hope. I believe it is true that, in men and material, the enemy suffered upper than we in that series of conflicts, while it is certain he is less risks to been a constant.

in that series of conflicts, while it is certain no is ceaable to best it.

With us every soldier is a man of character, and
must be treated with more consideration than is customary in Europe. Hence our great army, for alighter causes than could have prevailed there, has dwindied rapidly, bringing the necessity for a new call earlier than was anticipated. We shall easily obtain the
new lovy, however. Be not slarmed it you shall
learn that we shall have resorted to a draft for part of
this. It seems strange even to ine, but it is true, that
the Government is now pressed to this course by a
popular demand. Thousands who wish not to person
ally enter the service, are nevertheless anxious to pay
and send substitutes, provided they can have assu-

and send substitutes, provided they can mave assurance that unwilling persons, similarly situated, will be compelled to do likewise. Besides this, volunteers mostly choose to enter newly forming regiments, while drafted men can be sent to fill up the old ones, where in man for man they are quite doubly as valuable. You sak, "Why is it that the North with her great armies so, often is found with interiority of aumbers face to face with the armies of the South!" While I, am not, would better shawer the question. The fact I know has not been overlooked, and I supposes the cause of its continuance lies mainly in the other fact, and that the enemy holds the interior and we the exterior lines; and that we operate where the people convey information to the enemy, while he operates where they convey none to us.

I have received the volume and letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me, and for which please accept my sincere thanks. You are unter had mired in famerica for the sollity of your witings, and much loved for your generosity to us and your devotion to liberally principles generally.

You are quite right as to the importance to us for its bearing upon Europe, that we should achieve military successes, and the same is true for us at home as well as abroad. Yet it seems unreasonable that a series of successes, extending through half a year, and clearing more than a hundred thousand square miles of country, should belp us so little, while a single half defeat should hart us on much. But let us be patient. I am very happy to know that my course has not conflicted with your judgment of propriety and policy. I can only say that I have acced upon my best convictions, without selfshiness or malice, and that by the help of God I shall continue to do so.

Please to be assured of my highest respect and exterm.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the faine Republican Convention, on the 10th inst.:-

Maine Republican Convention, on the 10th Inst.:—
Resolved. That we recognize with devout than kildness the Divine Hand that has led us through a long
and desperate civil war, and has at last given to us the
blessing of a lasting peace, based upon the overtilrow
of the rebels, the extirpation of slavery, and the restoration of the Union.
Resolved. That the citizens of Maine renew their
emphatic endorsement of the principles and measures
of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, who was
stricken down by assassination, for his signal devotion to human freedom and the American Union; and
that this Convention expresses is entire confidence
in the honesty, integrity and patriotism of President
Andrew Johnson, believing him to be sincerely desirous of restoring the just rights of all parties; and in
behalf of the Union citizens of Maine we pledge to
him our cordial support in the great work of securing
national restoration and equality of human rights and
an enduring peace.

Resolved That if in attention to reorganize any

and attachment to tree State institution, and attachment to tree state equal political rights.

Resoled, That in reorganizing the States lately in rebellion, it is the right as well as the duty of the National authorities to domand as a condition precedent to their reauming the exercise of their political power, that they shall ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery; that they shall remove all the disabilities which, under that system, attach to another class on account of color, and secure to all loyal persons perfect equality before the law.

Resolved, That we earmestly endorse the sentiment of President Johnson, that the American people must be taught, if they do not already understand, that treason is a crime and must be punished; and we believe that now is the time, if evgr, when the law against treason should be enforced; that those who have controlled that treasonable organization lately known as the "Confederate civil and military government," have committed that crime under circumstances of the most aggravated atrocity, and that they should be made an example of which shall in all coming time deter others from committing the like crime.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. This body met at Saratoga Springs on lat inst., and was largely attended by delegates from every section of the country. The Convention was called to order by Chancellor Walworth, who made some appropriate remarks on the occasion, and was followed by Gov. Bucking.

dividual devotion—the absence of fidelity in its own parisans.

The Convention adjourned 3d, after adopting a series of resolutions. A committee was appointed to convey the request of the Convention to medical men, in view of the evil effects which are often known to follow the use of attooloide medicines, to substitute other articles in the place of alcohol; so far as in their judgment it can be wisely done. A report was presented in favor of establishing a temperance publication concern, and a resolution was adopted recommending the collection of one hundred thousand dollars to circulate temperance literature. After the adjournment a public jublice meeting was held, at which speeches were made by several eminent advocates of temperance.

specches were made by several eminent advocates of temperance.

Kentucky Electron. The Chicago Tribuse has the following paragraph concerning the recent election in Kentucky:

"The election in Kentucky has probably resulted in the defeat of the emancipation amendment by a decisive majority. The ancient Bourbons of that State, who learn nothing and forget nothing, have probably carried a majority of the Legislature; and a majority of the delegation to Congress. They have voted practically to be cruished between the upper and nether millistones of freedom in Ohio and Tennessee. They can, of course, have as much as they desire of this seri of grieding.

The return of members to the Legislature, so far as heard from on the 9th inst, showed 14 for emancipation and 17 opposed to the amendment. The belance of the returns will largely increase the pre-clarery majority."

The Arbanovillas Parson Pars. The following affidavit of a Union soldier gives a specimen of the torture to which the prisoners were subjected in the Anderson ville stockade:

of New York, City and County of New York, as, was corporal in Co. I, 6th Connections voluntee

and fiajor Allen in Richmond, Var, serving our visions furnished by the United States Governm the poor of Richmond. There is now in Richmond, William Schaffer, who was a baker for the graphism, who can substituted it is statement. The prisons, who can substituted it is statement.

Company I, Sixth Connecticut Ve

vessel; and thus lost his contract with the Brit government. Capt Johnson seeks remuneration from government for his valuable, services. He heen to large expense, and his vessel now lies in N. York awaiting release from the cost incident to generous labors. We sincerely trust the navy opartment, and all who have influence at Washin ton, will favor the speedy payment of this wortman's just claim — Commonwealth.

CONVERSATIONS WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Des

"It is but a short time since a distinguished Senator called upon the President. A delegation of conservatives had just left him. Turning to the Senator, he said: 'I wonder if those persons, who but now passed out, imagine if I forget the power and the party to which I owe my elevation. There was not a men in the delegation that would not have united in offering a reward for my scalp a few years ago, and now they talk to me as if I owed every thing to them. I guess they'll find I have memory.'

Again. A well-known editor of a prominent Northern journal said to the President: 'The Democracy say you will yet be found with them; that you have always been a good Democrat, and will always so remain.'

you have always been a good Democrat, and will always so remain.

'Do they?' responded Mr. Johnson. 'Well, sit you are at liberty to tell all such gentlemen that while as President, I shall endeavor to drop any partisal claractor, I certainly am not prepared to do more that pray for those who despitefully use me. I think they stand in need of my prayers, and that's all_1 can differ them.' or them.'
'Mr. President, we are discouraged,' said a committee of freedmen to the President. 'Richmond is a

'But the local and State laws of Virginia, Mr. President'—
'What of the local and State laws of Virginia. I until these F. F. V.'s come to their senses, I rather think United States bayonets will be about the only laws they shall have. Go back to your homes—work hard, do your duty, and I, will we that, the lowest among you is secured in his right and title to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'
As the President uttered the last remark, his face glowed with a high resolve, and I never saw manhood more sterling and erect than his every lineament betokened."

Brazil. The mails are received with details of the great raval victory of the Brazilian over the Paraguays aquadron. Both sides exhibited great heroism, and the slaughter is described as terrible. The battle occurred three leagues below the city of Corrientes, and lasted from 9:30 in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. The Paraguayan, fleet, consisting of 8 steamers and 6 gunboats mounting 80-pounders and also battery of 40 rified cannon, was almost annihilated. The Brazilian force consisted of 9 gunboats, and their loss was 300 men and 19 officers. The main army of the Brazilian territory another wing of 14,000 men was stationed. The condition of the Brazilian army was anosatisfactory. Typhus and dysentery were making and ravages. A body of 2000 Paraguayans desolated the province of Corrientes. They afterwards burst into Rio Grande.

SLAVERY IN FLORIDA. Gov. Marvin of Florida in his initial proclamation to the people of that State

"By the operations and results of the war, slavery, has ceased to exist in this State. It cannot be revived. Every voter for delegates to the Convention, in taking the annesty out, takes a solemn oath to support the freedom of the former slave. The freedom intended is the full, ample and complete freedom of a citizen of the United States. This does not necessarily include the privilege of voting. But it does include the idea of full constitutional guaranties of future possession and quiet enjoy ment. The question of his voting is an open question—a proper subject for discussion—and is to be decided as a question of sound policy by the Convention to be called."

ANECDOTE OF ARTHUR TAPPAN. The death of Arthur Tappan has called forth from our correspondents many interesting reminiscences of that notice man, to, which we will add one of our own. A few years ago he came into The Independent office one day, and handed to one of the editors a check for fifty dollars, saying: "This is the first money I have had for years that I could call my own." He had been paying his old debts with, interest.]—I am glad to have something to give away again, and I wish you to send The Independent to as many home missionsifies at this will pay for." The 'act, the words, the manner, and the spirit were all icharacteristic of the man. Sacred be his memory.—N. X. Independent.

man. Sacred be his memory.—N. Y. Independent.

THE COLORED PROPER OF NEW YORK. At a recent meeting in New York, one of the speakers, Rev.

Mr. Jones, in advocating the claims of the colored men to vote, stated that the census shows that in that city the megace pay twenty-five thousand dollars more than the cost of their own poor; that in proportion to population, thirty-seven of them went to war to every twenty-five white men, and that the number who cannot read is only one in seven, while of whites it is one in five.

mg me Atlantic cable, which had commined entirely without signals, since the noon of the 21 inst. The general feeling was one of depression and hopelessness, although there were many who retained faith is a renewal of the communication. The Times is despondent, although not entirely without hope. The Daily News chings to the hope that the accident is not irremediable, as the weather has not been considered.

along the whole route.

The loyal men of Montgomery country, Valarge meeting at Christiansburg on the 7th and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the people of Montgomery couls possed to accept the issue of the late strugger.

hopes and predictions of the founders of the republic.

OUTRACKOUS. It is stated to us that while the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry were lying in the vicinity of the city, and just before going home, some of their number caught an old negro woman, and for a long time amused themselves by tossing her up and down in a blanket. On one of these occasions, after throwing her some feet in the air, they withdrew the blanket, let her fall to the ground, and caused serious injury to her limbs. Not natisfied, however, with their diabolical aport, they then filled her eyes, nose and ears with mud, very much after the manner of charging a piece of ordnance. We understand the particularly Progress.

Living The consult of the city of Lynn, which

LYNN. The census of the city of Lynn, which has just been completed, shows the population to be 20,784. Of this number 9,871 are males and 10,963 females, and 2,789 foreigners. The population in 1860, was 19,083, thus showing a gain in five years of 1,711. There are now 3,278 dwellings in the city and 4,433 families.

We were shown yesterday samples of cotton and sugar-cane from the Whitehead plantatio Charles Parish. This plantation is worked by men, on their own account, under the auspices, Freedmen's Aid Association of New Orleans. It is said that eighty plantations in Louisians

It was stated at the temperance convention at aratoga, that the names of thirteen hundred rich

The entire number of accidental deaths in Great Britain in 1854 was 13,777. The number burnt to death was 2766, mostly by accidents attributable to crinoline, which is said to have caused the death of 40,000 women in fifteen years.

40,000 women in fifteen years.

The A well-informed Texan correspondent says that in one instance of which he has personal knowledge, a German family of ten raised annually, by their own lator, a larger crop of cotton than the forced production of forty hands on an adjoining plantation.

MASSACHUSETTS COLORED REGIMENTS. The 64th and 55th, both stationed in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., are to be immediately mustered out of service, and will return home in about a fortnight.

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, late Major-General in the volunteer forces, has been breveted Major-General in the regular army to date from the 30th of March, for gallant and meritorious services. Honor to Gen. Howard. Waterville, Met. Aug. S.—Waterville College to-day, conferred the honorar degree of LL. D. on Major-General Howard.

Two children of Mrs. Quincy Sawyer of Saco on Monday morning last, got some instelnes which were at the head of the bed, and played with them in bed, which set the bed on fire, and before assistance could be obtained, one of the little girls, three years of age, was so terribly burned that she died in the afternoon of the same day.

A black man who was liberated in Kentucky five years ago, and went to Africa as a preacher and missionary, recently arrived in Washington on private business. He brought a message of respect to the Fresident from the King of the Bassas, accompanied with a request that the former would seem thin a rain cost, meaning one made of India rubber. The garment has been purchased, and will be forwarded to his African Majesty in due time.

DEATH OF A MARINE PAINTER. Mr. Fitz E. Lane, the celebrated marine artist, died at his residence in Gloucester, on Monday night last. Mr. Lane resided in Boston for neveral years, and painted some of the best marine pictures ever produced by an artist in the United States.

the United States.

37 A New Orleans correspondent says, the property of John Sildell, comprising eight hundred and forty-two lots and squares of ground, with stores, dwelling-houses and a banking-house, was sold for \$100,410. Before the war it was estimated at \$500,000. The planters in some portions of South Caro-lins, forgetting that the negroes have been freed, are practising the old barbarity of lashing them, and Gen. Van Wick, commanding the Westmereland district, has imprisoned some of the chivalry, and introduced an order warsing others against similar conduct.

The loyal freedmen of Raieigh have insugurated a bust of Mr. Lincoln in the African M. E. church. The correspondent of the New York Tribungave the address on the occasion.

gave the address on the occasion.

A Cincinnati dispatch to The Chicago Tuses says:
The Ron. George E. Fugh has received an intimation
that the trial of Jeff. Davis will soon take place in a
civil court, and he has commenced preparations for
the defence, which promises to eclipse, in oriminal
proceedings, any defence aver known in this or the
old country. Mr. Pugh will join Mr. O'Conor of
New York, in Washington, in a few days.

COLORED VISITORS ON THE PRESIDENT. The proportion of blacks who visit the Executive Mansion to see the President on business is not more than one in 600 as compased with the whites.

Will be published July 6, 1865.

First—The di

chance in the race of life.

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the destrine
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 Iguorance and degradation of the Ff/h—The fixing of public attention upon the politic importance of popular education, and the dangers whis a ystem like ours runs from the neglect of 18 M any po

ion of our territory.

Sinth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy in

course Ann contension and cutumon of transvershy in-formation as to the condition said prospects of the South-ern States, the openings they offer to copied, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the solered population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilised lifes.

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party. see iolence, 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

The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prointient features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers possessing 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

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 daty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far a ble to draw its own inferences. The other world in

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, would's cale SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Han ford,) Prof. Tonney, (Harvard,)

CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Bond, (Baltimore,) ROSUND OUISCY. 31) Prof. W. D. WHITMEY, (Yale,)
Prof. D. C. GHMAN, (Yale,)
Judge DALY,
Prof. Dwigner, (Columbia College,)

Judge WAYLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER, RE TILTON

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THE undersigned, late in the employ of Messrs. HatLowell & Course, having leased the lofts at Nos.
6 and 8 Channing Street, is prepared to do the Wool Cormission and Brokenace business
He takes this method of calling attention to his facilitties for selling, his store being admirably located, such
his acquaintance with manufacturers large. Consignments
are respectfully solicited, and consignors are assured that
all Wool sent to him will be carefully graded and faithfully handled. Liberal advances made when required.
Orders from manufacturers for the purchase of Fiecce
or Patical Wools, either in the Boston, New York or Philidelphia markets, will receive immediate attention.

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Messra. HALLOWELL PROSCOT & Co. New York.
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

a concentrated extract of the choice roots, as a with other substances of still greater alteration produced the choice roots as a patent of the choice for diseases Sar patent to care. Such a remedy is surely, we who suffer from Strumous complaints; and will accomplish their care must a reputed, to curre... Such a, remody is surely, wasted hoes who suffer from Etrumous complaints; and that child will accomplish their cure must prove, as this h of immense cervice to this large class of our sufficient over-times. How completely this compound will do as been proven, by experiment on many of the waste to be found in the following complaints:—

Serofula, Sorofilous Swellings and Soros, Skin Diesselmingles, Particle, Blotches, Eruplicit, Sk. Anthony's Fr. Goes or Ervirelas. Tetter or Skin Resem. Scale it.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrothla in the blood, and are often soon cored by this Extract or Sansayanika.

Do not diseard, this invaluable medicine because

nave been imposed upon by something presenting to be Saraparilla, while it was not. When you have used Arma's, then, and not till them, will you know the virtues of Saraparilla. For minute particulars of the distance is curs, we refer you to Ayez American Almesac, which the sgent below named will furnish graits to all who call for it.

which the agent below maned will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

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They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Propared by J. C. AYER & O., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists. AROW 2mJ 19M10

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES vom el angli m out adi luig Laxineren; M

TWENTY superior Teachers, among whom are THEO-DORE D. WELD, formerly Principal set the Engine-wood School, New Jersey, and L. N. CARLETON, former-ly of Phillips's Academy, Anderer, Send for Catalogue and Circulars to Dr. Lawrs. August 11.

THE BADIOAL A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTO

FURLISHED MOSTRILY, BY S. H. ROBER, BOSTOSI.
TERMS:—One dollar per year, psychic in advance.
Single copies, 10 cents.

[37] The August number will contain Rev. Robert Collyer's Sermon presched before the Western Unitarian Concrenes in Cinciausti, Jene 16, called "The Holiness of Helpfulness." Extra copies of this number here already been ordered by persons who heard the office of the culation. No person desiring to contribute his cor her mits for the spread of radianal rights of 116, could find a better method than this.

[37] All communications must be sidewed to S. H. MORSE, at Haverkill, Mass.

For the Liberator. SONG OF THE BEASONS. BY KATY CABLISLE.

Elves that, in the New Year's foots Following so fleet,
Lightly, over Time's worn threshold,
Pass with tripping feet;
All the New Year's bright attendants

Sing we Spaint, the youngest fairy, Merry, wild and sweet, Violet garland round her forehead, Violet garland round her Sandals on her feet
Sandals on her feet
Fairy sandals, light and tiny,
ereen, Mossy velvet green, Studded o'er with dewy diamonds Fit for any queen !

Sing we SURECEN, queen of fairles,
With majertic air 11 in the surecess. With a magic scopies, wand like, And long, feating heir; SCHAMA brings the soft could breeze And the warmest rai; SUMMAN gives the first brown tinges To the waving grain.

Sing we Auturs, wildest fairy; Ever-teeming horn-of-plenty;
Pilled with fruits of gold—
Fruits of gold and leaves of crimson; Nuts and yellow grain ; Fruits she loves, but round her pathway Droop the flowers in pain !

Bridge Winters, white-robed fairy;
With a layish hand
Scattering rainbow-colored crystals
O'er the withered land;
Hanging with bright wreaths fantastic
All the shivering wood;
Rough old Boreas goes before her,
In his wildest mood! Sing we still-another fairy,

Fairer than the rest; Tender, tearful-eyed and gentle; Known but in the West; Anown out in the west;
Indian Schmen, who, while Autumn
For a moment sleeps,
O'er the fading leaves and blossoms
Tears of 'pity weeps! At those gentle tears of pity

Grateful flowerets rise,
And lift up their bright heads, wondering,
To the brightening skies,
While she whispers low and softly Promise of a coming springtime Words of hope and cheer; Il, once more, was.
Rushes on her way,
tow spirit, startled, Till, once more, wild AUTUMN, waking, And the pitying sp Sighing, flies away

PEACE.

BY MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

Daybreak upon the hills!

Slowly, behind the midnight murk and trail

Of the long storm, light brightens, pure and pale,

And the horizon fills. Not bearing swift release

Not with quick feet of triumph, but with tread August and solemn, following her dead, Cometh, at last, our Peace.

Over thick graves grown green,
Over pale bones that graveless lie and bleach,
Over torn human hearts her path doth reach, And Heaven's dear pity lean.

O angel sweet and grand ! ted, from beside the throne of God. Thou movest, with the palm and olive-rod, And day bespreads the land !

His Day we waited for!
With faces to the East, we prayed and fought;
And a faint music of the dawning caught, All through the sounds of War.

Our souls are still with spraise!

It is the dawning; there is work to do:

When we have borse the long hours' burden through,

Then we will peeans raise.

God give us, with the time His strength for His large purpose to the world! To bear before Him, in its face unfurled,

His gonfalon sublime ! Ay, we are strong ! Both sides he misty river stretch His army's wings; eavenward, with glorious wheel, one flank He flings, And one front still abides!

Strongest where most bereft ! His great ones He doth call to more command; For whom He bath prepared it, they shall stand On the Right Hand and Left.

_Atlantic Monthly for August.

NOT COUNTRY, BUT LIBERTY!

277 ROTH NORTH.

There are who too their fatherland could give are was to seer lather and could give lood of them they love, or pour their own ; would rather roam on foreign shore, lished to Siberiae deserts be, Or banished to siterane users or, Or chained within a prison's iron walls, Or wheresee'er my driery lot might be, With living, glowing lips to press my own, And beating breast of love to rest upon, Than on my sunny, native soil to see
The gory, mangied form most dear to me:
Nor could I for my country's freedom die,
Because the kingdoms of this earth must pass I could not die for what itself must die. But, oh, immortal Liberty! for thee, Born of God's infinite, eternal soul, Because thou art of God, I'd die for thee Because thou canes not die, I'd die for thee ! Or yet to higher sacrifice I'd rise, Aye, yield life dearer than my own heart's throb, And solitary walk to my own grave.

He who doth for a suptive in tone cell,
Or for one dark, scarred, folding, weary stare
Drop his own life, on home or foreign shore,
Doth die for God and thee, C Liberty !

—N. Y. Indepe

SIMPLE WORDS.

LOOKON TAND EVERT CONST. ODI SE

It may be glorious to write 100 2 10 11 11 Thoughts that shall glad the two or three High souls, like those far stars that come in eight

But better far it is to speak One simple word, which now and then shall waken their free nature in the weak And friendless some of men;

And friends.
To write one earnest word or line,
Which, seeking not the praise of art,
he a clearer faith and manhe

He who does this, in verse or pross, May be fergetten in his day, Fut surely shall be crowned at last wi Who live and speak for aye.

WHO ARE SLAVES. In the right with two or three." The Tiberator.

TESTIMONIES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TRANSIT MEETING OF PRO L-RELIGION.

L—RELIGION.

We unite in expressing our deep conviction of the importance of religion, both as a personal and public concern; both as it relates to truth in thought, and rightness in life. It is the crowning dignity of human nature that man is capable of asking and answering, in increasing degrees, these vast questions, "What is right!"—and that having learned the true and the right, he is also made capable of continuous and the right, he is also made capable of continuous and the right, he is also made capable of continuous and the right, he is also made capable of continuous and the right, he is also made capable of continuous and the right, he is also made capable of continuous and the right, he is also made capable of continuous and the right, he is also made capable of continuous and the right. forming his life and character thereto. True religion as we understand it, consists in the soul's reveren allegiance to God, as revealed in our highest discove ries of moral truth, beauty and perfection. It is the spirit of faithful, willing obedience to His will as far as it can be comprehended by His imperfect children. Our whole duty and our richest privilege are clearly summarized in the great commandments which en join Love to God and Man. Love to God is identical

join Love to God and Man. Love to God is identical with love of good in all forms; and Love of Man is the fountain of justice, purity and fraternity in all our relations with each other.

The religion of creeds, ceremonies, professions, sacraments, and institutions has obscured the true light; it has turned away the human mind from the simplicity of nature; it has constructed the inflowing of the ity of nature; it has obstructed the inflowing of the universal inspiration. If all the pulpits of America had proclaimed the religion of Love to God, the hideous dogmas of a Deity of hate, exacting the blood of the innocent before forgiving the guilty, and of endless, aimless hell-torments, would long ago have been forgotten. If the religion of Love to Man had held its proper prominence, slavery would have died of itself, war would have been impossible; woman would have been i have been welcomed to equality in education, wages and civil rights, and all forms of social and political justice would have disappeared like night shadows

before the advancing day. closes his ear to the voice which calls him to duty; society sinks into debasement and disorder, if conis not active among its members, and if they thrill to no noble inspiration of moral principle; de-mocracy itself becomes a most feroclous despotlam— "an illuminated hell"—If the masses of the people reject the divine counsels of justice and brotherhood The nations grope in dark idolatry and superstition wallow in seas of corruption—because they not the knowledge of God as their Father, and of themselves as His children. We see that the woes of our own dear land are the natural fruits of our sins-of our disregard of principles we had co to be true, and of the teachings God has given us through history, and through our wisest and best men

While we rejoice in the great good which has bee While we rejoice in the great good which has been accomplished by the existing religious organizations, while we welcome the spread of light in all directions, and are glad that we can claim no monopoly of the spirit of progress, we yet feel that the current religious teaching lamentably fails to meet the growing wants of the people. It does not feed the souls that hunger for the truth that sanctifies and makes free; it does not open the eyes of the blind to the bles sed visions of Infinite Perfection; it does not quicker human faith in the universal love, and in the bound less possibilities of the soul; it does not even exhor courage us to make the freest and best use o the faculties God has given us. It frowns on rational amusement, and places our personal, domestic and public duties, outside the pale of sanctity, as secular and profane. It tells us of a glorious past, when God was near to man; it points to a far-off future when He will visit the earth again, and does no stand in the busy present, and say with joyful lips, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God!"

"Beloved, now are we the sons of God!"

But the sad history of the spat must stir to diligence in the days to come. Let us consecrate ourselves to the practice and promotion of the religion
of Jesus, which is the religion of Nature and of reason. Let us mingle worship with our common work;
let us cultivate in ourselves and inculcate in our
children the virtues which make our ideal of the heavchildren the virtues which make our ideal of the heav enly life; let us do and suffer all things in the spirit of faith, Hope and charity; let us walk on the earth as those who believe ourselves and our fellow-beings born for a life of everlasting progress in virtue

II.—SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

After four years of bloody conflict between the Government of the United States and that rebellious portion of the country calling itself the Southern Confederacy, the rightful authority of the Govern-ment is again recognized throughout the national domains—the Confederacy is broken in pieces—the rebellion is ended; and Divine Retribution, having fearfully scourged the whole land for its great iniqui-ty, finds its saving purpose consummated in the over-throw of that dreadful system of chattel slavery, which John Wesley so justly characterized as "the sum of all villanies," and the emancipation of its and suffering from bereavement and the desolation of civil war, it is for us, as a people, to be truly pen tential; to scknowledge that we have been righteou by smitten for our good; to bring forth freits mee for repentance by doing full justice to the colore lation in regard to all their political and civi rights; and to be zealous in seeing that, so far as in us lies, universal justice is meted out to all who live on the American soil, without regard to complexion sex or race; so that our peace may be based on a sur-foundation, and no future explosion follow as the re

cently in rebellion, while this meeting does not fee it incumbent to express any opinion on the question whether the said. States by their rebellion ceased be such, or are still to be regarded as States, notwith-standing the treasonable conduct of their population, it nevertheless desires to record its protest against the exclusion from the ballot-box of that long oppressed portion of the American people, whose loyalty and fidelity are reliable to any extent, whose claims are as sacred as those of the most favored of the human as sacred as those of the most favored of the human race, whose services to the government and nation in the crisis now happily terminated have been es-sential to the restoration of the Union and the sup-pression of the rebellion, and who are therefore emi-nently entitled to the elective franchise as AMERICAN

II.—THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

We believe that all class legislation, or the granting by law to one part of the community privileges de nied to another, must result in evil to the unprivileged, and through them to the community at large and as there never was a time so auspicious as the NOV for righting a wrong, we ask that strict justice, of equality before the law, without regard to sex, should equative before the law, without regard to sex, should be urged as the culmination of the great struggle for freedom which has engressed the energies of the American people for the last four years. Now, while our wisest and best philanthropiats and statemen declare that justice demands that the ballot be put into the hands of the Freedmen of the South as th into the hands of the Freedmen of the South as the only sure means of securing to them the privileges and immunities of society, and protecting them against class legislation, we would most carnestly urge it upon the friends of equal rights that they apply the same rule to sex as to color, and see to it that in this grand overturning of the oppressive institutions of the past, the claims of woman be neither ignored.

A all overaments derive their limit and the control of the contro n. As all governments derive their jus is of the governed, we demand to recognized in her right to assist in the administrations of the governments under which she lives, and to which, in common with the other sex, she is held amenable.

IV.-MEMORIALS FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Sta

of Pennsylvania:

The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in session at Longwood, Chester Co., from the 8th to the 10th of Sixth month, 1865, inclusive, deeply concerned for the honor and welfare of this beloved Commonwealth, and wishing that it may be an example to all the world of justice, righteousness and peace, is constrained to utter in soleum protest against that provision of the Sinte Constitution which denies to women and people of color the right of suffrage; and we ask you to take the necessary steps for changing the Constitution in this particular, so that all those whe have larged for the support of the government may are taxed for the support of the governmentare equally in its administration.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in cession at Longwood, Chester Co. Pa., from the 8th to the 10th of the 6th month, 1885, inclusive, under a deep are imperilled by any departure in practice from the principles of justice and equality, and believing that there should be one rule for the exercise of the right of suffrage in all the States, respectfully sake you to present to the Legislatures of the several States for their adoption an Amendment to the Constitution the United States, depriving any State of the pow-to make any distinction among its citizens as to civ and political rights, on account of race, complexi or sex. To ANDREW JO ENBON. President of the United Sta

The Religious Society of Progressive Friends, in Yearly Meeting assembled at Longwood, Chester Co., Pa., from the 8th to the 10th of the 8th month, 1865, inseparably connected with a reconstru should be secured to them, including the elective fra chise; not only as a matter of justice and right, but also of sound policy. The colored citizens have, throughout all the trials of the nation, proved themselves loval and trustworthy, and in the Souther a portion of the white aristocracy that has escaped the retributive justice of the Government. We fully believe the elevation of the colored people to equality of rights and privileges essential to the tranquillity safety and prosperity of those Southern States, a intry. And we respectfully ask the operative influe mating so desirable a reconstruction.

V.—THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

To the foul and murderous spirit of slavery, which for more than half a century, was the ruling power throughout the Republic of America; which held is hattel bondage millions of the native-born children f the American soil; which established the relon of Barbarism over half the territory of the which, in its institutions and laws, systematically out-raged every principle of humanity and justice; which conceived and organized a traitorous rebellion for the overthrow of the Government and the foundation of Slave-Empire ; which, for four years, maintained bloody and inhuman war for the accomplishment of that object; which, not content with taking the lives of Unionists and lovers of liberty in the field of bat tle, subjected thousands of them to a lingering deat by starvation while held as prisoners of war; which set on fire northern hotels, filled with unoffending women and children; which plotted the wholesale destruction of life by the spread of infection, small-pox and yellow-fever; which did not scruple to men-ace and recommend assassination among the means to be employed for the removal of the me and influential among the champions of Union and Emancipation;—to this same foul and murderous spirit we would ascribe the act by which our late President, Abraham Lincoln, was struck down, an this nation deprived of a virtuous and estimable citi zen-a wise, enlightened and patriotic Chief Magis-trate; and, as the best tribute to his memory, we would renew our pledge of hostility to slavery in ev ery form, and to every attempt to perpetuate distinctions based upon the complexion of the skin.

Our notice of the assassination of Abraham Lincols would be incomplete, if we did not refer to some of he measures of his administration which have mad his name illustrious throughout the world, and have uman race :

Slavery and the Black Laws abolished in the Di rict of Columbia: Slavery interdicted in all the National Territories

Hayti and Liberia recognized as Independent Re

The Foreign Slave-Trade placed under the Nation The Coastwise Slave-Trade prohibited for ever

The slaves set free in all the rebel States : All Fugitive Slave Laws for ever repealed : The admission of the testimony of colored pers

n all the National Courts : The enrolment of colored persons as soldiers in th United States army :

The abolition of slavery as a condition of readmis sion into the Union; and the passage by Congress of a bill for the amendment of the Constitution, abolish-ing slavery and prohibiting it for ever throughout

In common with the citizens of this country, and the friends of freedom throughout the world, we noturn the loss humanity has surtained in the removal of our late President, and feel that to us are committed the guardianship and advocacy of the great principle to his support of which he fell a martyr.

VI.-TEMPERANCE.

licitude, that while the moderate use of intoxicating drinks is the downhill road to drunkenness, and therefore, the source of all the sufferings, woes and horrors to which intemperance is ever giving birth. t is increasingly resorted to by those whose chara the increasingly resolved in society give them a com-manding influence over the actions of others; and, what is more deplorable, by many who were formerly interested in the cause of temperance, who gave their pledge to total abstinence, but who are now in the habit of using and profering wices and other estima-lants at their tables, or partaking of them in the social

into a their touce, or partially of their in the social circle or on public festive occasions.

This backsliding is the more to be deplored, not only as it indicates a loss of moral energy and self-control, but because of the certain spread of intempe-rance through the land, like an overwhelming flood, unless actively opposed by counteracting influences in consequence of that demoralization which war in evitably engenders.

The value of the temperance cause, as based or

reitably engenders.

The value of the temperance cause, as based on total abstinence, to the peace, licalth, virtue and prosperity of the country, cannot be computed; and a renewed and vigorous prosecution of that cause is called for by every consideration of patriotism, every principle of morality, every claim of suffering humanity, and by all the evils and perils to the social habits of the people, to which the late long-protracted civil war in our land has given birth.

Among other devices calculated to lead to the formation of a diseased appetite for intoxicating drinks, there is none, perhaps, more plausible or more seductive than the prevailing practice of administering alcoholic preparations as medicines,—such as "Toulo Bitters," "Cordials," "Invigorators," &c., under the specious prefence of possessing rare curality properties; which preparations are made rather with reference to pecuniary gain and the gratification of an ap-

As in the midst of the distresses, tumults, divisions and convulsions of the awful civil war which, during the last four years, has caused our country to bleed at every pore, the advocacy of peace principles could not be successfully pursued until the passing away of the carthquake, the whitwind and the fire, and until there might be the conditions necessary to hearing the carthquake, the whiriwind and the fire, and until there might be the conditions necessary to hearing the "still, small voice," which says, "Come up higher;" so, now that the strife of blood is ended, and the nation becoming reconciled and tranquil, the friends of peace should improve their earliest opportunity to inculcate upon the minds of the people the sclemn truth, that peace without justice is impossible; that there can be no peace without the right conditions; that, in order to avoid war, we must "study the things that make for peace;" that the late way was not the product of obedience to the higher law, but of our wick-claces in enslaving millions of unoffending fellow-creatures; and that alone by the prevalence of that spirit which was exemplified by Jesus of Nazarthupon the cross can the occasion or the consequences of wat be prevented. VIII.-IN MEMORIAM.

Our beloved and venerated friend, Thomas Whitson, having been taken from us by death since our last Yearly Meeting, we deem it a sacred privilege as well as duty to record our appreciation of his rare simplicity and integrity as a man, and his single-hearted and self-sacrificing devotion, through a long and active life, to the cause of Freedom and Progress. and active ire, to the cause of a precoon and rogress.

He was identified with his Society from its formation to the day of his death, and his presence in our
meetings, and words of wise counsel enforced by a
pure example, were ever welcome to us. His memory
will always be precious in our heart; and we desire they have sustained in his death.

"Peace be with thee, 0 our brother,
In the spirit land!
Yainly, look, we for another
In thy place to stand,
Unto Truth and Freedom giving
All thy noble powers!
Be thy virtues with the living,
And thy spirit ours!"

This Meeting would also tenderly and affectionately ord the early departure to a higher sphere of life of JENNIE KNIGHT SMITH, (formerly one of the clerks of this Meeting,) whose mortal body was yes terday consigned to the grave in the Longwood Ceme tery. At our gathering last year, she was with us in the flush of health and the beauty of well-developed womanhood, taking the deepest interest in all its divine principles, progressive measures, and reformatory objects. By all who knew her personal worth, rare moral maturity, exalted purity and loving nature, she will long be held in remembrance as one whose char acter and example were worthy of close imitation.

IX.—THE FREEDMEN.

Desiring and intending to do our part in the great rock of educating and improving the moral and social condition of the millions of emancipated bondmen of the South, we hereby appoint a Committee to collect funds in their respective neighborhoods for that ob-ject; the funds to be placed by the members of the Committee in the hands of Leane Mendenhall, Treasurer of this Yearly Meeting, and to be by him paid over, in its name, to the Treasury of the Pennsyl-vania Freedman's Relief Association, 424 Walnut street. Philadelphia.

NOT MINT, ANISE, AND CUMMIN, BUT JUDGMENT, MERCY, AND FAITH.

JUDGMENT, MEROY, AND FAITH.

The controversy which is going on between Dr. Huntington and Dr. Sturtevant as yet has scarcely passed beyond more personalities. They are involved in preliminaries, and have not really grappled with the questions at issue. We confess to a disappointment that the president of Illinois College should have allowed himself to fritter away three columns of the Traveller in as many letters, without scarcely touching the fundamental points at issue. The manner in which this discussion is carried on is another proof of the wide divergence between the spirit of Jesus, as exemplified in his teachings and the church religion. The Sermon on the Mount deals with great principles. The discourses of Jesus are seed-thoughts, containing the germs of great moral and religious movements. He aimed at a direct and simple end—the spiritual regeneration of men. Obselvant, indeed, of prevailing religious customs when they did not war with principles or conflict with truth, he, nevertheless, taught the religion of practical personal righteoosness. Te love God and man was the foundation upon which rested the law and the prophets. God is a spirit to be worshipped with the free and loving heart. What matters whether the prayer be uttered on Mount Gerazim or in Jerusalem, if it be true and sincere? The divine life of humanity, is worth all outward sufferings. To illustrate the parable of the good Samaritan, to follow the lesson of the prodigal son, to learn from the miracles that service to our fellows is the most devou worship; to be stirred by the sublime self-sacrifice of the cross; thus to enter into the deeper meaning of religion is to follow Jesus. As we read the controversy of these doctors of the church, and week after week go over the columns of the religious press, we feel more and more how large a space ecclessistical receted towards building up some form of ecclesiasticism. Jesus aimed primarily to establish in the hearts of men and the world the kingdom of God. It was a moral and spiritual work. T we see the greatest force of thought and effort directed towards building up some form of ecclesiasticism. Jesus aimed primarily to establish in the hearts of men and the world the kingdom of God. It was a moral and spiritual work. The tests of discipleship were also of this character. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me." "These do," i. e., the commandments of love to God and man, "and ye shall live." "By this ye may know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one for another." Discussions about supplies, bodily posture in prayer, of the peculiar mode of church organization, concerned the Jew far more than they did him. He was intent on lifting men and the world into a higher level of godness and piety. And it is this kind of "primitive Christianity" which the hour and the tirms delice is a we must by the useres of society and the goodness and piety. And it is this kind of "primi-tive Christianity" which the hour and the times de-

goodness and prety. And it is this stind of "primitive Christianity" which the hour and the times demand.

Of one thing we may be sure: doctors of divinity and churches will loss their hold on the world, unless they grapple with the great moral and intellectual problems of the age. How shall the vital principles of Christianity be applied in the reconstruction of the nation, and in diminishing crime, which now stalks abroad with such bold effrontery. How shall the pulpit roll back the tide of intemperance which now has so gained in volume as to threaten to burst over the whole land? What shall we do to establish a higher mercantile integrity, and just relations between different classes of men? How can we stop the dark foul flood of licentiousness, which pours its pollutions over our cities and degrades womanhood? These great moral problems are the questions of the four. They confront Dr. Huntington at every step as he goes through Boston. They cast their shadow over the prairies, and follow the student as he enters Illinois College. Are the words of Jesus always to be a prophecy? Will not his prayer that the kingdom of God may come on earth—the reign of truth, justice, love and piety—become a fact?

To labor for these grand and sublime results is the duty of Christians. We must strive to lift men and women out of the actual hells in which they live, and which exist in them. Leave the blur-eyed owl to prowl at night.

live, and which exist in them. Leave the blar-eyed owl to prowl at night.

An ecclesiastical religion may do for those whose ideal is in the middle ages. But living men, filled with the present inspiration of God's spirit, should go forth to apply Christianity to life. We need not so much an improved Sunday-service as a new life on Monday. We need not so much the incense on the sitar as the consecration of manly hearts and lives to justice, freedom and humanity. We need not so much a reformed church as a regenerated nation, in which the living spirit of Jesus shall create society anew, and baptize its business, politics, social customs, literature, arts, poetry and philosophy into a liberal, spiritual Christianity.—Christian Register.

Ludlam Chard, a returned soldier, was shot at Rocky Neck, Greenwich, Connecticut, on Saturday night, while heading a rictous crowd of young felows who had undertaken to inflict summary punishment upon a negro who was living near that town, very peaceably, and minding his own business. This negro is named Wm. Henry Davenport (but nick-named Jackson); a fine, able-bodied man, possessing considerable intelligence, who some two years ago wooed and won an Irish girl who, despite the opposition of her people and their threatenings, joined her lot to his. "Jackson" after his marriage lived with his father, and act up an ica cream and syster saloon. The family were considered peaceable and industrious, although, judging from the remarks of one of the jurors, there was a tendency to quarrelsomeness in "Jackson," probably originating, however, in being constantly set upon and worried by certain men of the town to whom the fact of missegenation gave great umbrage. They could not admit of Ellen Louise enjoying her peculiar love of color unmolested. The natural antagonism between the Irish and the negro, aggravated during the last Presidential campains by highly swrough political harangues, found its legitimate culmination in the attack of Saturday night. A party of some sixteen or eighteen, headed by the unfortunate deceased, who had served in the Tenth Connecticnt Regiment, and who, with his companions, had made too free with the whisty bottle, sallied forth about ten o'clock, with the declared intention of "whipping the nigger, and sending the white wench out of the State;" or, as one of the gang expressed it, "giving her some advice." The family of Davenport had been warned, and "Jackson" had already, some three weeks ago, got a forestate of their intentions by a party—supposed to be some of the same—breaking into his ice cream saloon, and destroying the contents. They were therefore ou their gard, so far as to keep a pixtol and other admits and the server of the party and sixty. She met their demands for "Jackson" and

the said:

"While the jury justify you and your mother in this matter, I deem it proper to state that wa feel that your conduct in this community has been very improper; that you have done an act, in marrying a white woman, and living with her in a house with others of your own color, that tends to excite the strong disapprobation of citizens; we feel that, although there is no law against it, it is a very great impropriety, and we feel that your conduct in other respects among the community is such as to expose you to injury; that you are in imminent danger in Greenwich, notwithstanding all the care and protection which the substantial men of the town—such as are on this jury—can afford, and will continue to afford, to the best of our ability, to every man, in the enjoyment of his liberty and property. Still, you are exposed to imminent danger by your course of conduct—the fact of your carrying a pistol, and your keeping a house where persons of both colors resort. If you consult your own safety and the good of the community, you will change your course of conduct. If I were you, I would go away from here. I do not ask you to leave you wife; that is a contract we cannot interfere with; only the laws of the land can divorce you. But, for your personal safety, and the personal safety of your wife, you should be very careful in what you say and do. We feel that you have been doing great wrongs in the community. We know some of them; and while we discharge you and your mother from all blame in this act, we wish you distinctly to understand that for some of your proceedings you deserve severe censure; and you had better change entirely your whole course of conduct, and er from all blame in this act, we wish you distinctly to understand that for some of your proceedings you deserve severe censure; and you had better change entirely your whole course of conduct, and be careful hereafter not to provoke any one or have any quarrel. My advice to you, as a friend, would be to leave Greenwich. Yet I wish it understood that while you live in Greenwich, I shall do everything in my power to protect you, as every other man, in the possession of your house; and any one who comes from outside to assault you must take the penalty. What a fearful and sudden penalty it has been in this case we all see, and it should be a warning to the young men of Greenwich. Be sure that you take these remarks from us in the spirit of kindness."

Dr. Hoyt—another of the jurors—said he had nothing to add, but to fully coincide with the remarks of Mr. Button. He hoped the prisoner would avoid quarreling.

action of this jury, that if we disapprove of your life, as we must by the usages of society and the laws of decency, yet we want to do you full jus-tice."

Commenting upon this most extraordinary case, the New York Tribune well remarks:—

the New York Tribune well remarks:—
Such proceedings will be read in any civilized country or community with amazement. Here has been a gross, perilous, and utterly inexcusable breach of the peace—a conspiracy to commit burglary and felonious assault on a peaceful, inoffensive iamily, who are certified to have violated no law whatever. Fifteen or twenty reckless young men are known to have been partners in the crime. Yet not a whisper of rebuke or remonstrance is addressed to them by these "substantial men of the town;" on the contrava, everything uttered lends to even the to them by these "substantial men of the town; on the contrary, everything uttered tends to excuse the criminals, and inculpate only their innocent victims! Was there ever a more atrocious incidement to out-rage, and felony? Mr. Betton's doctrines are worse, if possible, than his exhortations. The State of Compeniors than

rage and felony?

Mr. Botton's doctrines are worse, if possible, than his exhortations. The State of Connecticut has been by turns under the rule of every party known to our country—Federal, Demogratic, Adams, Jackson, American, Republican, &d.—and not one of them all has seen fit to make the intermarriage of persons of different colors a legal offence. This is a fact of the gravest moment. In this age of bulky statute-books, and legislation on all manner of babits, he who obeys all the laws that can be trumped up ought to be commended as a model of loyal, exemplary behavior. But Dogberry—we should say, Batton—gravely informs the assaled that, though they have broken no law, they have committed an "impropriety"—that they are exposed to "imminent danger"—that they have "been doing great wrongs" in getting married—and that, as the fit penalty thereof, they—not the rowdies who so law-leasly, wickedly assailed them—ought to "leave Greenwich." This, we infer, is by way of "warning to the young men of Greenwich," one whom has been guilty of getting shot, though none of them is charged by D. Button, Esq., with doing any wrong

A TOE.

COLORPHORIA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. whatever, though he suggests that, if they always to break into a peaceable man's house will interest to abuse and outrage his wife, they must a blat in penalty."

James H. Hoyt—who runs the New Hom Dr. James H. Hoyt—who runs the New Ham Railroad and the Connecticut Democracy course felt constrained to say ditto to Batton the same state of the contrained and the circumstances. Make speare never put into the mouth of any of his say a remark iso preposterous as that. If he had Batton's "apprix of kindness," counselled Wim Hunry to stop being a nigger, and henceforth his exhortation would not have been an exquisitely absurd. We defy the products of he parallel.

The Tribune adds the following statement:

The Iribune agus toe tollowing statement.

"Mrs. Davenport ('Jackson') viic) inlend our reporter; that if they bung her hostend as would marry the blackest man in the State of One acction that would have her.

Last winter a negro was shot dead by a viin man with far less provocation than was give by venport, and the white man was fined the essent of seven dollars.

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man with far less prorocation than we wan be venport, and the white man was fined the same sum of seven dollars.

The town of Greenwich is intensly togenhead, and much virulence has been show level colored people by the inhabitant of that time. No lenger than nine weeks ago, a rendema dicity, visiting the village, was threatened with sonal, chastisement, for advocating sept affine, field, against Africans, and those who religiously softered insult and outners at the land their political enemies.

Last week the same party entered a loss be longing to a colored man, a mile cusied its village, and beat him and his family up the modern and beat him and his family up the modern of a gentleman residing in that neighborion; and the day before the attempted cure we here port and family, they "forced" one of the employs of the Americus Boat Club, entirel dennying the saight of one eye, and partially destroying the state. It was currently reported that the radiously as a significant of the saight of one eye, and partially destroying the state. It was currently reported that the radiously as in the saight of the lowe-lorn walking of the village, but refusing all, married a negro."

PETROLEUM V. NASBY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SAINTS REST (which is the Stait or) Noo Gersey), July 12, 1853

Noo Gersey), Jaly 12, 1853.

I hev bin to Washinton, and while ther I wa is terdoost to Gineral Marion Fitzho Gusler, of lississippy. I waz ankshus 2 meet with a reppeative dimekrate uv the South, 2 xchange ven, the soothin confidencis, 2 unbuzzum, bece for the soothin confidencis, 2 unbuzzum, bece for the wash 4 yerses the dimekratik party 's bin turly sedand, and the seckshun it hes okkerpled is not the slenk all seckshun onto which the orfuse is letting and only by a perfeck union with our want had before ren uv the South kin we ever git onto troop Nashunal ground.

ren uv the South kin we ever git onto trody Nat-mal ground.

Gineral Gusher is a troo gentleman of the ral Southern skool. He puts C. S. A. arter is among onto the hotel register, and his buzum pia, his, and the head of his kame is aw made with lone uv miscrable Yanky sojers, who fel at Bull ran-la ses by his own hand, and it must be so, for whose knode a Southerner to boost vanishing! W. knode a Southerner to boast vainglorinsly? We

knode a Southerner to coast vangenassy: %
met & embrast, weepin perfoosly:

"Alars!" sobbed the gineral, "wuta nimm
hes obskured our respectiv visbuns for the part (
yeers I waz allus a Unun man, alls, size, illus!! The old flag I luvd with more nor person

"Alar "Ala

hes obskured our respectiv vishus for the part yeers! I waz allus a Unun man, alles, alaz, allus! The old flag I luvd with more see parall affekshun—2 me it was more nor life?

"Why, then, my ajacks," sobbed I, "dd yz raise your parryside hand agin it?

"Why? my belovid. Becos my stait seens, and I waz karid along bit a torrout of public opynum which I kood not stem, and I went withen But it is all over. We hev awoke, and I have a the capitel of my belovid country, under the shader or that glorious flag which is the pride or harsicans and the territorious, reddy to take an oath, and neome territorious contigous, reddy to take an oath, and neome territorious contigous, reddy to take an oath, and neome territorious contigous, reddy to take an oath, and neome the citizenship I lade orf, and agarna the guvernment for its honor and glory."

"Hey you a pardin? "see I. "Methink wrat paper recht my humble village, wich is unanymosly dimekratik—(it cum around a pakage of god from Noo York) and in that paper I sav you make ez won of the ossifiers who killed the niggen is Fort Piller. Am I rite?"

"You air. I'm a gushin child or nachw—la enthoosissitik. Labrin under the same deinless that secesht us, I bleved at that time that I vut doin a good thing in killin them property or was that Linken hed shoved blu kotes onto. He mapologys to offur—I am now writin a justicake. "I, and I speek for thousands uv the shirders suns uv the South, who would like a god spars meal wunst more, am willing to be consulaid. The oppertunity is now offered the guvernment to cossiliate us. We are returning prodyle smally your fatid veal and bring out your gold ings, saf purple robes and sich. We ak condishments on the same shell insist on terms, but we are disposed to terms sonable. We air willing to acknogledge the sopremacy uv the government, but there must be not hangin, no confiscashen, no disfrachism. We air willin to step back just as we seep took, must distribute them condishments the union would sok humiliashen. A proud, high-spireted pe

erer and more solider than nuskits. Hirtustuals—let the platform be harts and all as ell.

"But Ginral," sez l, "in all this wat do po peoses for us norther dimorats?"

"Towards them our bowels melt with Ir. Wiforgive yoo. If you kin take the old anticode, well and good—ef not."

"Hold," sez l, "don't threat. A ginosis nother of the second of the sec

I hev dun."

"Noble man," thot I, cz he stalkt mijestoski, away, takin, in an abstractin manner, takin my ser hat and umbreller, leavin his old wins; and coodent foller the, and sich ex the, forever and ere. PETROLEUM V. NASBY,

Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispess

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

INTENSELY INTERESTING! INTENSELY INTERESTIBUTED TO THE PROPERTY OF TH