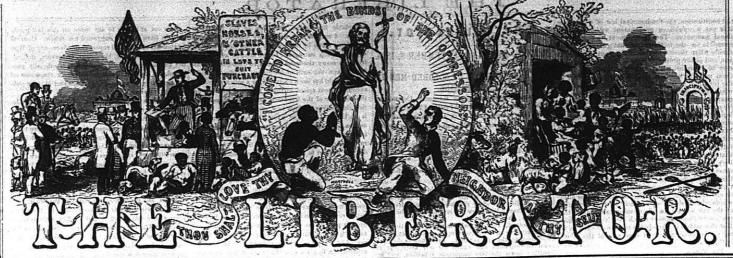
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easonable terms. The Agents of the American, Massachu The Agents of the American, masseonusetts, Penr nis, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies ar rited to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

stherized to receive successful constructions for THE LIBERTON.

The following guatlemen constitute the Financia condition, but are not responsible for any debts of the property in -- Wessett, Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Edmittly Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.



ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REmed that, under that state of things, so far from its be
true that the States where alreary exists have the exclumanagement of the subject, not only the Pransmerrist Univers States, but the Contantes or rise AnHAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. Prom the last
that the slaveholding States become the theatre of S.
CIVIL, servile, or foreign, from that lustant the way por of Congress extend to interference with the insti-glavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INT WITH, from a claim of indemnity for slaves take

Preclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to

the inhabitants thereof." "Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

array, the commanders of both armics have power to eman cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory,"—J.Q. Anaxs

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXV. NO. 36.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1805.

Selections.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON-KEEPER.

The trial of Capt. Wirz, the keeper of the pris The trial of Capt. WITZ, the sceper of the pro-per at Andersonville, Georgia, was commenced. Washington on Tuesday, 22d. The charges at an induct Gien. Lee, the robel Secretary of War, other Commissary of Subsistence, as having con-perated to starve and murder the Union prisoners of the care, but these names were subsequently coken out, and the Military Commission dissolved, as immediately reorganized, and the trial conzed, and the trial cor immediately reorganized, and the trial con-the prisoner's counsel, however, abandoning se, making necessary the appointment of by the court. Several witnesses have been d their testimony more than confirms been said as to the terrible inhumanity practised by this monster on our uns. can testified as to his having been

not enable practised by this monster on our unformate soldiers.

Metin E. Hogan testified as to his having been
aprener at Andersonville; the men there were in
aprener at Andersonville; the men there were in
aprener at Andersonville; the men there were in
the men were so thick that they could hardly ellow
been war; some lay in their own filth, calling for
viter and erying for food, but no attention was paid
then he also testified to the miserable quality of
the food and its injurious effects; such half-baked
som, head, which gas sour, and the soup, when it
was farmbled, was of an inferior quality; men affeed with the scurvey_would crawl upon the
guoud; the sight was horrible; very many were
sufficiently clad, and, having no shelter, burrowed
as the ground; as to hounds, he was brought back
agricon by their agency; he had seen Capt. Wirz
with hounds, trying to strike the track of an escaped
promer; for attempting to escape from prison
bout the 8th of October, 1864, after the most obster abuse from Capt. Wirz, he was fastened by
the neck and feet and remained there for 68 hours; be
band Capt. Wirz give orders that he should not
are foot; but he did get food from some parcled
corades, who stole it for him; he had seen three
short; when the prisoners were being removed
then Andersonville to Millen, the witness saw Capt.
Wirz take a man by the collar because he could not
vik fater; the man was so worn by disease he
endid not; throwing the man on his back, he
stanged upon him with his feet; he saw the yan
beleng, and he died a short time after; in the
section-groun he saw students in the pursuit of
issaidige, assing open the short time after; in the
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section-groun he saw students in the pursuit of
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. Kieser testified that he was in the United asser testified that he was in the United sice, captured, and sent to Andersonville; there with the first party of 100 men; sufficient accommodation then, but as a added affairs became bad, and the men be afflicted with diarrhea, dysentery, y and gangrene; they lay on the ground, and not protected from the weather; in April or 1864, supplies were received from the North up to a, supplies were received from the North, occ moldy bread or cake was thrown over the dead ⇒ one man reached beyond the line for a piece (ths moldy bread or cake, when the guard fired, pid shot the man through the head; saw another an after he had been shot in the abdomen; he had we men in the chain-gang with iron collars round have necks; some of them were thus punished for Grembing to make their escape; the prisoner was we men in the chain-gang with iron collars round betweeners; some of them were thus punished for the pinging to make their escape; the prisoner was prouse and overbearing toward our men on the lightest provocation; he had seen men bucked by other of Capt. Wirz; the witness had seen Gen. Minder at the prison; a number of our prisoners robed up to see him; when he told our men to stool lack, and gave orders to the guard to fire on these who approached the gate nearer than 15 feet; is witness was for a long time cross-examined by good-feet; he had never seen Capt Wirz commit as sault on any individual prisoner, but he had had the prisoner give orders to the guard, one of them, to confine a prisoner in the stocks for attemption recape; Wirz called him a "d-d-Yankee" a body. The man spoke back, when Wirz drew itselfer and told him he would fix him; the man seen to the stocks, where he remained 12 hours. Mr. Thomas A. Allcock, who was a prisoner at a second the stocks, where he remained 12 hours. The Thomas A. Allcock, who was a prisoner at a second from him over \$1.50 in gold and \$280 in recebacks, and a breastpin and ring, which were sever returned. He saw Wirz kill a weak man by thotig him with a revolve, little fresh air. The ing him with a revolver, merely because to go out and take a little fresh air. or remonstrating against this act of cruelty ned with a ball and chain, but got loose and

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un fateneed with a ball and chain, but got loose and nade his escape.

Segrant Boston Corbett gave his account of the belronville prison, representing it to be a deposary of filth. Men were lying around the swamp been in the most horrible condition, and one man fiel, be believed, from the effects of lice. Maggots and firs gathered in their sores. The food was insched to the state of the state of the history of the state of the stockade, he found nine men of his manary, who had been brought there three teaths previously. Within two months six of dee men died. Of fourteen men, who were taken and he was one of them. He had seen men but and killed at the place where the stream entered the stockade, he swamp on each side of the stream was so oftensive, that he wondered every man there did not die. He believed that this was one cause of the death of so many of our men. It maggots were a foot deep. The foldiers dug spross, which were dried in the sun and used for leaf the six high were the stream of the stream was so oftensive, that he wondered dug spross, which were dried in the sun and used for leaf the six high were died in the sun and used for leaf the six high were first of the stream of the six he would find dead men. The feet of others were unable to move, lying in their filth. They seemely chose their position, and would prefer bests near the sink. When the prisoner was sick whin the stockade, no medicine was given to him. Bey, towever, gave him some meat and water, and called it vinegar. Our own men made a better with the stockade, no medicine was given to him. Bey, towever, gave him some meat and water, and called it vinegar. Our own men made a better with the stockade, no medicine was given to him. Bey, towever, gave him some meat and water, and called it vinegar. Our own men made a better with the stockade, no medicine was given to him. Bey, towever, gave him some meat and water, and called it vinegar. Our own men made a better with the stockade, no medicine was given to him. Bey, towerer, gave him some me s his escape.

ergeant Boston Corbett gave his account of the

Jacob A. Brown, brother of the former witness, and late a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that on the 27th of July, 1864, he saw Wirz in a sentry box when a man came beyond the dead line to get water. Wirz ordered him to be shot down. The sentinel fired and killed him, the shot taking effect in his head. Witness mentioned another case where a man was shot for a similar offence, the ball taking effect in his breast. He did not see him die, but had no doubt the wound was fatal. He had heard men threatened by Capt. Wirz. The latter said if the men did not fall into the ranks, they would be shot down, and the men accordingly horried into the ranks. The witness stated cases where the prisoners were deprived of rations from the 1st to the 4th of July, 1864.

Andrew J. Spring, a prisoner at Andersonville, tes-

geon employed by the rebels in the Andersonville hospital:

"I was ordered to report to J. H. White, the geon in charge, but hearing he was injured by a railroad accident, I reported to R. A. Stevenson. On going into ward fifteen, of the bospital. I saw a num-ber of men, and was rather shocked. Many of them were lying partially naked, dirty and lossy, in the sand; others were crowded together in small tents, ber of men, and was rather shocked. Many of them were lying partially naked, dirty and loosy, in the sand; others were crowded together in small tents, the latter unserviceable at the best. I examined all who were placed in my charge; on further investigation of matters to make myself acquainted with the mode of doing business, the disagreeable feeling at first made on me wore off more or less, as I was becoming more familiar with the effect of misery; I inquired into the rations and talked about them; I felt disposed to do my duty, and aid all the sofferers I could; they frequently asked me for a teaspoonful of salt or for orders for a little siling that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something better than sifting that the coulding the some bread; if I found something better than sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something better than sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something better than sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something better than sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something better than sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something better than sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something better than sifting that came out of meal, as they wanted to make some bread; if I found something to the mean was discovered up a tree, and a listed was a prolific crop of vermin and lice. I understand the term to be provided the proposition only was to get something to eat. They asked me for orders for potatoes, biscuits, siltings of meal and other things. The following morning I sat dot the potal than the proposition only was to get something to eat. They asked the for owner of the provided that the dogs in the provided that the dogs might not be provided that the dogs might not be provided that the dogs might not be provided to

Some would go over the dead line where it was broken without knowing it, and had they not been warned would have been shot. Hounds were kept there to hunt and recapture those who attempted to escape. Prisoners were allowed to go out in certain numbers to collect wood. Witness told his comrades the next time he got off the stockade he would try and escape. He made the attempt and was hunted, but not immediately found. He lay concealed for an hour or two, and heard the yelping of hounds in the distance, then nearer and nearer; they came so close as to actually rub his nose, and then made a circle around him until the hunter or soldier said he must go with him. The soldier said the old Captain told him to make the dogs tear him, (the witness) but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition. When witness, but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition. When witness, but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition. When witness, but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition. When witness, but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition. When witness, but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition. When witness, but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition. When witness, was brought before Capt.

Witz, the latter asked the soldier why he did not make the dog tear him? when he replied: "I guess the dog tear him? when he replied: "I guess the dog tear him? when he replied is a did not the secure of the prisoners were done and the secure of the prisoners were done to the secure of the prisoners were done to the secure of the prisoners who excepted; fifty per answered, but turned to the securical and said: "Shoot the one-legged Yankee devil." A shot was fired, and part of the man's head was blown off, and he lied in a few minutes. The bloodhounds were a of March; the men had not over twenty food for twenty-four hours."

Wm. Dilliard, late in the service of the Confederate army at Andersonville, testified to the filthy state of the prison and the miserable condition of the prisoners, owing to the want of the necessaries of life and from other causes. He gave facts in connection with men in the chain-gang or hunted by bounds.

bounds.

Calvin Honeyouth, who was also in the rebel service at Andersonville, said he saw Capt. Wirz draw his pistol and threaten to shoot a man who was sick, for not starting up in line. Prisoners attempting to escape were hunted by bounds. He saw one who was torn in the leg by them. Another man was whipped on the bare back with a stick, because he blacked his face and attempted to escape with a gang of negroes.

of negroes.

James Mahan, who was also in the Confederate James Mahan, who was also in the Confederate army, and on duty at Andersonville, testified that he and the Assistant Provost Marshal took thirteen men to the blacksmith shop to have iron collars and chains fastened on them; he received his verbal orders from Capt. Wirz, through an orderly)sergeant; one of the men called "Frenchy," however, made his escape; Capt. Wirz said when he heard of it: "That damned Frenchy has escaped again;" and he sent for the dogs, which got on the trail of the man, who was captured near the stream; Wirz got off his horse and went alongside of the dogs; the witness judged that it was Wirz who fired the pistol at the man; the man's trowsers were torn by the dogs; he did not know whether the flesh was injured; witness had heard Wirz remark that he wished all the prisoners were in hell, and himself with them.

Nazareth Allen testified that he was for a time in the Confederate service at Andersonville, and was a guard there, attached to the 3d Georgia Reserves. He knew that Capt. Wirz was commander of the prison. He had seen men in the stocks, and in the chain gang. One man died in the stocks; he was thus punished for trying to escape. On one occasion, a prisoner stepped out of the ranks to ask Capt. Wirz to transfer him to another mess, when Wirz immediately ordered him back, cursing him, and threatening to shoot him. The witness testified at length to the filtly condition of the prison; the stench was so bad while he was on duty in the stockade, that he was sick pretty much all the time; he and others made complaints to their officers on the subject. A man who was sick, lying on the ground, calling in his distress for his mother, asked the witness for tent materials, but he could not give the articles, as it was against orders; the

freezing and dying while the woods wave in sight, which they are not allowed to cut! See them attempt to sustain life on their two ounces of meat a day without flour, while their teeth are so loose from scurvy that at every effort to chew their food they shrick with pain—and this in the heart of Georgia, the most abundant food-growing State, the every Empire State of the South, through which Sherman and his conquering army afterwards march, finding such an abundance of crops and herds that they are unable to consume or even to destroy them! Then see the culprit Wirz watching like a terrible gloud over this wreck and waste of human life and human hopes and loves, only arousing himself to action at the words, "A man. escaped!" Then the bloodhounds were ordered out, and Wirz mounted his horse; then the clerks responsible for the escape were punished, even unto death; then the "sports of the Andersonville chase" commenced—the weak, unarmed fugitives fleeing before the tiger-formed, deep-breasted, blood-lapping hounds, that had never tracked a less noble game than—man! Think of all this, and then think that the victims of these infernal orgies were our Northern hours freed from their farms and schools, their mothvictims of these infernal orgies were our Norther boys, fresh from their farms and schools, their moth ers' and sisters' kisses still warm upon their brows boys, fresh from their farms and schools, their mothers' and sisters' kisses still warm upon their brows, and the appliance with which we greeted them as they marched in full, proud columns through our own streets, still ringing fresh upon their ears. As they contrasted their home lives with their sad Andersonville fate, could human life have seemed aught else to them than twenty years of heaven ending in twenty months of hell?

And is Wirz responsible for all this? Yes. So is Seddon—so is Davis—so possibly is Lee. So indirectly is the entire South.—Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF REBEL CRUELTY

Horrible Inhumanity to a Free Nearo of Tennessee He is sold into Slavery against his will-The price he paid for his Attempt to Escape-A Rebel Surgeon cuts off both his feet.

The Washington Chronicle contains the following story of a fiendish outrage perpetrated on a free col-ored man, as narrated by the poor victim:—

"My name is Richard Thomas Griffin, I am thirty-three years old. I was bought by my father, Thos. Griffin, from Mr. Caldwell, of Washington, who owned me until I was quite a boy. In 1858, I think, Dr. Richard Lee, who owned a farm on the Eastern Branch, hired me as a body servant, under the following conditions: I was to remain with him ten years, to go where he did, and to obey his orders. I was to receive at the end of my term of service five hundred dollars, a horse, a saddle and bridle, and a suit of clothes, and was to be taught reading and writing. When the bargain was made, my father took me to the City Hall in Washington, where I was recorded as a free man of color. Mr. Naylor can show the record. We (Dr. Lee and I) went from Washington to Athens, Georgia, where the Doctor held a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. Here he bought a family of slaves. He was engaged in business in Augusta, Georgia, where he spent much of his time.

"Just after the war broke out, Dr. Lee moved to

engaged in business in Augusta, veo a.m., americal spent much of his time.

"Just after the war broke out, Dr. Lee moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he sold all his slaves, attempted to sell me, and bought the Tennessee Hotel. The gentleman to whom he wished to sell me was a Captain Arnold, of the rebel army, who was shortly afterward captured by the Yankees in Kentucky. The owner of the botel at the time of the sale of the property was made had a difficulty with Dr. Lee. Captain Arnold told him of the attempt to sell me to him; and the in-keeper, out of Kentucky. The owner of the hotel at the time of the sale of the property was made had a difficulty with Dr. Lee. Captain Arnold told him of the attempt to sell me to him; and the in-keeper, out of spite to Dr. Lee, told me all about it. Alter working about the hotel, doing a little of everything, I was hired to Captain W. G. Gammon, a quartermaster in the rebel army. He was under Major Glover; was a hard drinker, very profane, and very rough. My duty was to haul forage from Knoxville to the cavalry camps around the town. In a few months the quartermaster moved to Jonesboro, where his family resided, taking me with him. About a month afterwards the Yankees occupied Knoxville, when we moved to Bristol, then to Seven-Mile Ford, Virginia, where we remained during the nummer, leeding the stock. In the fall we went back to Jonesboro, afterward to Marion, Virginia, where I was working in the Confederate shops making horse-shoes. We returned to Bristol, (on the line between Virginia and Tennessee.) and during that summer I was employed, as before, in the smithy. In the fall I was again made a teamster, and continued to drive a wagon until we got to Jonesboro again, when, becoming dissatisfied, and wishing to see Dr. Lee at Knoxville, I made an attempt to escape through the rebel picket lines. I had travelled about twenty miles when I met two rebel cavalrymen, who arrested me and took me back to Jonesboro. I was carried to Captain Gammon, who dismissed the guards and sent me to my quarters.

back to Jonesboro. I was carried to Captain Gammon, who dismissed the guards and sent me to my quarters.

A short time after, some of the hired men came to me and took me to the post hospital, where I slept that night. The next morning, Doctor Williams came to me and said, 'Griffin, you shan't run away again: I'm going to cut your feet off.' He made me drink something from a black bottle—it was not laudanum, for I know the taste of 'that—and I fell asleep. I awoke in the night, and found that both my feet were cut off. In the worning I began to feel pain. Dr. Williams came in and looked at me. He said, 'Dick, I tried to kill you—you are a diddhard nigger to kill—now, I'll try to cure you.' He dressed my legs, and continued to do so until the Yankees began to raid around Jonesboro, when they moved the bospital, leaving me in charge of a negro woman, who took care of me till the Federals came in. When I was able to move about on my knees, I was passed to Knoxville; then to Nashville to the Soldiers' Home. I was advised to stay here till Governor Brownlow, and told him of my case. He said he knew Captain Gammon, and would try to bunt him up. At Nashville the officers refused to give me transportation to the North, as they said it was against orders; but two gentlemen in the transportation office, id. Birch and Mr. Gilson, a one-legged man, paid my passage to Louisville, and from that place I was sent to Washington on a Government pass."

servant of the rebellion, no more culpable, no more demoniac, than the operator himself.

We call upon Gov. Brownlow to redeem his pledge. We demand of Gen. Fiske the fulfilment of his promise to find the perpetrator of this fiendish act of cruelty. We call upon the Hon. Secretary of War, in the name of justice and for the sake of outrassed humanity, to have the parties to this hell-

or var, in the name of justice and for the sake of outraged humanity, to have the parties to this helish deed unearthed and punished.

The victim of this terrible act of cruelty lives at 212 K. street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and is without the means of support. Will the charitable make a note of this?

THE SUFFRAGE AND THE CONSTITUTION

"I hope ... that a [State] constitution containing or permitting a difference of civil or political rights, founded on difference of color or race, will be rejected. ... I am perfectly aware that the Constitution of the State may be changed at any time. This difficulty is not, so far as I can see, to be overcome."—T. P. (Cambridge,) in Boston Daily Advertiser, June 1, 1865.

"I conclude, therefore, on this subject of negro voting, that in all States which can claim their full rights under the Constitution, it is a question for the State; and that in revolted States it is a question of policy and military government, to be decided by the national authorities, until the State is fully-restored unto its former condition."—Sexator Sherman, 1816, June 17, 1865.

It is obvious from the above extracts, especially in connection with the residue of the articles from which they were taken, that these two distinguished jurisconsults fully agree in three important points of constitutional law, particularly interesting at the present moment: 1st, That wisdom and policy, as well as justice, require that no citizen shall be denied the elective franchise on account of color or race. 2d, That the rebel States may now be held, under military law or otherwise, till they adopt constitutions founded on that principle. 3d, That when they or any other people are actually admitted to full State rights, the regulation of the matter belongs, by the Constitution of the United States, to the States themselves.

The first two propositions, it is to be hoped, would now receive the approbation of all loyal men. These distinguished writers, however, do not state the ground on which they agree that the rebel States may be rightfully coerced in this respect. They both appear to recognize the fact that the people of the rebel States have, by their rebellion, destroyed their own State governments, and renounced all their other political rights as component parts of the nation under the Constitution of the United States; and, among the rest, the right or power of resuscitating themselves, in any form as civil States within the Union, without the assent six states are all the general Government. For holding them in this position, one of them seems to rely on the military power, under which the other also says "they certainly can be held." The military power may undoubtedly prevent their assembling in convention, or forming and adopting a constitution of any sort. The civil power also might do the same by rendering illegal all acts tending to such a result. But if, not withstanding measures of either sort, a constitution should be actually adopted and presented to Congress, its acceptance by Congress would cure all preliminary irregularities, and the State would be restored to the Union, or if a people

back to Jonesboro. I was carried to Captain Gammon, who dismissed the guards and sent me to me and other time after, some of the hired men came to me and took me to the post hospital, where I slept that night. The next morning, Doctor Williams came to me and said, 'Griffin, you shant run away again: I'm going to cut your feet off.' He make me drink something from a black bottle—it was not landanum, for I know the faste of that—and I felt asleep. I awoke in the night, and found that bott my feet were cut off.' In the morning I bugan to feel pain. Dr. Williams came in and looked at me. He said, 'Dick, I tried to kill you—you are a d—d hard nigger to kill—now, 'Ill try to cure you.' He dressed my legs, and continued to do so until the Yankees began to raid around Jonesboro, when they moved the bospital, leaving me in charge of a negro woman, who took care of me till the Federals cannot. and, for the public safety requires that it should be lodged woman, who took care of me till the Federals cannot. and, for the public detriment. This Governor Brownlow came home. Somebody saw governor Brownlow and told him of my case. He said he knew Captain Gammon, and would try to benth him up. At Nashville the officers refused to give me transportation to the North, as they said it was against orders; but two gentlemen in the transportation office, Mr. Birch and Mr. Gilson, a one legged man, paid my passage to Louisville, and from that place I was sent to Washington on a Government pass."

This is the plain, unvarnished story of a poor, mustilated colored man. His language we have followed as nearly as possible. We have seen him, head in surgery. He cannot walk, but is obliged in surgery. He cannot walk is the solided in surgery. He cannot

This brings us to the question where this authority is deposited, under our system, so far as respects the elective franchise, and how and for what reasons it should be exercised. This question is answered by our authors in the third proposition above stated, that the authority belongs to the individual States, and of course may be exercised when, how, and for what reason they please, so far as respects any right of interference by the United States. If this is o, they may regulate it by constitution or by law as they please, and the same revoke, repeal, alter, amend, or abolish, and regulate anew the next day, as they please. This these gentlemen are understood to hold; not in general terms merely, but in direct reference to this particular subject. If a rebel State should make a constitution to-day denying the right of any limitation of the suffrage on account of color or race, and should thereupon be re-admitted to full State rights under the Constitution, they may to-morrow, if they please, make another, limiting it exclusively on color or race, and there is no romedy. It follows, of course, that they may not only exclude the black race, but any other race; and limit the right to any one race, or family, or even individual, if they please. It is perfectly obvious that on this theory of States rights, the duty of the United States to guarantee to each State a republican government cannot be fulfilled. It is also obvious that the first two propositions above stated become entirely worth-less. The answer to the questions, whether the elective franchise ought to be limited on color; and whether the rebel States may be held out of the Union, or where they have placed themselves, until they present a constitution negativing such limitation, is not worth the ink with which it may be written. Westion is, they assert emphatically, and truly, that no "rights are conserved by the Virginia Legislature as long ago as February, 1820. In their elaborate resolutions of that date, on the Missour restrictions, they assert em This brings us to the question wh

fers no power on the States or their governments by reservation even, except a part of those "not delegated to the United States." But it restricts them by numerous express and implied probibitions. Besides all this, they are further indefinitely restrained by the supremacy of all laws made or enacted under the authority of the Constitution. When all these are duly considered in detail, as well those in posse as those in esse, it will be easy to comprehend the mass of power belonging exclusively to the States. But the Constitution recognizes the existence of the States as bodies politic, and component parts of the nation, but not as independent nations, and guarantees them republican governments, suited to their subordinate position in the Union. This places them on the ground of individuals, in some respects, as lawful agents—governmental agents, within the limits of paramount law. Our fathers had been educated to this. Their Colonial governments, though parts of the empire, were still governments, bodies politic, local corporations, authorized to make laws, ordinances, etc., but always "so as such laws, ordinances, etc., but always "so as such laws, ordinances, etc., but always "so as such laws, ordinances, and-constitutions, so made, be not contrary and repugnant unto.

. . . the laws of this our realm of England." So our present local governments are controlled by the Constitution and laws of the United States. The probibitions, whether express or implied, are peremptory, and cannot be passed. But the most extensive and important restrictions, as well on States as individuals, arise from the absolute supremency of the laws of the United States.

Those have been heretofore very sparingly applied, for two reasons: lst, When the present government was instituted for the nation, it found the existing government of the United States disorganized and deranged, and all its concerns in dilapidation, while the local governments were organized and in full operation; so that the general and external interests of the p

those institutions and interests has proved so disastrons to themselves, and so expensive of the blood and treasure of the nation, that it may be hoped that the general Government will not feel warranted, in future, to neglect or withdraw themselves from the regulation of any interest which concerns the safety, welfare, or liberty of the people. When the general Government shall actually undertake and enter upon the full performance of the duty for which it was created by "the people of the United States," viz., "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to all the people, the local governments will find the subjects of their exclusive jurisdiction very much increased. Duties neglected, overlooked, or deferred by the general Government have been assumed by the States, because corporations, like individuals, may do, according to law, whatever infringes no law or is prohibited by no law; and this is the principal source of all local legislation. In regard to this particular subject of the right of suffringe, Congress has never taken the first stop towards defining or limiting it; and if the State legislatures had not, the whole subject might have remained unregulated to this day.

The only clauses of the Constitution having di-

ing it; and if the State legislatures had not, the whole subject might have remained unregulated to this day.

The only clauses of the Constitution having direct reference to the subject are the 2d and 4th sections of the first article, and the guarantee clause already alluded to. The first is in these words: "The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature." This settles two points only—that other qualifications than mero citizenship, being of "the people," membership of the nation, may be required; and that electors of representatives to Congress must have all the qualifications of electors of State representatives. Two other points germane to the subject it leaves both unsettled and untouched, to wit: by whem these qualifications shall be fixed, and whether any and what additional qualifications may be required for electors of members of Congress. That these hat points are not concluded by the clause, as it stants,

is evident, from the fact that it would have been perfectly consistent with all it contains if it had continued—these qualifications, and any others that may be thought suitable, may be prescribed by Congress." Such an addition would contradict that may be thought suitable, may be prescribed by Congress." Such an addition would contradite nothing standing before it, but would have been entirely compatible with it, and, although it is not actually embodied in this clause, it may, without the least inconsistency, be found in or result from provisions in subsequent parts of the Constitution. No grant of an independent or exclusive power over the subject is here made to the State governments. The language imports no such thing; and even it was susceptible of any such construction, its utter incompatibility with other provisions would prove such construction erroneous."

the subject is here made to the State government. The language imports no such thing; and even if it was susceptible of any such construction, its utter incompatibility with other provisions would prove such construction erroneous.*

The first part of the 4th section is in these words: "The time, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof." If the section ended here, and this was the only clause in the Constitution relating to the suffrage, there can be no doubt but it would give the entire subject to the States. The time, place and manner of an election, in default of any other provisions, would include every circumstance in regard to it necessary for carrying it into complete execution, and giving it its perfect effect. There are, among others, the subject on which the suffrage is to be taken, the mass of people from whom the voters are to be selected, the principle of the selection governing the number and qualifications of electors, their previous registration, the frequency of elections, the permanence and functions of the election, the permanence and functions of the election, and returning the result, the appointment of the officers and their authority, under whose supervision all this is to be done, together with the means of punishing frauds and securing the purity of the election; all theis clema are included in the manner of an election, and if not specially provided for elsewhere, in the Constitution, necessarily fall under this general provision. Two of them are otherwise regulated. The subjects to be acted on are fixed. The body of people from whom the electors are to be taken is fixed. But we have seen that neither the principle of selection more the number or proportion of those to be selected is fixed by the 2d section, nor is the power of fixing them there assigned to either government. This, then, with all other items of "time, place, and manner," whether mentioned above or not, fall irectly within the p

gress, and as no power is given to the State legis-latures in reference to electors of State represen-tatives, it would follow that such regulation as Con-gress should make in regard to their own case would control also the State electors. And in that case, other provisions of the Constitution would come strongly in aid of the power-them.

gress should make in regard to their own case would control also the State electors. And in that case, other provisions of the Constitution would come strongly in aid of the power-thus given to Congress over the whole subject. The next section gives to each House the right to "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." This is in the nature of a judicial rather than a legislative power. Each House may not make laws prescribing the times, places, and manner of elections, returns, qualifications, etc., but they may "judge" of their conformity to law, in particular cases, as they arise; and experience has shown that they may sometimes, for party purposes or otherwise, judge contrary to law.

In addition to this, and more directly applicable to the duty of the general Government to regulate the elective franchise, in respect to the number and qualifications of the electors to State offices, is the clause of guarantee, art. 4, § 4: "The United States shall purarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Every independent political community must select its own depositories of its sovereignty. It is as much impossible for every member of a nation to be a voter as it is for him to be the king. The nation has the same right to say the whole sovereignty shall be deposited with one man, and who that man shall be, as it has to say it shall be deposited with a few or many, and who the few or many, shall be. The right to do either arises from absolute necessity, and involves the, principle of election. An election may be made by general laws, or by an examination and judgment on every man's claim. In a monarchy or oligarchy it is usually made by general rules adopted beforehand. In a republic it is physically impossible it should be made otherwise. These rules should not only recognize the nature and objects of the trust, in relation to the general welfare, but should also be just in respect to individuals, founded on the equal rights of him an as recognized in the prin of Ladependence, and the Constitution of the United States. A sam justly conscious of his own superior qualifications to be President of the United States, has just the same right to be President that a female or cosinor thus qualified has to be an elector. They both depend upon an election in the form and sunder the rules of law. The present question is, Who, under our Constitution, shall prescribe the law by which the voter, a holder of a part or the whole of the sovereignty, shall be elected or designated? And it is perfectly obvious that whoever does this, in reference to an individual State, decides whether that State shall be a republic, an oligarchy, or a monarchy. As the Constitution expressly imposes this duty on the general Government, it necessarily ingludes the other also. Government, it necessarily includes the other also. By making the general Government responsible for the republicanism of every State, it confers all the power necessary for that purpose. It confers on the States no power inconsistent with this; and the people of the States cannot do so, because they have already disposed of the power by giving it to the United States. The argument lies in a nutshell. If the Government decline or disclaim the right of control over the elective franchise in the States, they abdicate and repudiate their constitutional duty to fulfit the guarantee by putting it beyond their power to perform it. The elementary writiers on the science of government represent the disposition and regulation of that portion of sovereignty exercised by the suffrage as the principaling definition in constituting a republic—absolutely essential to be provided for in the fundamental law. By whom, and on what subjects, it may be used in republic, are as incressary to be prescribed and a republic, are as necessary to be pro-known as it is in a monarchy to design the prince. The same doctrine is be a republic, are as necessary to be prescribed and known as it is in a monarchy to designate who is the prince. The same doctrine is held by distintinguished American statesmen. It enters into the very nature of republicanism, its essential elements, its component characteristics. There may be others, to be sure, but this is one indispensably necessary to the identity of the compound idea; any one of which, being wanting, destroys the republicanism of the government. What these are beyond the suffrage, it is not now necessary to enquire. But whatever they are, they must all be found in

This clause, as originally reported by the "Committee of Detail," in the first draft of the Constitution, was in these words: "The qualifications of electors shall be the same, from time to time, as those of the electors, in the several States, of the mean numerous branch of their own legislatures." In the sourse of the electors in or legislatures." In the sourse of the discussion of the clause, Mr. Governeur Morris said; "Another objection against the clause, as it stands, is, that it makes the qualification of the National Legislature depend on the will of the States, which is thought not proper." The "Committee of Revision" reported the clause in the form in which it not stands. It is a vignificant fact, in reference to the precise effect of this change, of phrascology, that the re-

the constitution, the fundamental law of a State, or it is not a republican government within the nathe constitution, the fundamental law of a State, or it is not a republican government within the national guaranty. The Government, which is responsible for the fulfiment of that guaranty, must decide what those essential component ingrodients are, and either prescribe them beforehand that they may be complied with in the first instance, point the revisions, or repeal and nullify, by general law whatever is incompatible with them; otherwise the guaranty may remain a dead letter. This responsible power is in Congress, because they have all the guaranty may are an a dead letter. This responsible power is in Congress, because they have all the guaranty may are an advantage of the Government, and because also they have all the special power of admitting States. They must of necessity decide what consistence a republican government, accept no constitution that does not, and disfranchise any State that destroys such a government when formed, or untion that does not, and disfranchise any Stathat destroys such a government when formed, o they do not fulfit the constitutional guarantees are right of control over 12 to the States is deducible from the general powers of the Government, as contained in the introductory or enacting clause of the Constitution, and as after-wards abridged and epitomized in the beginning of the 8th section, in distributing to Congress that portion of those powers which devolves upon them. But this article is already too much extended to ad-mit of the development of that part of the subject in this place.

T. F.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AND PUBLIC PEACE.

PEACE.

One of the arguments used to oppose Universal Suffrage is, that such a law would encounter so powerful a resistance from a large part of the inhabitants of the Southern States, that election day would become a day of riot and fight. It is asserted that "public opinion," assisted in this case by a lawless violence, would prevent the actual enforcement of any legal or constitutional clause, relative to universal suffrage.

It will be remarked that such a fear—if well grounded—is not at all laudatory for the white element of the population, which is here charged with opposing by violence the enforcement of a law of the land. We have a better opinion of our white brethren than they have of themselves. We do not entertain the slightest doubt that the law, if enacted, will be complied with. But, suppose it would be resisted, and that, instead of giving good example and showing themselves law-abiding citizens, the white voters would turn to be rowdies and rioders. What then?

"Resolved, that we protest against the Congress of the United States, if the Legislature of Tempessee does not grant the pelition before it prior Tempessee does not grant the pelition before it prior Tempessee does not grant the Logislature of Tempessee does not grant the pelition before it prior Tempessee does not grant the pelition before it prior Tempessee does not grant the pelition before it prior Tempessee does not grant the pelition before it prior Tempessee does not grant the pelition before it prior Tempessee does not grant the Congress of the United States, if the Legislature of Tempessee does not grant the pelition before it prior Tempessee does not grant the December I, 1895."

Again:

"Whereas, The colored citizens in many remote counties of this State do not receive just compensation for their labor, and are otherwise badly treated make known their privances to Majorce."

"Resolved, That the said Committee to our people throughout the State, and make known their privances to Majorce."

Nashville.

"Resolved, That the priorie

rioters. What then?
Some answer: "A military force will be necessa Some answer: "A minitary force win be necessary in all cities, towns, districts and precincts; and three hundred thousand soldiers will not suffice to keep good order and peace on election day, through the Southern States." This is a very erroneous calculation. We will have in the Southern States one culation. We will have in the Southern States one million of loyal voters, mostly colored, and partly white. This large number of one million will be directly interested in the enforcement of the suffrage law. Where is the party strong enough in the South to keep one million voters from the polls? What intimidation can be exercised against one million freemen? Among those freemen, fully two hundred thousand will have served in the United States Army, and know how to handle the revolver.

million freemen? Among those freemen, fully two hundred thousand will have served in the United States Army, and know how to handle the revolver and the musket. Any attempt to repulse them from the polls will be folly, and the rioters will pay dear for their rashness.

On the contrary, the imposing force thus brought to the polls will be a guaranty of order and conduct. It is well known that small constituencies are much more exposed to fraud, violence and trickery than large assemblages of people. It is easier to buy up, or to intimidate, or to influence a small number than a large one. The English elections were, in the last century, a perfect model of corruption and scandal. But since most of the free-holders obtained the ballot, it has become impossible for the English squires to apply to large constituencies—from five thousand to ten thousand—their old system of corruption and moral intimidation.

But, above all, it looks as very lame reasoning to object to universal suffrage on the ground of the danger of riot and fight on election days, when every one knows that partial suffrage brought exactly that dreaded result in this community. Can election day be worse, under any rule, than it was—with exclusive white suffrage—in 1858? Can law-lessness and the disregard of all political morality go farther than it was brought to by Beauregard and McClellan, in "the good old time"? Who candidly believes that such an audacious attempt to smother the free expression of the popular will could be tried again, had the rioters to fight not a small party of timorous whites, but the whole black and colored population of New Orleans?

Let them try their hands at it.—New Orleans

Let them try their hands at it .- New Orlean

COX ON SEPARATION OF RACES.

We were about to make an elaborate answer to the opinion of Gen. Cox, now a candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, on the separation of races in America, when we recalled to our mind the adventure of the celebrated Don Quixotte with the windmills. Having looked around, and seen how the separation of races is observed in the Southern States, we found out the fact that, instead of being a repulsion, there is a powerful attraction, at least-from the take race to the black one. By this time it would be a pretty hard thing to find out a pure—entirely pure negro child, in the whole city of New Orleans, where seventy thousand persons of African descent are now residing. In all plantations, throughout the country, most of the children that one can see are of mixed blood. It is sufficiently known that most if not all of the planters were devoted apostles of mixeegenation, and in many cases used their unlimited miscegenation, and in many cases used their unlimited authority to practically carry out that "infamous' doctrine. So that the black race had to submit to actual miscegonation. In the generation now growing up, a pure African, entirely black, will hardly be found. And you say that there is a repulsion between white and black! Not from the white men,

between white and black! Not from the white men, to be sure.

When you speak of separation, it is your illegitimate children and their unfortunate mothers that you propose to banish from among you. The talk is did and senseless. The attraction between both races has proved too strong for their ever being severed. The ties of nature have grown up day by day, and now they embrace nearly the whole colored population. You conceal it to the world, but there is no use for it. It is a well-known fact, which strikes in the face any traveller putting his feet on our shore. Look at the color of the people of African descent, in the streets of New Orleans, and find a true negro among many thousands—if you can. You are ashamed of it!

DE Bow REDIVIVUS. Mr. De Bow, the editor of De Bow's Review. is now in De Bow's Review. of De Bow's Review, is now in Kichmonu, and a member of the editorial committee appointed to rea member of the centorial committee appointed to re-ceive and welcome President Johnson and Cabinet, should they visit the capital of Virginia. The Nor-folk Post produces an extract from bis Reciev of June, 1861, and wickedly suggests that it be made the basis of his address to the President when the latter visits Richmond. The quotation is as follows:

"The army of the North is as remarkable for its base material as ours for its high morality. Respectable men do not go a-rogueing, (this is Mr. De Row's own word, spelling exactly as he wrote it.) and the attack on the South is avowedly a rogue's expedition. The Northern troops are, with very few exceptions, paupers, thieves, ignorant foreigners, murderers, bullies and criminals of every description. They are not half so well-informed as our negroes, and it adds much to the indignation and exasperation of our troops that they have to meet these nomadic secondrels."

QUESTIONABLE LOYALTY. The Christian Observer, one of the Presbyterian organs in Richmond, condemns a new juvenile singing book issued by the American Tract Society of New York, because it contains a song entitled the "Land of the Free," which commences as follows:

"My country, my country, I cherish thee still,
Though many the lils that defile thee;
I'll weep o'er thy woss, I'll pray for thy weal,
And never, no, never rovis thee."
scribes the hymne. It describes the hymn as a "political song, conced as it were among the hymns, like a snake coup among flowers, which will prevent its extencreulation among the Sabbath schools of the Sou The Wiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN IN

Pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, a Convention of the Colored People of Tannessee mein St. John's Chapel, A. M. E. Church, at Nashville, at 10 A. M., August 7, 1865, and remained in season during four days.

Mr. Nelson Walker, of Nashville, was elected President, and Mesera. A. Smith and Motley Maxwell Secretaries.

"Whereas, The petition presented by the colored people of Tennessee to the Legislature thereof has not been disposed of by that body, as we understand because flay do not know the sentiments of their constituents; therefore, be it.

"Resolved, That we publish an appeal of the loys white citizens of Tennessee upon the subject matter considered in the set."

"Resolved, That we publish an appeal to the loyal white-citizens of Tennessee upon the subject matter contained in the said petition. Inasmuch as the Federal Government has called for our assistance in putting down the late iniquitious rebellion, and acknowledged not only our humanity and right to freedom, but our just claim to all other rights as citizens under the Government; therefore be it "Resolved, that we protest against the Congressional delegation from Tennessee being received into the Congress of the United States, if the Legislature of Tennessee does had grant the petition before it prior to December 1, 1865."

And again:

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the State Central Committee, and its branches in the various counties, to prepare as accurately as possible a return of the number of our people in each section; the occupation followed, property owned by them, taxes paid, the number of children and adults attending schools, the various places of worship owned by the people, and all such other information as, showing our progress, will be of advantage to the cause.

"Resolved, That, the State Committee cause the publication of these figures and facts in the Colored Tennessean, so that the world may know of our true condition."

One of the most important features was the radical

speech delivered before the Convention by Maj.-Gen Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen. Alluding to the mode of cultivation of plantations, the

General said:

"Work land upon shares as much as possible. This is a popular way of doing things. You must fulfil your contract, and I will see that the landlord fulfils his. You must not only have freedom, but homes of your own—thirty or forty seres, with tools, mules, cottages and school houses, etc. That is the picture for the future. I shall move it just as quickly as possible. I would like to settle 10,000 before the first of next January. I ask fair play, and fair play I shall have. Compulsory labor will not be tolerated. Differences will be adjudicated by officers and agents of this Bureau, except in places where civil courts receive the testimony of colored people. They will also receive the same punishment for crime as the laws provide for the white man in like cases.

"Now for the anffrage." sail the General. "I have not thought so much about that as about good homes, settled with your families, and you provided with good

"Now for the anffrage," said the General. "I have not thought so much about that as about good homes, settled with your families, and you provided with good bread and butter, and good jackets. The suffrage will come around all right. I believe in it. It was one of the first men to give the colored man a Biblether the first to give him a bayonet—and I shall not be behind in giving him the ballst. With this swarm of Bs, I think the negro will take care of himself.

"North of the Ohio, many are willing to give the negro the suffrage. The New York Herald, the most influential paper in the country, advocates negro suffrage. It will be sufficiently stirred up if we give attention to other things, such as getting homes down here. There are a great many people north of the Ohio river, among the old settlers of the country, who believe the negro should not vote until he is somewhat educated. I don't object, if the test is to be applied to white men. Let everybody be educated; and if I could make a law to-day, I would say, after 1870, no man in America should vote who could not read his ticket, and write his name upon it. All not be a reason for shutting him off. No oligarchy of skin, or of red whiskers! Let the test apply to everybody. The President is in facor of this measure. I had a long conversation with Mr. Johnson i believe him to be your firm friend. He said some good things to the colored people in this vicinity last year. I don't think he has backsidden a bit.

The Convention was a splendid success. The attendance of the ladies was at all times very full Reporters of all the important papers were proand gave full reports of the proceedings.

THE FREEDMEN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Below, we give the concluding portion of interesting letter addressed by Mr. J. A. Saxton to Professor F. J. Child, of Harvard University, relating to the Schools for Freedmen in the Department of the South :-"The negroes are every day demonstrating prac-

tically that they have all the capacities that make suc-cessful agriculturists, tradesmen and men of business There is a new school of philanthropists who seem to think that the only word needed to be addressed to the freedman is an exhortation to industry. That is the beginning, middle and end of their speculations and discussions concerning him. The whites who can read and the great mass who cannot, but have the lecture of Provisional Governor Holden, the representative of Southern whitehood, to the blacks upon the vital importance of industry to their future the people of African descent, in the streets of New Orleans, and find a true negro among many thousands—if you can. You are ashamed of it! Why? Because the great mass of the blacks—or more exactly of the brown—had no liberty, no education, and no social status. But now they will enjoy, as any white man or woman, these advantages, and become your equals. Let us tell you the truth, gentlemen: you will never let them go.—Ibid.

The productive labor was a part of the systematic education, and exemption from it the pride and boast education, and exemption from it the pride and pride an memory of the measureless wrongs it has made ther suffer; the only people who have ever worked, wh know how to work, or who are willing to work. I he had addressed his exhortation to the men of the existence of his class had cursed with a horror o labor, there would have been fitness in it and grace a token of returning sanity, and a promise of State reconstruction on a basis of justice. As it is, it sounds like the voice of the old spirit of Slavery announcing a new serfdom under the new formal co

ditions, scarcely milder or more tolerable than the old.
Such talk as Holden's is simply impertinent and an implied falsehood. Coming from a slaveholder and traitor, a Rebel for the sake of Slavery, it is an insult both to the negroes and the nation. Though not spoken in the Department concerning, which you have specially inquired, it illustrates the general temperand feeling of the old slaveholders in South Carolina. A recent interpretation of the real meaning of these homilies is furnished in the latter State. Brig.-Gen-Hatch, the military commander of the Northern Dis trict of the Department of the South, which include trict of the Department of the South, which includes Charleston, issued a proclamation, inviting the old planters to take the oath of allegiance, repossess their lands, and cultivate them by the labor of the freedmen. All who neglected to do so were to be held as enemies of the Government. The first act of those who accepted this invitation was to prohibit the freedmen to go of of the plantation, or work for anybody but themselves, without their consent. All did not obey this hantation law, and cases, apparently well authentiplantation law, and cases, apparently well authenti-cated, and certainly credible, are reported, where the negroes have been shot down when found beyond the

formidable limits, the dead line of the plantation prison. I am not aware that any earnest measures have been taken by the military authorities to prevent or punish such outrages. I have already stated that from the many thousand whites in Charleston, who have taken the oath of allegiance, hardly a single hand of help has been extended, or a solitary voice of encouragement raised to those who are takoring for the elevation of the freedmen, and to aid them in fitting themselves for their new responsibilities. There the elevation of the freedmen, one to an even ing themselves for their new responsibilities. There is no Union League of white natives in Charleston nor, as I believe, in the Department. A public meet ing was called by a committee of whites to fake men sures for the reorganization of the State. As the cal ing was called by a committee or white action for the reorganization of the State. As the call did not purport to be exclusive, many blacks came to the hall. They were ejected by a petty subsitern officer, who disgraced himself and the army by his officious volunteering to do that dirty work of the ne-gro-haters. An appeal was made to the Post Commander, who decided that blacks should not be excluded from the meeting. Those who had been ex-pelled returned, and when they entered the half the greater part of the whites deserted it. What is not to be feared, if the President's policy should be accepted by Congress, and the entire power of State re-construction be given into the hands of false loyalists? Few of the late rebels who have taken the oath of allegiance have given any evidence of sincere conver-sion and penitence for their treason. Maryland John son has instructed them that such oaths are unconsti-tutional, and that there is no perjury in violating them. As far as may be judged from their utterance they are as defiant as ever, and have submitted to the authority of the United States only for the sake of saving all that can be saved from the wreck of their er power, and with the hope of recovering it sub stantially in other forms less palpably repugnant to justice and the usages of civilized communities. They negro as a slave, intensified to hatred of him as a freeman. They still wear the bold front of the years of their domination, and have not even the grace of hypocrisy to pretend to submit from conviction, or change of purpose or principle, but only from the power of an overmastering necessity. The terrible discipline of these four years has taught them nothing but to feel the power of the Union, and to hate it Like the Bourbons, they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and seem entirely unable to com-prehend, or with the obstinacy of madness refuse to recognize, that their crime has placed them in entirely new relations to the Government and to their late slaves, as public enemies, defeated traitors, and van-quished oppressors. Yet they claim the right to demand and prescribe terms of reconciliation, with those waged a patriotic and honorable, and not a and people forget that past, and lose the supreme op ity of justice and righteousness which Provi

dence has given us ?

To return to the industrial topic. The freedmen need no exclusive exhortations to industry. Notwith-standing the teaching and example of their masters and their fellow sufferers, the poor whites-fellow-sufferers in equal degree, though boasting of freedom, and despising them—the freedmen have no idea that freedom consists in sitting idly with folded arms, and living by theft or beggary, or the virtual theft of the labor of others. Hitherto they have shown, in this respect, a truer practical conception of freedom, its duties and limitations, than their white contemners. Generally they do more and better work for wages than the lash could ever whip out of them. In the management of their own lands, or business, no people could be more industrious or shrewd. They are enger to adopt, as they have the means, new methods, and procure improved implements of cultivation They are not over anxious to work for the mean and fraudulent compensation offered by the returned plana portion of their promised wages by the speculators who went there expecting to find mines of wealth in their ignorance and simplicity. They are these last, chiefly, who are the loudest in repeating the old plantation dogma, that nothing but the whip can make the negro work. This people have been embarrassed by erances and obstructions, to which I shall briefly advert, at almost every step of their_progress, put in their way by those who should have been, and in whom they expected to find, helpers—for such to their hope was every white Yankee. They suffered much injustice, fraud and contempt; and because they did not submit with patience to the plantation dard, the dumb submissiveness of slaves, there was enough to see, in their passive resistance to the duty of excludir wrong, the invincibil indolence assumed to be the characteristic of their race. It would seem to have been expected and required of these ignorant human outcasts, just emerging from the horrors of an oppression of generations, tending to crush out all dis-tinctive human attributes, that they should exhibit No subject race, whether subject by law like the Southern slave, or by the operation of social and would stand the tests by which, as it would seem, th freedmen have been too often judged. Their man hood is crippled and defaced by a wrong, in which we acquiesced for those generations, and were willing to acquiesce perhaps for other generations. They are what we have suffered them to be made, and because we do not find them what it was impossible for them to be, will we abandon them as hopeless of improvement and elevation? Will we be content to give the name of freedom without giving them also the mean atonement, shall their future be given into the hands of the old oppressors, that they may bind them with new chains, made more galling by the glimpses they have caught of freedom? to the tender mercies of men embittered and transformed to enemies by the very means through which Providence has been bringing

I have not gone much into detail, but will state what I believe to be the net result of the experience in the Department of the South-that the negroes have nstrated more than their availibili agricultural peasantry. They have also so far proved that they possess the capacity of forethought, voluntary industry, prudence, and ability to conduct processes and calculate results necessary for independent owners and cultivators, that those qualities may be safely assumed as elements in all discussions of the problem-what to do with the negro ? These qualitie will be safely and healthily developed by giving them scope and opportunity, by leaving the freedmen men of other races are left, to themselves, unde protection of equal laws, and with not one of the ents to industry and self-elevation mmon incite denied or withheld from them

I can only glance at some of the hinderances and in fluences adverse to the progress of the freedmen a which I have hinted. They are, the almost univer sal belief among white men, even the ostensible libe rators, of the essential inferiority of the black race and their incapacity of rising to the rank of recognized manhood; their consequent contempt for the negro, or indifference to his present or future condi tion; the general want of sympathy, and of the un-disguised hostility of the military authorities; the many wrongs suffered from open violence, or fraud and swindling committed by whites, soldiers and civilians; their unavoidable distrust of the intentions and good faith of the Government, produced emi-nently by the apparent breaches of promise in the matters of the lands, the military conscription, and the pay of the soldiers; the uncertain, ill-defined and the pay of the soldiers; the uncertain, it-dended and continually disputed powers of the offi cer appointed by the Government as its special representative to the negroes for their protection and improvement; the want of the cordial cooperation of the military authorities, so indispensable to the success of his op-erations; the conflicts of jurisdictions and questions of authority raised by some of the Department comof authority raised by some of the Department com-

the Secretary by authorizing an asserted.

A word as to the allotment of lands in the Department to the freedmen, under the order of Gen.

Sterman. Some difficulties, chiefly that of obtaining sufficient means of transportation, which were to be furnished by the Department Commander, delayed the execution of the order. Yet it was begun, and ated as rapidly as circumstances pe exten estimated that there were about Gen. Saxion estimated that there were about 100,000 persons to be provided for. On the first of June about 40,000 had been colonized, and received their allotments upon the Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, and the coasts designated in the order. Permit me to state the conclusion of the whole matter in words which I find readily written to my hand:—"The experiment with the Freedmen in this Department is a success and the matter.

Department is a success, and that must be the sum-mary and substance of all true reports concerning them in their new condition. Amid all their obstruc-tions, and in spite of them, they have made constant progress, and proved their right to be received into same incitements which stimulate the industry of other men in free societies; that they understand the value of property, and are eager for its acquisition especially of land: that they can conduct their pri vate affairs with sagacity, prudence and success; that they are not ignorant from natural incapacity, but from the brutishness of their former condition; that they are intelligent, desirous and apt to acquire knowl edge of letters, docile and receptive pupils; that they aspire to and adopt, as fast as means and opportunity admit, the social forms and habits of civil that they quickly get rid, in freedom, of the faults an vices generated by slavery; and in truthfulness, fidelity and honesty, may be compared favorably with men of another color, in conditions as, and even less unfavorable to the development of those qualities emotion and the inspirations of music; that, in she they are endowed with all the instincts, passions, at ons, sensibilities, powers, aspirations and possibilities, which are the common attributes of human ture. They have given the highest proof of manh bravery and discipline on many a battle-field, here defeat, they well knew, had for them no mercy. The senseless prejudices and bitter contempt toward their race are disappearing before their peaceful and patient hope and heroism in war. years have been disciplining the mind of the nation to prepare it to give them full recognition and ample justice."

FRIENDS OF PROGRESS IN CONVENTION.

Negro Suffrage and the Democratic Party-The Religion of Fact and the Religion of Fiction.

LUDLOW, (Vt.) August 27, 1865. A three days' Convention of Spiritualists and Friends of Progress, in the Universalist Church and Town Hall in this place, has just closed. I have attended, and participated in its discussions, at each o its eight sessions. The attendance has been large. It was a State Convention, and persons were present from all parts of Vermont. Intelligent and carnes men and women were here, not merely to get but to give knowledge, energy and direction. An impulse has been given to the thoughts, feelings, sympathies and energies of a large number of the men men of this State, in the right direction, as I think,

One who accompanied Sherman in his march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, to Savannah and up through the Carolinas and gave his whole attention to the inter-ests of the slaves who were made free by that march was with us in all our sessions, to advocate the equal ty of the negro with the white man before the law. without regard to color or sex, were advocated by every speaker. Also, the duty and expediency of excluding rebels, and all who profess to owe a higher allegiance to a State or foreign government than they tion of Federal officers, was strongly urged. Also duty of excluding drunkards and drunkard-

The question was asked-Has Congress a say who shall vote for Congressmen and President? This power has been assumed and exercised by the Federal government from the first. It has always decided who shall be its electors. It decided that all who sion can also decide that those may vote in the Federal government to whom the States deny the ballot. If the rebel States deny the ballot to the negroes in administering the State governments, Congress may give it to them in carrying on the Federal govern-ment. Urge Congress, then, to invest the negro with the ballot in electing Congressmen and the President, even if the States do refuse it to them in State elec

The Democrats are preparing for the general election of 1868. They evidently intend to go is election on the issues of assuming the rebel debt, or epudiating the Federal debt, and also in opposition to negro suffrage. This is clearly brought out to Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and hin by the party in Maine. The cry against negro suf-frage and the national debt is to be the party cry of the Democracy in its efforts to gain control of the Federal government. The Northern Democracy will do all they can to aid the defeated rebels to crush the freedmen, and make their freedom a curse.

A Committee was appointed to raise means to send-teachers to teach the freedmen, and to interest the people of the State in their welfare. The following alb bee beter

Resolved, That the one great end of our existence is to elevate and perfect the nature we all bear; and the only way to do this is to cultivate and cherish a loving and sacred reverence for all of human kind. Resolved. That man is before and above creeds

titutions, churches and governments, and should never be sacrificed to them. Resolved, That the most acceptable and useful way to love and worship God is to love and respect of fellow-beings, and to labor to save them from wa

slavery, drunkenness, prostitution, and every error and practice that tends to their degradation. Resolved, That reverence for human beings is the only safeguard of human rights; and that the only way to inspire men and women with such reverence is to associate God with each and every one, as we do with Christ.

lved, That God is personified with e every human being as he was in Christ, differing only in degree—and that husbands and wives, parents and children, and friends and neighbors, should see and worship God in one another, and not in books, times or places.

Resolved, That security against doing or receiving harm is the one object of all religions; and it is our right and duty to alter or abolish any religion which fails to answer this end.

These resolutions awakened much thought, and were fully discussed, and that too in a church, with-out let or bindrance. A change has indeed come over the people! A power is arising to confront the pop-ular theology, and meet it face to face, in a deathstruggle. It is simply Fact against Fiction, and the religion of Fiction must go down before the religion of Fact—the religion of Authority before the religion of Conviction. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. BETHEL, (Vt.) Sept. 1. I came to this place

from Ludlow. Lectured here hat night on better government, and the Ballot as its symbol of the reignty. Man was made to be governed, By what lart if the fixed laws of life and health under which has a law of life and health under which has a law of life and not set the fixed laws of life and health under which has a law of life and not set. Human constitutions are and soul exist. Human constitutions, codes, and Bibles are binding only so far as they en and Bibles are binding only so far as they colo das fixed laws. God enacts those laws through tense cy of the Mother; not through Congress or has ment and Courts. Man has no right to suits in even for himself; much less for even for himself; much reas not owners. Gold mande the law; man's duty is to interpret and days

ach one for nimsen, no one for another.

Such is the import of the Declaration of Indone of the governed. What power has each orn in self? What over others? The almost universel as

This is Democracy as defined by AUTOCRACY is the fight word; L. a government in which there is but one to protect to overn any but himself. He should herer comen he governed by any power outside of himself. Gol be governed by Lawgiver, Judge and King To within us is our only was given, swap and hig. It this must all governments come. Mannatables the thrope, and God ascend it, before videos at the constitution of some sides. anarchy can cease. The question of systement to be the question of the world. By whom and by to be the question of truly and justif governed?

FRIENDLY EXPRESSIONS AND HINTS.

RED BLUFF, (Cal.) June 6, 1865. DEAR SIR,—With you I can truly thank God the your vocation as an abolitionist is ended. It was a substitute of the control of your vocation as an accommon to the sy fortune, while a youth, to hear you address the people fortune, white a youth, to near you address the people of Georgetown, Mass., and vicinity on that selec-upon which all are so unanimous now, although the not very popular even in Missachusetts. When a not very popular even in organicated. When great general has achieved some victor, cognition pour in upon him from all sides. It is with that spirit I address you these lines, comratching you spirit I address you these lines, congustating yet that you have been spared to winess so gioisea termination of that work in which you have per your life. My father, with whom you wree not so quainted, I believe, has often told me of the strapes and difficulties surrounding your efforts in establishing the Liberator—that incendiary sheet, which it was hardly safe to expose to daylight in this State a fer years ago, and which I delighted to send by posts some of our fire eating citizens.

When I read the account of that group, con ing of yourself, George Thompson and of ing around the grave of the father of trains at Charleston, I thought that, truly, your borr of rictory had indeed come. I could scarcely main the fact that Wm. Lloyd Garrison could stand up it the Sodom of the South, and proclaim his principle, with none to molest or make him atraid. I think that it rarely falls to the lot of any man to live to rite the final triumph of a principle of which he ha her the principal exponent. Great inventors die, ad the coming generations enjoy the fruits of their print. The philanthropist conceives plans and purposes, be completed only after he has passed away. Ithm fore congratulate you as one of the most fortnested men, who, after long years of struggle against pri dice in the advocacy of a doctrine so particularly unacceptable from its very truth, can now me from your labors, and behold your work faithed Slavery is dead, beyond the power of man or deal in esurrect it.

Hoping that the remainder of your life my be made pleasant with the satisfaction of knowing the your life-work is ended, I remain,

Truly yours, L. W. ELLIOTI.

Truly yours,

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Aug. 12 18th DEAR SIR,-I do assure you that it is with the epest feelings of true grief that I can resign my self to the sad fate of parting with my truest friend

The Liberator. When a true friend of liberty in progress, and especially one of my race, looks h thirty-five years into the past, and remembers the circumstances under which The Liberator was brough into existence, what its primary object was, and what has been its undeviating course through ill then years, he involuntarily sighs when he read, "It liberator will be discontinued at the end of the preent volume.

When I first saw the announcement, som ago, that it was the intention to discontinue The Lib-erator at the end of the present volume, I toped that such might not be the case, and continued to hope for a long time that your pioneer sheet might continue the even tenor of its way; if not under the names The Liberator, then under some other, more appeople ate, but with the ever proud name of the good of captain and leader, WM LLOTD GARRISO, floring triumphantly at its head. But I have now painfully learned that I was hoping against stern, inexerab

I cannot-no, I need not-stop here to discuss the a cannot—no, I need not—stop nere to case to merits of The Liberator, for they are household sprik WM. LLOYD GARRISON! true friend of University Freedom and Equality! may your days kelog to pleasant on this earth, and, finally, may you recire rour just reward in heaven! This is my sent orayer. W. W. TATE. prayer.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,—A suggestion in the letter of Mr. L. N. Fowler, published in lat wells Libérator, opens the way for me to say what I have Liberator, opens the way for me to say what I are long thought of hinting. I find myself all unreceived to the thought that The Liberator is to be discontinued. The name is not so important as he thing litself. He suggests The Liberator for a new more. I

would suggest The Educator. not dead, body and soul in the Negro slavery is not dead, body and sod, in United States. If it were, liberty is not prefered here or elsewhere. Other vital questions beind med of freedom, new and old, are continually arise, co-cusioning controversy, and it will be so for a indi-nite time. When your issue cease, if it is norse, nite time. When your issue cease, if it is norse, where shall we look for anything to fully take the place?—anything equally impartial, bread, thorest, faithful and independent? Should you feel you not withdraw from active labor—I hope it is not seed. there not a son of yours, literal or spiritual, to when you will bestow your mantle J Could not the cool-ued publication be made to combine more per, if possible, more topics, and admit more advertising s

as to " pay "?

I must still trust that the agency which we recent nize in The Liberator, in some form, under some united in The Liberator, in some form, under some united in a some form, under some united in toward millennial perfection

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

A VALUABLE "DIVINING," GIFT. At this P. riod of universal drought, a good supply of well-suit is seen and felt to be of great value, as against all fellipto to be deprived of it in the future. In entry direction, wells are giving out? however, the supply of the supp direction, wells are giving out, because not consects with running water. Mr. H. B. Wyman, of Fismount, in this State, has the gift of using the "giving rod," so as infallibly to determine where as unfailing stream can be reached. During the last three years, he has located wells in various place. with invariable success; and he warrants a copies with invariable success; and he warrants a copies supply of water in every engagement he undertaken a Letters as to terms, &c., may be addressed to him a Letters as to terms, &c., may be addressed to him a Letters as to terms, Never was there a more favorable opportunity to pat his "divining" power to the end est foot than at this dry time. He ought to be constantly employed. Secretary and stantly employed.

EECEPTION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The men of the Fifty-Fourth (colored) Regiment
Besschwerts Volunteers, having been paid off and
Besschwerts Volunteers, having been paid off and
precifed their final discharge on Friday, came up
recifed their final discharge on Friday, came up
recifed their final discharge on Bridge, came up
recifed their final discharge on Bridge, the
grant Grant Wm. H. Strond and one other, fandout Uncle Sam, Wm. H. Strond and one other, fandout Uncle Sam, What fat about 9 o'clock. Here
grant was a strong of the
grant Company M. V. M. (Shaw Guards,)
the limitached M. (Shaw Guards,)
the limitached M. (Sha Howard, C. G. Chipman, Garth W. James Reed, Robt. R. Newell, Jos. E. Cousens, Chas

A Swails, Wm. L. Whitney, Jr., Geo. W. ank M. Welch, Wm. McDermott.
Commanding Companies—Stevens, Co. B;

"as, W. Grace remained at Charleston, S. C., Chief Ordinance Officer at that post; and vere left sick in hospital.

Iama took route as tollows: Through ComState, Washington, Franklin, Devonshire,
Winter, Tremont, Park, to the State House,
L'Excellency, Gov. Andrew and Staff, with
attre Council, received the marching saluet
to the control of the co

wishing them success and happiness through sing the men of the regiment, Gen. Hallow, that he wished to bid them yood bye. He holiged to them for the manner in which supported him in many trying times. When from hope had been called for, the Fifty-dalways been ready and prompt to respond, taken care of their colors and brought them in-interference of their colors and brought them in-interference of the mindeed, but the work of the wavely they had been detended, had proved themselves competent to be good at the field, mow that they had returned, he y would prove themselves equally compegoed citizens. When they went forth, Mass was the only State which recognized them s. They had forced the whole country now ledge their soldierly qualities and the hoped heir good behaviour they would show that a pressessed of all the qualities and entitled privileges of good citizenship. Their blood ched the soil of South Carolina, of Georgia, might the awent of their brows now and the soil of South Carolina, of Georgia, only, ingit the sweat of their brows now soil of Massachusetts; night they show to be men, without respect to their color and the men soil to the safe good-resignal to diaband them there, but he was trainfly the soil to the safe good-resignal to diaband them there, but he was trainfly friend, and was sure that wherever, he would find friends among colored dedored men. The General concluded words of good advice to them to take care oncy, and proceed at once to their homes, represent on the parade ground, His Hondoolin, Chief-of Police Kurtz, Hon. Hendooling the soil of the soil of

r repeated cheers for General Hallowell, the cut reduced square, and, having executed varither maneuvres, marched down upon the street mail, where a collation had been preby Mr. William Tuffs, by order of the friends regiment. On stacking their arms, the men et in load and continued cheering, amid which lears rode off, and after the collation had been dot, therfinen were dismissed. The New Bedmignapy has escorted to the cars by the Shaw s, who afterwards proceeded to their armory, continteresting and mournful incident took place regiment entered Tenonut from Winter street.

tempany was escribed at the cast of their armory, were dismissed for the day, were dismissed for the day. In the day of the d

Characteristic of the regiment, at his residence to Cheire Park.—Boston Journal

The Frity-fourth left Boston on the 28th of May, 1835, and proceeded to Morris Island, where they sested in making the celebrated charge on Fort Tager. Col. Shaw led the right wing, and General then Major Illallowell the left. They byth succeed-di in reaching the top of the parapet, while their med dropped on every side. Col. Shaw was killed, while Major Illallowell was severely wounded, and ridled from the top of the fort into the ditch, where he was shot a second time before his men got him off in stety. He was sent home, where for many seaths he was confined to his bed, scarcely able to desire, and sulfering the most intense pain. When pathally recovered, he returned to his regiment, having sent promoted first to Lieut. Colonel and then to Clonel. Soon after Col. Hallowell's taking commend of the regiment they were ordered to Florida, where they solisistinguished themselves on the field of Clatee. During the battle, the General commandation of the regiment forward, and save our army from hall destruction," which they did by holding the ride army in check while our forces withdrew. See then he has been on daty in Charleston, where ruction," which they did by holding the ny in check while our forces withdrew, n he has been on duty in Charleston, where were stationed after the capture of the city; rt, however, in all the fights and skirmishes gluborhood.

sliowell belongs to a family which has con-three of its members to the army, all of twe distinguished themselves by their bravery weep in the field. At the first call for troops, 1861, be joined a Boston company as private, smed duty as such until his term expired, accepted a position, on Gen. Fremont's staff, g at the West until that General's removal, came East and joined the Massachusetts th, with which be remained until after Antie-ra be was sent, home on sick leave with his and white sickly searched to the west formed been urged upon the authorities, his promotion would lare come long ago.

NEW METHOD OF EMANCIPATING SLAVES Gen. Palmer's order, granting papers to negroes in earth of work, was put in force at Paris, Ky., July 21. The Western Citizen thus describes the scene:—

when of work, was put in force at Paris, Ky., July. The Wistern Citizen thus describes the scene The fact was communicated to the negroes during in work, thy what authority we did not stop to ingraphical the military anthorities at Paris would, on sample the military anthorities at Paris would, on the part of the communication of the parts, which created great commotion among them. As so it played, On that day numbers came to was, and the headquarters of the commandant of the parts yield a property of the parts of the commandant of the parts a yield and the parts of the commandant of the parts are the parts of the commandant of the parts are the parts of t

"Headquarters United States Forces, Paris, KY., _____, 1865.

Ta visus it may concern;
Is pursuance of general orders No. 49 headquarters epartment of Kentucky, July 10, 1965, closed, it authorized to pass at will in search of employment. All public carriers will respect this pass. The Citizes adds, that the whites who need laborers are resolved to employ no negroes, having such a Nas. Of course, the old slaveholders will do all they can to annoy the blacks and force them into bondage.

South." After well describing and doing justice to the character of the Southern people, Mr. Cobden continues as follows:

"But nothing can compensate for the disadvantages under which they labor. Nothing can make a community, living like the feudal community of the 13th century, a match for the New England population of the 19th century. The North will ruin the South, not by any one or half-declaive battles, but by its persistence and by the irresistible weight of its resources. And I should not be surprised to see the South collapse very suddenly; for, having no social forces at its back, when once it is fairly besten in the field, it has nothing to fall back upon. If the North should realize my expectations, it will present itself before the Old World in a new and most formidable attitude, for it will lave proved itself as great in war as in peace. It is the only country in the world which, while it is a first class naval power, (for its mercantile tonnage is equal to our own.) can keep 700,000 men in the field. Has your Emperor thought of all this in connection with his Mexican expedition? I confess I saw with anazement as well as regret the course which he took in sending an army to interfere in the internal affairs of that wretched country. I reminded me, in its impolicy, of the expedition of the first Napoleon from Bayonne into Spain.

No human being can restore Mexico to order, or confer on it the blessing of civilized progress. It requires the hand of God himself to effect such a change in that degraded population of thalf-castes. But does the Emperor know how deeply the public sentiment of the United States resoulation with them? How would you Frenchnen like to see the Yankees sending an army to extablish a republic in Belgium without consulting on? Seeing the American newspapers regularly, I gather from them that the resentment against you for the Mexican intervention is ready to burst forth the moment the rebellion is in a sure way of defeat. The Americans will have some serious controversies with E

SHARP LETTER FROM GOV. BROWNLOW. W. C. Kain, of Knoxville, who was prominent during the war for barbarous treatment of Union citizens, is now in jail for murder, &c. George T. Curtis, of New York, one of his counsel, wrote to Gov. Brownlow, complaining of the ill treatment of his client, and received the following reply:—

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Aug. 18, 1865.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Aug. 18, 1865.

GEORGE T. CURITS, E-q., New York:

SIR—Your favor of the 5th inst. is received. Upon some letter or message from one W. C. Kain, a felon in jail at Knoxville, you are shocked by the unnecessary rigor of his confinement, and remark that "the dignity and humanity with which the State shall administer its laws have much to do with its good name." I know nothing of the nature of the report your client may have made to you, but I know the Sheriff of Knox county, to whom your letter should have been addressed, and know him to be an excellent man, who has rendered gallant service as an officer in our army; and I am confident that any statements of your client, charging the Sheriff with barbarous treatment of prisoners, are untrue. Your client, no doubt, thinks it very hard that he should be confined at all for the conscientious (2) discharge of his duty as an officer, in such insignificant matters as starving and hanging a few Union citizens, whipping others at the stake, or at the cart-wheel, and stripping Union ladies who were passing through the rebel lines of all their clothing except what they had upon their persons, for the heimous offence of thinking the rebelion wrong. In this opinion you may agree with him. I, who do not profess to be so deeply versed in Vattel and Puftendorf, cannot.

I shall endeavor to see that the State vindicates its sovereignty, by administering its laws with dignity and humanity; and while protoundly grateful for the solicitude you manifest for the reputation of Tennessee, I must be allowed to say that, when fully convinced that I, or the subordinate executive officers of the State, need instructions as to the proper discharge of grave official duties devolving upon us, from attorneys residing in other States, of your well-known proclivities, It will give you due notice; but until that time, such gravitious, patronizing lectures as yours colivities, It will give you due notice; but until that time, such gravitious, pa

we. sectfully, your obed't serv't,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tenn

[Correspondence of the Nashville Union.]

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Union.]

TULLAHOMA, TENN., July 12, 1865.

On the night of the 4th of July, two men of Company C, 5th Tennessee Cavalry, with the Captain and two other men of the Home Guards, near Fayetteville, Tennessee, with the cognizance of the Provost Marshal at that post, went out to the plantation of William Bonner, Jr., a returned rebel officer, where, after partaking of a very good supper with himself and wife, and armed with loaded pistols, they went to the negro quarters, and took out a negro, (whom Bonner said had refused to work, and on being told to leave the place, said the would go when be got ready,) about three hundred yards from the house, tiedhim with his face to a tree, and fastened his hands on the other side with a bridle rein, and with elm switches, two in a bunch, with sprangle, gave him one hundred and fifty lashes, two of the men taking turns in whipping him, cutting his back so deep that a lead pencil could have been laid in the gashes. Your informant has seen the back of the negro, now nine days since the whipping, and he has never seen any one so badly cut up.

It appears that the negro was hired by Bonner, whose contract with him was to leave, the compensation to a committee of citizens at the end of the season, and in case of disagreement the matter was to be left to a Upion officer. The negro had raised a fine crop of cotton, so that it could be secured by a small amount of labor; and in this, as in many other cases, after the negro has labored hard, and begins to realize and look forward to the day he may reap where he has sown, he is suddenly assaulted by men professing to be loyal citizens, and driven from all hopes of support. This js but one out of the many similar complaints that are daily made to this post.

General Dudley, commanding the forces at this point, has made an open investigation of this infamous transaction, resulting in the removal of Captain Shipp, 6th Tennessee Cavalry, Acting Provost Marshal at Faycteville, and h

Parties are out to arrest the other three engaged, all of whom belong to the Home Guard, the principal one a captain in that organization.

A MAN GIVEN AS FOOD TO THE DOGS. THE DIABOLISM OF SLAVERY.

We announced, yesterday, that the practical eman-cipation of the stares has not been realized yet in Washington parish. A planter, Mr. Jack Bromfield, swears that he will resist emancipation to the last. He says that he paid his money for his slaves,—they be-long to him, and he does not care about the laws of the Yankves. Many others—if not all—partake of the same sentiment.

This Is only tabling. But professionally

long to him, and he does not care about the laws of the Xankves. Many others—if not all—partake of the same sentiment.

This is only talking. But, unfortunately, we have more serious facts to relate. Two planters of Washington Parish, samed Sherd Adams and Dan Warren, tied a black man on a saw-log, and, when so rendered defenceless, set their bloodhounds upon him. These ferocious animals, whose cruelty agrees so well with the planters' character, chewed him up. The victim was then turned loose, more dead than alive. He crawled to some recess, where he must have died of exposure and suffering, as he has not been heard of since. The plantation where this awful act took place is situated near the river Bougchito.

About three or four weeks ago, four of Mr. John Magree's negrees ran away to the Federals. Their names were Fom, George, Rau and Mosea. The mearter resolved to pursue them. Mesers. Ben Magee, Henry Bronfield, and another "gentleman" went in pursuit of them. But they did not succeed in cutching them. They found, however, at Oayka, six or seven other black men, on whom they charged with sticks and piatols. One of the black men was killed by Henry Bromfield, and another was fatally wounded.

Such is the sad picture of the state of society in

ed.

Such is the sad picture of the state of society in that part of the country. Our informant states that the freedmen—or more stately the starrs—are generally ill-treated in the neighborhood of Oayka. The planters must be made to feel that the was has turned against them. We want an iron-hand, or the laws and power of the United States will be everywhere set at defiance.—New Orleans Tribune.

LETTER FROM THE LATE RICHARD COBDEN.

The New York Clitzes publishes an interesting let for written by Richard Cobden, in May 1884, to a French gentleman resident in Switzerland. The first part discusses the war in this country with singular acuteness. Mr. Cobden says that nothing is clearry to his mind than that "the North will destroy alavery, ruin the slave owners, and hold possession of the South." After well describing and doing justice to the character of the Southern people, Mr. Cobden continues as follows:

Vales.

About thirty preachers were on the ground, it along several from Philadelphia and Baltimore, as we from Newbern, present on special invitation. Or f the latter, an old gentleman named Issae, was lare preacher for many years. He bought his freom tor \$8,000, and paid up a year before the rebellit roke out. He is now sorry he did not keep honery, as he would have been freed by the Present's proclamation.

Colorphobia in Washington. Congress last year passed a law, containing a special provision that the municipal authorities of Washington shall set apart from the school fund such a proportionate part thereof as the colored children between the ages of six and seventeen years bear to the whole number of children. Considering that for years the free colored people had been taxed for school purposes, without being allowed to receive any fair equivalent therefor, in any way, the measure was regarded by the country as an act of simple justice. But the City Council of Washington, incredible as it may seem, resorted to the pitiful expedient of abolishing the school fund entirely, and supported the white schools out of the general proceeds of taxes, without having any special fund. In this way the black children are, for the time being, cheated out of their schools. But this poor juggle will be short-lived. If its authors do not retrace their steps before Congress shall have another opportunity to act, the upshot of the matter may be easily conjectured. Referring to this affair, the Washington Chronice says:—

"We are strongly inclined to suspect that they for

"We are strongly inclined to suspect that they for got, in the midst of their glee, that Congress possesse

POLITICAL. In Kentucky, Garrard's (pro slavery) majority for State Treasurer is 168. Last fall McCleidan's majority was about 37,000. The House will stand, Opposition, 58; Union, 42. The Senate, Opposition, 18; Union, 18. It is said that Lieutenant-Governor-Jacobs favors the amendment. If so, his casting vote will carry it in the Senate. Gen. Logan, the especial friend of the late Stephen A. Douglas, made a speech in Morgan county, Illinois, a few days ago, in which he said that the reconstruction policy of the present Administration was but an experiment, and he was willing to indorse it as long as there was any hope of its success. He confessed, however, that he did not like this wholesale system of pardoning rebels. He was opposed to the restoration of the rights of citizenship until the rebels had brought forth fruits meet for repentance. He cautioned his auditory in the most pungent terms to avoid companionship or fraternization with any person or party who had sympathized with rebellikn or its aiders and abettors.

Ex-Gov. Tod of Ohio recently declared in a speech that the Democratic party of Ohio could not be trusted. If it was in power, the national debt would be in danger of repudiation, unless linked with the rebel debt, national securities would decline, and justice would not be done the soldier or the soldiers' wives and widows; consequently it was the duty of every patriot to stand by the Union party.

NEGRO TESTIMONY IN ALABAMA. Provisional Governor Parsons, of Alabama, has issued a circular to the judges and magistrates of the State, urging them to conform to the exigencies of the times, and receive negro testimony in their courts, as the less of two evils. He tells them that the law of Congress, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, requires the Commissioners of the Bureau in the various States to adjudicate in all cases where the rights of the freedmen were concerned, if the local courts refuse to do them justice as freemen, or reject their testimony in difficulties between themselves' or between them and whites. Therefore, unless they acquiesce, and receive the testimony of negroes in their courts, where the habits and character of the negro are best understood, martial law will be substituted, and military courts will be established to adjudicate between the whites and negroes. Any evident denial of justice will result in the same way. The Governor reminds them that it will be much better to have the laws administered by the citizens of the State than by strangers.

New York, Sept. 2. The Herald's Washington

NEW YORK, Sept. 2. 'The Herald's Washington

President Johnson's home, the negroes have contrib-uted \$60 a month for teachers.

PENIAN TROUBLES IN MISSOURI. Last week, according to a correspondent of the Tribuse, the Deputy Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood of Missouri died at St. Paul. His body had been brought to St. Louis, and a service and oration advertised to take place at St. Patrick's Church. Archbishop Kenrick thereupon Issued a bull, prohibiting the use of St. Patrick's Church for the delivery of an oration or other religious ceremony to take place on that occasion. He also directed the Superintendent of the (Catholic) Calalso directed the Superintendent of the (Catholic) Cal-neary Cenulery not to admit any procession of men-or women bearing the insignia of Fenianism within the gate of the cemetery. Not satisfied with this, Archbishop Kenrick has Iurther informed the Roman Catholics of St. Louis that the members of the Fenian Brotherhood are not admissable to the sacrangents of the church so long as they are united with that asso-ciation, which, he says, he has always regarded as immoral in its object, the inciting of rebellion in Ire-land, and a quasi military organization, to be made land, and a quasi military organization, to be made effective in case of a war with England. This decla-ration against the Fenians has roused the same indig-nation among the St. Louis Catholic Fenians as else-

where.

THEODORE PARKER. There has just been published at Paris, in one volume, 12mo, pp. 330, "Theodore Parker, as Vie et ses Gaures; un Chapltre de l'Histoire de Aboltion de l'Bosiavage aux Etat Unis (Theodore Parker, his Life and Works; a Chapter in the History of the Aboltion of Slavery in the United States), by Monsieur Albert Réville, author of the Etudes Critiques aur le Uevanglie selon S. Mathieu." The author says very little about Aboltion, and Mr. Parker's connection therewith, but states the leading details of Mr. Parker's life, and estimates were keenly and appreciatively bis character as a man, a preacher, and a writer. He gives him credit more for energy than for good taste, and while noticing his want of orthodoxy, admits that his intentions were are highly estimated abroad. The London edition of this works, in twelve volumes, compiled by Miss Cobbe, is now completed.—American Lierary Gazette.

Thus we have the principles of the le

ent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes as follows:

The planters have generally retained their slaves, and are making contracts with them as rapidly as posible, and generally sharing the crops with them. In all that part of the State crossed by the two armies, both blacks and whites have that to work together to avert slavration, and in many cases the crops have been

"We hear it stated by those who have an acquaint ance with negro regiments, that almost all the sol liers have learned to read and write; that on the firs any day, about all made their marks, but within rear, about all signed their names. All well-conduct

of Columbia, in homoer of freedmen in the District on the 31st of August, was, according to the report of Surgeon Robert Reyburn, (Surgeon in charge of that District,) just made to the Bureau, 256772, of which number 772 are receiving medical

is much larger than was anticipated.

The colonies of freedmen working the land assigned them at Davis Bend, Camp Hawley, near Vicksburg; De Soto Point, opposite; and at Washington, near Natchez, are all doing well; their crops are maturing fast. As harvest time approaches the number of rations issued are reduced, and they are compelled to rely on their own resources. At least ten thousand bales of cotton will be raised by these people who are raising crops on their own account. The number of idle people around them is constantly declining, as labor is abundant, and good prices are offered for all kinds of work. The amount of rations issued to whites is about the same as issued to freedmen. Not less than 5,000 people are cutting wood for steamers on the Mississippi lilver, and more people are engaged in this business than ever, but they support themselves. The total number of freedmen in the State is estimated at 345,000, of whom only 3,000 are receiving assistance from Government.

Depreciation or Conpederate Currency. A Southern paper publishes a table of the prices of the Confederate currency in Augusta, Ga., at various times from the beginning to the close of the war. The record was kept by a broker doing business in that city, and shows that on January 1, 1861, the premium on a gold dollar was 6; on December 15, same year, it was 30; on June 1, 1862, it was 1800; on April 20, 1865, it was 8100 in Confederate notes for \$1 in gold; and on May 1 of the same year, the premium was \$1200 for one gold dollar.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept 1. Judge Carter, who has eturned from an extensive trip through the Southern State, says that cruelty to freedmen, and numbers of nonicides among them by the whites, are increasing oa fearful extent, especially in places where the roops are being withdrawn.

The Judge has a copy of the Southern Sim, which says if the Yankees are alarmed at the killing of

o a fearful extent, top-control of the Southern Sun, which roops are being withdrawn.

The Judge has a copy of the Southern Sun, which says if the Yankees are alarmed at the killing of a few hundred negroes a day in States where they have the protection of Yankee troops, to a certain extent, what will be their alarm after the departure of the military forces and readmission into the Union of these States as sovereign powers, and will then have a complete organization of militia in each county as complete organization of militia in each county.

MURDER OF LOYAL NEOROES. Two negroes, Alfred and his wife Clara, who were living with their former master, John Baker, Esq., near Fauquier county, Va., were killed, it is said, by the notorious Dick Carter, about two o'clock last Sunday morning The negroes, it is said, had given information concerning his whereabouts to the government troop some time since, and he killed them to prevent being again informed upon.—Alexandria Gazette.

"Three fast men, of the best families, called out Captain Hensley, 33d U. S. colored troops, and brutally murdered him. A commission has been or ganized to-day to try them. Gen. Grosvenor, who was to have gone North by special train to morrow, it retained, by order of Major-Gen. Steadman, to direct the prosecution."

SINGULAR EXERCISE OF POWER BY GOV. PERRY OF SOUTH CAROLINA. The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says the following extract is from a letter addressed by Gov. Perry to a prominent citizen of Charleston:

Charleston:

"If you take the oath (of amnesty) and apply for a pardon, it is to be presumed, after the approval by me, that it is granted, and you are entitled to vote or serve in the convention, although your pardon may not have been returned or received by you."

If Gov. Perry has not the sanction of President

Soston.

The painful circumstances are briefly as follows: A sarty of several ladies and gentlemen were practising party or several issues and gontlemen were practising pistol-firing at a target, when the pistol in the hands of Mr. Henry C. Mayer was accidentally discharged, the charge passing through the young lady's head, and killing her. She cried, Oh, God! and fell a corpse. Her remains are to be sent home this evening. The excitement consequent upon this most agonizing accident cannot be described.

Mr. Mayer is overwhelmed with sorrow;
Miss McGregor was a young and lovely girl, much beloved by herfassociates and a large circle of friends. Her death will create a wide-spread grief, as much for her rare personal merits as for the sudden and afflicting circumstances under which she was deprived of life.

Miss McGregor was a daughter of James McGregor was a da

life.
Miss McGregor was a daughter of James McGregor,
Esq., President of the State Bank in Boston.—Des-patch to Post.

"DEATH ON THE TRACK." The New York Herold prints a complete list of the railroad accidents
attended by loss of life or injury to person that have
occurred in the United States since the commencement of the year. In not quite eight months, there
have been one hundred and itsents sight casualties, by
which two hundred and sixty six persons have been killed,
and eleven hundred and miss wounded. This is only the
number of killed and wounded recorded at the time
of the acchelent, or who died very shortly after. Of
course, many of the wounded were but slightly injured, but how many died after weeks or months of
suffering from wounds received, we shall probably
never know.

Many at the South, in their flurry, think of emigrating to Brazil, where they can enjoy the luxury of slavery. The Richmond Times says: "Let no man stake his prospects of fortupe, success and happiness upon the continuance of slavery. Recent events have demonstrated that the institution is doomed. The resistless cry for emancipation has now been raised by nearly all Christendom; and England, Frence, Russia and the United States have all succambed before it. Spain and Brazil will not be able to stand this pressure long."

GEN. LEE A COLLEGE PRESIDENT: The Richmond Whig announces that Gen. Lee has consented to accept the Presidency of Washington College.

used to join "Uncle Branch" in his hunting excur-sions. He owned at the time of his death the same gun which he bought in Boaton in 1816, and with which he had killed in Plymouth Woods two hundred and sixty-seven deer. He made an eighteen miles walk a day a common custom up to last summer, al-though nearly eighty years old. He built his own cabin and boats, and supported himself entirely by killing game and catching fish.

there is between 1856 and 1865 !—Traceller.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention declared the effort to confer the suffrage on colored soldiers to be "a deliberate and wicked attempt to degrade the white race to the level of the black." Would it not have been more correct to say that it was "a deliberate and benevolent attempt to elevate the black ince to the level of the white "1 If the power to vote is as good a thing for the white man, why should n't it prove as useful to the black man? If it is elevating in the case of foreigners who come to this country, why should it not help in the elevation of dark-akinned Americans, who are descended, in many instances, from men and women who were in the land long before white-skinned men lived in Pennsylvania !—Ibid.

tylvania :— Ibid.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention passed a resolution that the public debt is "on-crous and improper." This is the first step towards the open advocacy of repudiation. If there is any dirty and unpatriotic work to be done, New Jersey Democrats will be sure to "dive deeper and come up nastier" than any body clse.—Salem Observer.

Cool. A Richmond paper has the assurance already to urge upon the President a modification of his Cabinet, because some of the members are too radical. Perhaps it would like to have him find a place in it for Benjamin, Mallory, Trenholm & Co., who are just now out of business, and who are almost as "conservative" as the Ohio Democratic Conven-

tion.—Providence Journal.

The Tribune's Brownsville (Texas) correspondence of the 12th ult. says:—"The line of the Rio Grande is growing dark with troops, and Gen. Steele is said to be getting things in order. I will only give these two facts, and you can draw an infer-

the heat, the mortality among the negro troops is se-rious. It is from 15 to 20 per cent. The clothing for the men, too, is not suited to the climate. The men die mostly of fever, though some die of scurvy."

A CASE WORTHY OF SYMPATHY. We call the articular attention of our readers to a notice, pub ASE WORTHY OF SYNAPHY. We call the particular attention of our readers to a notice, published in another column, by Mr. Wm. Anhrose. A man in search of his mother, sister and brother, after ten years of separation by the cruel effect of slavery, just think of it.—looking for them in order to context upon them the blessings and abundance which he has accumulated in the section of the country where a man can reap the fruits of his labor. It is one of the instances which now so often sadden the heart amidst the jubilations brought forth by the act of emancipa tion.—New Orleans Teibune.

Troub.—Yell Oreans Troubs.

To The Dick Taylor plantation, worked by Freedmen, is in the most flourishing condition. We have been favored with a sample of their cotton, which is as floo as any in the State, with atrong though flexible flores. The prospect of the crop is splendid.—New Orleans Tribune.

Robert Ould has been visiting President Johnson, at the White House. He would have been glad to have Mr. Johnson visit him a year or two ago, at the Black Hole called Libby Prison. PROGRESS OF IDEAS. The young king of Portugal announces that his government will soon introduce measures for the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese colonies.

DEATH OF COMMODORE LONG. Intelligence has been received of the death of Commodore John Colings Long, of the United States Navy. He died suddonly at North Conway, on the 2d inst, while absent from his home on an excursion to the White Mountains.

Fire is a Cemeters. A singular incident occurred in England recently. The catacomb vaults on the west side of Kensal Green Cemetery were found on fire. Five coffins were destroyed, and a great many seriously burnt. The origin of the fire was unknown. It is in this cemetery that Hood, Leech, Thackeray and other eminent men lie interred.

and other eminent men the interrent.

The number of battles fought during the war was 252. Of these the soil of Virginia drank the blood of 89, Tennessee witnessed 37, Missouri 25, Georgia 12, South Carolina 10, North Carolina 11, Alabama 7, Florida 5, Kentucky 13, the Indian Territory and New Mexico 1 each. Once the wave of war rolled to a Northern State, and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated, 28 were naval achievements.

Half a million dollars' worth of books was consumed at the burning of a London auctioneer's establishment, lately, among which was a part of the library of Baron Humboldt.

The loss of the telegraphic cable is estimated t nearly a million and a half of dollars.

Forty thousand visitors at Saratoga this sea-son—more than ever before. In a single morning last week, nine thousand glasses of water were dipped from Congress Spring alone.

The Charleston correspondent of the Bosto

TA Lexington (Ky.) dispatch of the 20th say that Garrard, the pro-slavery candidate for State Treasurer, is elected by about two hundred majority

Daniel Webster, a son of Col. Pletcher Webster, and grandson of the great Daniel Webster, died at Marshfield on Saturday, sged 25 years.

The great "Homestead" well, at Pithole Creek, has ceased to flow, though it recently yielded 500 barrels per day. The Philadelphia Herald wickedly says:—

dly says:—

It was the well in which Wilkes Booth
hirtieth interest, and it is barely possible
apped it at the lower end. The city of Fernandina, Florida, claims the honor of being the first place in the South in which negroes have experienced the right of suffrage. The loyalists and the negroes recently elected a Union Mayor.

To New Orleans is now the cleanest city in Amer-ca, and there is said to be no more danger of yellow ever there than on the top of Mount Blanc. Very

great are the Yankees; they can put down rebellion with the musket and the bayonet, and pestilence with the broom, hoe and shovel.—St. Louis Dem. COLORED SOLDIERS ROBBED. It is said that a large number of the members of the 54th regiment have been relieved of their money by theivers, who got them drunk. The men had an average of 8350 each, and the regiment somewhere about \$250,000, a large part of which is already in active circulation.

The colored veterans of the 54th regiment belonging in New Bedford, 22 in number, were handsomely received home by the citizens of that city on Saturday evening. They were welcomed at the depot and escorted to the City Hall, where the Rev. Henry F. Hatrington presided over a public meeting, made a fine address, and was followed by James B. Congdon, Eaq., in similar remarks.

23— The commandant of the post at Paducah, Ky, recently issued an order for the release of certain aegrees incarcerated, in the city prison for reloation of the municipal law. Thereupon the municipal authorities at once ordered the release of all white prisoners, and informed the Governor of their action.

The A letter from Meriden, Miss., says, in allusion to the effects of the war, that fully one-half of the adult males were sacrificed in the bloody contest, while thousands of others are maimed for life, or are gradually dying of disease contracted in the service.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle says that the town of Winchester, in that State, was occupied by the Union and Confederate forces successively, seven-ty-six times.

MONTPLINE, VI., Sept. 5, 1865. The annual election for State officers and members of the General Assembly took place in Vermont to-day. As anual, every thing is all one way—only more so.

Twenty-five towns give Dillingham 5076, and Davenport 1654. The same towns last year gave Smith (Republican) for Governor 6334, and Redfield (Democrat) 2275. Taking this vote as an indication, the majority of Dillingham will be relatively larger than that of Smith last year.

We have the Representative vote from forty-eight towns, all but five of which have elected Republicans.

THE HATION

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART,

Ats main objects will be-First.—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above II, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with reater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilisation.

Third—The carnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the 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 chance in the race of life.

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the dootrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both

Start.—The collection and direason of treasonary in-formation as to the condition and prospects of the South-ern 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 habits and desires of civilized life.

Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect riolence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so nuch of the political writing of the day is marred.

the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and sharacter will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and truktworthy guide.

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

The following writers, among others, have been

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

Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Prof. CHILD, (Harvard,) CHARLES E. NORTON,
Judge Bono, (Baltimore,)
EDMUND QUINCY,
Prof. W. D. WHITMEY, (Yale,)
Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,) Judge DALY, Prof. Dwight, (Columbia College,) Judgo Wayland, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, C. J. STILLE, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, BAYARD TAYLOR, C. A. BRISTED, C. L. BRACE, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,

GAIL HAMILTON, &c. &c. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

WANTED—For a Physician, lately returned from ervice in the U. S. Army, board in a private family in a leasant location in the country, and where a physician is equired, and the whole at a moderate price. Pa

rith a physician in good practice would be acceptable.

Address, with terms, description of place, population, te, "Docton," care of Romer F. Walleur, Eq., Lib-rator Office, 221 Washington street, Boston.

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WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED. per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and g it tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on sales. WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED.

Five per cent, (and government tax) on sales. There charges cover all expenses after the Wool is received in store, for three months,—labor, storage, instrance and selling. If required to carry it over three months, additional expenses will be charged. Interest on advances and clothed disbursements reckoned at the legal rite 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 1860.

Messrs. Hallowell, & Coruns, Boston.
Messrs. Hallowell, Prescort & Co. New Yo.
Messrs. Davis, Frss & Banes, Philadelphia. Boston, August, 1865.

WEST NEWTON

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL THE next term begins Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865. For particulars, address NATEL T. ALLEN.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Bighteenth Annual Term of seventeen weeks will commence Nov 1, 1865. Provisions—Susphen Tracy, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Prances S. Cooke, M. D., Anatomy, also of Physicology and Hygiese; Edward Alken, M. D., Materis Medica, Therapeuties and Diseases of Women and Children; Albert B. Robinson, M. D., Pinciples and Practice of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence; Mercie B. Edward, M. D., Pinciples and Practice of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence; Mercie B. Dyer, M. D., Domonstrator of Anatomy, Tuition fees, to the six Professors and Demonstrator, \$65—free to students needing aid.

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Poetry.

For the Liberator.

Do thy life-work, calmly, bravely-Ever trusting, press thou on; Never let its toils oppress thee— Rest at last will sure be won.

Do thy work—'tis thine, thine only—
It will lead thee up to heaven;
Tis the work which the good Father
Unto thee, his child, has given.

Never leave unto another That which thine own hands should do ; Where the voice of Duty calls thee, Follow, with brave heart and true

Does the way seem rough before thee?
Twas the earth-path Jesus tred;
Ehrinking never from its trials—
Doing still the will of God. Think how calmly, and how meekly, He, thy Brother, bore the cross;

Counting every worldly treasure,—
If 'twere gained by falsehood,—loss. Think, when dark clouds lower around thee,

Fell upon his sinless head. Shall we, then, e'er shrink and fall

ing still, with faith so weak,

When the blessed truths be uttered, From the record still do speak? Fall of hope to cheer the doubting, Fall of strength to aid the weak— Words to heal the broken-hearted—

Fall of promise to the meek. If we would His footsteps follow, He has told us of the way; Pointed out the path unerring, Lighted ever by Truth's ray.

Love and patience for the erring Pity for earth's lowliest child; Gentle words, and deeds of mercy, Soothing every passion wild.

Faith unfaltering, trusting ever In our Father's promise sure ; Inowing that, through all life's changes This forever Brooklyn, N. Y. will endure.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

Already, now, a long and motley train
Of bondmen, freed from Slavery's heavy chain,
Before my gaze with humble aspect stands—
"Food for these mouths, and labor for these hands;
A part, in life's eternal strife to bear; Truth for these souls, and garments, too, to wea We've crossed the line—our hearts are strong and brave Henceforth we're men—let no man call us slaves !

All that we ask is liberty to toil— Be ne'er so rugged, yet the hardy task Be neer so rugged, yet too many take Be ours to conquer; all we care to ask Is, that our limbs, our wives, our children be Not chattels made, but as God made them—rnkk! With room to work, and wages for our pains; And soon you'll hear, from all the blooming plains r songs of joy up to the heavens ascend, om harvest labors to the poor man's friend. And senates then, as 'gainst man's direst fees, Will not again their hellish laws oppose Will not again their bellish taws oppose Gainst Afric's sons; but all mankind indeed, Joint heirs of labor, worthy common meed, Will hail us then, and o'er the distant waves Will hall as teen, and o'er the distant wave-Proudly proclaim—'Our country knows no sloves. This the fair picture fancy brings to view, As now I mark you strange and motify crew. Pass o'er the way, beneath you guarded light— Slaves yester e'en, but fremen at midnight. et may our hopes—our noblest hopes—be ero nd Afric's freedom be forever lost; And base-born chiefs, who rule the traitor crowd, Strong by intrigue, in foul-mouthed treason proud, Call up each horde, array each hostile clan Crush freedom out, and on the rights of man Call down black doom, and unrestrained wave And dark-browed freeman; strong in hell-born might, Call Slavery's roll on Bunker's mered height!

TO THE OPPRESSOR.

His skin was dark, his soul was white! His faith was equal in its hold On things that claim diviner light, To those of fortune's smoother m

His soul was white, his face was dark ! Examine, while we sing, your own; And tell us if that image-spark To Freedom's measure yet hath grown?

His soul was white-no thanks to you! For all his hopes you sought a grave! How changed the scene! for now we view Within its depths a real store.

A slave, by fair Creation planned, Who sought the raim of a race? And for that seeking now you stand The foulest blot upon its face.

You seeight to form a lasting link, Asplering manhood to enchain; And for that seeking, on the brink Of merey now you plead in vain

You could not, in your darkness, see The workings of that de By which you fell, and he arose

TWILIGHT.

September's slender crescent grows again Distin in yonder peaceful evening-red; Clearer the stars are sparkling overhead,

Cool blows the evening wind from out the west, And bows the flowers, the last sweet flowers the Pale asters, many a heavy waving plume Of golden-rod, that bends as if opprest.

The summer's songs are hushed. Up the lone shore The weary wares wash eadly, and a grief flounds in the wind, like farewells foud and brief:
The cricket's chirp but makes the silence more.

Lifo's autumn comes ; the leaves begin to fall ; The moods of spring and summer pass away; The glory and the rapture, day by day, Depart, and soon the quiet grave folds all.

O thoughtful sky, how many eyes in vain
Are lifted to your beauty, full of tears?
How many hearts go back through all the years,
Heavy with loss, eager with questioning pain.

To read the dim Hereafter to obtain One gilmpse beyond the earthly curtain, where Their dearest dwell, where they may be or e'er coptember's slender erescent states again! ——Squember Atlantic Monthly.

EPITAPH ON THE SOUTHERN CONFED ERACY.

Gentle stranger, drop a tear— The C. S. A. iles buried here ; In youth it lived and prospered well,
But, like Lucifer it fell.
Its body here, its soul in—well, B'en if I knew I wouldn't tell. Rest, C. S. A., from every strife— Your death is better than your life; And this one line shall grace your grave, "My death gave Freedom to the Slave."

The Wiberator.

ADDRESS

From the Colored Citizens of Norfolk, Va., to the People of the United States.

CITIZENS: The undersigned have be appointed a Committee, by a public meeting of the colored citizens of Norfolk, held June 5th, 1865, in the Catharine Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., to lay before you a few considerations touching the present position of the colored population of the Southern States generally, and with reference to their claim for count soffines in norticals.

States generally, and with reference to their claim for equal suffrage in particular. We do not come before the people of the United States asking an impossibility; we simply ask that a Christian and enlightened people shall, at once, concede to us the full enjoyment of those privileges of full cit-izenship which not only are our undoubted right, but are indispensable to that elevation and prosperity of

our people which must be the desire of every particular the legal recognition of these rights of the free colored population, in the past, by State legislation, or even by the Judiciary and Congress of the United nas been crushed, with the rebellion, sprung from it on what pretext can disabilities be perpetuated that were imposed only to make the perpetuated that ed only to protect an institution which has now, thank God! passed away forever? It is a common assertion, by our enemies, that "this is the white man's country, settled by white men, its government established by white men, and shall therefore be by white men only." How far are these state true, and the conclusion reasonable! Every s boy knows that within twelve years of the foun n, and shall therefore be rule of the first settlement at Jamestown, our fathers as well as yours were toiling on the plantations on James River, for the sustenance and prosperity of the infant Since then, in New England, New York and the Middle Atlantic States, our race has borne its part in the development of even the free North, while throughout the sunny South, the millions upon mil-lions of acres, in its countless plantations, laden with precious crops, hear witness to the unrequited industry of our people. Even our enemies and old oppressors, themselves, used to admit, nay, contend for, the urgen necessity of our presence and labor to the nations prosperity; for whenever slavery was to be defended they were always ready to prove that the negro mus be the laborer in the South, because a white man' constitution could not withstand the climate.

entirely to white men? Why, the first blo shed in the revolutionary war was that of a colored man, Crispus Attucks; while in every engraving of Washington's famous passage of the Delaware is to be cen as a prominent feature, the woolly head and the dusky face of a colored soldier, Prince Whipple; and let the history of those days tell of the numerous but abortive efforts made by a vindictive enemy to incite anortive enors made by a vinitative energy to induce insurrection among the colored people of the country, and how faithfully they adhered to that country's cause. Who has forgotten Andrew Jackson's famous appeal to the colored "citizens" of Louisiana, and their enthusiastic response, in defence of liberty for others, which was denied themselves? Then did the peaceful stability of the government of the United States, during the (to all but the colored race) happy years that preceded the late rebellion, owe nothing fo its continuance to the colored people? Fellow-citi-zens, was not the maintenance of that peace and order, and thereby of your prosperity, wholly owing to the submissive patience with which our race endured the faith and assurance that God would yet work out their deliverance? Then what has been the behavior our people during the past struggle? Have we in outbreaks on the one hand, or thwarted it by remis ness or slackness in response to its calls for volun teers on the other? Let the fact that, in the shor band camp, at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, and r parts of this State alone, over twenty five colored men have become soldiers in the army of the United States, attest our devotion to our country. Over 200,000 colored men have taken up arms on behalf of the Union; and at Port Hudson. arms on behalf of the Union; and at Port Hudson Olustee, Milliken's Bend, Fort Wagner, and in the death-haunted craters of the Petersburg mine, and on a hundred well-fought fields, have fully proved their patriotism, and possession of all the manly qualities

that adorn the soldier. and attitude of the colored people to the nation in the past; but we believe our present position is by no means so well understood among the loyal masses of means so well understood among the loyal masses of the country, otherwise there would be no delay in granting us the express relief which the nature of the case demands. It must not be forgotten that it is the general assumption, in the South, that the effects of the immortal Proclamation of President Lincoln of the immortal Proclamation of President Lincoln of the Christian world, when America alone, of all Christian nations, sustains an unjust distinction of the country of the Christian nations, sustains an unjust distinction of the country of the Christian nations, sustains an unjust distinction. go no further than the emancipation of the negroes then in slavery, and that it is only constructively even, that that Proclamation can be said, in any legal sense, to have abolished slavery; and even the late Constitutional amendment, if duly ratified, can go no further; neither touch, nor can touch, the slave codes of the various Southern States, and the laws respect ing free people of color consequent therefrom, which having been passed before the act of secession, are presumed to have lost none of their vitality, but ex-ist, as a convenient engine for our oppression, until repealed by special acts of the State legislatures. By these laws, in many of the Southern States, it is still a crime for colored men to learn or be taught to read, and their children are doomed to ignorance; there is no provision for insuring the legality of our marriages; we have no right to hold real estate; the public street and the exercise of our ordinary occupations are for-bidden us, unless we can produce passes from our em-ployers, or licenses from certain officials; in some States the whole free negro population is legally liable to exile from the place of its birth, for no crime but that of color; we have no means of legally making or enforcing contracts of any description; we have no exist of any description; we have no exist of any description or enforcing contracts of any description; we have no right to testify before the courts in any case in which a white man is one of the parties to the suits; we are taxed without representation; and, in short, so far as legal safeguards of our rights are concerned, we are defenceless before our enemies. While this is our po-sition as regards our legal status, before the State laws, we are still more unfortunately situated as regards our late maters. The people of the Mortal, reasons why it is expected you should grant as that wright; but while we stand before you, pleading with heard little or nothing, for the past four years, of the you for our fellows, on the grounds of humanity and blasphemous and horrible theories formerly propound—

political expediency, we would not have you forget of for the defence and glorification of human slave—
that our case also stands on the basis of constitutional blasphemous and horrible theories formerly propounded for the defence and glorification of human slave ry, in the press, the pulpit and legislatures of the Southern States; but, though they may have forgotten them, let them be assured that these doctrines have of the United States as any bar to the acquisition of by no means faded from the minds of the people of the South; they cling to these delusious still, and only thug them the closer for their recent defeat. Worse than all, they have returned to their homes, with all their old pride and contempt for the negro transformed into bitter hate for the new-made freeman, who aspires to the exercise of his new-found rights, and who has been fighting for the suppression of their re-bellion. That this charge is not unfounded, the man-

selves, without a written recommendation from their late employers, and threatening violence to those who should do so, thereby keeping us in a state of serf-dom, and preventing our free selection of our employers. They have also pledged themselves, in no event, to pay their late adult slaves more than \$60 per year for their lator, in the future, out of which, with characteristic generoalty, they have decided that we are to find clothes for ourselves and families, and pay our taxes and doctors' bills. In many of the more remote districts, individual planters are to be found who still refuse to recognize their negroes as free, forcibly retaining the wives and children of their late escaped slaves; cases have occurred, not far from plantation has been punished by shooting to death; and finally, there are numbers of cases, known to our-selves, in the immediate vicinity of this city, in which a faithful performance, by colored men, of the pensation. These are facts; and yet the men d these things are, in many cases, loud in their professions of attachment to the restored Union, while committing these outrages on the most faithful friends that Union can ever have. Even well known Union men have often been found among our oppressors; witness the action of the Tennessee Legislature in imsee fit to adopt for them; and in this very city, and under the protection of military law, some of our white friends who have nobly distinguished them selves by their efforts in our behalf, have been threat ned with arrest by a Union Mayor of this city, for heir advocacy of the cause of freedom. Fellow-citizens, the performance of a simple mes of

ustice on your part will reverse all this. We ask fo no expensive aid from military forces, stationed throughout the South, overbearing State action, and rendering our government republican only in name; give us the suffrage, and you may rely upon us to cure justice for ourselves and all Union men, and to keep the State forever in the Union.

While we urge you to this act of simple justice to curselves, there are many reasons why you should concede us this right in your own interest. It cannot be that you contemplate with satisfaction a prolonge occupation of the Southern States : and vet than, at present, exists in these States, a military oc cupation will be absolutely necessary, to protect the white Union men of the South, as well as ourselves, and if not absolutely to keep the States in the Union, it will be necessary to prevent treasonable legislation who were recently in arms against the national author which that legislature sits; and it is now proposed t call a Convention for the repeal of those sections o nicipal election which took place in Norfolk on the 24th inst. a Mayor and Council supposed to favor the the City Council during the rebel occupation, for th payment of the expenses of rebel enlistment and the upport of the families of rebel soldiers, was elected by a large majority over a loyal ticket opposed to such assumption of rebel debt. Ask yourselves if it is reasonable to expect that senators and representatives from Southern constituencies, lately in unanimous rebellion, will be willing to vote taxes required to pay the interest on the debt incurred in crushing that re

You have not unreasonably complained of the ope

ration of that clause of the Constitution which has hitherto permitted the slavocracy of the South to wield the political influence which would be represented by a white population equal to three-fifths o negro popu ished, and henceforth the representati proportion to the enumeration of the whole population of the South, including people of color; and it is worth your consideration if it is desirable or politic that the fomenters of this rebellion against the Union, which has been crushed at the expense of so much blood and treasure, should find themselves, after defeat more powerfal than ever, their political influe hanced by the additional voting power of the othe two-fifths of the colored population, by which means four. Southern votes will balance in the Congressiona against four millions and a half of her most loyal man, of every State legislature, and of Congress are these objects more likely to be effected amid th political distractions of an embarrassing negro agita-tion? You are, above all, desirous that no future in testine wars should mar the prosperity and destroy the happiness of the country; will your perfect security from such evils be promoted by the existence of a colored population of four millions and a half placed, by your enactments, outside the pale of the Constitun, discontented by oppression, with an army o 200,000 colored soldiers, whom you have drilled, dis State you have failed to secure by refusing them cit izenship? You are further anxious that your go a despotism under which he could never exercise the least political right, and had no means of forming any ception of their proper use

We have now shown you, to the best of our ability for our own protection, and have suggested a few of the our late masters. The people of the North, reasons why it is expedient you should grant us tha that color or birth are recognized by the Constitu of color were recognized voters in every State but South Carolina, at the time of the formation of the bellion. That this charge is not unfounded, the manner in which it has been recently attempted to enforce the laws above referred to proves. In Richmond, during the three days' sway of the rebel Mayor Mayo, over 800 colored people were arrested, simply for walking the streets without a pass; in the neighboring city of Portsmouth, a Mayor has just been elected, on the avowed platform that this is a white man's government; and our enemies have been heard to boast openly that soon not a colored man shall be left in the city; in the greater number of counties in this State, county meetings have been held, at which resolutions have been adopted, deploring while accepting the shollition of slavery, but going on to pledge rights of citizenship, including that of suffrage, in Constitution of the United States, and therefore clea-

guarantees to them, as citizens of such a "all the privileges and immunities of citizens petuation, are part and parcel of the system, and must follow its fate." If we turn to the State Constitu-tions and Bills of Rights, our case is still stronger. The Constitution of Georgia now only prescribes as the qualification, that a voter must be "a citizen and inhabiter.". inhabitant": and while in the Constitutions of other right of suffrage, yet, on the other hand, in most in-stances, their Bills of Rights claim the exercise of the suffrage as the natural and legal right of every tance, in Delaware, the Bill of Rights declares that every freeman having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and attachment to the community, hath the right of suffrage." The Bill of Rights of the State of Virginia, adopted in 1776, and Hights of the State of Virginia, acopted in 1710, and since prefacing and forming part of every Constitution of Virginia, declares also, in Sec. 6th, that "all elections ought to be free, and that all men having sufficient evidence of common interest with and attachment to the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for pub lic uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good "; and yet, in defiance of this provision, the present Constitution goes on to confine the right

It is hardly necessary here to refute any of the slanders with which our enemies seek to prove our un fitness for the exercise of the right of suffrage. It is true that many of our people are ignorant, but for that these very men are responsible, and decency sh revent their use of such an argument. But if our played greater carnestness in the acquisition of knowledge. Among no other people could such a revolution have taken place without scenes of license and bloodshed; but in this case, and we say it advisedly, full information of the facts will show that no single people; and, if any one doubts how fast the ignorance which has hitherto cursed our people, is disappearing amid the light of freedom, let him visit the colored schools of this city and neighborhood, in which be tween two and three thousand pupils are being taught; while, in the evening, in colored schools, may be seen, after the labors of the day, hundreds of our adult population, from budding manhood to hoary age, toiling, with intensest engerness, to acquire the invaluable arts of reading and writing, and the rudition only will we notice; it is that our people are lazy and idle; and, in support of this allegation, the objectors refer to the crowds of colored people subsist ing on Government rations, and flocking into the towns. To the first statement we reply that we are men having been enlisted in the army to fight th battles of their country, it is but reasonable that that country should contribute something to the support of se natural protectors that country has taken away. With reference to the crowds collected round the military posts and in the cities, we say that though some may have come there under misapprehensions as to the nature of the freedom they have just re cived, yet this is not the case with the majority to labor, and to enjoy its fruits, and in that respec

In conclusion, we wish to advise our colored brethren of the State and nation, that the settlement of this question is to a great extent dependent on them, and that upineness on their part will do as much to delay if not defeat the full recognition of their rights as the open opposition of avowed enemies. Then be up and active, and everywhere let associations be formed, having for their object the agitation discussion and enforcement of your claims to equal-ity before the law, and equal right of suffrage. Your opponents are active; be prepared, and organize to resist their efforts. We would further advise that olitical associations of colored men, formed withthe limits of the State of Virginia, should comand post-office addresses of their officers, to Joseph T Wilson, Norfolk, Va., in order that communication and friendly cooperation may be kept up between the different organizations, and facilities afforded for common and united State action, should occasion re

evinces at least an equal appreciation of his new

trust them, and feels safe, in his new-found freedom

nowhere out of the presence of the national forces

osition with his late owners. If he is not to be found

Second-Everywhere in Virginia, and doubtless in all other States, your late owners are forming Labor Associations, for the purpose of fixing and maintain ing, without the least reference to your wishes of nts, the prices to be paid for your labor; and we to you, "Go and do likewise." Let Labor Asso ciations be at once formed among the colored people throughout the length and breadth of the United States, having for their object the protection of the colored laborer, by regulating fairly the price of la-bor; by affording facilities for obtaining employment by a system of registration; and last, though by no means least, by undertaking, on behalf of the colored tracts made with him. To insure uniformity of ac-tion in this matter, throughout this State, it is desir-able that a means of communication be afforded the different associations; and, for this purpose, Mr. Wm. Keeling, of No. 96 Church street, Norfolk, Va. member of this committee, will receive all communi cations giving information of such associations formed

Third—The surest guarantee for the independence, and ultimate elevation of the colored people will be found in their becoming the owners of the soil on which they live and labor. To this end, let them for the purchase, at all land sales, of land on behalf of any investing member, in the name of the Associa-tion, the Association holding a mortgage on the land until, by the continued payment of a regular sub-scription, the sum advanced by the Association and the interest upon it are paid off, when the occupier gets a clear title. Communications from all such As tions in this State, with a view to the format a Union of the Virginian Colored Land Association will be gladly received by Mr. Geo. W. Cooke, No. 21 Fox Lane, Norfolk, Va.

Any of our white friends in this State favorable Any of our white friends in this State, favorable to the views set forth in this address, would do us a great benefit by signing the piedge forming the cover of this pamphlet, and forwarding it, with their names and addresses, to either of the Recording Secretaries of the Democratic Republican Association, described in Appendix "A," Mesers. C. E. Johnson, or T. L. B. Baker, both of Norfolk.

In concluding this address, we would now make a last appeal to our fellow-citizens of all classes throughout the nation. Every Christian and humano man mass feel that our demanda are just; we have shown you that their concession is, for us, necessary, and for

many of the Northern States; but if their right to you expedient. We are Americans, we knew no other country, we love the land of our birth and our other country, we love the land of our birth and our other country, we love the land of our birth and our other country, we love the land of our birth and our other country, we love the land of our birth and of the rights under Sec. 2d, Art. IV. of the Constitution, the country is the second of the se in the several States," if the constitutional supremacy of that provision is to be set aside by State enactment? We believe this position to be impregnable, as stated in the words of counsell, in the report of the case which forms Appendix "B" to this address, that all the State laws imposing disabilities on colored people on the ground of color, "being but a creation of slavery, and passed for its maintenance and perpetuation, are part said parcel of the system, and must assume that all the state laws imposing disabilities on colored people on the ground of color, "being but a creation of slavery, and passed for its maintenance and perpetuation, are part said parcel of the system, and must assume that all the stabilished only by sinksequence. nation) shall be established only by righteousness, and upholden by mercy. With these reflections, we leave our case in the hands of God, and to the consid-

and vicinity, June 26th, 1865. Dr. THOMAS BAYNE, Norfolk, Chairm

ation for the JNO. M. BROWN, Pastor of the African Methodist in most in-e exercise of THOMAS HENSON, Pastor of the Catharine St. THOMAS HENSON, Pastor of the Catharine St. Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va.

WM. KEELING. 96 Church St., Norfolk, Va. GEO. W. COOKE, 21 Fox Lane, Norfolk, Va. JOSEPH T. WILSON, 25 Hawk St., Norfolk, Va. THOS. F. PAIGE, Jr., 27 Hawk St., Norfolk, Va. HIGHLAND GARNET, Pastor 15th St. Pres-byterian Church, Washington, D. C., Honorary

THE "UNCONQUERED CLASS" IN GEOR-GIA.

eral Carl Schurz, who, at the request of President Johnson, is making an extended tour of observa-tion at the South, is sending to the Boston Daily Advertiser a series of interesting letters, from the last of which, dated Savannah, July 31, we make the following extract :-

But there is another class of people here, mostly vounger men, who are still in the swearing mood. You can overhear their conversations as you pass them on the stroets, or even sitting near them on the stoop of the hotel. They are not conquered, but only "overpowered." They are only smothered for a time. They want to fight the war over again, and they are sure in five years we are going to have a war bigger than any we have seen yet. They are impatient to get rid of "this d—d military despotism." They will show us what stuff Southern men are made of. They will show their own men to Congress, and show us that we cannot violate the Constitution with impunity. They have a rope ready for this or that Union man, when the Yankee bayonets are gone. They will show the Northern interlopers, who have settled down here to live upon their subsistence, the way home. They will deal largely in tar and feathers. They have been in the country, and visited this and that place, where a fine business is done in the way of killing niggers. They will let the nigger know what freedom is, only let the Yankee soldiers be withdrawn. Such is their talk. You can hear it every day if you have your ears open. You see their sullen, frowning faces at every street-corner. Now, there may be much of the old Southern braggadocio is this, and I do not believe that such men will again resort to open insurrection. But they will practise private vengeance whenever they can do it with impunity, and I have heard sober-minded Union nene express their apprehension of it. This spirit is certainly no evidence of true loyally.

It was this spirit which was active in an occurrence which diagraced this city on the 4th of July. Perhaps you have heard of it. The colored fremen of this city desired to parade their engines on the anniversary of our independence. If nobody else would, they felt like celebrating that day, and nobody will deny that it was a legitimate desire. At first, the engineer of the fire department, who is a citizen of this two, relieve the fi

temper does not permit them to lay their tongues under any restraint. You can see them in every de temper does not permit them to lay their tongues under any restraint. You can see them in every notel, and they will treat you to the most ridiculous exhibitions whenever an occasion offers. A day or two ago, a Union officer, yielding to an impulse of politeness, handed a dish of pickles to a Southern lady at the dinner-table of a hotel in this city. A look of unspeakable scorn and indignation met him. "So you think," said the lady, "a Southern woman "ill take a dish of pickles from a hand that is dripping with the blood of her countrymen!" It is remarkable upon what trifling materials this female wrath is feeding and growing fat. In a certain district in South Carolina, the ladies were some time ago, and perhaps are now, dreadfully exercised about the veil question. You may ask me what the veil question is. Formerly—under the old order of things—negro women were not permitted to wear veils. This is an outrage which cannot be submitted to the consequences of them declare that whenever they meet a colored woman wearing a veil, they will tear the veil from the declare that whenever they meet a colored woman wearing a veil, they will tear the veil from the declare that whenever they meet a colored woman wearing a veil, they will tear the veil question, and this is the way't stands at present: under this same new order of things, declare their salve more than the declare them were them. That is the veil question, and this is the way't stands at present:

Such things may seem trifling and ridiculous. But it is a well-known fact that a silly woman is sometimes able to exercise a powerful influence over a man not half as silly; and the class of 'unconquered' above described is undoubtedly in a great measure composed of individuals that are apt to be influenced by silly women, It has frequently been said that, had it not been for the spirit of Southern women, the rebellion would have broken down long ago, and there is, no doubt, a grain of truth in it. The same spirit of the female part of the community, although un notel, and they will treat you to the most ri

SEPTEMBER 8. EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN. Major-Gen. Howard addressed the following keer to the American Institute of Instruction, is at New Haven, Conn.:

sion at New Haven, Conn.:

"I am particularly rejoiced at the proposed & cussion of the subject relating to the education of the American freedmen. My purpose in to it of work of education by every means of encourage ment that are or may come within my power, as ment that are or may come within my power, as the general superintendence of the vort in the general superintendence of the vort in the general superintendence of the vort in the partial of the provided, when possible, that the achers shall have quarters and firel, and they are trackers shall have quarters and firel, and they are my ration by possible, the cachers shall have quarters and firel, and they are trackers shall have quarters and firel, and they are the course of the control of

possible.

The difficulties will be from the opposite possible of the possible of mission as far as they can give of missionaries. My agents are instructed by have the power to call for military aid; but no much induced to exalt for military aid; but not prove the possible of the power to call force calling for military force. We must do with the possible of the difficulties will be from the oppositor

MR. NASBY ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE BOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

SAINT'S REST, (wich is in the States) Noo Gersey.) July 31, 1863. To the Dimocrisy uv the Southern States: Deep Beloved, I saloot yoo!

Beloved, I saloot yoo!

The evence us the past 4 yeers her has more chus. The war hez ended—to a sosperfishel does ver it wood seem disastrusly to you and a, he is him whose eye kin pierce the misty factor, gile-really.

rusly.

Troo, we lost the orfisis, and her kin for the Troo, we lost the orfisis, and her his for the and werry years on steril ground, whose feat rat wormy and whose waters wus bitter. So their dern uv Izrel wandered forty yeers in the videris, but they finelly found a Canan, foll uv fatts, main with milk and boney, and sich, and so shall we emerge into our Canan, ere long.

The war hez hed its uses. We her distinct the Sauthern Disnochast good by despite our control of the c

that the Southern Dimokrat cood be depended on to fite; you hev diskivered that the Northern Dimokrat cood be depended on to do your dirty wat, thro thick or thin, and we hev both diskivered that

the Abolishnist is no koward, and will reel paid scarrifices for principle. Knowin all this, win work intelligently in the fucher. It is the dooty now uv every Suthern Daden to take the oath, to-wunst, and be metamorphon 2 loyalty. Then we've got em. Demnadusly a Sutherner kin demand, that the military kwisa Sutherner kin demand, toat toe demand, and that yur Representative be shrind Then, of we kin carry enuff deestriks Nord, be the game in your own hand. But are plish this last feet, you must aid ds.

We heve bin unforchnit in our politikite render.

plish this last feet, you must aid us.

We hev bin unforchnit in our politike resches, and at least wun ur our prophecies must cut use, and at least wun ur our prophecies must cut use, the said we've left, and the variety we're phere is ow no yoose to us, fer they are all earls their own livin, and aint crowdin white foliose try poor housis, at all. Its my candid convicts, this the grovelin cusses work and earn munn, just a spite us. In sum localities our supersist analyst hev indoest sum ur em to drink with en, and is few months got em into deliripm tremens, ast the families into poor housis. To their entured berels our likker is litenin. But this can't be dar girrally, becog its all our leaders kin do to keep ther own akins full. To you we look for aid.

An enterprisin Yankee [censes on the rae] we wunst askt wat biznis he isplowd to mait so mid munny. He replide that he bed the ich, add travelld ahed, givin it to people, his brother coar immegittly after, sellin a cure. Let us initiate the wisdom. Promptly ship to eech northern sate 80,000 old wuns who can't work, and to suit abscence doubly shoor, starve em a while, and run is measles and small-pox throem. Mix with an few thousand black wimmen with mulatter chilms, to show the horrors ur amalgamanhus. The vel have suthin to go on! Ef we carted em in goe housis, and levid taxis to support em, how or paers wood los! If the 4 yeers ur faleyoor in the prophecy brink the ijie ar whevin wun cum troo sets me into a definit remens ur goy.

Then immegitly, your Legislachers mis

ijee uv hevin wun cum troo sets me into a deimt tremens uv gov.

Then immejitly, your Legislachers and pastringent laws agin a nigger leavin his repective county, and then pass another law not slown spicifly to give the able-bodied wans to extred \$3 a month. This dan, I hev faith to here thousand uv em will be g to be agin enslaved, about nit rister. Ef they will persist in dyin in freedom, which is the set of the persist in dyin in freedom, when the set of the set of

and wunst more we'll git the Adussuus feet.

I hev indikatid breefly the ginral collists it his polisy we must pursoo of we wood suckede. User ijees will uv course sejest themselves to you law hev em, and we'll, act on em.

In conclushun. Be wary and untim. Rember on you depends the politikle forchoos with thousands who wunst held offis, but who by her to grass fer 4 long, weery yeers. We must sucked now for never.

PETROLEUM V. NASN.

Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dapons.

Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Daponer

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing

"WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME, CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOLLD inform the public that the has removed as
223 Washington Street, so
No. 31 WINYERS STREET.
Where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in integrated of the state of the many years made the hair, her stopy, and is not he for many years made the hair, her stopy, and is not he are none to excel her in producing a new part of the form that of the state of the form of

using the Restorative, and will prevent us surviving grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair is liftery rel color in nearly all cases. She is not straid to grid her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are in every city in the country. They are incompletely in every city in the Carrope with them, enough to the control of the country of the country and they are all properties of the grey with the strain enough to the property of the country and they can a property abroad like them.

MADAME CARTRAUX BANNISTES, No. 31 Winter Street, Bost