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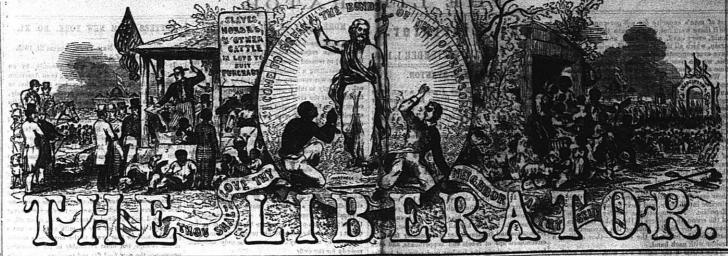
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The Agents of the American, American sects, Penn-is, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are just to receive subscriptions for The Lizerator.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

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

n as the law of nations. I say that mil-

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

WHOLE NO. 1804.

array, the commanders of both armies he cipate all the slaves in the invaded territo

VOL. XXXV. NO. 35.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

Selections.

THE PROGRESS OF EMANGIPATION IN RUSSIA.

We have the grateful privilege of laying before est readers a letter from a veteran philanthropist-grhaps, if we except Lord Brougham, the earliest pressp. ii re except sons morganin in carried initing advocate of emancipation. Monsieur Tourgue-sef ledongs by birth to the Russian nobility. He strikipated in the closing campaigns of the final lition against Napoleon I., and afterwards held a high affice in the state department of his native coun-try, and was the intimate and respected adviser of Assander I. When that well-meaning but feeblewild monarch died in 1825, there was an emute in siled monarch died in 1625, there was a brown of a constitutional government which was promptly and bloodily suppressed by Nicholas. M. Torrgeneff, who was at that time abroad for his regreement, was most unjustly implicated in this attempt, and capitally condemned.—From that time till 1967, as he states below, he lived an exile, for some time in and but chiefly in France, his real cause of see being not his political views which were indeed beral, but his conspicuous zeal in behalf of his un-interest countrymen, who languished in serfdom. In 1817 he published a work entitled "Russia and the in three volumes, in which he both gave i setch of his own life and efforts in behalf of emanci ation, and discussed at length the plan which, in his re judgment, would be most successful for that durable end. He there expressed his conviction that be deliverer of the serfs could be no other than the atternt himself, and events have approved his sa-A few weeks ago, we wrote to congratulate this on the accomplishment of his heart's desire, and to express the hope that he might favor The Nation, and through it the people of the United States, with observations of the workings of emancipation in Rania. The following is his response. It is doubly reliable from its direct and indirect bearing upon the so great questions that concern the freedmen o ca-land and suffrage .- Ed. Nation.]

To the Editor of The Nation :

Total register that the proposition of the serial satisfaction I felt in seeing, by the emancipation of the serial Russia, the wishes of my whole felialist. After thirty-three years of absence, it was given me to see my native land again. It was 1857, the memorable moment when the Emperor Alexander first raised the question of emancipation, red declared it was time for it to be accomplished. A might have been expected, the idea of emancipation met with great opposition from different see. Yet, I must say, the opposition from different see. Yet, I must say, the opposition was directed sto much against the personal emancipation of seria sa against the appropriation to them, when betted, of the land they held. The proprietors, assembled in different committees which were established all over the empire to discuss they matter, redel even by giving up their right of possersion in the person of the serf, and, mentioning only their right to the land occupied by the peasants, claimed presentary indemnities if that land were delivered them. The honorable gentlemen whom the Emperor entrusted with this important task, forming a committee ad hoc, declared from the first as a principle that the emancipated peasants must have land, then the same quantity as they had hitherto excepted, en condition of a pocuniary indemnity to

search with the more than the first as a prinple that the emancipated peasants must have land,
but in the same quantity as they had hitherto
copied, en condition of a pecuniary indemnity to
pull to the proprietors. That principle prealled thanks to the Emperor's firmness.

Dang the discussion of that question in Russia,
pulsands everal writings on the matter. My
have purpose and warmest desire being to secure
with peacants as soon as possible their personal
sendon and complete liberty of labor, I proposed a
complete fiberty of labor, I proposed a
complete

Meanwhie, I inherited a small landed property, I shirted by about four hundred persons of both as I hastened to Russia, and put in practice method. I abandoned one-third of the land, lading their bouse, to the peasants, and let them two remaining thirds for a certain sum of eqs. In my agreement with them it was settled in if the emancipation which the Government apreparing (1859) turned out more advantageto to them, they were to accept it in preference to see. It is needless to add, that when the official macipation was proclaimed, the peasants and myfound it more advantageous, and adopted it. case. It is needless to add, that when the official cancipation was proclaimed, the peasants and myself found it more advantageous, and adopted it. If were to compare the two methods, I should say fat mine tended chiefly to the liberty of the peasants person and labor, and that of the Government between an quantity of land sufficient for their absatence. The great inconvenience of this last sethod is, that it obliges the peasants to pay a beny rent to redeem their land, and that during fatt-nine years! Nevertheless, their passion to peases land is so strong that they cheerfully subset to such hard conditions. The redeeming rent freat de rachaily must be paid by the peasants either in money, according to an estimation fixed by law, why work done by the proprietor, i. e., by correfes. This last mode of payment, sanctioned by law only for a short period, disappears more and more every day, so that the majority of the peasants even now do not work for the proprietors, but pay their rent in money. I can say more: about two millions of passants are now entirely liberated with regard to the proprietors, thanks to an immediate payment of the redeeming rent. In such cases their annual ret (redecance) is capitalized, and the Government gives the proprietor an obligation for the thousand of the capital, which bears five per centiaterst, and will by redeemed in the course of farty-nine years by annual drawings (firages). The passants then pay their redeeming rent to Government, and thus become free and independent proficiates, and agreements of this kind become more and sore frequent every day.

I can handly say how happy I was when I saw, at the same of the capital was the law.

and agreements of the annual frequent every day, can hardly say how happy I was when I saw, year, for the first time, my dear, beloved, and

"l'organisation des hiesa des Apunages, en vue de massipation des payans seigneuriaux." [Aug., 1857.] Kar., 1857.] Kar., 1858.] Pora! (Il est serente, 1857." [Mar., 1858.] "Dara [Constante, 1857." [Mar., 1858.] "In question de manipation et la question de l'administration des pay-las." [Oct., 1858.] "In dernier mot sur l'émancipation au serie en Rasie." [180.] Beildes munerous arties. Ed. Nation. on, of Starodoub. - Ed. Nation.

they were used to, thanks to the ancient organiza-tion of the Russian commune—but the general affairs of a whole district also. Do not think, how-

All the district assemblies, after having voted, the

desplysespected. Ressian peasants free at last, and sincere interest. In all that has been going on inperpension of the land they had till then eitherts of the street of the land they had till then eitherts of their surface, are now men, conscious of their surface, as serfs! What a change! The same creatures, serfs yesterlay, are now men, conscious of their sunal good scene, they have preserved their immand dignity; their aspect, their language, are those of free men. In the meanwhile, in getting rid of their serfdom, they have preserved their immand good sergence whatever, can be detected in them, they are full of self-respect, yet polite. I saw them discussing with the authorities some busines, the server of the server

efficacious means must be employed to change turnstate; and nothing can be better than the right of
suffrage, elevating them at once to the same levelwith the whites. Prejudices alone would then remain to be deplored and fought against; the law
would be free from all repreach, the legislator would
have done all he could possibly do.

Under the impression of what is going on in my
own country, I cannot help wishing that the Americans would give the freedmen some land, not, of
course, in sending them to settle far away as colons,
but in allowing them to settle far away as colons,
but in allowing them to settle therever they canshave some land of their own. Then only will they
feel and appreciate the advantages of a free and
independent life. Then only will they try to inlerease their welfare, and that would certainly give
hands to the great proprietors for cultivating their
cotton. The freedman, when once he has understood the advantages of working on his small bit of
land, will not be satisfied with it alone: he will go
and look for other work, in order to make his life
more and more easy and happy.

Accept, sir, my best compliments and kind remark.

Vert Rois, July 14, 1865.

affairs of a whole district also. Do not think, how-ever, that their modesty reaches total abnegation. In one district the nobles, full of the projudices which are now so absurd, showed some displeasure in finding themselves side by side with peasants, acting the same part as they, voting with them, and so on. There the peasants knew how to maintain their rights and independence, and voted for men of their own class. best compliments and kind .

N. TOURGUENEFF. Vert-Bois, July 14, 1865.

SPEECH OF GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. Schenck delivered an address at Portsmout Ohio, on the 18th inst., in which he repeated the declarations concerning the President's policy made in his Chillicothe speech. At Portsmouth the Gen-

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

of their own class.

All the district assemblies, after having voted, the formation of the administrative committee, name the deputies for the larger assembly in the chief town in the province, which, of its turn, chooses among its own members the members for the provincial administrative committee. The central committee seems to interest the peasants less than those of the districts, and this too is owing to their modesty and moderation. In the course of time they will learn that they, as well as the nobles, can play a part in the general committees.

Another field is offered by the new law to the activity of the peasants in the local or municipal tribunals. The law unites several rural communes in one canton (wolost). Each canton, each commune, chooses an ancient, assisted by a concell. In every canton is a tribunal to judge the peasants affairs. Ancients and judges are elected by peasants; noblemen are not submitted to these tribunals, but it has happened that some of them preferred having their difficulties with peasants settled by municipal judges rather than by the usual tribunals. This jurisdiction, established merely for peasants, has great importance, owing chiefly to the privilege of deciding, not only according to general law, but also according to local customs. Opportunities have not been wanting for the good sense of the neasants to show itself in these municipal tribunities. time they, b, can play
law to the municipal communes cach communicipal communes cach commoncel. In may be allowed to say here, that I had an interview with the President just before I left Washington, some ten days ago, before coming home to meet my fellow-citizens in the canvass for the approaching election. I sought that interview for the special purpose of informing myself as to his proferred settled by side of the special purpose as to the restoration of the rebetater, his devotion to the executive power, and his general purpose as to the restoration of the rebetater, his devotion to the country, the energy with which, having determined in his own mind what is sual tribusy for peasing the tribust of the Senate in the commencement of this struggle, denouncing the traitors as they deserved; and I knew that, though he might make some mistake, does not sense of

law, but also according to local customs. Opportunities have not been wanting for the good sense of the production where could be no mistake about his patriotism, and the peasants to show itself in these municipal tribunals and councils, and the success of the institution is clear to every one.

After expatiating at such length on the Russian emancipation, allow me, sir, to say a few words about another emancipation also accomplished by the Russian Government. I am the more desirous because it seems to me to be little known in Europe, and to be appreciated in a very insufficient and erroneous manner. I mean the emaucipation in the Kingdom of Poland. The Polish peasants in the Kingdom of Poland. The Polish peasants in the Kingdom of Poland. The Polish peasants in the Kingdom of Warsaw were it is true necessaries. nities have not been wanting for the good sense of the peasants to show itself in these municipal tribute has and councils, and the success of the institution is clear to every one.

After expatiating at such length on the Russian emancipation, allow me, sir, to say a few words about another emancipation also accomplished by the Russian Government. I am the more desirous because it seems to me to be little known in Europe, and to be appreciated in a very insufficient and erroneous manner. I mean the emaucipation in the Kingdom of Poland. The Polish peasants in the grand duchy of Warsaw were, it is true, proclaimed personally free by a decree of Napoleon I, and the introduction of the French code civil; but, in fact, they remained in the same condition as before, on account of the law which united in the hands of the proprietor the judicial and executive power, with the right of corporal punishment. The possants were always unhappy in Poland: the Polish peasants in the decrease of the possants contributed most of the proprietor the judicial and executive power, with the right of corporal punishment. The possants were always unhappy in Poland: the Polish peasants in the decrease of the proprietor the judicial and executive proposed to be proposed to be

owe from by arwed force is consecuted, he pointed to what had taken place in Richmond, Virginia, and assured me that where they acted in bad faith by selecting men for office because they were rebels, the military would be ready to sweep away their work. [Cheers]

With this understanding. I for one, as a citizen of Ohio, and representing a portion of her people, stand here to-day, giving my unqualified support to the course pursued now by our President, intending to wait and see what will be the outcome of this erring people. o wait and erring people.

Everybody knows how, during the progress of this rebellion, we have had to contrast black patriots with white rebels. Everybody knows that while the white people of the South have nearly unanimously lifted their parricidal hands to strike down our national flag and destroy the government it represents, the poor, oppressed and down-trodden black men, even the slaves upon their plantations, have sympathized with our Union soldiers, and served them in every possible way. Everybody knows that not only has this been their universal disposition toward the Union cause, but that in the dark hours of the nation's trial, when the struggle was so evenly balanced that the worst fate was feared for our cause, these blacks were called upon to furnish their arms, their hearts, their lifeblood, in the contest that was to settle our common destiny. And this day we have more than 100,000 of them bearing their muskets, under the stars and stripes of our country. Something, therefore, is due to them; how it shall be paid is a question yet to be decided. The President has thought it well, in attempting to lead these insurrectionary States back, to interfere as little as possible with the laws of their several States. He has, therefore, when calling upon them to present Constitutions that shall be satisfactory to the rest of the nation, asked that

back, to interfere as little as possible with the laws of their several States. He has, therefore, when calling upon them to present Constitutions that shall be satisfactory to the rest of the nation, asked that they be presented as coming from those who possessed the right of suffrage before the rebellion, and were willing now to purge themselves of the disabilities to which they have recently been subjected.

We know not what sort of Constitution they may present; whether they will provide for the enfranchisement of their late slaves, or whether they become to deny it to them. But I take the bold stand here, and am prepared to maintain it, that when they present their Constitutions, whether they provide for negroes voting or not, until a further condition is complied with I shall oppose their readmission to the privileges of the other States. As far as voting is concerned, I am free to admit that I would rather have the vote of a black man with a white heart than the vote of a white man with a black and rebellious heart. [Cheera.] But I am not willing to receive either of them yet. [Renewed cheers.] I am for keeping all of them out yet washile. I am for waiting until the work is finished—until I have proof of such disposition on the part of the rebels as will insure that no other rebellion will again break out, and destroy our peace and prosperity.

prosperity. THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE-A PROPOSITION THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE—A PROPOSITION.

• • If, no other representative of the people makes the proposition before me, I pledge to you my promise that early in the next Congress I will propose this further amendment, that from this time for all the States alike, the Constitution of the United States shall be so changed as that representation shall be founded upon voters, and not upon population. [Applause.]

Let us look into this matter, and I especially ask the attention of any Democrats who may be present, for I want them to answer whether there is anything anti-democratic or anti-republican in this proposition. By the present three-fifths rule, supposing the slaves still remain in bondage, the following are some of the results:

Maine, by the census of 1860, had a population of 626,959, and on this population was allowed five representatives.

representatives.

Alabama had a population of 526,431, just 100,000 less than Maine, but she was allowed, under
the three-fifths rule, seven members—two more than

Maine.
Vermont had a population of 314,389, upon which she was allowed three representatives.
South Carolina had a population of 291,385—20,000 less than Vermont—and upon that, because of the large number of her slaves, she was allowed six representatives—twice as many as Vermont,

Pennsylvania, with a population of 2,849,266, is allowed twenty-four representatives; while North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Flori-

General Schenck, in his Obio speech, takes the ground that selfrage and representation should be identical; and while he is willing that the rebel States should exclude the blacks from voting, he insists that they should not be counted in the basis of representation. This scheme would deprive the late slave States of thirty members of the House of Representatives and thirty electors for President, which they would have if the blacks as well as whites were counted; and it would do away with one of the gravest objections to the present plan of reconstruction—that it at once deprives the negroes of the most important privilege of citizenship, while it makes their mere presence in their respective localities a source of immense political power to their late masters. This power is great enough to give in some places a voter recently in arms against the Government twice, and in other places thrice, the influence in the election of President and members of the House of Representatives, which is enjoyed by a voter in Ohio and New York.

But General Schenck's scheme requires an amendment to the Constitution before it can go into effect, and it seems to us impossible that such an amendment should receive the assent of three-fourths of the State, as General Schenck would include in the enumeration all the rebel communities, whose basis of representation it would affect. The Democratic party in the free States would oppose it, and so would a large portion of the Republican party. The Republicans would be inclined to think that a State could not be said to have that "republican form of government" which the Constitution guarantees, where one-half of the free citizens were excluded from the right of suffrage.

But the most damaging objection to the scheme, from a republican point of view, would be its effect in delivering over the black population, bound band and foot, to the tender mercies of State legislation. Forming no part of the national political power of the States in which threy dwelt. They would be counted out, not General Schenck, in his Ohio speech, takes the

SPEECH OF GEN. HOWARD.

Extract from an interesting speech delivered by Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, at a re-cent meeting of the Maine Freedmen's Relief Soci-I see that it is stated that Gen. Cox, who is

ety:—

I see that it is stated that Gen. Cox, who is a candidate for Governor of Ohio, has given it as the result of his experience and observation, that the white and black races cannot permanently live together in the country. Now, I have the highest respect for Gen. Cox. I esteem him as a thorough soldier, a true patriot, a Christian gentleman. But my experience leads me to a conclusion diametrically opposite. If my individual likes and dislikes may be referred to, I know that I can employ a negro, and he and I can live together; and, if that is the case, there is no reason why another two cannot do so likewise. It shows that it is not a natural, instinctive repugnance in us against the blacks. Forther, I am conscious that I could employ twenty-five negroes on a farm, and live with them, not only without hating them, but could love each and every one of them. I will use that strong term. But you say, "that is not social equality. Social equality is an absurdity. It does not exist anywhere, not here in Augusta. But, "in talking of employing negroes, you suppose the white man was superior." Perhaps in the average he is, But "would you like to see white men employed by negroes?" In answer I would say, that in Washing ton one of the weathlets; citizens is a colored man; and he employs white clerks, who cannot only expendent the degradation, but are very glad of the employment. He transacts a very large business at home and in the West. This may seem to you an anomaly—an absurdity. It is not; it is simply uncommon. There is a prejudice, and there is a conventionalism sgainst it, but the prejudice is not radical nor instinctive, and all conventionalisms are liable to change.

ical nor instinctive, and another the control of solving the problem—how to rid ourselves of this prejudice. It is get more of the spirit of Christ. That will substitute love for hate in our prejudices. But you will substitute love for hate in our prejudices. But you will substitute love for hate in our prejudices. But you will have "this is not practical; the love of Christ is no thisty-nine representatives—fifteen more than the same population in a free State.

But let the Constitution of the United States stand unchanged, slavery being extinguished, and what will follow? Why, that the other two-fifts will be represented: and how many of these are there in the slave States? 1,380,212 more will be represented; and how many of these are there in the slave States? 1,380,212 more will be represented, when you come to add the other two-fifts. This will give to the South, in addition to the great advantage she already has, fourteen more votes in Congress. Then the Souther is states I have mentioned in connection with Pennsylvania will have ing only the same voting population.

By the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution that I propose, it is true that, it may be come a question with the people of Ohio whether they will, in case the South enfranchises its black population in order to get a representation for them, do the same for the colored people. For myself, I am willing to meet the South on this ground, and the same for the colored people. For myself, I am willing to meet the South on this ground. But this is a question for the future, and I shall not discuss it now. Let us amend the Constitution so as to make it to the interest of the Southers and the same for the many thanks and the same for the colored people. For myself, I am willing to meet the South on this ground. But this is a question for the future, and I shall not discuss the new Let us amend the Constitution so as to make it to the interest of the Southers they only the same of the colored people. For myself, I am willing to meet the Population for the future, and I shall not discuss the question whether we had force to give it to our thomanda. But this is a question for the future, and I shall not discuss the question whether we had force the shall force on make it to the interest of the Southers to the South on this ground. This is a question of the future, and I shall not discuss the question whether we have a supp

chewhere, but these are individual cares and new the rule. The work is going on comparatively well, I think; and, while we should be prepared for any contingency, we have a right to be sanguine. I believe that when God sent us forth to liberate this oppressed race, he did not mean that they should be free, and free to some purpose. If we attempt to recinslave them, or to bind any heavy burdens upon them, He will chastise us again and again. The signs of the times are that God meant that we shall do right.

The Bureau has to depend upon voluntary as sociations for a great deal of its work for sending teachers into the field, and partially to relieve the poor and distressed. No appropriation was made by Congress for the work before us; and when money once gets into the treasury, we cannot get it out again without special appropriation. When Congress meets, I shall lay our wants before it. Unit then we must depend, to some extent, on the associations already formed. Of this society (the Maine Freedmen's Relief Society) you know something. Its officers are generally personally known to you, and you are also aware that it is an auxiliary to one of the great national associations which give the Bureau material aid.

I am opposed to a permanent establishment in Washington, for the purposes for which the Bereau labors. I think our only efforts should be with a view to an end of all this. The subjects are entirely matters for State control; and when any State shows that it is able and willing to undertake

tirely matters for State control; and when any State shows that it is able and willing to undertake the work—willing to take care of its own poor, and to deal justly by its colored people—we shall be dis-posed to let them. Not until then. The Bureau over which I have been placed is a

The Bureau over which I have been presented by the responsible post, and in its administration I need your earnest support. Yet it is a work that especially needs the Divine blessing. It is God's lt is a benevolent department of the Government. pecially needs the Divine blessing. It is God's work. It is a benevolent department of the Government, placed at Washington, that the Christian churches and voluntary benevolent societies, and all lovers of justice, may have a friend near the head of the Government. They can rest assured that their interests will be cared for, so far as it is in the power of the Bureau to do it. The responsibilities of the administration are yours and the country's, as well as mine; and if we discharge them in the fear of God, doing what is right in His sight, and dealing justly with the people for whose benefit the Bureau was established, we may truly make our nation what we all wish it to be—"a nation whose God is the Lord."

THE PRESIDENT AND REBEL SUITORS FOR PARDON.

The scene at the White House on Tuesday, when the fire-eaters had a piece of the Executive mind, is thus described in the Washington Republican of that are in the control of the Control that evening :

some fifty persons were present, most of them seeking pardons. A Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, (not Lawrence M., he having been killed by a loyal bullet at Fort Wagner,) approached the President, and informed him that he desired a pardon. "What have you done?" asked Mr. Johnson. "Topposed secession until my State decided to go out of the Union, then I determined to go with it. I never joined the army. I did nothing to bring on the rebellion," was the reply. "You," rejoined the President, "are like all the rest; you did nothing. Now," he added, "my experience is, that men who didn't join the rebell army, but who acquiesced in rebellion," dent, "are like all the rest; you did nothing. Now," he added, "my experience is, that men who didn't join the rebel army, but who acquiesced in rebellion, were the most mischievous and dangerous men we had. I cannot pardon you, sir." Mr. Keit made several other efforts. Among other things be reminded the President that he had come all the way from South Carolina, and had been in Washington some time; that hotel living here was very high, and altogether his daily expenses were extravagantly large, and that he would like to get away as soon as he could go.

for and could not extrict ficulties he complained of account of them. The answer was a finality, member of the late rebnext approached the Prepardon. Similar question President as were asked I swers it appeared the present appeared the present as were steed as were steep and the present as were asked I swers it appeared the present as were asked I swers it appeared the present as were asked I swers it appeared the present as were asked I swers it appeared the present as were asked I swers it appeared the present as were asked I swers it appeared the present as were asked I swers it appeared the present as were asked I swers it appeared the present as were asked I swers it appeared to the present as were asked I sw

parton. Similar questions were put to him by the answers it appeared that Birch did nothing, only, as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in obedience to instructions, he voted that Virginia should secode from the Union of the United States. That is all be did; that was "nothing." The President self-legislature in obedience to instructions, he voted that Virginia should secode from the Union of the United States. That is all be did; that was "nothing." The President self-legislature in the president to grant him a pardon. "What great in have you committed that you come here in clerical robes to crave Executive pardon?" "I was a rebel," was the answer, "and I desire your Excellenged to be used to support and live under the Government of the United States." "You rebel preschers, responded the President, "have done the Government a great deal of harm. You have preclaimed devillah doctrines and misfed the people. You forget that it was your duty to yield to the powers that be. You must rest availle upon the stool of repentance. I decline to grant you pardon at present." Exit reb. clergyman.

The President here remarked, addressing the entire crowd in the room, that it was a little singular that most of the non-combatants who had come here from the South for pardon assert that they did nothing, were opposed to the rebellion at the beginning, only acquiesced, and thought the rebel government ought to have surrendered earlier and stopped bloodshed; yet not one of them took advantage of the amnessy preclamation offered by Mr. Lincoln, an act which would have shown sincerity on their park, and contributed so much toward saving the enormous expenditure of life and treasure. "I will grant no more pardons for the present," was the emphatic conclusion of the President, and turning to Col. Browning, he directed him to issue the order to the Attorney-General.

23 The Tribure's despatch mays, General Grant remarked recently, that sufficient avidence had been addresed, during the late conspirery, trial and since, to convict Jeff. Davis of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and that the fate of the conspirators settled that of Jeff.

A Washington correspondent of the Portland Ad., certiser says he has heretofore indulged the belief that "President Johnson would ultimately shake off the trammels of the Republican party," and ally himself with the Democracy; but it grieves him "to be compelled to say that the indications are that there is no prospect that this will be done soon." The following, which this disheartened correspondent relates, seems to be the cause of his diminished hopes of seeing the President restored to the Democratic fold:— President restored to the Democratic fold :-

"A conversation has been detailed to me, which cok place recently at the White House between Cresident Johnson and a gentleman from one of the Western States, prominent in the Republican party, thich, I have reason to believe, expresses the de-emination at which the President has arrived, in ermination at which the repeated this in treatment of the Southern people. At this in territor the President said, in substance, that hower satisfied of the impolicy of making any further eduction in the army; that he doubted the genu reduction in the army; that he doubted the gent inches of the loyalty professed by a majority of the people of the South; that treason and rebellion there, though crushed and repressed, still existed that he would be glad to restore to the people of the South all their political rights, but that he would not do it until he was certain that they would no abuse the privilege, by election to office of rebel

South all their political rights, but that he would not do it until he was certain that they would not abuse the privilege, by election to office of rebels and traitors; that the recent elections in Virginia made it quite clear that the people of that State are not heartily loyal, but would, if the opportunity were offered to them, elect rebels and traitors to office in preference to Union men; that as soon as he is convinced of the unquestioned loyalty of any State, he will withdraw the troops therefrom, and allow it the utmost freedom of election, etc.; but until he is so convinced, he intends to keep the present military force in each Southern State, and to use the military power in order to prevent the election of rebels and traitors.

He said, furthermore, that the contingency might arise, nor was it improbable, when he should feel it to be his duty to remove the present provisional governors, and place the government of those States entirely under the control of the military officers in command of military departments there; and intimated that it was with that view that the military departments had been created. But he said that it depended entirely on the people of the South themselves whether he would do that or not; but that they must be made to realize that no person who has been prominently connected with the rebellion can be elected to office. If they can only learn through the presence of the military, why they must learn it in that way. Such is the substance of this remarkable conversation on the part of the President.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Extract from a stirring and eloquent Address, de-livered at North Adams, (Mass.) July 4th, 1865, by Hon, James T. Robinson :-

livered at North Adams, (Mass.) July 4th, 1805, by Hon. James T. Robinson:—
Gettysburgh was the great pivotal battle of the war. On that immortal field, the prestige of Lee and his veterans was broken as with the peals of thunder, this ending the last invasion of the North. But the war still went on,—went on till our humanity had been tested and illustrated in our treatment of rebel prisoners—in Sanitary and Christian Commissions; until the devotion and silent heroism of the women of the Republic had been manifested; until our statesmanship, our general-ship, our heroism, our unparalleled resources and power, our financial capacity, our patience, our fidelity to the rights of man, were thoroughly tested;—went on until the Negro was clothed with the uniform, and grasped the bayonet of the Republic, and had demonstrated his courage—had met his master and oppressor, face to face, with unflinehing bravery on the field, and settled that question forever;—went on till Grant had achieved that amazing campaign of the Mississippi, fighting against fortifications all the way, clearing the great river to the Gulf of the rebel hordes; until the stalwart Butler, at New Orleans, had taught the Nation the only way to govern a rebel city, and that those who trample upon the flag ought to die, as Cromwell taught England that kings had a joint in their necks; until glorious Joe Hooker had stormed Lookout Mountain, five hundred feet in the air, and thundered defiance above the clouds; until the heroic Sherman had marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta. dered defiance above the clouds; until the heroic Sherman had marched from Chattanoga to Atlanta, driving Johnson out of twenty-five fortified strong-holds in the fastnesses of Northern Georgia, and holds in the fastnesses of Northern Georgia, and then, with his triumphant legions, cutting that swath of fire sixty miles wide through the heart of the Confederacy, to the sea. The war went on unit old Farragut, lashed to the main mast of the Hartford, had plowed his way through the boiling surges of Mobile to the gates of the vity; until the dazzling Sheridan had sent Early, "whirling through Winchester," and retaken the valley of the Shenardoah; and, finally, until the grand hour of indomitable Grant and the Republic had come, and he had burst through the defences of Petersburgh, and hurled those Potomac veterans and heroes upon Loca and Richmond, crushing treason and slavery forever, amid wildest cheers and pealing thunders of cannon.

One other trial, perhaps the greatest after all, I

One other trial, perhaps the greatest after all, I cannot pass over. In the Summer of 1864, before Sherman had reached Atlanta, and before the victories of the Valley, the canvass of the presidential election was opened. As the canvass progressed, the danger of our situation grew more and more palpable and grave, till at last the hearts of the most sanguine were sick with fear.

A popular election in time of peace is a severe trial. It is, in fact, the constant and peculiar peril of Republics. It is the one trial which the popular experiments of the past were unable to stand. But a general election in the midst of a gigantic civil war, in which thirty States and thirty millions of people were engaged — that was a spectacle which this earth ever beheld before, and probably never will again. We had half a million of men in the front, and she line of battle stretched nearly across the continent. We were spending three millions of dollars a day, and taxes were increasing, and the mountain of deep miling up helpes and bathe and the the continent. We were spending three millions of dollars a day, and taxes were increasing, and the monitain of debt piling up higher and higher every hour. That nothing should be wanting to make the situation as trying and critical as possible, a draft was impending and actually in progress, to fill up the fearful gaps which the growing fury and crisis of the conflict were making. Besides, the election involved the removal of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, and an entire change of the programme of the war. In fact, the issue distinctly presented by the Chicago Convention was "an immediate cessation of hostilities." The rebels on both sides of the line comprehended, at once, the peril and the opportunity. and the opportunity. Here was a chancelect in his place a

and the opportunity.

Here was a chance to get rid of Lincoln, and elect in his place a President, who, if he did not agree with them, would at least adopt a different tone and policy. Any one was preferable to that wise, and devoted, and unconquerable man, who had thus far baffled all their plans and hopes. Here was a chance to assail the government, to attack our generals, to show that our victories were barren, our sufferings and losses useless, our faxes enormous, our drafts unconstitutional, our sons being murdered by abdition fanatics, and the war continued to enrich corrupt officials and favorites. This would demorralize the army, dishearten the generals, alarm capicorrupt officials and favorites. This would demor-alize the army, dishearten the generals, alarm capi-talists, divide and confuse the people, produce tumpit and riot, and overwhelm as all beneath the tumnis and riot, and overwhelm us all beneath the waves of defeat and anarchy. And to put the result beyond all doubt, a soldier should be nominated to dazzle and mislead the people against a plain civilian—an old trick of despots and demagogues. It was plainly a rebel flank movement. I do not mean that all who voted that ricket were disloyal. By no manner of means. Thousands of patriotic and loyal, though mistaken men, voted it; yet the purposes of the rebels and the leaders were too manifest.

Now follow-citizens ston a moment, and look at

yet the purposes of the receis and the fleaters were too manifest.

Now, fellow-citizens, stop a moment, and look at that peril. It makes us shudder now to think of it. This was the supreme crucial test of the Republic. It nover had been applied before on this earth. To pass through it required the greatest calmness, steadiness, intelligence, patriotism, and courage. It demanded rarer qualities than any which the trial of battle involved.

These rated through that terrible Summer and

of battle involved.

Thus we stood, through that terrible Summer and Autumn, fighting a double battle — a battle in the front with bayonets, a battle in the rear with ballets, and liable to defeat in both, and yet lost forever if we failed in either. Two battles proceeding at the same time—one a battle of bulletts, and cannon balls, and shells; the other, a battle whose "weapons were thoughts, whose shells were firey inspirations of traths, and whose sword was the spirit of a just God." Tell me if that was not the crowning

test of man's capacity for self-government? Tell me if there were not crowded into that trial every

test of man's capacity for self-government? Tell me if there were not crowded into that trial every doubt, every cavil, every peril and exigency and strain, which all the tyrants and tories of all ages have ever suggested or imagined? If we can pass this, we can pass anything, and everything, which time and tyranny can bring in the future.

Well, the election came; you remember is well, and cannot soon forget it. How the storm of denunciation burst upon the President, the Government, the Generals, the Army I. How the copperheads hissed I What tricks, what vila arts, what forgeries of soldiers' votes, living and dead! What plots at Nisgara, and of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" I What appeals to fear, avariee, love of plunder and office I What a wild, hideous carnival of disloyalty and demagogueism it was I The winds of discussion were all let loose, and the tempest raged with unchecked fury. You do not forget this. And you remember, in contrast, the sublime conduct of the loyal millions—their solemn religious earnestness, their courage and self-command, their sacrifice of party ties and interests, their hvincible intelligence, and their grand fidelity to the Republic. To complete the wonder and grandear of the scene, the soldiers in the ranks voted in the pauses of the battle, holding the bayonet, in one hand, and the ballot in the other—thus smiting a traitor with each hand.

The battle of the ballot was won. The soldiers

hand and the ballot in the other—thus smitting a traitor with each hand.

The battle of the ballot was won. The soldiers and the people were one. The ballot supported the bayonet, and the bayonet protected the ballot. The thunder of the Electoral Uras answered back the roar of the cannon, and mingled in one mighty diapason of joy and triumph. That shattered the Rebellion everywhere—smiting Richmond, London and Paris at the same moment, with mortal fear and dismay. That awed the world with a new revelation of popular might, and will yet change every government on the face of the earth.

After this, our Eagles flew to victory, crash following crash in rapid succession, until the final explosion at Richmond. It is over. Aristocracy and despotism are over-

plosion at Richmond.

It is over. Aristocracy and despotism are overwhelmed. The greatest conspiracy of history against
Free Institutions and the progress of mankind is
annihilated. The eleventh century crumbles before the nineteenth. The Slave Ship yields to the
May Flower. Plymouth conquers Jamestown.
The Barbarism of the Plantation kneels to the Christian civilization of the Puritans. One the Cavalier flies before the Puritan, as his the Cavalier flies before the Puritan, as his ances-tors, two hundred years before, on the fields of Marston Moor and Nasbby, showed their silken backs to Cromwell. The trial and test of two hundred years are over. The great Republic, tried by fire, saddened and chastened by the conflict, but terrible and glorious, ascends through smoke and flame to unending away and splendor.

SPEECH OF GOV. MARVIN, OF FLORIDA.

Gov. Marvin, of Florida, talks as sensibly as Gov. Hamilton, of Texas. Here are extracts from a speech made by the former at Jacksonville on the 2d inst.:—

ry has ceased to exist. With the fall of the Confederacy, its corner-stone crumbled to dust, and the winds have scattered it. The war which was commenced, among other reasons. winds have scattered it. The war which was commenced, among other reasons, for the purpose of perpetuating the black man's bondage, has, in the providence of God, brought him freedom. He can never be enslaved again. [A great shout from the colored people.] No form of slavery can ever be established again in this country. From all I can learn, I think, too, that the people of this State not only recognize this fact, but they are now generally becoming glad of it. The Constitution which you will be called upon to form will recognize the new order of things, and secure freedom to all alike.

With slavery out of the way, there will be nothing to hinder a restoration of our Constitutional relationship with the general government, and our becoming a great preserve.

ship with the general government, and our be-ing a great, prosperous, homogeneous and happy ple. In the United States Senate, Florida will people. In the United States Senate, Florida will be the peer of New York, and in the lower bouse she will be fifty represented. The restoration of civil government will be through a Convention, to be called at no distant day to alter or amend the State Constitution. No time should be lost in becoming qualified to vote for members of the Convention.

COUNSEL TO WHITE AND BLACK.

But what will be your conduct when the wheels of the civil government are set in motion, and the strength of the military force is greatly reduced in the State? Will you behave better than formerly? I remember the organization cailed the "Regulators," and the terrorism exercised by them, and the lynching and the murders which occurred in some parts of the State. I trust when the civil authorities are once more established, that you will all yield to them and to the laws the heartiest support. The spirit of malice and revenge must be banished from among us, and every one must embark in a mission of peace and good will. If you would see your fair land happy, inviting capital and good citizenship to come among you, you must see to it that Judge Lynch and his infernal cohorts are never allowed to to come among you you must see to it that Ju Lynch and his infernal cohorts are never allow scourge the country again. Let every one y supreme obedience to the laws, and prosperity

follow.

And you, Freedmen, have now exchanged masters. You must now make law your master, for it is the law which is to protect you in your freedom; no other course leads to happiness and honor. Will you stand by me, and other officers who may be in authority, and obey the laws? Obedience to the laws is freedom. My knowledge of the past makes me earnest in this matter. nest in this matter.

me earnest in this matter.

We are about to enter upon a new career. Between the two races, a good understanding must be created and continued. Some persons disappointed and vexed, will not have any faith in the colored man. They will not think of him with pleasure, now that he has become free. They have no anxiety to see him socially and morally elevated because they have not faith in his capabilities. Let me say in all plainness to such, Try him. Give him a chance. Teach and encourage him.

Your prosperity and happiness are now insepara-

Your prosperity and happiness are now in bly connected with the welfare of this Their elevation will add to the power and pty of the State. They cannot remain in a es are now insepara

wealth; but that they may be made available, we must treat them kindly, give them an education, and make them an honorable part of the body politic.

And you, my colored friends, must not be idle or lazy. Labor is the law which God has imposed upon us sil. I have been, and expect to be, one of the most laborious men in Florida. If you are respectful to all and industrious, you will be protected by the law in the enjoyment of all their polits of humanity. You must keep away from taverns, and try to educate your children in the fear of God. Send them to the Sunday school.

The white man, too, must school himself to this new order of things. His responsibilities and duties are of the most imperious character. He must meet them like a hero, or the worst of consequences will follow to him and family. Schools must be established all over the land. Northern teachers must be welcomed. Some of them have their peculiarities; but what of that? Let them come among us. We must also send out teachers and missionaries from among us, and interest ourselves in the promotion of intelligence, virtue, and general elevation of all the people of the State. The ministers of the gospel have a heavy responsibility in this matter. They should be constant in season and out of season in exhorting and rebuking, with all long peace on earth and good will to men.

Let every man, woman and child, throughout the State, cease to murmor or complain against the dispensation of Providence, but cheerfully and hopefully accept the new order of things, as coming from Him whose thoughts are not as man's ways, and whose thoughts are not as

NEGROES FOR MAINE. A New York paper says that a let of one hundred and fifty negroes, or route for Maine, arrived at that port on Saturday from Richmond, to be employed as wood-choppers.

The Siberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865. HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.

We have copied from the Traveller ommendation of the Hon. Edwin M the eminent service he has rendered the count which we believe is most richly merited. To no n-niot excepting the lamented President Lincoln-the republic more indebted, on the score of unfin the republic more indebted, on the score of unflinching loyalty, incorruptible integrity, lofty patriotism, profound suggesty, and masterly ability in the discharge of his operous duties—than to Mr. Stanton. In some respects his responsibilities have been unequalled, and sufficient to crush any man, one would think, however physically powerful or mentally strong. It is really a maryel that he has not long since succumbed to the mighty pressure; yet, if he had done so, where could his equal have been found? Of course, he has had his full share of abuse, misrepresentation and disparagement to encounter from the envenomed lips of rebels and copperheads, and even from some making the loudest professions of lovality. to the Union; but this he has met with admirable p tience and marvellous self-control, never once stoppin by the way to notice any of his assailants, either fo explanation or defence. Can this be paralleled in po litical history ?

THE FREEDMEN OF CHARLESTON.

A Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of the Philie Philie Philie Christian Recorder says that the colored cit zens are making commendable progress in comme moral, social, religious and intellectual develop cantile character is gaining prominence. Many co ored persons are opening grocery stores, and doing good business. A large dry goods store is neede who could accommodate a very large number of farmers who bring their produce to market, and ex change them for goods, and also the country people (colored,) who bring in their gold and silver with then

to purchase goods.

Old-fashioned wagons may be seen every day un oading at some store cotton or wool, owned by som gentleman from Africa." It is amusing to see th articular attentions bestowed upon them by the gentlemen from Caucasia." woolly heads, and elongated heels, all lose their re-pulsiveness, and the African and Caucasian stand up like men, with perfect freedom, and transact their business without the least fear of the Caucasian race eing degraded by the contact.

This is the key, he says, which is to open ever door of prejudice against the race. This is the pa type. Let the colored man simply do as any body lse in business does, be self-reliant, industrie and he will have no more trouble on account of hi complexion than the white man has about the color of cal life, his capacity for good citizenship, and there no power which can hinder the ultimate triumph o right in his favor.

and New York have not, as yet, granted any respecta So, if they want a comfortable trip, they must wait and find a government vessel. Such are the blessings of northern enterprise bestowed upon colored peo

The writer asks-" Will not some of our friend who own ocean steamers place a line to run from this decent man for his money? If they do, they will reap a rich harvest. The colored people of this coun-try will give them all their patronage and trade. They will not ship a bale of cotton North, with one of those pro-slavery steamboat owners.'

There is great need, he adds, of a secular newsp and comprehends the magnitude of the crisis in which we live—a paper through which might be advocated the interests of the colored citizens of the The man or company of men who would engage in such an enterprise at this time will confer asting benefits upon their race, and be handsome remunerated for the labor bestowed.

ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S AS ions of the country, East and West, were represen ed by prominent gentlemen from Boston National Association was organized under the title of The American Freedmen's Aid Commission

Bishop Simpson was chosen President; Wm. Lloyd Sarrison and John V. Farwell, Vice Presidents; red. Law Olmstead, General Secretary; Jacob R. Shiperd, Associate Secretary and Geor Treasurer; which officers, with J. Miller McKim and J. M. Walden, Corresponding Secretaries of the Eastern and Western Departments, constitute a Board of

nd active friends of the Freedmen's cause sufficient ly large to represent this work of benevolence in every untry, and make it really national in

Its object is to promote the elevation of the freeden, and to cooperate to this end with the Freedmen's

or they will become, in many about the colored people here. It opens with the beginning of lent their muscles and sinews the State has immense wealth; but that they may be made available, we must treat them kindly, give them an education, and make them an honorable part of the body politic.

And you, my colored friends, must not be idle or a the law which God has imposed in the law which God h THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for September, is received. The present number is unusually excel-lent. It opens with the beginning of a new serial story, by Trowbridge, entitled "Coupon Bonds," on contributes

LETTER PROFE M. TOURGURERFY. The special attention of our readers is directed to the highly in teresting letter from this philanthropic and distinguished Russian nobleman, which may be found on our first page, copied from The Nation. Exided for his noble efforts to abolish serfdom in Russia, he has lived to see that beneficent act consummated on a magnificent scale, and every thing working well, even become his transpart has and arrest them. beyond his strong

MORE LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

Late intelligence from Beaufort, N. C., tells us the Gov. Holden requested Gen. Ruger (commanding at Ralsigh) to remand three citizens, arrested by the la-ter for assaulting a freedman, to the county in which the offence was committed, to be tried by a civil ributimation that the civil law had been organized in that county, Gen. Ruger replied that it seemed to him inexpedient to comply with it, for this reason among others, namely:—that it is the duty of the military to preserve order, and that, though magistrates have been appointed, they do not take official soites of malantial violence towards freedmen, although such acts have been by no means unfrequent in various sections of the State. He also says that of late several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to size Space. He also says that of rate several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to his knowledge, but that in no case, so far as he had learned, was any arrest made by the magistrates or civil officers, nor any attempt made to procure an in-restingtion. From observation and information he civil officers, nor any attempt made to prestigation. From observation and in n the only adequate ent by a military commiss remedy for the evil.

m all quarters in the South evidence like the above comes to us, showing a disposition in the classiformerly dominant there to oppress the colored peple, to throw all possible obstacles in the way of the self-support in freedom, and to assert over them at authority irrespective of law and justice. Knowing that slavery (the power to buy and sell men and women at auction) is gone from them, they seem now women at auction) is gone from them, they seem no resolved to keep up the practical assertion of that superiority of race which recognizes no rights in the lower which the higher is bound to respect, and to prepare the way for such a national reconstruction as shall secure to them the continued possession of a service class; to the effect that, though the individual white man may no longer own Sambo and Dinah, the white class may hold permanent authority over the black class. If the Provisional Governments established by

President Johnson in the rebel States have bee formed tentatively, to try by experiment how much disposition there is in those regions to accept situation, and conform themselves in good faith to the policy of freedom for all, there is sufficient evidence plain that, in nearly every one of those States, the nderant that they choos whitewashed secessionists for civil officers; and the slaveholding disposition is so predominant that they are forcing back the negroes, as far as possible, into the position of niggers. What in the way of loyalty, what in the way of humanity, what in the way of decency even, can be hoped for from these men ? They ed to their idols. Is there an but to keep them under military rule, an forbid their resumption of that self-gover they seem determined to abuse? Having proved themselves enormous criminals, desperate offenders against the laws, the peace, and the security of the ountry, let them be kept, like other criminals, unde t and on probatio

Is it asked-How long should this restraint and this probation last? I reply, the minimum of them is fixed by two considerations. The power of the Southern whites to make laws affecting the status of the colored people should be withheld at least so many years as shall be required to establish that class in self-supporting industry. Their condition is at present shifting, unsettled, precarious in the utmost degree. They have neither land to cultivate nor trus employers with whom to make contracts for age employment of the freedmen on any terms, and t obtain white laborers, either from the West or from foreign countries. Great difficulties and troubles are state must continue for a considerable time, an coming winter will bring privation and distress to large numbers of them. Their state is bad enough under friendly to them; but it would be intolerable to have wer of deciding their present and future placed ters. There would then come upon them pe not less extreme than those of the early Christians under Tiberius. For the sake of the freedmen alone

then, until a course of years shall have given the some fixed and recognized condition under the laws of the United States, and of the individual States in which they reside, the secessionists should have no voice whatever in the making of those laws. But another reason, no less weighty, requires this xtended probation of the communit les which have so lately been in arms against the United States. It is notorious that, though conquered, they are not pen itent. The majority of them, alike leaders and follow the Government. They are ready to take any nur ber or any sort of oaths that may be required to place them again in the self-governing position; but, that position once attained, it is plain that they will use it not only for the ordinary purposes of civil govern-ment, but to embarrass and counteract the Federal

eignty over the blacks as circumstances will permit These things being so, it would seem the dictate of dence (to speak of no higher consider tions) to delay the restoration to power to hands predetermined to abuse it; and to retain the military (or other provisional) government of those States which are obviously still rebellious in spirit, until a few years, at least, have passed in the attempt to secure conditions for permanent reconstruction

I would advise those interested in humanitarian

OPPRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN.

topics to read "Needle and Garden," a serial in the Atlantic Monthly. It reveals a sad state of things, and shows vividly how the unfortunate seamstresses of e large cities their employers. As yet, I cannot see that the writer has much to say in the way of suggesting a general remedy. One thing is, however, no less clear than strange. She is a little,

anxious to have it understood that she is nor a 'Woman's Rights" advocate ; though every page o her narrative shows unanswerably how fearful any one suppose that if the thousands of intelligent working women to be found in the large cities of the United States had the power of voting, they could be thus trampled on? No, indeed. It is not pretended that the extension of the franchise would be a panacea but it would be a step in the right direction. The means of defence if bravely used, not an infallib protection against appliation.

There is one great difference between the work of the early Abolitionists and that now looming up be-fore the Woman's Rights agitators. The black slave, as a general thing, was anxious to be free; the white s general thing, was anxious to be seen to b

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XL.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

It was justly remarked, quite recently, by an English writer, who had been reading in an American journal of the duliness of the previous week, that he did not know what people could restand. journal of the duliness of the previous week, that he did not know what people could pretend to be lively, if we of this country had leisure to be ensured. With the greatest social and political problems remaining to be solved—questions of debt, of taxation, of teriff—questions of suffrage, State and national relations, constitutional and territorial reconstruction—questions of color and race—the Monroe Doutrine, settlements with foreign powers—immigration, colonization, and annexation;—with thits and more such business on our hands, not remotely but now, we must be diligent our hands, not remotely but now, we must be dilig fellows indeed to own a vacant mind or an idle ment. True, a large allowance must be made for the popular sense of power in a democracy—the conscious ness of alrength which borrows no trouble from never so clouded and involved a future. Yet, after all, s peace diet is to that of war as milk to spices, and a palate treated for four years to the latter may rejoice at the change, but must inevitably in the beginning pronounce the new food flat and tasteless. The daily press is an index of this transition; and where before sieges, marches, land and naval engagements, vict ries, defeats and surrenders were blazoned in capitals the same type now records for eyes yet hungry sensation the blossoming out of crime that for naturally an era when human lifer no matter how lofty the controversy, has been held chesp, while the moral forces of the community have given way to violence, no matter how clothed with righteous aut ity. Hence we are feasted with "saturnalia," and "carnivals," and "epidemics" of villany, of one sort and another; every railroad accident is a "butchery," a " massacre," and at the very least a " horror. so, perhaps not undivinely, we are carried back from a vast, all-absorbing excitement to the tameness of our old-time prosperity, without too great a shock of sud denness, though still yearning somewhat after our recent restlessness. There is another excuse to be of-fered for the to foreign eyes apparent spathy which is shown in the perilous crisis of our affairs. We have learned, under a protracted military régime, the exact extent of our ability to control our war magistrates or to alter accomplished facts. The peace men shirt red their lances against a revolution which mean Up to January, 1868, their efforts to preserve slavery nill than they in opposing emancipation. Up to April, 1865, some hope of a false peace may have jusified their plottings for this end; but after Lee's sur postilities which they deprecated, as not arising from ompromise but from conquest and defeat. In the ne case, accordingly, they conspired to embarrass the he other, to disturb the peace which was not the peace of their seeking. So, I take it, the loyal par of the North have acted in regard to President Jol son and his policy. They agreed, willingly enough, that the war power did not cease with the last pistol-shot or the last battle-field of the rebellion. They rielded to the President a liberal construction of hi unctions as commander-in-chief. From motives of gen tine delicacy they permitted him for some time, with construction. When they began to lose heart, they pened their lips to caution, admonish, and finally to ame in, the schedule was full-a parcel of governor and a parcel of States, on the homosopathic principle of similia similibus curantur, and there was an end to caution, admonition and denunciation. Men looked at once to the next resort, and saw it looming up in December—a long way off, indeed, but certain to arrive, and likely to bring relief; and when we must vait, what is the use of being impatient? the President's scheme will approve or condemn itsel

eluctant sacrifices. No doubt, with our improved machinery, a very ood State may be formed in something less than the and reformation are too quite different things, and he must be a brisk as well as clever workman, who rould build up, as the President has undertaken to lo, in seven months, a republican sisterh out of the wreck of a rotten league of despots and ristocrats. Nevertheless, he manifested no diffiden nimble as himself-perhaps none more so than ou friend, the honorable Governor of South Carolina hich he had sketched out his entire course for himself, almost as soon as he had set foot in Washington Freenville, for which unhappily I have to-day neithe rhyme nor reason. The explanation given, before he eft the North, of his first discourse to his towns-pole, was lame enough; his defence to them is ab utely astounding. He was merely talking, he says, to his neighbors: what the devil (sic) induced any body else to listen? and what right had the caves-dropping nation to find fault with him for a strictly private and confidential chat? The answer to such questions ought to emanate from the President, and to consist of a prompt dismissal from the office the has twice shown his incapacity to fill. The President's forbearance will not be imitated, I am sure, by the body which meets at the Capitol; and I should not wonder, if, to pervert Thomas Moore

the experiment goes on without discovering an interest commensurate with its magnitude, or with the destiny which hangs upon its success. Therefore the

are neglected that we may watch our private grists

excludes all thought of the defalcations in eleven

Southern States, for which this generation and others

We are tired of processes and demand events, a defalcation on Wall street of three or four mill

"One morn a Perry at the gate Of Congress stood disconsolate, And wept to think his recreant race Should e'er have lost that glorious place."

I think we may put to the credit of Judge Marvin, Florids, the fact that he is the first and only Pro risional Governor who has had the courage to men tion negro suffrage in his address to the part the same time not only to admit that it question, but to suggest to the Convention which is to meet that it is a question which they will very

let me end by translating a story from the same quar ter. The New York correspond lent of the In ance Belge, writing the day after Barnum's Museum

one is not. He realized that he was in bondage, and desired to escape from it; she hugs her chains, and refuses to cast them off. The first, and perhaps the greatest labor will be to awaken her to a sense of her degradation. It is a thankless task, benefiting people against their will; so that those embarking in this second crusade against slavery must understand that their reward is not now.

EDWARD M. RICHARDS.

Mound City, Kansas, August, 1885.

**The Baltimore *American says* that the Denton Union, one of the stanchest Administration journals in Maryland, displays the motto, in its editorial columns, "Opposition to Negro Suffrage in Maryland," Contemptible 1 Such unjust proscription is sure to make trouble in the end:

M. DU PAYS. M. bu Pars.

FOURTH OF JULY AT BUENOS AYED

The Buenos Ayres Standard of July 6th any 6th the 4th of July, 1865, will long be remealed both Americans and Argentines. In me to have been the first 4th of July that was ferr pr to have been the urst and to very one was entry of Buenos Ayrs. It Provincial Government took the initiative by determining the control of th Provincial Government took the inmature by deking it holiday; private parties followed the rings ing it holiday; private parties followed the rings ing it holiday; and the days and the days are also provided that the days are also provided that the days are also provided that the days are also provided to the same and the same are also provided to the same are als by keeping open nouse on that day; and the lan-icans themselves, determined that the day should pr off with the greatest colar, gave one of the nat in

At 6 o'ctock, r. sa., the wanting toon was created at half-past six the Vice-President of the Rep ere thrown open, and the company took the the feative board. The taste and elegance with the ortraits of Washington and General Mitt of the Republic. On the table the genius of the m of the reputation fectioner was called into play, in emi of Plenty, &c., with small American and Are flags surmounting the figures.

Among those who made speeches on the Among those who made species of the cents were Hon. Mr. Kirk, American Minister; Vierbe-dent Paz, Gov. Saaverdra, Gas. Litiagua, b. Rawson, Prime Minister, Dr. Einde, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hinton Royan Help.

The eleventh toast-"Our erring Southern Beren, who have fought bravely, worthy of a better ause! May their returning sense of justice bring with it a willing obedience to the Constitution of the United States." Drank with cheers, and "Old Ac sung by all present.

Mr. Helper, U. S. Consul, rose and soil. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen-It has often been erted-with truth, I think-that there are men who if they assume an erect posture in the presented a public assembly, have no command of themselves u ay three words. Do you suppose that you have a er seen a man of that sort! Then you deceive you selves, for he now stands before you olan of the proceedings of the evening permit me make a brief statement, and upon that a single inqu ry. My friend, the author of the "Impeding (si sis of the South," who is here with us, but who as cepts as generally correct, and particularly so vi reference to himself, the adage that author some eeches, has placed in my hands, on a paper nor is my pocket, an expression of opinion in regard to the last toast : an opinion, however, exclusively his as and not, in any manner, reflecting or expe be pleased to endorse what he has written; ad would thank you to inform me whether it would be your time, by reading the paper in question.

" Certainly," " certainly," " most certainly," is ing resounded from every part of the ball, Mr. Be per read, in a clear and full voice as follows:

Gentlemen, the sentiment of the toast just give highly honorable both to the head and the her the gentleman who proposed it. While, as I sole-stand it, that sentiment very fully and properly so knowledges the strength and integrity of the Union
it, at the same time, whispers to our misled and ever wered countrymen of the South assurance of a kindness and conciliation. This is as it ought e; and so, I am sure, it will be. (Cheers.)

Considering the glorious victories which have

where crowned our arms, the complete suppr sion of the rebellion, and the perfect visions as the great principles upon which our Government's founded, fitly may we continue the practice of soluation; well may we afford to be generous to a his foe; safely and appropriately may we temper mere

with justice. (Applause.)
Only a few days since, an English gentlems, nor
liberal and kindly-natured than one of the other set
jects of her Britannic Majesty, (laughter, reached
in my presence—and I was pleased to hear the web
fall from his lips—that, in his opinion, the selects for leniency with which the United States had in ed General Lee and his deluded comrides would se cure a speedy and happy re-adjustment of America affairs, both at home and abroad. This opinion the Englishman was rightly conceived, and opport ly expressed; but, at the same time, let it be res ered that an honorable and lasting peace, with it long train of gladdening concomitants, may be seen ed, and in all probability will be secured, by the ope ration of other measures and other causes in prop

onjunction with the one assigned.

Meanwhile, let us not be cheated of any of the for tive privileges and rejoicings, and free interchange pinions, so eminently due to us on this occasion.

How often have the friends of our Government.

pecially those resident in foreign countries, he shocked and insulted by the misrepresentation of & unionists, chiefly disloyal Americans and other sir cates of slavery, who, in the face of facts, hare his ly asserted that the South was a unit for securing The number of times this wicked thing has been done an only be known by criteria. In Baenos Ayes has been done frequently. Our enemies made print ent efforts to weaken our cause by creating worth mpressions abroad. They always was popular at the South, and that it had been drib was popular at the South, and that it had been orize rately inaugurated by the masses of the Souther people. We know perfectly well, and always ter, that the war was not popular at the South, but the it was the unmixed measure of a small and most size chapter or microtive and the south shad of chievous minority of the people—a mere haddle factions demagogues, who had no higher object a view than the extension and perpetuation of slavery. Of the truth of this we have cook proof in the great number of Southern me propressive and cruel proscrip rifice of life itself, have firmly

often at the sacrifice of life itself, have firmly sometime to the flag of their fathers. (Cheers.)

Bear with me two minutes, while I recent has honored names of a few devoted sons of the South-honored names of a few devoted sons of nonored names of a few devoted sons of the sourier men of Southern birth—who have fought ad hel, and some of whom have employ died for their count, during the four years last past. I will here media the names only of such as have been general offers in the arms.

in the army.

Virginia has given us twelve generals, (applicate) whose surnames are as follows:

Thomas, Prentiss, Denver, Terrell, Newton, Ang.

men, Cooke, Davidson, Hays, Reno, Sterrosca, Go Maryland, "My Maryland," has given us teo gro

rals, (laughter and applause,) namely Ord, Emory, Sykes, Cooper, French, Joseph Reon, Kenley, Lanman, Vandever.

Delaware has given us three generals, (applate

Delaware has given us three namely:

Lockwood, Torbet, Thomas.

Kentucky—the birth place of President Linch the martyred and immortal patriot—stands in a grather measure redeemed in the number and efficiency of the soldiers whom she has send into the field for the soldiers whom she has send into the field for the fence of the Union. She has given as twesty cipi fence of the Union. She has given as twesty cipi fence of the Union. She has given as twesty cipi fence of the Union. She has given as twesty cipi fence of the Union. She has given as twesty cipi fence of the Union. She has given as twesty cipi fence of the Union. She has given as the standard of the she had been considered to the she had been con

amely :-- Campbell, Abercrombie, Spears. The District of Columbia has given us fire gen

als, (applause,) namely :Hunter, Orme, Pleasanton, Brannan, Getty.

Arthur Tappan,
Lewis Tappan,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison,
James G. Birney,
William Jay,
Gerrit Smith,

plause,)— Meredith and Johnson

South Carolina has also given us two generals, (great applause.)—
Harbut and Fremont.

Missouri has given us René ; Louisiana, West ; and Missouri has given us René; Louisiana, West; and Georgia, Meigs, (constant applause.)

Here we have a list of seventy-three Southern generals of land forces, many of whom have already with beir valor and blood, intermingled with the valor and blood of their compatriots from other sections of the omenty, added strength and indissolubility to the

contry, soluce to the Navy, we shall find from the South for names at least, which will be famous in history so keg as floating batteries or men-of-war shall be found upon the water. You know to whom I allude: Farragat, of Tennessee (great applause): Porter, of Louistina (applause): Goldaborough, of the District (Columbia (applause): and Winslow, of North Cardina, that brave and dauntless Old Coon who optured the prizte Alabama. (Deafening applause, add cries of "Hurrah for the brave Old Coon!")

Of men of Northern birth, the meanest and most

William Jay,
Gerrit Smith,
Henry Ward Beecher,
Joshoa Leavitt,
Salmon P. Chase,
Dr. Abraham L. Cox,
Joseph W. Alden,
Charles Jewett,
John Raukin, of Ohio,
Samuel Fessenden,
Francis G. Shaw,
Leonard Brown, amous of all who have served in the rebel army, amous of all who have served in the level along um dappy to be able to name but nine; but am hy sorry, at the same time, that even one man, wher from the North or from the South, should whether from the series have been found disgracing himself and his country by service so ignoble and atrocious. The names of the nine Northern renegades to whom I re-

r are: Whiting, Ruggles, and Blanchard, of Massachu-Whiting, Ruggles, and Blanchard, of Massachufetts (groans); Cooper, of New York (groans); Lesdbeater, of Connecticut (groans); French, of New Jersey (groans); and Ripley, of Ohio, (groans) and immediately afterwards, hilarious joking of the American Minister Resident, Mr. Kirk, who hails

American States of Ohio.)

And of these contemptible fellows, and their chief accomplices in the crimes of treason, what shall be used! As for me, I hesitate not to say that, in my hamble opinion, their memory ought either to be consigned to oblivion, or forgiver held in utter abborrence, and the consigned to oblivion, or forgiver held in utter abborrence.

Not the least among the seventy-odd names of dis-figuished army and navy commanders from the South who have heroically proved their devotion to Union in the late terrible conflict-names which, the Union in the desire, constitute the modern roll of South as great measure, constitute the modern roll of South as monor—is that of Andrew Johnson, formerly of North Carolina, (great applause,) now President of Norm to United States, who is, perhaps, in many particu-lar, more like Andrew Jackson than any other man is America. They 'ever' Both born in North *Caroli-ra, of which State President Polk was also a native. a, of which State treatest Two and that's whar a coun from 500 ft. Wes, and that's whar a coun from 500.") Both—all three, in fact—emi-nated to Tennessee, and, while residing there, were ketel to the Presidency. The full name of each is supposed of thirtien letters, the number being sugcomposed of instreen fetters, the bather being gate of the original thirteen States which, more than three-quarters of a century since, achieved their independence of Great Britain. (Cheers.) Each has, not respond to the their parents were promoted by the their parents were promoted remeal, but one prenomen, (laughter, and mass of "good!") and that is Andrew. The cognomen of each is a word of two syllables, and the termimen of each is a wind of two spaces, and each standard syllable of each is son. The prefix of the one armane is Jack, while that of the other is John. (Laughter.) New Jack and John, as is well known rigority one and the same thing. It follows, therefore, that, in Andrew Johnson, we have a man who is ither more nor less than Andrew Jackson—the same tough "Old Hickory," the able and incorruptible man for whom, it is said, the patriotic Dutchmen of Pennsylvania have been steadily voting, at every presidential election, during the last forty years!
Uprosrious laughter and applause, and bravos for the

But the parallel does not end here. Both received appointments as Generals of militia. Both becoming President, each served his adopted State, first as a ntative in Congress, and afterward as a Senstorsof the United States. Both were called to the Previdency in times of great national peril; both were Southern men, and it became the duty of both to deal stringently, and both did deal stringently, with the disaffection and treason of their slaveholding neighbors. One annulled nullification; and the other suppressed a gigantic rebellion.

As Mr. Helper resumed his seat, he rented with three thundering cheers for the Old North State and himself.

BETURN OF THE 32D REGIMENT COLORED

TROOPS.

New York, August 26, 1865. DEAR GARRISON-About noon to-day, while busy writing at my desk. I heard an unusual roll of drums On going to the front window, I enjoyed my first night of a considerable body of returned colored traops. They were five companies of the U. S. 32nd legiment, Colonel Beard, just arrived by sea from e South, and now on their way to the transport at er No. 1, North River, via Amboy for Philadelphia, there they enlisted, there to be mustered out. Thee's equal to the 7th Regiment," said some one show I never saw finer marching. The drawensjor. Huber, as his name was pronounced, was sine black, in full uniform, with large shining silvery spulettes. He led the men splendidly—that is none on much to say. First were six men with files, then three files six abreast of drommers, all black. The shill and clear whistle of the former, and the perfect mestroke and roll of the latter, made the blood creep and thrill. The column moved slowly in regu-iar martial step, all swaying together in that wave of the body which answers to the foot, and gives to a Boring mass of men the appearance of one compact boly. I drank in the imposing and affecting specta-ce until the column passed, with hearty greetings and chappings from window and door-step on both nder of the street. It is a spontaneous tribute to our effer nature that Nenever they march in this city, by a peculiar man-flettsino t leeling, not expressible in words. There is a fine tenderness about it. Every man's heart is in his throat. What is this? Is it the mysterious charm of a new sentiment of nationality that puts all distinctions under foot, giving us the first experience

THE FREEDMEN OF MARYLAND.

Second Lieutenant W. Clark, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was sen't to investigate the condition of the freedmen in the lower counties of Maryland, their treatment, &c., has reported the result of his investigations to the main bureau here. He says: "Many complaints are made by the majority of planters of indolence and impudence on the part of the negro; of scarcity of labor; of increase of crime; of the pernicious influence of the Freedmen's Bureau, in inciting a spirit of insubordination, and of the attempt of military authority to place in abeyance their State laws regarding negroes. They also complain of the disposition of the Government to insist on their supporting the infirm and aged of their former slaves, and threaten resistance to such action.

The freedmen complain of the neglect and refusal of their employers to pay them; of ill treatment; of the opposition of a reunion of families separated by slavery; of the resort to old methods of punishment; of the impossibility of securing protection to either person or property by appeat to civil authority; of I was not satisfied with my momentary sight of this spectacle, and, laying aside business, was soon walking by the side of these brave men, enjoying the thrill of their music. I thought of, you, and wished, my dear friend, that you could hear those six fifes and those eighteen drums. They were as hear in perfect secord as any that I have ever heard. The eighteen dram-sticks fell with one stroke, the eighteen rolls slavery; of the resort to old methods of punishment; of the impossibility of securing protection to either person or property by appeal to civil authority; of suffering caused by planters turning away their aged and infirm servants to die of want and exposure, or be taken care of by the Government; of the refusal of many planters to hire those who have relations in the service of the United States." Lieut. Clark says: "It is a noticeable fact that the statements made by the freedmen coincide fully with those of the few loyal white men whom I net with during this journey, though it is not surprising when we consider that the treatment of loyal men in this section has been similar to that received by the freedmen. Serval sificavits of loyal white men are included in the report, showing that men who have been faithful to the Government cannot secure justice before the civil coorts."

Numerous instances of cruelty practised by the disjoyal planters upon their late slaves are also cited to came out in one roll, and the six fifes in one loud clear whistle. I felt the history of the future in that music and that march. Here is discipline—the first uses of discipline in organizing a branch of the human family counting over eighty millions, and introducing them spon the grand stage of cultivated freedom. Ethiopia is about. is about spreading her wings. She is to be joined to the cause of the people against masters, whether on Plantations in America, or in Royal and Imperial cabthets in Europe. Depend on it, if the trump of war thall again be heard in our land, the black man will

of the supreme joy of one united and common broth-

and again be heard in our land, the black man will be among the first to spring to his beyonet for "God and Liberty."

In all the regiments of white troops that I have reen, there have been stragglers, and men half or wholly intoxicated; but here, not a man straggled inou his place, not a foot was out of march, and not see mus intoricated. I stationed myself on the plank of the transport, saw every man, and exchanged greetings with many. The wives and daughters of some of them were on hand, and the accene was one of general with many. The wives and daugnters of general were on hand, and the acene was one of gen-

ABOLITIONISTS IN THE WAR. A foolish remark appeared in the New York Times, the other day, as follows:
"One looks almost in vain upon the list of officers, and upon the muster rolls of the rank and file, for any of the names that used to figure in the abolition gatherings. This is an indisputable fact."

Jacob Heaton

Francis G. Ome., Leonard Brown,
"This list might be extended to any length, but it is
"This list might be extended to any length, but it is

ORIGINAL ABOLITIONISTS. It has been charged upon the "original abolitionists" that they con-

WHITE COLONIZATION.

The following resolutions were also adopted :

The following resolutions were read and adopted :

THE FREEDMEN OF MARYLAND.

been driven away by their former masters, not being even awarded the care and protection given by a humane master to a faithful horse. These have been told to go and let the Government take care of them. As soon as emancipation took place, the planters generally went before the Orphan's Court, and had the colored children, their former alaves, bound to them, thus perpetualing the separation of families.

They have been apprenticed under a section of the old code, with providers that children born in apprenticeship shall also be bound. Notwithstanding that has law has been pronounced unconstitutional by on judicial tribunal of Maryland, the decision is little rewarded in this section of the State, and every observed. grings. This is an indisputable fact."

The absurdity of this remark exposed that journal to a day's laughter from sensible people, and slicited the following rejoinder from a correspondent who knows whereof he affirms:

"A few moments' reflection enables me to recall the following names of prominent abolitionists who have had either sois, grandsons, or sons-in-law, actively engaged in the military service of the country, during the war. They have filled all ranks, from private to major general. Most of them have been in fighting positions, or others of equal exposure, and I do not know that any of them have ever flinched from duty or danger. I name

Arthur Tappan.

ticeship shall also be bound. Notwithstanding that this law has been pronounced unconstitutional by one judicial tribunal of Maryland, the decision is little regarded in this section of the State, and every obstacle is thrown in the way of the parents for recovering, the reliable to the state of the parents for recovering, and by the local authorities.

In conclusion Lieut. Clark says: "The sentiment of disloyally to the Government is wide-spread. It cannot better show the Truth of this than by the following: In one entire district in Prince George county, 180 out of 180 voters are disfranchised. Among them is a physician who, when the colored troops were being organized at Benedict, in that county, told his friends that he was going to be appointed Surgeon there, and would poison the niggers." Jacob Heaton,
Samuel May, Jr.,
Dr. H. I. Bowditch,
James Forten,
Robert Purvis,
Fred. Douglass,
Joseph P. Thompson,
S. S. Jocelyn,
Rev. Dr. Ide
Charles G. Finney,
W. H. Burleigh,
Charles Follen,
Henry Wilson,
Joshua R. Giddings,
William Slade

MARRIAGES AMONG THE FREEDMEN.
General Rufus Saxton has undertaken to establish regulations in relation to marriages among the late slaves. The order was issued at Beaufort, S. C., on the 11th of August. The fourth section determines the status of conjugal partners, etc., as follows:
"First—The marriage of all parties living together as husband and wife at the time of obtaining their freedom, or solembized since obtaining it, will be acknowledged as legal and binding.
Second—All partles whose marriage was only a mutual agreement between themselves, with no public form or ceremony, are required to have their marriage confirmed by a minister, and obtain a certificate of the same.
Third—No parties having agreed to enter the marriage relation will be allowed to live together as has band and wife until their marriage has been legally solemnized.
Fourth—All parties claiming to have been married,

ORIGINAL ABOLITIONISTS. It has been charged upon the "original abolitionists" that they contributed very few fighting men to the war. The New York Times partially admits the charge, and aspit: "One looks almost in vain upon the list of officers, and upon the muster rolls of the rank and file, for any of the names that used to figure in the abolition gatherings." Now if men would only stop to reflect for a moment, they would see that this is a groundless charge. The "abolition gatherings" spoken of, and which so excited the country, and very wholesomely too, took place some thirty years ago or more. The men who figured in them and left their names on the "lists" were, for the most part, from thirty-five to seventy years of age at that time, and such of them as lived to see this war must have been from seventy-five to one hundred years of age. Was it the duty of the octogenarian Arthur Tappan, or the now venerable William Lloyd Garrison and Gerrit Smith, to getup regiments and lead them to battle, or

solemnized.

Fourth—All parties claiming to have been married, but separated by slavery, and having no certificate of their marriage, must obtain from society or church a permit for their re-union, before they will be allowed to live together as husband and wife."

FORMER WIVES.

The same section also defines the relations of husbands to the wives had by them while in the state of slavery:

'Fitth—A wife when restored by freedom to her husband, if he be living with no other wife, shall be received by him as his lawful wife, except for moral causes.

now venerable William Lloyd Garrison and Gerrist Smith, to getlup regiments and lead them to battle, or to shoulder their muskets? We know that the fami-lies of most of these men were well represented in the army; and doubtless had their weight of years been less, "the names that used to figure in the abolition gatherings" would lave figured largely in the mili-tary "gatherings" of a later day.—Pattsbury Gazette.

nusann, it ne or living with no other wife, shall be received by him as his lawful wife, except for moral causes.

Sixth—If a man living without a wife find two wives restored to him by freedom, the one having children by him and the other not, he shall take the mother of his children as his lawful wife, unless he show cause as provided in section iii. rule 4, first.

Seventh—If a man living without a wife shall refuse to renew the marriage relation with a former wife restored by freedom, who may desire such renewal, there being no moral or legal objection to the same proven by him, he shall be held responsible for the support of such wife, and also of all his children by her, so long as they remain minors.

Eichth—No man, tailing for want of cause proven to obtain a release trom renewing his marriage relations with a former wife, will be allowed to marry another woman so long as such wife may live, or until for just cause she shall have married another.

Ninth—Every man marrying a woman having children shall be responsible for their protection and support so long as they remain minors.

Tenth—A husband living with a wife, having no children by her, may be permitted to take a previous wife, provided:

1st. He have children by such wife who are still

wife, provided:

1st, He have children by such wife who are still

2d, That such wife have no other husband known

WHITE COLONIZATION.

A meeting of leading planters was recently held in the parish of Lafourche, to consult on the measures to be adopted to extort labor from the colored men;—in other words, to restore slavery. It appears that the laboring masses are no longer willing to work for the former wealthy planters, who used to treat the poor men as brutes, and who got up the infamous war of secession, and who are still refusing to recognize and admit their utter defeat, and the progressive march of liberty and humanity. Colored men now have the right of working for whom they please; and if they choose rather to set up on their own account, or to prefer as employers Union men and friends of universal suffrage, they simply exercise a sound judgment and an established right. For doing this, they are constantly charged by their former brutal owners with indolence, vagrancy, etc. But, so long as they act the part of good, honest, industrious and loyal men, they need not care what their former owners any of them.

But, reverting to the meeting of planters at Lafourche, these gentlemen,—many of them,—perhaps, still red with the blood of Union men,—have come to the conclusion, as we are informed, "after repeated efforts to sustain the planting interests, that the cultivation of the sugar-cane must be abandoned for lack of laborers; that there are ninety-nine chances to one against the success of the cotton culture; and a general cultivation of corn, as a last resource, would overstock the market, and ruin the planters."

We had thought the rebellion had already ruined the planters, the can't stand it long with heavy mortagges resting on his plantation, his laborers emancipated, his want of money to secure their services, and his rebel sympathies to drive them from him. The lessons of experience are often bitter as well as useful. These planters, we are told, "are discussing emigration to Brazil." Has it come to this? Those who, but a few years ago, were lords over the poor negroes, and by war tried to become the lords of the minors.

2d. That such wife have no other husband known to be living.

3rd. That his present wife assent to such change of their marriage relations.

"Eleventh—If a former wife utterly refuse, upon application made by the husband, to renew her former marriage relation with him, he may notify some society or church of the fact of such refusal, and ask for a release from said wife. If after due notice given by such society or church to the wife refusing, she fail to show any moral or legal objection as provided for in these regulations to the renewal of her former marriage relations with him, then the society or church acting in the case shall grant to the man a release from all his obligations to her as a husband, and for the support of all his children by her."

The concluding remarks of the General declare that the "accred institution of marriage lies at the very foundation of all civil society. It should be carefully guarded by all the agents of this Bureau. It is hoped that these rules many do something to correct a monster evil, which meets us at the very threshold of our work."

FREEDMEN OF HAMPTON. The old and once aristocratic precinct of Hampton, Va., affords peculiar attractions to the freedmen. On certain fine farms, now confiscated to the United States, 4600 of these people have settled. They are divided into 800 families, each in a tenement built by themselves. They own property estimated at 851,000, have built five churches, pay their pastors \$10.50 per annum; 587 of them can read and write, and there are 915 church members. They also have a store in Hampton managed by an association of their own, filled with goods costing 875,000, which does a brisk and paying business. Having brought things to this prosperous condition, and cultivated the farms on which they labor in a mode much superior to that under the old system, it is but natural that they should desire to reap the benefits of their industry. The old owners, however, are now venturing back, and seeking to gain possession of their confiscated lands. The negroes, through their counsel, have offered liberal sums to have all claims satisfactorily adjusted, and have altogether conducted in so reasonable and just a manner as to compel the admiration of those who most doubted the results of emanicipation. Such evidences prove that it is the negro himself who is to conquer and remove the difficulties of his situation, and to accomplish which he only needs fair play.—Boston Journal. The following are the important resolutions adopted by the convention of colored men assembled, the other day, at Nashville, Tennessee, and remarkable for being the first real negro convention held in the Nambers State. Southern States:

Whereas, In the merciful providence of God, the door of bondage has been thrown open, and the colored people of the United States are free; and Whereas, We have not yet attained to all the privileges of freedom, but we believe that we have, in common with all mankind, a right to all those inalienable rights, viz: "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" therefore.

Resolved, That we will make use of all the necessary means, such as the erection of school-houses and meeting-houses, and the employing of proper persons qualified to fill them, that we may secure to ourselves and the race all the blessings that God has connected with civil and religious liberty.

The following resolutions were also adonted:

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That we will endeavor, by all lawful means in our power, to remove from among us all and every species of vice which tends to demoralize and destroy our much afficied people.

Resolved, further, That we will endeavor, by our industry, our civil and political economy, so to secure the confidence of the Government and the citizens of the Republic that they will esteem it their highest privilege to bequefit to us and our posterity all the privileges that are secured by the Constitution as the rights of the people.

Mr. Roper offered a resolution for the Committee The old slaveholders die hard. Even in "my Maryland" they cannot realize the changed condition of the colored man from slavery to freedom, nor will they until they are punished severely for some of the many barbarities they are constantly indicting on this class of persons. Recently, at a political meeting held in Christes county, Md., while a gentleman was addressing those assembled in favor of the election of the only loyal candidate for the office of County Clerk of the only loyal candidate for the office of County Clerk of a duzen present who were seeking the office, a colored man named Craig, who had the temerity to cheer the speaker, was set upon by a number of plantation overseers, among whom was George Mudd, as brother of one of the conspirators recently convicted at Washington, and beaten in the most shameful manner. A rope was put about his neck, after he had been disabled by blows, and an attempt was made to hang him on the spot, which was frustrated by the considerate portion of those present. He was then sent to jail for attempting to defend himself from the sort to jail for attempting to defend himself from the issued for the arrest of the parties engaged in the The old slaveholders die hard. Even in "my Mr. Roper offered a resolution for the Committee on Agriculture to inquire and report the amount of land under cultivation by colored men in Tennessee. The following resolutions were read and adopted: Whereas, It is generally considered among the whites at the South, and by many at the North, that we are consumers, and not producers; therefore be it Resolved, By the Convention, that there be a committee of five appointed on agriculture, whose duty it shall be to report the amount of lands under cultivation, this year, by colored men, amount of produce raised, &c. they reside does not justify the hope punished.—Chester (Pa.) Republican. y the hope that they

A LETTER FROM GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. The Fredericksburg (Vs.) Ledger of Tuesday publishes the following lettes of Gen. Joseph E. John-

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenberg Co., Va., Aug. 17, 1865. Mecklenberg Co., Va., Aug. 17, 1866.

You ask my views of the future course and future interest of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We of the South referred the question at issue between the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made, and is against us. We acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Out quites and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other, by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors, and to restore prosperity to the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens, by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote if possible, and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interest of Virginia as one of the United States. This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted for myself as far as practicable.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her mother and sister, her sons Jeff. and Bob, and daughter Maggie, arrived at New York a few days ago from Savannah. The object of their trip, as they informed fellow passengers, is to place the children at some Canadian school, for adjustion, though Mrs. Howell Mrs. Davide resoluted. courts."

Kunserous instances of cruelty practised by the dislayal planters upon their late slaves are also cited to
prove that the negro in lower Maryland is more inhumanly treated now than he was before the abolition as
to slavery. The families of slaves enlisting in the
sravy, made free by President Lincoln's proclamation,
have to endure peculiar bardships from the prejudice
casising among the people against those who have
equilibred the same, or who have bashands, fatters or
child
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been in the army, or who have bashands, fatters or
child
brothers there. Many old and infirm people have
treal.

AN IRRESISTIBLE ILLUSTRATION. Harper's Week-contains what can only be called an irresistible il-AN IRRESISTIME ILLUSTRATION. Harper's Weekg contains what can only be called an irresistible illustration of the franchise question. On one page
"Freedom" is represented scated on a chair of State,
resting her right arm on a shield, while with her right,
hand ahe supports her forehead as if in deep, profound
study. Kneeling at her feet are some of the principal
traitors, and below the group appears the word "Pardon;" with the question of Cotambia—"Shall. I trust
these men? "This picture is truly suggestive, and is
well calculated, alone, to appeal to the judgment and
the justice of all who love the country. But the than
tration, in juxisposition, gives to Cotumbia's question
a strange significance. The illustration opposite represents Columbia standing erect on the porth of the
Capitol, and by her side a negro soldier on crutches,
one leg having been amputated. Beneath this picture is the word "Franchise;" and as if in continuation of the illustration, "Shall I trust these men?"
appear the words, "And not this man?" We defy
the true man to gaze on such an illustration and not
feel stirring in his heart an enotion of gratitude and
justice to the black man—Washington Republican.

The manner in which Secretary Seward came to know of the death of President Lincoln was singularly touching. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says:

"Mr. Seward had been kept in ignorance of the attack on the President, his physician fearing that the shock would be too great for him to bear, and all newspapers were rigidly excluded from his room. On the Sunday following the assassination, the Secretary had the bed wheeled around so that he could see the had the bed wheeled around so that be could see the tops of the trees in the park opposite, just putting on the spring foliage, when his eye caught the stars and stripes at half-mast on the War Department, on which he gazed swille; then, turning to his attendant, said: "The President is dead." The attendant stammered and changed color as he tried to say nay, but the sagarious old man said: "If he had been alive, he would have been the first to call on me; but he has nog been here, nor has he sent to know how I am, and there's the flag at half-mast." The old statesman's inductive reasoning had told the truth, and he lay in silence, tears coursing down his gashed cheeks, as the dreadful truth sank into his mind."

SEPARTION OF RACES. We have said that the white inhabitants of the South would never permit their colored children and grand-children to be separated from them, and colonized in a distant country. You will never let them go," said we to our white cousins and uncles. The Bee, whose declaration will not be suspected in this matter, already protests against a separation of races. "We are convinced," says that paper, "that Gen. Cox overstates, as far as the population of the South is concerned, the untural antagonism between the races. A more extended observation than that which his military life in the South afforded would have corrected exaggeration. He would have seen that the two races, when left to adjust their relation without exterior pressur oshock, manifest a singular aptitude for amicable co-existence." The large number of children of mixed blood does not admit of any doubt about it.

We told you, gentlemen, that you would not let them go.—New Orleans. Tribure.

We told you, gentlemen, that you would not let them go.-New Orleans Tribune.

A "Conciliated "Renet. The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago Tribane gives the following specinen of the conciliated rebel feeling: A widow of a leading rebel of that city, who was endeavoring to obtain possession of her husband's property, was the speaker. "General," said she, "I have taken the oath of amnesty. I didn't take it because I liked or believed in it. I want my house back. Of course, its requirements will be obeyed. But oath-taking can't make me love you. How I hate your country—hate them all! We are not converted; we are not subjugated. I am frank, General, you see. You'll like that better than hypocrisy, I reckon. But we should have succeeded if Jeff Davis had not been incapable, and our Congress imbecile. I gave two sons to the war, and I would give two more to fight you again, if I could."

SLAVERY AND SECESSION ANNULLED IN MISSISSIPPI. Jackson, Miss., 21st. The Convention to-day adopted the following amendment to the State Constitution by a vote of 80 to 11:—

tution by a vote of 86 to 11:—
"The institution of slavery having been abolished in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, other than in punishment of crime, of which the party shall have been duly convicted, shall bereafter exist in the State, and the Legislature at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide for the protection and security of the person and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State from the evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."

evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation."
The convention has passed an ordinance, declaring
the ordinance of secession null and void.
At an informal meeting of the delegates in their individual capacities, a memorial was presented, expressed in eloquent terms, petitioning President Johnson to extend pardons to Jefferson Davis and Governor Clark, which was acquiesced in by all present.

AN INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT. A special Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Post says, that among the crowd of applicants for pardon that thronged the President's house on Friday, there was a man who brought a letter to President Johnson from a distinguished politician. It was to the following purport: "That the hearer was a poor man, who was not possessed of the five hundred dollars which he understood was necessary to obtain such a document, and trusted to the generosity of the President to grant he pardon." Those who were present will never forget the language and unawarrantable insult, not only upon himself, but upon every member of his household, even to the humblest page in attendance. The man, by his order, was immediately conducted to the door.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF WHALERS. A San Francisco telegram of the 3d inst. says, the following vessels lave been destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah: Herman J. Howland, Nassau, Brunswick, James Manny, Waverly, Martha, and Congress, all of New Bedford. The Favorite, of Fairhaven, Covington, Covington, Warren, and the Neil, were bonded to carry the seamen belonging to the vessels to San Francisco. The last seen of the pirate, she was steering toward Lawrence Bay. The Neil saw other vessels burning after leaving the pirate. The crews of the vessels captured were plundered of everything valuable.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH. It is difficult to repress a feeling of strong indignation as we hear of the ravages of this dastardly pirate among the whalers in the Northern seas. Even supposing that the war was not over, and that the poor excuse of recognized beligerency could be offered for such a course, it is both cowardly and characteristic of the way in which this war has been carried on by the rebeis. The fishermen of the Northern seas are honest, peaceable and industrious men, engaged in a pursuit which in no way affected the issue of the contest, whose destruction would not help the case in the least, and whose prosperous voyages, were they allowed to make them, could never have contributed to Southern defeat. There were fose enough worthy of any antagonist, had these chivalrous corsairs chosen to meet them in legitimate combat on the high seas. But they have ligitimate combat on the high seas. But they have uniformly been careful to attack only the weak and defenceless, while they themselves have kept within the shelter of those ports whose merchants made no secret of their joy at the destruction of our marine.—

Boston Journal.

Benj. Wood, ex-member of Congress from New York, has replaced his name at the head of the New York Duily Ness, as editor, and closes a long editorial over his own signature, as follows:

editorial over his own signature, as follows:

The gentleman to whom I delegated my editorial functions pines in a Federal dungeon, cut off from intercourse with his family and friends, denied the privalege of trail, held in ignorance of the fate of those who are most dear to him, debarred from physical or menial exercise, and with an enfeebled frame wasted by consumption, he is left to perish by inches, beyond the reach of judicial process or of human sympathy.

The war is not yet ended. There are battles to be fought; upon which great issues and mighty interests depend. The campaigns of the future require the friends of liberty and justice to form with full ranks into solid phalana, and the sentinels must be faithful and vigilant at their posts. I place my same again at the head of The Daily News, in token that I mean to fight this battle out; and, it shall remain there hence, forward, until I succumb to might, or it succumb to right.

BENDAMIN WOOD.

The ex-rebel General Mansfield Lovell is said to be the editor of the New York News.

Only about 100 rebels have been pardoned by President Johnson, though 25,000 applications for pardon have been made by Southern gentlemen. The chivalry are on their knees. The part of the beggar is new to the chevaller, but he fills it well. He seems to take naturally to it. Among the favored few who have found that a President's face can give grace, is old Cave Johnson, whom some of our elderly readers may recollect as a Tennessee member of Congress. is now to the children at some value. Howell (Mrs. Davis's mother) teared that they would not be able to get any farther than New York, they were "such big rebels." Mass the Jeff, talked a good deal about going to Europe, and said that when he got back he would show the Yankees what he could do. Mrs. Davis kept very quiet, it doubtless being one of the conditions of her taking the trip at this time, that she should travel incognito as much as possible. Mrs. Howell and the condition passed through Albany, Tuesday, for Montreal.

The Disadvantages of Crinoline. The New York papers says that, at the fire in John attect on Friday afternoon, one young girl who was dangerously burned, and Mrs. Cathaine Cleveland, who was burned to death, might have escaped had it not been for their crinoline. The former tripped and fell by her hoops catching upon a nail, and she was held in that predicament until her clothing was nearly burned off. The latter, when her clothes took fire, ran for the street door, she being unable to put out the flames, her crinoline preventing her from doing so, and sunk down at the lower part of the main statiway, where her body was found by her husband, and identified only by a ring. Not a vestige of clothing remained, except the shapeless frame of a crinoline, which still clung about her blackened limbs. Her fiesh was black and shriveled to the bone. It was entirely burned away from the face, the eyes being gone, and the two rows of while teeth grinning from the denuded skull in a ghastly manner.

in a ghastly manner.

25 A St. Paul, Minnesota, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: "I suppose Eastern philanthropists will stand aghast as they read that the first installment of bloodbounds, for the purpose of hinting Indians, if any should venture near the settlements, have reached this city. Capt. Potter paid only \$65. They were dog-chesp at that price. Col. Evans, who went South for bloodbounds, has found the Tennessee stock exhausted, and is now in Mississippi making purclasses. The "noble savage" had better climb a tree, or resort to some other method to leave this world, when the dogs come around." A tracious!

Rostrow, August 24. An excursion train, filled

world, when the dogs come around. Acrocious:
Bostrox, August 24. An excursion train, filled
with passengers, returning to the city last evening
from a pic-nic party at Abington, on the Old Colony
Railroad, collided with a hand-car on the track, in
which were two men. The engine, tender, baggage,
smoking, and four passenger cars were thrown from
the track, three of the latter being rolled down the
embankment. They contained nearly a hundred and
fifty passengers, including many ladies, who were
taken out of the windows. It was found that only
half a dozen had received injuries, but none of a
serious nature.

It is now stated that over thirty persons were killed, and between fifty and sixty others injured, by the disaster on Friday last on the Tennessee and Ala bama Railroad, at Richmond Creek.

NASHYLLE, Tenn., Aug. 28. Thirteen bodies, five of them white, have been recovered from the wrecked cars on Richmond Creek, near Reynold's Station. One of the cars is underneath the other in the bed of the creek, and has not yet been reached. It is said that it contained over twenty negro soldiers, who have, of course, all perished.

Geo. Kilpatrick, who writes as well as he figits, and who is travelling through North Carolina, has written a letter on Southern reconstruction, in which he says that that sort of work has been commenced four years too soon. He has no faith in the "loyalty" of the Southrona, and predicts the worst conduct on their part as soon as they shall have recovered their political power, and reformed their alliance with their old Northern funkeys, the democrats. All that we hear from the South confirms what is said by this breave not discounted.

The Att Gen. Grant's reception at Galena, one of the arches under which the procession had to pass bore the words, "General, that sidwalk is built!"

Mrs. Gen. Grant is soon to be presented with a dress comb, a pair of drop ear-rings, and a brooch, made in part of the wood of the celebrated Appomatics tox tree under which Lee surrendered to General Grant. BEECHER UP A TREE. In the Sierra Nevada there

are gigantic trees. Visitors who will insert a marble slab in the bark, and inclose the tree by an iron rail, have the privilege of naming a tree. Mr. Benjamin C. Howard, of San Francisco, while on a visit to the Sierra recently, chose one 200 feet high, and 51 in circumference, whose bark is two feet thick, and named it "Henry Ward Beecher." It stands next to one named "Lincolo."

Early Wilder, a negro woman, died in Richmond, lately, aged one hundred and eight years. She was present at Yorktown, Virginia, when Cornwallis surrendered his army, and used to relate with peculiar pleasure many incidents connected with that memorable event. A son, ninety years of age, attended the funeral of his venerable mother. This old negro man resides at Petersburg, and, apparently, bids fair to attain even a greater age than his mother.

The estimated number of visitors at Newport is 10,000. Of the summer residences owned and occupied by persons from abroad, 55 belong to New York people, 25 to Boston, 18 to Philadelphia, 12 to Providence, 5 to Baltimore, and 15 to other places. These do not include the hired cottages. The Nashville Republican says that the proofs that the Alabama slave oligarchy intend to re-establish slavery as soon as the Federal troops are withdrawn from the State, "crowd thickly upon us almost every day."

The Chicago Journal says that Mr. Edward Ketchum kept open house at Chicago last summer at the time of the Democratic Convention which nominated McClellan, and spent his money freely.

The Virginia negroes are imitating white folks in almost every respect. At Leesburg, on Tuesday last, they held a regular tournament, at which the dusky population from the surrounding country was present. About ten knights, some of them most fantastically dressed, entered the list. A large crowd was in attendance.

There was a proposition, the other day, in Raieigh, North Carolina, for a dinner "to be given by the people of this city and county to friends recently in the Confederate service." General Rogers, put a

The President Hopkins of Williams College, in his recent Baccalaureate Sermon, held it "to be demonstrable that the second table of the law—Thou shist love thy neighbor as thyself"—is the only, law of a stable society. It is radical. There is in it the intensest radicalism. The very essence of its to give to every human being his rights—to coery human being. What more can radicalism ask?"

POLITICAL. It is estimated that the pro-slavery men in Kentucky may have a bare working majority of two in the Senate, and sixteen at least noninal majority in the House—that is, 58 to 42. The last House stood 68 "Opposition" to 32 "Union," and the Senate 26 "Opposition" to 12 "Union."

the Senate 25 "Opposition" to 12 "Union."

Lee, The Penjuner And Traitron. A writer in the New York World eulogizes Robert E. Lee. He is "an illustrious leader," whose aword "has never been stained by bad faith or dishonor."

This writer is apparently not aware that Lee deliberately violated his coath of allegiance to the United States, by which he had been educated and honored; that he is guilty of treason as well as of perjury, and that he is responsible for more useless and criminal bloodshed than any other living man, except it is Jefferson Davis.—Chicago Republican.

The Mobile Register gives an account of a meeting of negroes said to have been held near that city, at which 900, tired of freedom, resolved to return to their masters. Rather doubtful!

The Great Eastern arrived safely at Crook-haven on Aug. 17. The prospects of the cable were generally regarded as hopeful, and the quotation of shares improved \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. It was thought that ar-rangements would be made for the immediate renewal of efforts to recover the cable.

Paymaster Eddy, who was lost on the steamer Brother Jonathan on the Pacific coast, at the time was on his way with \$200,000 to pay off troops in Oregon and Washington Territory. His clerks were also lost.

Two trains—one eastward, the other westward bound—coilided on the Long Island Railroad Monday morning. Four passengers were killed, and from 20 to 30 wounded.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29. Gov. Brough died at ne o'clock this afternoon.

Two Northern men, who had opened a trade store near Tuakeegee, Macori county, Ala., detected a negro in stealing something from their stock. They tied him up and whipped him with such severity that he died soon after being released next morning. The traders afterward field to Cuba.

27 The Anti-negro-suffrage party of Ohio is dwindling to nothingness very rapidly. To a call made for a convestion in Scott contry, about a dozen responded, and four of these were secsasionists. The proportion is about the same in other dynnties where conventions have been held.

Joe Johnston, while at Fortress Monroe, was asked if he would like to see Jeff. Davis. He replied: 'I do not wish to see him, or hear his name men-ioned even."

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn from a correspondent that Rev. Dr. Ell Ballou, the proprietor and editor of the Varmont Repository, a weekly paper at Montpelier, together with Mrs. B. and his bresherin-law, Mr. Wheelock, and Mrs. W., wore on a visit to their relatives in Central New York, and while descending a hill the horses became numansgeable. Dr. B. jumped from the vehicle, Mr. W. was instantly killed, and the ladies and Dr. B. were much injured. The escape of any of the party from death seems a miracle.

A monument to John Brown is talked of in Tanasa.

THE NATION ... WEERLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,

Will be published July 6, 1865.

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

Second—The maintenance and unusure or the advocacy principles in society and government, and the advocacy ms likely to promote a more equal distribution of the

of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal hance in the race of life.

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the dectrine 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 they are left in ignorance and degradation.

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

Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring

the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect ARE ALTON WILL NOT BE LEE OTGAN Of ANY PARTY, SECT or body. It will, on the contrary, make an excret effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much 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 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 character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide.

A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His letters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting

eck, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possi-ble to draw its own inferences.

The following writers, among others, have been secured,

ther as regular or occasional contributors : HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hartford,) Prof. Torrey, (Harvard,) Dr. Francis Lieber, Prof. Child, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Boxp. (Baltimore.)

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Prof. Dwient, (Columbia College,)

Judge WAYLAND,
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DIED-In New York city, July 27, Mr. NESTOR P. FREE

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WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,

Five per cont. (and government tax) on sales. These
charges cover all expenses after the Wool is received in
store, for three monthy.—labor, storage, insurance and selling. If required to carry is over three months, additional
expenses will be charged. Interest on advances and other
disbursements reckoned at the legal rate of this State.

I shall aim to keep my consignors thoroughly informed;
and all Wool sent to me will be carefully graded to suit
the market. Letters, asking information, will be promptly
answered. Address P. O. Box 1861.

References:

Messrs. Hallowell, & Coburn, Boston. Messrs. Hallowell, Prescott & C. New York: Messrs. Davis, Fiss & Banks, Philadelphia. Boston, August, 1865.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL THE next term begins Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

TS a concentrated extract of the choice roots, as combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases farmaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy regardly wasted by those who suffer from Strumbus complaints; and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our efficient of the contract which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, or immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:

Scrofuls, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pasteles, Biotches, Eruptions, Sk. Antheny's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Sais Rheam, Scali Head, Syphiis or Vernand

Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Veneral Disease is expelled from the system
by the prolonged use of this Sarasaranita, and the pations is left in comparative health.

Fende Diseases are caused by Servedala in the blood, and
are often soon cured by this Extract or Sarasaranita.

Do not diseard this invaluable medicine because you
have been imposed upon by something pretending to be
Sarasaranita, while it was not. When you have used
Avana, thee, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarasparilla. For minute particulars of the discases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanae,
which the agent below hamed will furnish gratis to all
who call for it.

Avan's Carranwoo Dayer for

: WANTED, min

A SITUATION as travelling nums to wait upon as invalid lady. Good references can be given. Apply as 51 Joy street, or at the Anti-Stavery office, 221 Washington street, Boston, Mass. though the property as there's

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For the Liberator A PRAYER. BY K. C.

Pather of mercies! when the heart, athirst, Pather of mercies I when the heart, names, Cries out with such wild iclamor for the maves Whose orystal beauty is a mirage only, Show us our comforts, storn our eyes to see. The cooling fruits of consolation near I Bid as remember that the well-beloved, Though distant, are this side the gates of pearl And, Oh! dear God, whatever lot be ours, And, Oh! dear God, whatever lot be outs, Let not the brown we love be pale with pain, And dark eyes grow too dark with depth of anguish!

No carrier dove may rustle through the leaves at shade our lattice, to assure our heart. All day the light winds wave their idle wings, But we may send no message. God of love, Thine arms enclose us ever! Make us feel The same strong arms are folding now, as close, As tenderly, around the loved afar!

ANDERSONVILLE.

BY ROBERT H. NEWELL-(ORPHEUS C. KERR.) Where ramparts frown upon the waves, That leap and crouch like hounds below, And Ocean's hoary giant slaves In sullen murmurs surge their woe With face upon his hands he sits
With broken heart and wandring wits,
And starts at every gleam that filts
From the sea at the window sill; For the sound in his ear is still Andersonville ! Andersonville is the word from the sea to him, There in his cell, in the casemate lone and dim.

The sentry's step upon the walls He hears; but not as mortals hear; And closer with it seems to stalk A ghastly thing from off a bier A something ever near the door, To enter once, and then no more Be visitor upon the floor

Of the man it is sent to kill ! And the thoughts come quick and chill-Andersonville ! Andersonville is the shadow of death to him, There in his cell, in the casement lone and dim.

Hours follow hours from morn till night, As grave on grave in silence creeps;
And earth with Life's twin-brother wakes;
And earth with Death's twin-brother sleeps! And all in one dead horror blends That ne'er commences, never ends ; But through his broken spirit sends,
With an awful and vengeful thrill,
That seeme of his murderous will—

Andersonville is the vision of Time to him, There in his cell, in the casement lone and dim

Twixt fort and sky the banner glows ; And as the darkness wraps it round,
Its vague and stilled flutter grows
The life-blood bubbling from a wound! There ! there ! again the creature crie For food : and mad with suffering dies With his own hand before their eyes

Who share in his every ill,
And there they bent over him still—
Andersonville!
Andersonville is the prison that maddens him, There in his cell, in the casement lone and dim

The moon swims slowly o'er the walls; A damp, dead mirror of the sun; And where her light all pallid falls, And where her light air paint airs,
The waters colder seem to run;
It pierces through the dungron gate,
To make ten thousand forms of hate
Grin ghastlier from each granite plate
That armors him safely from Ill. And the hiss in his ear is shrill-Andersonville !

Andersonville is the dream of the night to him, There in his cell, in the casement lone and dim.

Along the billows sweeps the gull, Not lonely while she hears her wings; to lonelier in the vapor dull,

The lark unsolitary sings.

With face upon his hands he sits, With broken heart and wandering wits, And starts at every gleam that flits
From the sea at his window-sill;
And the word to his soul is still

Andersonville is alone in the world with him, There in his cell, in the casement lone and dim,

ARRAHAM LINCOLN.

[FROM LOWELL'S HARVARD COMMEMORATION ODE.] Such was he, our Martyr-Chief, Whom late the Nation he had led, With ashes on her head,

With ashes on her head,
Wept with the passion of an angry grief:
Porgive me, if from present things I turn
To speak what in my heart will beat and bars,
And hang my wreath on his world-honored urn.
Nature, they say, doth dote,
And cannot make a man
Save so some worn-ont plan. Save on some worn-out plan, Repeating us by rote : For him her Old-World mould aside she threw,

And, choosing sweet clay from the breast Of the unexhausted West, With stuff watainted shaped a hero new Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true

How beautiful to see
Once more a shepherd of mankind indeed,
Who loved his charge, but never loved to lead;
One whose meek flock the people joyed to be. Not lured by any cheat of birth, But by his clear-grained human But by his clear-grained human worth, 'And brave old wisdom of sincerity!

They could not choose but trust at sure-flooted mind's unfaitering skill, In that sur And supple-tempered will That bent like perfect steel to spring again and thrust Nothing of Europe bere,
Or, then, of Europe fronting mornward still,
Ere any names of Serf and Peer
Could Nature's equal scheme deface;

Could Nature's equal scheme deface; Here was a type of the true elder race one of Plutarch's men talked with us face to face.

I praise him not; it were too late; And some innative weakness there must be In him who condescends to victory Such as the Present gives, and gar Eafe in himself as in a fate.

So always firmly he ; He knew to bide his time And can his fame abid Still patient in his simple faith sublime, Great Captains, with their guns and

Disturb our judgment for the hour; But at last silence comes; Hut at last elence comes;
These all are gone, and standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame. Our children shall behold his fame,

'The kindly-carnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Eagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blain

New birth of our new soil, the first Americ Sestember Atlantic Month!

PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY. From foes that would our land devour; From guilty pride and first of power; From wild sedition' lawless hour; From yoke of slavery ;

a blinded real, by faction led ; Good Lord, preserve us free The Tiberator.

GERRIT SMITH ON TEMPERANCE. In which was the Convention Right?

On the first day of the National Temperance On the first of the vention, held at Saratoga the present month, Rev-John Pierpont argued that the way in which the sel-lers of intoxicating liquors kill a man, (and they kill hundreds ady in our land,) is more wicked and ca-lamitous than the way in which Booth killed our beloved President. The Convention went with him, and jority of the Convention refused to consecrate their rotes to the prohibition of the selling of such drinks. It is true that, as heretofore, they resolved to "do all in their power" to get consistent Temperance men into office. But, as it has never yet been "in their power" to vote against their political parties for this purpose, it is not at all probable that it ever will be,

or indeed that they intend it ever shall be.
In which was the Convention right?—in that unstudied expression of soul on the first day, or in this piece of policy on its last day? Clearly, in the former. Ay, but for party interest and party temptation, there ld not have been one in the Convention to take the side of this policy. For, surely, there was not one in it who would not have been ready to declare that he would never vote for a candidate whose off influence would serve to countenance and uphold the work of thieves. But if a technical or literal murder—even that of which Booth was guilty—has not the abhorrent features of the crime of the rumseller against the body and soul of his victim, then must the work of thieves be as innecence itself as compared with the wholesale slaughter chargeable upon the sale of intoxicating drinks. Happily, the political parties do not extend their wing over theft as well as over drunkard-making. If they did, what security could there be that their members would not vote on the f theft also ?

But it will be said that the sellers of intoxicating drinks are not as bad as thieves and technical mut derers. It is readily granted, not only that they are not necessarily as bad, but that in many respects they may be very estimable persons. They may be un conscious of the evil character of their occupation and, because they are unconscious of it, it is possible for them to cultivate many virtues. But it is in refer-ence, not to their personal character, but to the character of their work, that we are to refuse to vote fo those who would protect that work. We are to vote not in their darkness, but in our own light—not ac-cording to their ignorance of the character of their work, but according to our knowledge of it.

were ready to admit that since, in a life and death were ready to admit that since, in a life and death war, the one great duty of civil government is to save the country, so the men to be elected to civil office at that time are those who will do most towards discharging that one great duty. One of the speakers, who was strenuous to have the Convention commit itself to consistent voting, admitted that he voted for Gen. Wadsworth and Gov. Fenton without reference to their temperance views; and he justified himself it while go an the ground that in each case, he voted for Ist, our obedience to our convictions is the conin doing so on the ground that, in each case, he voted for a leader in the war, and not for a Governor, whose duties would be the ordinary duties of a Governor. Clearly right is it to make the voting in such a war At two points the Saratoga Convention did well.

It adopted a good paper (written by Dr. Jewett) on the medical use of intoxicating liquors; and it passed a good Resolution (written by Rev. Dr. Marsh) against the use of them at the Lord's Supper. Nevertheless, I cannot see the benefit of Temperance Conventions indeed of Temperance Societies, as long as those who compose them shrink from resolving to stand by their principles at the polls. There was much displeasure in the Convention because one of its mem bers called the Anti-Slavery reform a failure, and the Temperance reform also. But nothing is plainer than that the overthrow of slavery is not due to the Anti-Slavery reform, but to the rebellion. Never was American Slavery stronger than at the time of the first overt acts of the rebellion—than at the time when Congress and people were willing to change even organic law of the nation in order to afford more protection to slavery. The failure of the Tem perance reform is no less signal than that of the Anti Slavery reform. For, at the pollar at that vital and decisive point—the treachery of professed friends toward the one reform has been as common as toward the other. How idle to deny that the Temperance reform is a failure! Never before were there so many dramshops and so many drunkards in the land. Never before were the doctors making drunkards so fast Never before were there so many streaming eyes and so many broken hearts to bear witness to the march of The friends of the Temperance reform are deeply interested in claiming that it is a suc ess. So also are the friends of the Anti Slavery rein making a similar claim for their reform These claims go to vindicate them from blame for voting against their reforms. For whence the need of their voting for them, if their mere talking for them—and this too in spite of their voting against them—be sufficient to insure the success of the re-

forms? In conne me say, that of all persons who have not yet bec drunkards, the most pitiable are they who are drink ing intoxicating liquor under medical advice. Others drink it upon their own responsibility, and therefore with more or less caution. But these drink it upon with more or less caution. But these drink it upon the highest authority, and therefore with no fear of consequences. Other tipplers often restrain their appetite through shame of being seen to indulge it. But these indulge it boldly under the impervious plea that lars. I need not say that the Temperance men they are but taking medicine. Other tippiers are open to admonition and reformation. But these have infallible doctors to shield them from ignorant admoagainst conscience may stop ere it be too Jate; the other, drinking and Temperance Reforms. it for health, and therefore with an approving conscience, will, probably, never stop until life stop Emphatically true is it that no other tippler is going so surely to the drunkard's grave as the one who lets

the Temperance men mean to vote for Temperance sublime mission of Temperance They may dismiss their fears. American reformers wealthy Temperance mer too fast bound in the chains of builded. They who, in the Saratoga Convention, passed the resolution on political action, did not mean to commit used to pay Temperance Society sgents and lectures. themselves thereby to set temperance above party. Their rejection of the amendment shows they did not. As heretofore, so doubtless hereafter, they will continue to talk, write and pray for temperance, and to vote against it; to praise their Temperance Socie-ty, and to vote for their rum paties. The wooder is, that such respectable men can have the face to carry on such a farce

I do not forget how extensively it is held, that it is

ing effectual protection to persons and property. But, since it is obvious that such protection cannot be afforded without shutting up the dramshops, that great manufactory of madmen, incendiaries, murderers, and, manufactory of madmen, incendiaries, murderers, and, it may be added, of paupers also, so the Temperance men with all their fellow-subjects are bound to require Government to shut it up. Of course, I admit that the Temperance men are, as such, especially interested in the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks. Such suppression, although its direct aim be only to protect person and property would be only to protect person and proper nevertheless, afford immense incidental the cause of Temperance. For-not to speak of thi enefit in other re benefit in other respects—what an argument agains intoxicating drinks it would be, that the sale of ther is, in the authoritative judgment of Government, to full of peril to property and person to be tolerated ! It is said that the prohibition of the sale of intox

cating drinks has been tried in various parts of the country, and that, wherever tried, it has failed. admit that it has, here and there, been entered upon though, no where, more than seemingly or half-heart edly. But where has it been tried? Where has i been clungeo, year in and year out ?- and by those too, who have never fallen back into the policy of their too, who have never fallen back into the poucy of their rum parties! No people who, for a while, have gone for, or rather seemed to have gone for, "prohibition," and who have afterwards relapsed into the interesta and aims of their rum parties, are capable of trying and aims of their rum parties, are capable of trying in prohibition." The stuff for trying a measure so hated by men, and so approved by God, is not in them. What, however, had "prohibition" been tried for a

century, or even for ten centuries, and had always failed?—that would not have proved "prohibition" to be wrong. Success is not the only rule of right. Nor would that have justified the abandonment of "prohibition." We are to persevere in obeying the command not to steal, and the command not to kill; and this, too, though there may be an increase of theft and murder. Nay, the more the increase, the more vere in obeying the no less plain co the sale of intoxicating drinks-the sale from which no good flows, and from which flows an amount of evil several times greater than the sum total of all thefts and technical murders-not to say that far nore than half these murders are to be set down to its account. And the more such sale may increase, and drunkards be multiplied by it, only the more persistent must be our endeavors for its suppres We are to stand by the right in darkness as well as in the light. We are to believe in the right, not only when cheered by the sight of its successes, but al

when they are too distant to be discerned.

But we are confronted with the assertion that, inasmuch as the public sentiment does not call for prohibition," we are not to labor for it. As well, work, but according to our knowledge of it.

It was said that in war we cannot always vote for temperance men. This was not denied. Indeed, all sentiment does not call for laws against brothels and temperance men. This was not denied. Indeed, all gambling-houses, there should be no effort for their gambling-houses, there should be no effort for their ent. The question in such cases is not wha without delay, without intermission, and without end For, 1st, our obedience to our convictions is the con dition on which we retain them. 2d, Our obedience to them is the way to impress others with their truth to them is the way to impress others with a their duting and value. Our own belief in "prohibition" will be likely to fade away, if we fail to act it out in endeavors for "prohibition." Moreover, thus earnessly and unequivocally to express our belief in "prohibition", which can be made to enter others. is the way in which we can do most to convert others to it. Our habit of voting for the interests and meas ures of our political party goes far toward accounting for the high value we put upon them. So, too, the more faithfully we vote for "prohibition," the dearer will it become to us: and the more faithfully we vo for it, the more others will respect both us and it. But the objectors will say that, after all, we may fail to get "prohibition." not the failure be through our fault. And they will also say that, even if we succeed in getting it, it may nevertheless not be enforcen and sustained. Our answer to them, at this point, is-only let it not be thro zeal and unfaithful voting, that it shall fail to b enforced and sustained. If there must be these failures, only let the responsibility for them be upon others,

and not upon ourselves.

It has often occurred to me that, since our Temper rance men refuse to carry their principles to the polls, and to vote for "prohibition," they would do well to break up their Temperance Societies, and to cease holding their Temperance Conventions. In this wise several important objects would be gained. Ist They could then, as they cannot now, cultivate self-respect. And now, when they meet, they can hardly fail to laugh in each other's faces, as did the Roman Augurs, over the conscious farce they are playing 2d. This farce played out, and the people would n longer look upon Temperance with the prejudice and contempt which its present unbappy associations excite. 3. The putting aside of this sham and far worse than worthless Temperanco movement would make room for an earnest and efficient one.

The English Temperance Reformers have recently invited that noble man, General Neal Dow, to com over and help them. They could not have made better selection amongst us. And yet it seems very absurd that Temperance missionaries should go to England, where the Temperance spirit is the true on from America, where it is spurious. Hund thousands of dollars are contributed annually in England to sustain by the printed page and eloquent lec nition, and to exempt them from all sense of their need of reformation. In a word, whilst the one, drinking intoxicating liquor without excuse, and therefore Anti-Slavery Reform, and their Corn Law Reform; -sgainst that voice of God in the and it is in this wise that they will carry the Suffrag

Oh, ye earnest Temperance men of Engla longer look to us to be your teachers. But conde party debau and infatuated as to make more account of the I see that many political newspapers are afraid that and interests of their political parties than of the No wonder that ou have ceased their munif fast bound in the chains of poitical party to cent gifts to the cause. In the light of the past, who for electi eering for Rum candidates against Tempe

rance candidates ? Every great reform is attended by a contest b tween itself and party politics. Which shall yield to the other is the question. American Reformers, a first, talk big; but soon after, they betray their Ref to their political party. English Reformers, on contrary, take a great soul oath, (and keep it,) that political party shall yield to the Reform. Hence, I do not forget how extensively it is held, that it is by suasion and not by votes that Temperance is to be advanced. But the far truer doctrine is, that right suasion leads to right voting; and that the moral influences which stop short of striking blows at the run laws, are as spurious as are the tactics by which an army is amused in parade, but by which it is unfitted to enter the battle-field.

Nor de I forget how extensive is the denial of the right of Temperance to call on Government. For one, I would not have Government called on to help churches, nor schools, nor the temperance reform, All that I sak of Temperance men at this point is that, in common with other subjects of Government, they shall insist that Government fill its one office of afford.

On the other hand, few things have done so much to not only the sure and speedy success of English B.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

an instant to be Secretary of War, and toring political debater, Davis would to-day be President of a separate Confederacy.

But among all the exemplifications of his wondrous concentration of all without, as well as all within, the negro affords perhaps the most striking one. Fremont and Phillips on the one hand, and Vallandigham and Yoorhees on the other, shook the governing administration, and threatened to divide the North, and perplexed the President. Again the Secretary stood alone, davising means to use the subject of contention as an element of physical strength against the rebellion. No word is heard from him on negro equality or inferiority, no discussion on Constitutional powers of peoples, States or Presidents; but in their stead his orders are received for arms, clothing, ammunition for a hundred thousand dusky soldiers to be used in putting down the rebellion. The Chicago platform of "Peace with Treason," he analyzes by a trumpet, call of "more men for Grant." No agitation can trouble him, no abuse turn him, no disaster discourage him on threats divert him. Rumors of threatening foreign wars he meets with the simple remark, that if other wars be coming, we must make the more energetic effort to put down the rebellion. The effort made averts the war.

His very entrance into the duties of the Secretary—

averts the war.

His very entrance into the duties of the Secretaryship sounded the prelude to the triumphal march of eventual success; and the defeat of Zollicoffer remedied the ill effects which a chain of disaster due to mismanagement laid upon the people and upon the army. It was not till his iron will had been felt, that the nation awoke to the exercise of its own.

been felt, that the nation awoke to the exercise of its own.

He is charged with being rude in manner; and rude in manner he may be; but the engineer that is driving a crazy locomotive upon an uncertain track; with a train of precious lives depending upon his skill, with a senre of the awful responsibility resting upon him, can scarce be expected to how to the listless pedestrian on the road side as politely as the dandy driver of a sleek team on Central Park. And to whom was he ever rude? To men who came with theories to trouble him in his practical work, work the greatest ever allotted to a military minister;—to men who came for permits to effect sordid ends in countries heaving in the throes of death-agonies which he was working to end, where he had shattered armies to reconstruct, direct, clothe and feed. The Secretary of State has compared him to Carnot in ability; but the American Secretary equals the French Minister no less in his stern integrity, pure patriotism, and contempt of shams. With the news of the acceldam of Frede.

pared him to Carnot in ability; but the American Secretary equals the French Minister no less in his stern integrity, pure patriotism, and contempt of shams. With the news of the aceldama of Fredericksburg taxing his head, and wringing his heart, fully alive to the magnitude of its horrors and anticipative of its possible consequences, is it a wonder lie could not bow and scrape to some philanthropic fool's suggestions of the meaning of the first sentence of the Declaration of Independence?

Great men in earnest talk earnestly. Speak on a stormy night to a captain on his quarter deck when the slip is on her beam ends, and the passengers are howling to the winds an anthem of responsive terror, and see if he will doff his soutwester, and sit down to explain to you how you are to save your private poincet-box, and defer the order necessary to rescuing all from the tumultuous wrath of the seething ocean. In the hour of crisis, God help the nation whose helmsmen steer with white-gloved hands!

No, no! Great is the debt which we all owe to

help the nation whose helmsmen steer with whitegloved hands!
No, no! Great is the debt which we all owe to
the successful Generals who led our armies. Illimitable as is the gratitude we tender to the memory
of the murdered President, to Edwin M. Stanton wo
owe, under heaven,—and President and Generals
know it well,—to him we owe The UNION.
It has been stated by European writers upon
America, that we never put our great men into
power, but always select those of pliant ability.
Perhaps the career of Edwin M. Stanton furnishes
the strongest illustration of the falsity of this charge,
for a less pliant man than he never wielded power.
Once satisfied of the requirements of equity and
justice, not all the pressure of an excited people,
not all the clamor of the united press of the nation,
can move him from his inflexible purpose.

The recent trial of the conspirators against the
life of Mr. Lincoln affords an illustration, yet fresh
in the minds of us all. From the Bangtown

OLORED RACE.

If one-tenth part of the reports are true in regard to the ill-treatment of the blacks, which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no national troops come reports that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs, and despatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doabtless only a small portion of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that this boainess has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their lands with the dead carcases of negroes. Seriously speaking, it is a matter which demands the prompt attention of the authorities at Washington. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this the interest for the time we are succeeded.

damage the character of the American people, to reduce their earneatness, to weaken their allegiance to principle, and to bring them under the away of shallow, shifting expediency, as their habit of trifling with and betraying the great Reforms which have made their solemn appeals to the public heart.

GERRIT SMITH.

Drutal work is carried on more extensively when the blacks have no protection. This wholesale must be lacks have no protection. The protection working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is, we fear, the practice working of human beings is a practice work ored race, which is revolting to the United Ajust God will hold the Government of the United States, which is responsible for the welfare of these people, to a strict accountability for every life thus sacrificed. Deserting these innocent and helpless beings, and denying them proper assistance and protection in the hour of need, and thus leaving them to their fate, is an inhumanity as cruel as the grave, a crime for which the Nation will be punished, either by financial bankruptcy, chaotic directed and disjunito, or a pestience which will not leave enough of the Being tra hurt the dead.

THE SEGRETARY OF WAR.

Clearness of purpose, concentration and continuous industry, joined to an integrity so far above suspicion that even whon great leaders in all branches of the government were openly accused, not even a whisper of doubt questioned his—these form the quadruple claim to greatness which as the brief of the defined treason for But on his possession of these, in ampler measure than even his friends assert, is due the extinction of the robellion.

From the day when he defined treason for But channa, Flord and Thompson, to the hour when the surrender of Joseph E. Johnston practically ended the war, he has labored to infuse the unity of aim every branch of the Government which alone was needed, and which secured the triumph of the Federal cause.

The party that elected Mr. Lincoln might split and oppose the administration, the great Democratic party might shake the country with its assaults, evoke issue after issue, render every move, which was not expected would be apparent to the salvation of the Republic's integrity. From every movily might shake the country with its assaults, evoke issue after issue, render every move, which was not expected would be apparent to the salvation of the Republic's integrity. From every move, which alone was resided by McClellan, and from the financial agitation—the rebellion; and the rebellion is put down.

Had the Secretary ever suffered himself to mix plans of personal aggrandizement with his great purpose, and sought to make his Secretaryship a stepping-stool to the Presidency; had he ceased for an instant to be Secretary of War, and turned political debater, Davis would to-day be President of a separate Contederacy.

But among all the exemplifications of his wondrous exercity and threatened to divide the North, and perplexed the President to divide the North, and perp

We learn from Col. Lawrence, Commandant of the post at Goldsborough, that six negroes were of the post at Goldsborough, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts, as related to Col. Lawrence, were as follows The former owner of the blacks left on the approac of the Union Army, the blacks remaining. The went to work and made a crop. The former owne returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused; and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported at Wilmington, a company of soldiers were sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.—Raleigh Progress, Aug. 16.

THE PARDONED TRAITORS.

THE PARDONED TRAITORS.

A pertinent illustration of Southern character is found in the effect produced on those prominent rebels who have been pardoned by the President. From all sources, public and private, we learn that they have generally returned to their respective localities more insolent, self-sufficient, boastful and overbearing than ever. They have become centres of disaffection to the government from whose clemency they owe their power to do mischief. They seem to think that their pardon has been wrung from the fears of the Executive, and they brag and swagger as penitents more than they did as criminals. That peculiar combination of trickster and hully, which was of old the characteristic of the dominant Southern politician, now reappears in the defeated demagogue and traitor in its most offensive form. They appear to consider their oath of allegiance as mere exerunonial forms of speech, whose binding obligation they can thivw off without even a resort to the sophistry of Reverdy Johnson, and they take their pardons as compliments to the energy and skill they have shown in the work of treason. In short, they are occupied in substituting a rebellion of the tongue, and the ballot, and the bowie-knife, for the organized rebellion of arms which has just been crushed, and they count on receiving a sycophantic support in this enterprise from those classes at the North whose one hatred is "the nigger," and whose one belief is in "the Southern gentleman."

President Johnson, who thinks that "treason is a crime, and not a mere difference of opinion," has been somewhat surprised at finding that his applicants for pardon reverse his maxim, and consider treason a virtue on which pardon sets the seal of immortal fame. He has not been profuse in restoring members of the classes excepted in his proclamation of amnesty to their civil privileges, and he appears now convinced that greater abstinence in the exercise of clemency would have better served the interests of justice. He had a right to suppose that if a parlo

LETTER FROM A FREEDMAN TO HIS OLD MASTER.

The following is a genuine document. It was dictated by the old servant, and contains his ideas and forms of expression.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1865.

for a less pliant man than he never wielded power.

Once satisfied of the requirements of equity and justice, not all the pressure of an excited people, not all the clamor of the united press of the nation, can move him from his inflexible purpose.

The recent trial of the conspirators against the life of Mr. Lincoln affords an illustration, yet firsh in the minds of us all. From the Bungtown Gazette to the leading administration paper of the country all attacked the Servitary's adopted modus operandi. "Star-chambering," "absolutism," "ruin of constitutional liberty," "a new rebellion," and "the plagues of Egyt" were to be the consequences, if this course were persisted in. They might as well have attacked Gibralars with potato populs. Link by link he unfolded the chain of the

quences, it this course were persisted in. They might as well have attacked Gibraltar with potato populars. Link by link he unfolded the chain of the conspiracy, his well-selected instruments tracked with the certainty of Nemesis the footsteps of the assassin-in-chief, and, under hissagacious instructions and well-selected agents, a crime greater than that of the Borgias, is exposed to the eyes of an awe stricken nation.

There is, in truth, something grand in the contemplation of the unbending will of the man in this matter. He seems televated by the spirit of justice into a sort of fate from whom there is no escaping. The death of his chief his heart seems to have felt as scarae any other seemed to feel it.

The blood of the matryr appeared to appeal to him individually for justice, and that appeal he answered with a celerity, certainty, and regardlessness of surrounding clamor that invest him with something like solemn grandeur.—Boston Traceller. like solemn grandeur.—Boston Traceller.

We are kindly treated; sometimes we overnear others saying. "Them colored people were slaves down in Tennessee." The children feel hurt when they hear such remarks, but I tell them it was no digrace in Tennessee to belong to Col. Anderson, Many darkies would have been proud, as I used to was, to call you master. Now, if you will write and say what wages you will give me, I will be better able to decide whether it would be to my advantage to move back again. We are kindly treated; sometimes we over others saving, "Them colored people were a down in Tennessee." The children feel hurt

ing and three doctor's visits to me, and puling a tooth for Mandy, and the balance will show at tooth for Mandy, and the balance who was to me, and poling a tooth for Mandy, and the balance who was are in justice entitled to. Please send we are in justice entitled to. Please send we money by Adams' Express, in care of V. West Seq. Dayton, Ohio. If you fail to pay as for fail labors in the past, we can bare little faith in you fail to send the four the promises in the future. We trust from the has opened your cyes to the wrongs which you was possed your fathers have done to me and my taben, is making us toil for you for generations wither making us toil for you for generations without making us toil for you for generations without making us toil for you for generations with the property of the prop

would be any safety for my Milly and Jane 18 mare now grown up, and both good-looking to You know how it was with poor Mailda and Gaderine. I would rather stay here, and stars at die, if it come to that, than have rish break to shame by the violence and wick-reness of the company stars. You will also please state it the has been any schools opened for please state it the has been any schools opened for the coloral disking in your neighborhood. The great desire of a please to give my children an education, and has them form virtuous habits.

From your old servant.

From your old servant, GEORGE ANDERSON

P. S.—Say howdy to George Carter, and that him for taking the pistol from you when you wen shooting at me.

GEN. LEE.

The following extract from the Chicago Repairs and from the pen of Dana, the late Assaus Secretary of War, takes a sensible view of mananimous "Gen. Lee and his cause:

nanimous Gen. Lee rammin in this courr, and is allowed not only to go about without penishment, but to proclaim disloyal and downware spinons, such as he fought for against the United Stite, there will always be a leveling of disablecture among loyal citizens. There is something intensity galling in the fact that he articles of courring him and Grant were so looked words to there will always be a leveling of dassifactors among loyal citizens. There is something intensity galling in the fact that the articles of communication of the control of

COURTING BY CORRESPONDENCE

In the late " Romance of Fashionable Life victor has appeared in the newspapers, we are internel that G, , the man who deserted his family for that G.—, the man who descrete is imperfectly promiseous low-making, "went to find a, where, by means of matrimonal advertisents he opened correspondence with several ladie." It a general rule, a man who offers by advertisents or otherwise, "with a view to matrimon," to each or otherwise, "with a view to matrimon," to each or otherwise, "with a view to matrice," to each lish a correspondence with women unknown this is a designing scamp, with whom it is pericular for virtuous females, who desire to reasin sail have nothing whatever to do. We do not selve any woman with the slightest self-respect sel a reasonable share of common sense, can be integled into such a compromising and dangerous procedinto such a compromising and dangerous proces-ing; but it is fair to consider how little exprises many women, especially in the country-town, has many women, especially in the country of the countless devices of the wicked women are seeking to better a condition which as ly needs bettering; how many women are dept ately desirous of being married—for which we not blame them—because every woman should ly needs bettering; how many somen are dependately desirous of being married—for when we hont blame them—because every woman shall be married; how many are thoughties, and ester inthe affair "just for the fun of it." To the latter class we have simply to say that their "fair any prove a said and serious business. Let as girl with it is inclined to begin a correspondence such as the have described, ask her borther what be think of, and she will probably get an answer which apparently innocent temptation has exposed be. Or let such an one ask herself if a high-mobel, honorable and true-hearted man, really desmost for a clerk or for a groom? We do not say that happy and prosperous union might not gow at some for a clerk or for a groom? We do not say that happy and prosperous union might not gow at some them of the chances are ten thousand to one against it. It more dubious than Ben Wood's Lotter, or Sende Sec Ox's last Great Gift Enterprise. There are little chance of a marriage at all as the end thee disreputable beginnings, and still less of a hapf one, should marriage be the result.

We are informed that epistolary gillsaired a questionable character has been among the first amusements of not a few ungentlemmly offered amusements of not a few ungentlemmly offered war. We use the word angenies, by soldier who respects himself, or the boar of the service, would be guilty of befooling credies and service, would be guilty or befooling credies and service, would be guilty or befooling credies and infexperienced girls into writing letters to braid first. We are by no means the adventered girls into writing letters to braid jests. We are by no means the adventered girls into writing letters to be rare.

jests. We are by no means the advacted vate revenges; but if ever a poltron described nominious chastisement, it is no who dogs are into writing to him confidential letters, and it exhibits them to his contrades. But for this does not consult to occur, the women his fourth hereaft to his it occur, the woman has partly herself toh Her best instincts should have saved her from

There are fellows, not in the army, wheater There are fellows, not in the arm, tise that women are wanted as "reacher, or governesses," or as "housekeepers. The answer their letters are requested to see photographs. This is a more cruel jet, at ment may reasonably suppose that their are really required in the capacities indicate as there are thousands of women sho are ing need of employment by which they their daily bread, these raseals, no douk, many replies and many pictures. A man required to send his photograph with is required to send his photograph with the control of the contr would smell a swindle at our control was the serious attracting themselves upon their personal attraction francying them of more value than they are, women are artless-and unsophisticated, easily deluded. A man who can the easily deluded. A such an ingraned ask their credulity is such an ingraned with ally deluded.

beir credulity is such an ingted blackguard that remonstrated blackguard. We satisfy ould be pains wasted. We satisfy ourselved ould be pains wasted. We satisfy ourselved out of those who may be his dependent of those who may be his dependent of those who may be his dependent. N. Y. Tribune.

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. LEXISOTOR, Mass

TWENTY superior Teachers, among when ST Fill borne D. WELD, formerly Principal of the ball wood beheel. New Jerzey, and N. CARLEDN, formerly of Phillips's Academy, Andere.
Seed for China on an Oliverian State of Principal Control of the Control o