THE LIBERATOR -18 PUBLISHED -EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

-AT-WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. OBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Three dollars and fifty cents in ad copies will be sent to one address for TWELVE

risements of a square and over inserted three less than a square, \$1.50 for

cive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. following gentlemen constitute the Financia

WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDNUND QUINCY, EL JICKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

PRES. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE

following is an extract from an unpublished letter th, taking strong ground in favor of unive

it as a religious duty, as the matton guardi people who have so heroically vindicated their on the battle-field, where, it assisting to save the republic, they have demonstrated in blood to the ballot, which is but the humane, protec-fing they have so fearlessly defended."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1811.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865.

# Selections.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE FIRST IDDIMENT D. C. COLORED TROOPS, OCT. 10.

MY FRIENDS—My object in presenting myself blor you on this occasion is simply to thank you, of the colored regiments which in been in the service of the country to sustain at early its banner and its laws triumphantly in our part of this broad land. I repeat, I appear the you on the present occasion merely to tender thanks for the compliment you have paid your return bome, to again be associated or friends and relations, and those you hold red and dear. I repeat, I have but little to

and dear. I repeat, that our and in most comments, to have colored troops engaged errice. You have gone forth, as events in, and served with patience and endurace and in which you should expect to do by your example in civil lite, as you in the field. This country is founded principles of equality, and at the same standard by which persons are to be estiacording to their merit and their worth, are observed, no doubt, that for him who observed, no doubt, erat for him withfully and honestly, there is always judgment that will appreciate, and him his proper reward.

ere is much well calculated in this

against the plack and the black is man. These are things you tand, and, at the same time, is for what is before you.—
of peace and the surrender of e country, it should be the duty and every one who calls himself a r that with the termination of tment should cease, that angr resentment should cease, that angry d subside, and that every man should and tranquil, and be prepared for what This is another part of your mission. nengaged in the effort to sustain your past, but the future is more important he period in which you have just been

at question has been settled in this governand that is the question of slavery. The insti-of slavery made war against the United and the United States has lifted its strong stites, and the United States has lifted its strong me in vindication of the government and of free permenent, and in lifting that arm and appealing the Gol of Battles, it has been decided that the astudion of slavery must go down. (Cheera.) This is been done, and the Goldless of Liberty, in bearing viness over many of our battle-fields since the targle commenced, has made her loftiest flight, and proclaimed that true liberty has been established pon a more pegamanent and enduring basis than betofore. (Applause.) But this is not all; and as we have paid me the compliment to call upon me, leadt take the privilege of saying one or two words, a lam before you.

alam before you.
Trepeat, that it is not all over when the sword is nturned to its scabbard, when your arms are re-resed, and the olive branch of peace is extended at I remarked before resembled. At I remarked before, resentment and revenge shool subside. Then what is to follow? You do melestand, no doubt, and if you do not, you cannot indentand too soon, that liberty does not simply mean the privilege of going into the battle-field or into the service of the country as soldiers. It means ther things as well. And now, when you have hid down your arms, there are other objects of equi importance-before you. Now that this government has triumphantly passed through this mighty rebellion, after the most gigantic battles the vall ever saw, the problem is before you, and it shest that you should understand it; and therefore I speak simply and painly. Will you now, when you she that you should understand it; and therefore I speak simply and painly. Will you now, when you have retarned from the army of the United Sates, and takes: the position of he citizen—when share returned to the avocations of peace—will you give outlease to the world that you are capable and competent to govern yourselves? That is what you come to assain this question of liberty, to will not mistake a mere idea for the reality, and she you come to assains this question of liberty, to will not mistake a mere idea for the reality. It fees not consist in idleness. Liberty does not consist in liberty she we have consist in identifications. Liberty does not consist in liberty, there must be law, and these must be bedience and submission to law, without regard to labor. (Cheers.) remarked before, resentment and revenged subside. Then what is to follow? You do

and may I not call you —liberty consists in the glorious, of pursuing the ordinary avoca loss of peace with industry and with economy; as that being done, all those who have been industried and economical are permitted to appropriate aslenjoy the products of their own labor. (Cheera,) his is one of the great blessings of freedom; and keec we might ask the question, and answer it by sting that liberty means freedom to work and entry the products of your own labor.

saing that liberty means freedom to work and enjoy the products of your own labor.

You will soon be mustered out of the ranks. It is for you to establish the great fact that you are fit in for you to establish the great fact that you are fit you qualified to be free. Here freedom is not a mere is, but is something that exists in fact. Freedom is not the privilege to live in idleness. Liberty does not mean a resort to low saloons and other places of disreputable character. Freedom and liberty do not mean that people ought to live in identications.

So be virtuous, to be upright in all our dealings and relations with men. And to those now know the mean relations with men. And to those now know the mean relations with men. And to those now know the mean relations with men. And to those now know the mean relations with men. And to those now know the mean relations with men. And to those now know the property of the later of the part of the control of the property of the later of the late

Let this, then, be your course. Adopt a system of morality; abstain from all licentiousness. And let me say one thing here—for I am going to talk plainly. I have lived in the Southern States all my life, and know what has too often been the case. There, is one thing you should esteem higher and more supreme than almost all others, and that is

the solemn contract with all the penalties of married, lite. Men and women should abstain from those qualities and habits that too frequently follow a war. Inculeate among your children and among your associates, notwithstanding you are just back from the army of the United States, that virtue, that merit, that intellect are the standards to be observed, and those which you are determined to maintain during your future lives. This is the way to make white men black and black men white. (Cheers.) He who is most meritorious, and virtuous, and intellectual, and well-informed, must stand highest, without regard to color. It is the very basis upon which Heaven rests itself. Each individual takes his degree in sublimer and more exalted regions in proportion to his merits and his virtues.

exatted regious in proportion to his merits and his virtues.

Then I shall say to you on this occasion, on returning to your homes and firesides after feeling conscious and proud of having faithfully discharged your duty,—returning with a determination that you will perform your duty in future as you have in the past,—abstain from all bickerings and jeal-ousies and revengeful feelings, which too often spring up between different races.

There is a great problem before us, and I may as well allude to it here in this connection, and that is, whether this race can be incorporated and mixed

well allude to it here in this connection, and that is, whether this race can besincorporated and mixed with the people of the United States, to be made a harmonious and permanent ingredient in the population. This is a problem not yet settled, but we are in a fair way to do so. Slavery raised its head against the government, and the government raised its strong arm and struck it to the ground. So that part of the problem is solved; the institution of slavery is overthrown. But another part remains to be solved, and that is, Can four millions of people, raised as they have been, with all the prejudices of the whites—can they take their places in the community, and be made to work harmoniously and congruously in our system? This is a problem to be considered. Are the digestive powers of the American government sufficient to receive this elecongruously in our system? Into it is protected to be considered. Are the digestive powers of the American government sufficient to receive this element in its new shape, and digest it, and make it work-healthfully upon the system that has incorporated it? This is the question to be determined. Let us make the experiment, and make it in good faith. If that cannot be done, there is another problem before us. If we have to become a separated or the proper us. If we have to become a separated or the property is the property of the property of the property of the property is the property of the property Let us make the experiment, and make the good faith. If that cannot be done, there is another problem before us. If we have to become a separate and distinct people—although I trust that the system can be made to work harmoniously, and the great problem be settled without going any ther—if it should be that the two races cannot agree in that event, looking to the far-distant future, and trusting it may never come, that Providence, which works mysteriously, but unerringly and certainly, will point out the way, the mode and the manner by which these people are to be separated, and they are to be taken to their land of inheritance and promise, for such a one is before them. Hence we are making the experiment. Hence he me impress upon you the importance of controlling your passions, developing your intellect, and of applying your physical powers to the industrial interests of the country. And that is the true process by which this question can be settled. Be patient, persevering and forbearing, and you will help to solve the problem. Make for yourselves a reputation in this cause, as you have won for yourselves a reputation in the cause in which you have been engaged.

In speaking to the members of this regiment, I want them to understand, that so far as I am conberned, I do not assume or pretend that I am stronger than the laws of nature, or that I am wiser than Providence itself. It is our duty to try and discover what those great laws are which are at the foundation of all things, and having discovered what they are, conform our actions and our conduct to them—and to the will of God, who willeth all things. He holds the destinies of nations in the palm of his hand, and He will solve the question, and rescue these people from the difficulties that have so long-surrounded them.

Then let us be patient, industrious and persevering. Let us develop our intellectual and moral worth. I trust what I have said may be understood and appreciated. Go to your homes, and lead prosperous and happy lives, in peace with all men. Give utterance to no word that would cause dissensions, but do that which will be creditable to your selves and your country.

To the officers who have commanded and so nobly led you in the field, I also return my thanks for the compliment you have conferred to me.

AN ERA IN THE COUNTRY. The address of President Johnson to the regiment of colored troops recruited in the District of Columbia, is really one of the remarkable events of the present time. That a President of the United States should devote an half hour to counselling those who, only four years ago, had no rights which white men were bound to respect,—that he should enforce the idea of the government being based upon the principle of equality, and speak of the dusky warriors before him as his countrymen, significantly indicates the position now occupied by the nation. It shows that the whole people have been advanced by the war to a point requiring only a few more progressive steps to ensure the perfect recognition of the demorratic idea as applied to men of every station, rank and color.

olor.

The demonstration at Washington, yesterday, derives additional force from the fact, that the principal actor in it was a Southern man, born among the baleful influences of the "institution," and inheriting all its prejudices, but yet compelled by the logic of events to acknowledge the manhood of a race whom he has seen despoiled of every privilege. The secessionists of the South, in forcing the true Union men of that section to take sides against slavery, did, unwittingly, a great service to the country. It is to be hoped that the partially "reconstructed" advocates of Southern domination will continue their unconscious efforts to bring the general government into full sympathy with the demands of even-handed republican justice.—Boston Transcript.

ment causes much grumbling among the copper-ment causes much grumbling among the copper-heads here, who are making a show of endorsing his policy. Expecting something from which they could extract consolation for their present political sacrifices, quite a number were on the ground; but when the President gave utterance to the sentiment that "he who was the most virtuous and the most intelligent would be most exalted, and occupy the highest position, without regard to celor," these snakes were so ungracious as to hiss, and when His Excellency went so far as to call the black veterans before him his "countrymen." they turned on their heels and left in disgust. The colored people cheered the President heartily, and received his re-marks with great enthusiasm.—Washington corr. N. Y. Times. The President's speech to the colored regi

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

BY REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD.

Few men have ever had such opportunities for achieving extensive usefulness and imperishable glory as have been placed within the reach of Andrew Johnson. His elevation to the presidency occurred at a time when the nation was overwhelmed with sorrow, and when the people were ready to give him their love and confidence in no stined measure. We followed our ascending Elijah with wistful and tear-dimmed eyes, and consoled ourselves with the thought that his successor had caught his falling mantle. There were some who ventured to hope that a double portion of the spirit of Elijah rested on Elisha. Among loyal men there were everywhere the purpose and determination to yield to his administration a hearty and generous support. And Andrew Johnson had good and sufficient grounds on which to claim this confidence and support. In dark and perilous times he had been known as a patriot of the stanchest kind. When others faltered, he stood firm and tnyielding as a rock. He had spoken brave and manly words in denunciation of secession and treason. He had told the rebelleaders, even before they withdrew from Washington, that they were earning for themselves a halter and everlasting infamy, and that if he possessed the power, their crimes should be adequately punished. When he took possession of the presidential chair, the rebellion was dead or dying, and he had only to carry into effect the principles he had enunciated and defended, and his place in the hearts of his countrymen, and in the temple of fame, was accure forever. Side by side with Washington and Lincoln he would have lived, one of the few immortal names that are not born to die. Six short months ago, and Andrew Johnson held a position and commanded opportunities for which the prondest king in Europe might be glad to barter his throne and his sceptre. It is useless to deny that a great change has taken place since then. The loyal people of the country have not withdrawn their confidence from the President, and it is well that they have not. The men who elected him

And it is easy to see why it is so. They bel
that justice is something more than a name, and
its sacred claims are not to be ret aside even by
chief executive of the nation. They hold that
the duty of the President to see that the rights
honor of the nation are vindicated. They are
vindictive, and have no desire that a single
should be struck in a spirit, of revenge; but honor of the nation are windicated. They are ownidicitive, and have no desire that a single blow should be struck in a spirit, of revenge; but they believe, as President Johnson does, or once did, that mercy to the guilty is often cruel injustice to the innocent. They do not believe that miserable wretches like the assassins of the President, and the miscreant now on trial at Washington, should be made scape-goats for the leaders of the rebellion. Up to this time, no rebel has been tried and punished for the erime of treason, and they believe that treason is the parent crime, that necessitates and draws after it the lesser ones of robbery, arson, and murder. The future of the President's policy has not been clearly revealed, but seems to be foreshadowed by the declaration that "we must trust the people of the South." From the manner in which this is said, in that we have not trusted the Southern people. But the truth is, that the calamities and borrors of the last four years have largely resulted from a stupid and credulous confidence in these same people of the South. We were once told that we must trust the South. We trusted these men of the South, whole policy of the general government, dictated to the Supreme Court of the United States the decisions is should make, and allowed of none that were inimiated to the Supreme Court of the United States the decisions is should make, and allowed of none that were inimiated to the Suprement States and State states, who were quietly pursuing their lawful avocais tons. We continued to trust them till, having
stolen everything upon which they could lay hands,
they pulled down the stars and stripes, and made war
they pulled down the stars and stripes, and made war
to war by atrocities such as are possible only among
to avarges and slaveholders. They mutilated the dead
abodies of our soldiers who fell at the first Bull Run,
and made trinkets of their bones. They butchered,
prisoners of war in cold blood and without a shadow
of provocation. Our soldiers who fell into their
and made trinkets of their bones. They butchered,
they want to be the stars and stripes, and death
by tens of thousands. They employed agents to
y diffuse the most malignant and contagious diseases
through the cities of the North. And the spirit of
the rebellion finally crystalized in the assassination
of the great and good Linech. Up to the time
when the rebellion collapsed, there was no improvement in its spirit. Conceived in sin and shapen in
iniquity, it, was perpetuated not only by systematic
the start of the start of its leaders, but
by almost every form of despicable wickedness
and wholesale lying on the part of its leaders, but
by almost every form of despicable wickedness
that whe was unfered is to be found in trusting these
unrepentant rebels. The ghastly wounds that have
tenned the nation's life are to be healed by trustprepentant rebels. The ghastly wounds that have oparded the nation's life are to be healed by trust unrepentant rebes. In gnass; jeoparded the nation is life are to be healed by trusting the men who inflicted them, and allowing them an opportunity to repeat their particidal blows. Security for the future is to be had by trusting men who have been false to the holiest obligations, and clothed themselves with perjury as with a garment. And these are the men who seem just now to enjoy it he special confidence of the President. He is seen, handying compliments with them at the White House, and does not hesitate to say that he feels himself honored by their presence and attentions. In the confidence of the presence and attentions and locative offices at the South, while men who say always been true to the Union are treated as a have always been true to the Union are treated as

Original secesionists are appointed to responsible and locrative offices at the South, while men whe have always been true to the Union are treated as unworthy of confidence. As a matter of course, the rebels and their copperhead allies are exultant over the course things are taking. Papers that suggester and advised the assissination of Lincoln, are now lauding Johnson to the skies. The politicians who

used their utmost endeavors to cripple the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and who voted the war for the Union a failure, now vote that Andrew Johnson is a statesman after their own hearts, and that his policy of reconstruction meets with their hearty approval. There may be nothing wrong in all this, but it has a decidedly ugly look. It may be that there is no coalition between rebels and conperheada to support President Johnson and secure for themselves the spoils of office. Possibly the Southern leaders have "flung away ambition," and have ho hope of gaining through political chicanery what they have lost on the field of battle. But these men need watching. Any policy on the part of the Government that meets with their approval should be scrutinized with the utmost rigor. It becomes those who have the honor and interest of the nation at heart to be vigilant, and swerve not a hair's breadth wno have the honor and interest of the nation at heart to be vigilant, and swerve not a hair's breadth from their principles at the present time. I purpose in another article to consider the policy of the President in its bearings upon the rights and interests of the colored man.

Chicago, Sept. 27, 1865. -N. Y. Independent 3 SOUTHERN - PERFIDY. Swearing is the leading subject of our day,—not profanity, blasphemy, and so forth, bat governmental caths. A man who shall be elected to Congress from a Southern State cannot take a seat in that body without having first taken an oath, that he never willingly supported the rebellion. How many men from the South could, take, such an oath without perjuring themselves? Not one in a hundred of the classes from whom members of Congress are sure to be selected, and elected. It is hoped that this oath will prove a stumbling-block and an an offence, to the persons who shall be sent to Congress by our beaten brethren of the South, who are very sorry because they did not succeed in their amiable purpose to destroy this nation. But such hopes are the idlest of day-dreans. The Southrons will care no more for oaths than the horseman cares for the spider's thread that may be stretched across the road along which be is galloping. There could not be an oath invented which they would not swallow without gulping, or making a wry face over, and that without the aid of rye whisky. Of all delusions, that of supposing the late rebels are likely to be conscientious on the subject of swearing, is the queerest. Why, if they had cared for oaths, they never would have rebelled. How many times had such men as Davis, Stephens, Lee, Hunter, Toombs, Twiggs, Renjanin, and thousands of other rebels, solennily sworn to support the Constitution of the about taking and breaking oaths in 1865 as they had in 1861,—and then they had as much as goes to the swearing that daily takes place in those sublime tem-

ples of honor, the custom bouses of Christendom. They will perjure themselves as readily this year as they did five years ago. Theodore Hook, being about to enter one of the English universities, was they did five years ago. Theodore Hook, being about to enter one of the English universities, was asked if he would sign the Thirty-Nine Articles? "Yes," said Theodore, "Forty." So with our exceleds. They would swear just as many onthe as you could invent for them, and throw in thirteen to you could nivel not tackin, and throw in three in to the dozen, and carry one for every ten, if that would give any satisfaction, of help along their purpose. Nor would their conduct be anything new or strange. Historically speaking, false swearing is one of the commonest of things, criminal though it that they did not mean to promise that they would not submit to James, if he should ever be in a condition to demand their allegiance." Only a few hundred clergymen refused to swear, and were deprived of their livings, they forming the well-known non-jurors, or non-swearers, among them being the Archbishop of Canterbury, and six of his suffragans. If English clergymen could perjure themselves in legions, in this way, merely to preserve their means of livelihood, is it not childish to suppose that the tough old politicians of the Southern States are to be mealy-mouthed in the matter of perjury? Besides, if they should, contrary to all experience and reasonable expectation, be troubled with scruples, they would surmount them by the arguments that they are not free agents; that they are no more responsible for their actions than a man would be for giving money to a highwayman who should hold a pistol to his head; that the world would not regard oaths thus taken as being of binding force, and all the rest of those sophisms with which men delude themselves when interest points one way, and honor another way. Political matters have taken such a turn that the late rebels can reasonably look for a return to that power which they held before the war, and they will not mar their prospects by any display of nicety, with all the democracy of the North to truge them on the path of ill-doing. They long for revenge, and for opportunity to attack the national debt; and therefore they will "bolt" any and all oaths that may be formed for the security of loyal men and the preservation of peace. Here and there may be found a man who will be more honest, and refuse to swear, but the number of such men will be almost as great as was that of the English non-jurors. We must be prepared to see them swear like troopers, and consequently for their presence in Congres, if their presence in the proper in the summer of the screen when the path and the preservation of peace. Here and there may be found a man who will be more honest, and refu dition to demand their allegiance."

A negro, who was in altercation with a white man, was cruelly stabled to death in the streets of Memphis on Tuesday, by a third party, who approach-ed the men who were fighting.

### PLAIN TALK TO THE FLORIDIANS.

Judge Marvin, the Provisional Governor of Floda, made an address to the people of Quine Florida, on the 5th of September. It was reple with enlightened sentiments, and sound, sensibudive to the citizens of the State. On the subject of secession, he told them that—

"After much discussion by the best and southinkers in the nation, the question has been so with much unanimity that the secession of a State particularly the institution of alavery, whin nursed in its boson and defended by it. She held by martin law in a state of tutelage, w political rights in abeyance, and will be kep till she organizes for herself, on a new basis, government."

The new Constitution of Florida, he said, most be a free Constitution. Slavery may be considered as "thrice dead, and plucked up by the roots. Any attempt, on the part of the Convention to revive and reinstate it would be labor and time spent in vain. The future Constitution of Florida must guaranty freedom alike to alt—it must not be black or white, but free." He considered it well that slavery had passed away for ever, because if slavery had remained, and the one hundred and fifty thousand colored men who had been thoroughly instructed in the use of arms, and had exhibited in battle "a steadiness and a courage equal to that of the white man," were turned loose at the South, neither life nor property would have been safe. In that case, man, were turned loose at the South, neither life nor property would have been safe. In that case, slavery would disappear in carnage and rivers of blood. But the thing is out of the way, and Florida is safe. Her future, in this respect, is that of every other State. In regard to the status of the freed-men, the Judge said:—

"As citizens, before the law, the freedme all respects our equals. I do not mean that as a race the are, or can be made, during many generations, if ever the equals personally of the Causacian race, or can enjoy the same political or social position; but that in or reason why Constitution or law should discriminate. The right of suffrage does not necessarily follow, for that is not a natural, but a politicaright, which may be granted or withheld, as sound policy may dictate."

To convince the General Government of good faith in the work of reconstruction, the new Constitution must prohibit slavery. Furthermore, the Constitution must declare that persons of golor shall be admitted as witnesses in all courts of civil jurisprudence. The law, in this respect, must know no distinction of color. On this matter, the Judge space as follow: spoke as follows :-

"I am aware that this is a hard doctrine to many "I am aware that this is a hard doctrine to many, but it is not, and never was, such to me. Some think the negro constitutionally a "liar—that falsehood is marrow in his bones, and that it circulates in his blood. Now, that is not true, in whole or in part, and the statement is a slander upon both God and man. An experience of thirty years in the South has satisfied me that the slave has often told the truth, whilst the master has lied. All classes of witnesses stand before the court and jury upon their own merits, and their testimony, by judge and jury, is taken for what it is worth. They would, no doubt, often perjure themselves, but who does not know that every courtroom is the theatre of more or less false swearing? But we owe it to the bounty of a wise Providence

Judge Marvin told his hearers that he had lived at the North the last two years, and he could assure them, that while no ankind feeling prevailed, a stern determination exists everywhere that slavery, in all its forms and phases, shall be buried so eternally deep that it will know no resurrection. Of the strength of the North be remarked:—

you seemed to be a full match for the great republic, did France and England combined dure to insult the did flag. Their aympathies were with yon, but they dared not to make them of any practical value; and now both nations are ready to get down on their marrow bones at her bidding! Now this great, powerful and honored republicits yours. You form a part of it, and share in its glory. When a few years shall have passed way, and the exasperations of the present are healed, none will be product than yourselves to say, 'I am an American citizen.'

### NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

One objection which is urged against permitting the negroes of the South to vote is, that they are not prepared for the proper exercise of that right. Well, perhaps they are not as fully prepared as the Yankees, born among free institutions, nurtured in our educational institutions, who read the papers, and engage in public affairs. They may not be as intelligent as these, but when will they become such? Will keeping them in a degraded state do it? Will depriving them of all opportunity for improvement, for gaining self-respect, do it? Not at all I They must have opportunities for culture; they must be made to feel they are somebody, and this can be done by placing them in higher situations, and presenting to them something to contend for. This, the right of suffrage will do; it will stimulate them to effort by showing them they are somebody; it will incite in them a desire to attain knowledge, distinction, position.

If they need education to fit them for the appreciation of this right, which we grant, then educate them. "A boy cannot learn to swim on dry land. He must try the water, and run the risk of being drowned. So the use of the ballot is the best training for the responsibilities of the citizen, although blunders may for a while result. Put the Bible, the Spelling-book and the Ballot in the education? Is it

at all probable that the men who have heretologe been their masters, who have looked upon them as meetials and threaten them as subjects, that they will be specially ready to engage in efforts to educate their former slaves? We do not believe it. It is not sition so that when they demand laws for the advancement of education, they will be felt as a power, and their influence cannot be disregarded. This then is a strong reason why they should have the privilege of voting; it will incite them to attain knowledge, social elevation. We may ask with propriety, if you deprive the negroes of the ballot because they are ignorant, why does not the same rule apply to white men who are also ignorant? But this one thing is certain, the negroes of the South cannot make a greater failure in the exercise of the ballot than the white population of that section have done; we also assert that they will value the right more sacredly, and will exercise loyalty.—American Sentinet.

### THE TRUE RING.

A newspaper of the right sort has at last been started in Richmond. It is appropriately called "The New Nation." It is edited by James W. Hunnicutt, a truly loyal Virginian, who, for twelve years prior to the Rebellion, edited the Fredericksburg Christian Banner. "The New Nation" is a large, handsome, well filled sheet, and is a fearless advocate of freedom and equal rights. Its subscription price is \$2.50 a year, in advance. What it proposes to do is summed up in the following passons.

"The unconditional preservation of the Union; the perpetuity of a republican form of government; the unconditional, universal freedom of all men; the equal rights of all loyal American citizens before the law, without regard to race or color; the establishment of systems of concept advantage throughout ment of systems of general education the length and breath of the country, for ofit of all classes, irrespective of race or crights of proscribed Union refugees and pe Union men every where, the interests of a hold civilization, oppressed humanity and itanity, will be constantly, fearlessly and advocated and defended by \*The New Nation these principles inscribed on our banner, w these principles inscribed on our banner it to the breeze, and in God's name, and of suffering humanity, send it forth to the the firm and unwavering resolve to sink or or fall, live or die by them."

all loyal American citizens, irrespective of race or color; and sooner or later they will get it, or the judgments of Heaven will fall with a heavier hand upon this nation than has ever yet been felt. We warn Virginians, and the South, and the whole American people, of the terribly fearful calamities which will yet befall us, if we continue to oppress and crush to earth God's poor, of whatever race or color.

If the depositions of colored people are not to be admitted as evidence in civil courts equal with those of white men, what show of justice can they expect or receive? They are accused, tried, condemned and hung without the privilege of even speaking a word in their own defence—while the witnesses, jurors, lawyers and judges are all prejudiced against them. The ex-negre aristocrasts and would-be despots gentended before the rebellion that the people were not capable of self-government, and they usured the reins of government, and assumed the terrible responsibility to govern the people themselves; and they made a most ridiculous botch of it, did they not? And now, while their hands are yet red with the blood of their victims slain on the battle-fields, they have the unblushing effontery to parade themselves before the people with the same old song, "The people are incapable of self-government; they have the themselves the people is not whether a negro, as such, shall vote, but whether mind and freedom shall govern institutions, or despotim shall govern mind and freedom. Virginians, look well to the future, and shun political tricksters, examisocrates, and would be leaders and despots of the people, as you would shun so many demons. Remember the peak, take warning, and he wise.

A PARSON CROSS-EXAMINED.

# A PARSON OBOSS-EXAMINED.

The Rev. Gov. Brownlow, in his Annual Message to the Legislature of Tennessee, said :

"I sm convinced that the white and colored people cannot live together politically or socially as equals. "Emigration shall be fostered and encouraged, and a commission stationed at the East to secure a numerous foreign emigration of skilled labor."

see, and we are here, we must proceed such cases, by filing written interroga

a standard, propose to training the property of the below it?

7. Are there not many people in your State who think the best public interest would be promoted by banishing you?

8. Did they not, in fact, banish you on a certain

occasion?

9. How did you like it?

10. Can you, while preserving your self-resper and consistency, live upon terms of political and secial equality with many thousands of Whites who you see around you?

to honest white men and women into such a trap 16. The material interest of the State considered it probable that raw hands will perform your la

CONNECTICUT AND THE SUFFRAGE.

Connecticut has struck the friends of equal suffrage a staggering blow. At a time when it is more than ever necessary that New England should stand up firmly in support of those great ideas of which she has been the pioneer and the foremost champion,

at the best doubted, and while the Democrats were bouldy claiming the President as opposed to negre suffrage, he sent no word of comfort to those who fought the battle in its favor, which would enable them to repel the imputation. It was really a fight against odds, and the odds have been too much for all the sent th

us. All this may be true; yet explanation will no essentially impair the force of our defeat. We mus acknowledge it, submit to it, renew the battle in

acknowledge it, submit to it, renew the battle in spite of it.

We say renew the battle, for it is of much greater importance now than ever that the battle should be woo. There are those who have hoped that the Southern States themselves would, when reorganized, give-the negro equality in the suffrage. That hope can be reasonably cherished no longer. What Connecticut has failed to do, cannot be expected of South Carolina and Georgia. If there was any faint reason to look for it before Connecticut voted, it now passes out of the realm of possibility. If Copperbeadism can accomplish so much in one locality, that may not simon-pure rebels do in another? The case is closed against hopes of Southern justice or susgnanimity, from this day out. We can secure the batek man in his rights only by compelling their recognizion in that quarter.

There is an importative necessity that this be done. The reasonsibility now clearly rests upon the loyal

There is an imperative necessity that this be.
The responsibility now clearly rests upon the
North as represented in Congress, and it can
transferred or evaded. The national honor an

transferred or evaded. The national bonor and the national safety alike require that the ballot be given to the black man. There is but one power now that can be relied upon for this purpose. That power is Congress.

Our bonor requires it. The country was in danger: we called upon the black men to aid in saving it. We called upon the black men to aid in saving it. We called upon the black men to aid in saving the country was in danger.

der the national banner, and put arms into thei hands to fight the nation's enemies. They she

is it probable that raw hands will perform your la bor as skillfully and as profitably as those which ar accustomed to it?

The lecture also contained severe con he leaders, and organs, and members of the Repu

lican party. The combination bearing that nan

said, is only an echo of the President. There is really no political force in existence worthy the name of the Republican party.

the Republican party.

The Administration seems now about to do an act

not merely impolitic, but infamous. We can trust neither Congress, nor Andrew Johnson, nor the Re-

given by Frederick Douglass, on "The Assassination and its Results." A few tickets yet remain in the

commenced last week at Tremont Temple, by a lec-ture from Miss Anna E. Dickinson, under the auspice

of the Old Bay State Division. There was a larg audience. She entitled her lecture "Flood-tide,

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune

applying the thought to the condition of our country

man who could shut his teeth clear down and

man who could suit his teeth clear down and through, without writkling his forehead. The Dem-ocratic party were opposed to giving suffrage to the negro, and the Republican party would make no issue on that question. Looking candidly at both parties, she could only ask, as the boy did at the menagerie,

Which is the man, and which is the monkey ?

suffrage. Slavery would live so long as the negro was without a vote. If the President had a right to

disfranchise one portion of the community, he had the

enefited by it, and a careful interpreter when an ex-

slave had anything to gain. She said she was not waging war with the President. It could not be expected that a Tennessee tailor would take any posi-

tion beyond what the radicals of Massachusetts de

manded of him. She severely criticised his address to a negro regiment of the District of Columbia, an

obedience to the law would be more appropriate spoken

THE POOR AT RICHMOND.

DEAR Mr. GARRISON-The writer of the follow

ng letter was a slave on a James river plantation in

has since resided until within this year, and where h

d, from the time of th

city. He has just entered into an engage

to serve them as their minister for a year. He write

try constantly. The cases of destitution are so me that I cannot begin to help them. Sir, I hope (will put it into the hearts of our Northern people help the poor colored people here. Some of the can help themselves, but others cannot; and slaveholders are putting every hindrance in their was the cannot; and

ought the advice as to decency and chastity and

right to enfranchise another portion. He

to some of his visitors from the South.

acity in Rich

to me as follows :-

There was no other question at issue now but negr

present time. The country was in condition

We must put at the mast head

ld. The people wanted a leader-

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE. The lect

taking the idea from Shakespeare's lines-

hands of the Committee .- c. K. W.

ebbing away.

COLORED CONVENTION IN NORTH CARD.

LINA. Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribut

tiny may require their removal. If they can be "caim and tranquil" with all these doubts before them, they must be more (or less) than human.

But the President's speech disregards truth as much as delicacy. He has the hardhood to tell these people, who (some as alaves and some as free blacks) have all their lives been subject to injustice framed lists we, that "this country is founded upon the principles of equality." A more flagrant untruth could not have been told. All that we have accomplished thus far is an unsuccessful attempt, by the minority, to have the government administered upon principles of equality. And, now that a rare opportunity has arisen to facilitate the introduction of real equality into our laws and customs, neither the government nor the people are ready to embrace it.

The "Sintle Sovereignty," and their theory that black men cannot live with white men as equals.

Mr. Phillips had no fear for the slimate future of the nation; justice and right, in time, will prevail. But he scriously feared that the perinacity of the rebel leaders, aided as they are by Executive favor and by the partiasship of the Northern Democracy, too call-day, will carry the two points above named, make a country is founded upon the principles of equality. And, now that a rare opportunity has arisen to facilitate the introduction of real equality.

Mr. Phillips had no fear for the slimate future of the nation; justice and right, in time with white men as equals.

Mr. Phillips had no fear for the slimate future of the nation; justice and right, in time with white men cannot live with white men as equals.

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Mr. Phillips had no fear for the slimate future of the nation justic Especial Correspondent of the N. I. Internal,

RALLIGH, N. C., Sept. 25, 1855.

The Convention of the Colored People of North
Carolina, so Jong expected, 25 novel to the white people, and looked forward to as inaugurating freat and
dreaded innovations, met here to day, and has period
dreaded innovations, met here to day, and has period. dreaded innovations, met nere to usy, and has spei the first day in peaceably organizing for the business before it. The counties along the seaboard and south, and those lying accessible by railroad to the cipid, and those lying accessible. Probably, one house, are generally represented. Probably, one h are generally representations and fitty delegates, who were appointed by meeting and fits formal bodies of the free people, are Presentations and as manufacture of the property of the proper same feelings, and holding the same theories, as before the war.

Mr. Phillips reviewed the language and conduct
of the President to three parties, the messengers
whom he despatched to the South to make reports of
its condition, leading them to suppose that his policy
was yet unsettled, and would be decided by the
facts found to exist there—the ex-rebels tent to
him as envoys by the ex-rebel States—and the colored soldiers, just returned from those victories which
saved the Union. The address, by the President, to
the First Colored Regiment of the District of Columbis, was analyzed and commented on in a strain sed in format course of the free people, are present some bring credentials; others had as much as they ould do to bring themselves, having to except from out to to string intersection, maying to except from heir, homes stealthily by night, and walk long dis-hences, so as to avoid observation, such was the op-position manifested to the movement in some local-

From Newbern, Beaufort, and Wilmington, there re full delegations—among them several ministers o re full delegations—among them several minutes of ntelligence, eloquence, and influence. Judged by or intelligence, enclusive, and interior, sugged by or-dinary rules, the Convention contains a more than average amount of intelligence and ability, and all seem to have come together with an earnest wish and determination to do their best for the interests of their determination to to their cess for the interests of their race. No outleard opposition has been manifested by the citizens to their assembling, though there is evidenly a strong under current of feeling adverse to the whole affair. The Progress this morning uttered its solemn warning to the colored people to be careful what they did. The Eastern Counties, which have longest en joyed freedom and the protection of the army, are evidently ahead of their less favored brethren in the publican party. The only hope remaining is in the People. And their duty is to rise, not merely to evidently makes of after less layored brethren in the central and western portion of the State, who have more recently emerged from slavery, though they are not superior to them in intelligence and in the proper appreciation of "the situation," and the best means to be adopted for their mutual clevation.

The second lecture, next Tuesday evening, will be call for the Convention originated at Newbern, and the people hereabout were scarcely consulted upon and the people hereasous were scarcely consulted upon the subject. Here they deemed it impolitic and un-wise to call the Convention so near to, and preceding, the Constitutional Convention of the State, but were overruled. They are more cautious and moderate in their demands, while the delegates from below seem disposed to demand everything in the way of ciril disposed to demand everything in the way of civil rights. One delegate from New Hauper County, Wilmington, even proposes to demand admittance to the White Convention, under instructions from his constituents. This conduct is so absurd and footish, and likely to result so badly for the colored people, the on has already set its seal of conde push on to prosperity, but there were those who were tired of effort, and while we hesitated the tide was pon the project.

The Convention assembled in the Loyal African M. E. Church, sometimes called the Lincoln Church, from the fact that they have a statue of the martyr President, with a quotation from his last inaugural. the building. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Galloway, and John Good of Newbern was appointed temporary President. A committee of fire on Credentials was appointed; a Committee of seren upon Rules for the Government of the Convention and another upon Permanent Organization, of which J. W. Hood was Chairman. Some complaint and discussion arose upon the disposition manifested t give undue influence on the committees to Craven and her lower counties, and before the committee were prepared to report, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

otion of Mr. J. H. Harris, they voted unaninously to make it a mass convention, and permi all who had come in good faith as delegates to take

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for the officers of the Convention the following:
For President, J. W. Hood; for Vice President, J. P.
Shooks; for Secretary, John Randolph, Jr.; for Ar sistant Secretary, W. Cawthorn; for Treasurer, J R. Caswell : for Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Bass of Raleigh

The Vice Presidents were increased to seven, and a committee of two was appointed to conduct the President to the chair. SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT. Upon taking the chair, the President, J. W. Hood, aid he scarcely knew what language to employ to express to the Convention his sense of the honor they ad conferred upon him by selecting him to preside and there would probably never be again so important

Virginia until 1848, when, obtaining his freedom, he ame, with a company of others, to Boston, where he s known to many as a man of excellent character, self-respecting and respected by others. While a slave, he was also a preacher among his people, and since he became free, he has exercised somewhat his an assemblage of the colored people of North Carolina as the present, in its influence upon the destinies of this people for all time to come. They had assembled gifts in that respect, and has been laboring in that cafrom the hill-side, the mountains and the valleys, to consult together upon the best interests of the colored people,—their watchwords, "Equal Rights before the Law." They should act respectfully toward all with a very large (colored) Baptist congregation there, en, the rowdy as well as the gentleman, in and out of doors. He hoped all rash or hard or personal epi-thets would be avoided. He was an adopted citizen had sojourned only two years in the State; but if not a itizen of North Carolina, he did not know where he could obtain it. They must live here with the white people; all talk of exportation, expatriation, colonization and the like was simple nonsense. We have, he said, lived here over 150 years, and must continue to said, inved here over loo years, and mass do so. We must harmonize our feelings. Respectful conduct begat respect. The major part of the people, both white and black, were gentlemen and ladies. If we respected ourselves, we would be respected. we respected ourselves, we would be respected.

Though we may not gain all at once, we have waited long enough to do so. Some even thought slavery ple their rights, the sooner, he believed, they would know how to exercise them. Three or four things were wanted. First, the right to testify in the courts of justice. Second, to be received into the jury-box.

The Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, guarantied to all persons accused of crime the right of trial before a jury of his pers.
The colored man was his peer, and he claimed that he

can help themselves, but others cannot; and it slaveholders are putting every hindrance in their wa trying to make us. odious, and freedom, a failur Only last Sabbath they raised a mob against all or company of the colored people, who went to the riv to baptize, and undertook to drive them away; at when the trial came on, the colored people had to tal the blame, as usual. My heart is with my suffering people here, and I could write you much more, blear to weary you. Please let me hear from you on. should be permitted to sit on a jury where a colored man was to be tried. Third, the right of colored mea o act as counsel in the courts for the black man-Yours, truly, PETER RANDOLPH. burth, to carry the ballot. write sorrowfully. Certainly, the coming winter is to be the trying one for the freedmen of the South

rights we will have, God being our helper. (Ap-One-half of the gallery was set apart for the use of the ladies. Two marshals were appointed, and a committee of three to invite Col. Eliphalet Whittlesey. the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau; Gov. Holden,

od Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department, to address the Convention. Mr. J. A. Harris announced that the corresponde of The Tribune present had a large number of that raluable paper with him, containing Mc freely excellent address to the colored people of the Sute

thich would be distributed at the proper time to the legates of the Convention; and the address would Some further business was transacted, and the Con-

vention adjourned until to-morrow morning. A pub-lic meeting will be held this evening, at which ad-

dresses will be made. EVENING MEETING-CONCILIATORY ADDRESSES. There was a crowd of both sexes which filled to

epletion all parts of the house in the evening to is

repletion all parts of the house in the evening to intent to public addresses.

The speech of the evening was an off hand, but well-considered effort by Mr. Jas. Harris, a naive of Raleigh, and late the delegate from the lengue bey to the Couvention at Cleveland. Mr. Harris Jabord to show the colored people that their best friends were the intelligent white class in the South, and not the people at the North. That their freedom sad been achieved by a law of necessity, as a military measure, and not by a benevolent crusade of the Norther army, as many supposed. He cited the prejulies prevailing at the North which shut the colored man out from every, arenue of employment, while in the from every arenue of employment, while, in the South every brainch of industry in the mechanic sti-and the cultivation of the soil was open to him. There

second to that which made the war, and from which only the firmness of the approaching Con gress can relieve us. Let this body be determined in fixing loyalty and intelligence as the only basis of suffrage in the South, and we are saved for the pre-ent, at least.—Raxbury Journal.

The Tiberator.

as is usual in such cases, by hing written the vortices, as follows:

1. Are you aware that banishment, except as a punishment for crime, is itself a crime of the strong against the weak?

2. Will you state the crime which the Blacks of your State bave committed, which renders them deserving of banishment?

3. How much do you estimate the Government, or the Governor of your State to be worth, if he is incapable of protecting the weak against the cruelty and the injustice of the strong?

4. If Blacks and Whites cannot live together politically as equals, why, then, do you support that Government which has declared them to be equals before the law? FILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON SATISFIED WITH THE MISSISSIPPT CONSTITUTION—LETTERS PROM GOV ERNOR SHARKEY, SECRETARY SEWARD, GOVERNOY ANDREW, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON. before the law?

5. If Blacks and Whites cannot live together accially as equals, is it not true that?

Whites also cannot so live together?

6. Why do you not, therefore, having established a standard, propose to banish all Whites who fall below it?

cial equality with many thousands of Whites whom you see around you?

11. Do, you propose to banish them, or to permit them to banish you?

12. Suppose a black man declines to emigrate according to your notion, what authority do you find in the Constitution for compelling him tog 0?

13. If you cannot compel him constitutionally, what right have you to compel him morally by partial and one-sided law?

14. What surety can you offer that those who would treat the poor black laborers badly, would not treat poor white laborers in the same way?

15. Do you consider it Christian to inveigle poor but honest white men and women into such a trap? EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 28. HON. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:

a copy of the amended Constitution of Mississippi adopted by the recent Convention of the State is been received, and will engage the early attention the President.

servant.

STATE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

or as skilling and as productory as those which are

17. How happens it that every blood-stained oppressor who has been thirsting for your life will
assent to your proposition, and drink your health in
bad whiskey for tuaking it?

18. Do you believe it to be your duty to do unto
others as you would have them do unto you?

19. Judging from your own experience, if the
atrong and the weak cannot live together, is it probably the fault of the strong or the weak?

20. How would you like it if those who do not
feel for you the highest personal admiration should
insist upon packing you off, with Mrs. B. and all the
little B.s, to make a home in the howling wilderness,
and preach the gospel-to the wild beasts and birds? l ittle B.s. to make a hone in the howling wilderness, and preach the gospel to the wild beasts and birds?

O, Brownlow! Brownlow! you have read your Bible a good deal—read it a little more! You have prayed often and long for others—wby not pray a little for yourself? Brownlow, you can step down!

—N. Y. Tribune.

pt. With great respect, GOVERNOR ANDREW'S REPLY.

est convenience.
Yours, etc.,
Governor of Massachusetts.

MR. GARRISON'S REFLT.

His Excellency, Governor John A. Andrew:
Sir,—I have carefully examined the within Consitution of Mississippi, and though it does not fully embody my "ideas," it is best, perhaps, not to "crowd the mourners" just now, and therefore I consent to raifly it, with the confident assurance that the "Freedmen's Bureau," will prepare the negroes for emancipation or extermination, and thus close up the great work forwar.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON.

up firmly in support of those great ideas of which she has been the pioneer and the foremost champion, one of her States proves recreant, and goes over to the enemy. The defection is a serious one, and may have unfortunate results.—The copperheads are screaming with delight over it; they see in it a symptom favorable to the resuscitation of the influence and power of that class of men at the South whose livery they formerly were, and in whose service they hope again to be restored to the places they once were permitted to fill. Those who were lately rebels hail it with satisfaction. Their only obstacle to resuming sway in the South is the danger of the ballot beigg placed in the bands of the colored man; and when New England demands this, they can cast in her teeth that one of her States refuses to do what she requires of them. Ignorance, prejudice and disloyalty are combined in rejoicing over this latest triumph of the spirit with which the nation has lately warred, and take new heart from the evidence it gives of only partial conversion in what should be the chief seat of enlightenment.

There are methods of explaining the results which may give it a little better aspect.—Connecticut has been a doubtful State for years; the Republicans have held her to her allegiance only by untiring effort. The foreign population in many of her cities and manufacturing villages is large; the election was a special one, and our friends are proverbially neglective of such occasions; we have timid and half-hearted leaders in the State. Above all, the position of the Administration at Washington was at the best doubtful, and while the Democrats were loudly claiming the President as opposed to negro Surely, the readers of the Liberator will r quire no assurance from us that the above-recorde correspondence is a bold and an audacious forgery out, inasmuch as it is getting extensive publication in the newspapers, without note or co though it were authentic, and therefore multitudes of thoughtless people may regard it as genuine, we are obliged to brand it as fictitious, utterly ridiculous as

# AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION

Hitherto, the efforts made for the education of the Freedmen of the South having been of an isolated character, though zealously prosecuted and with en-couraging success, it has been deemed not only expedient but important, by the principal Freedmen's As sociations, East and West, that there should be greate centration of action among them, as well as u of spirit and purpose; consequently, on the 19th Sept. 1865, by their authorized representatives met in the city of New York, they proceeded to organize a American Freedmen's Aid Commission, makin themselves auxiliary thereto-its object, as define in the second article of its Constitution, being "to promote the education and elevation of the Freedmen and to cooperate to this end with the Bureau of Refe gees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands "-and con prising an Eastern and a Western Department, "each to be independent of the other so far as the collection of money and goods, and the selection, supervisi and payment of Teachers and Agents may be co This great beneficent movement, therefor has now a recognized responsible head, such as its magnitude demands, and such as it is believed will add dignity and efficiency to the task of giving light

to the blind, and lifting up from the dust a race long "peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot."
On Wednesday, October 11th, the Commission b its first regular meeting at the Freedmen's Rooms burg, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. on, of the M. E. Church, President of the Conmission, was in the chair. The proceedings were of an interesting character; the resc cer the national banner, and put arms into their hands to fight the nation's enemies. They shed their blood freely upon the battle-field. In the face of injustice, approbrium and abuse, they vindicated not alone their manhood, but their patriotism as well. They have uobly earned the right to citizenship. If life, risked and blood shed for country does not confer it, we ask, in the name of all that is just and righteous, what does? A republic that refuses to grant it under such circumstances is indelibly/ disgraced in the eyes of all high-minded men, the world over. as the state of the country demands; and the views the South entirely harmonious. The immediate for-mation of State Societies, both North and South, auxiliary to the Commission, was recommended as of

is just and righteous, what does? A republic that refuses to grant it under such circumstances is indelibly/disgracied in the eyes of all high-minded men, the world over.

But the case is much stronger than this. When we deny the negro the ballot, we deny him personal asfety and protection. The meanest people that ever lived have not refused protection to their allies where it lay in their power to grant it. We are saked to turn the negro over naked to his enemies. We are to give him absolutely into the hands of the rebel leaders. The States are to return to the Union with all power in their control—none in his own. This is the plan on which States are reconstructed at the South to-day. The negro has just such rights as those who were lately rebels see fit to grant him—no others; and not one of them has given him rights which do not place him practically at rebel disposal. Yet the negro has been our ally—the rebel has been our implacable foe. The negro saw the existence of the nation imperilled through armed treason, and he risked his life for its salvation. He was largely instrumental in the work of shielding it from the deadly blow of rebellion. The rebels, who only despised him before, hate him now for the sgency he had in thwarting their purposes. They are thirsting for revenge; and we are asked to be guilty of the unprecedented wickedness and ingratitude of giving up our most faithul ally to-the tender mercies of an enemy who is chiefly emittered toward him for the service he has done as If we do this thing, our honor is irreparably sacrificed Let us be warned in time. The path of honor, and the path of safety are identical. We cannot fail to walk in it without the most stupendous hazards. Neither can we afford risk, or the trusting to chances. We are encountering a danger scarcely ecommendation into effect.

In the evening, a splendid assembly of four thound persons (admitted by ticket) filled the Academy of Music,—many persons being unable to obtain e trance who strongly desired to do so,—for the purpo of inaugurating the movement on the basis and plan of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. The scene was in the highest degree inspiring,—the lead-ing influences of Church and State being represented

on the occasion The venerable Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, (of th otestant Episcopal Church,) presided, and mening address—rejoicing that the bonds of the Protestant Episcopal Church, presided, and made the opening address—rejoicing that the bonds of the slave had been broken, even if through a Red Sea of suffering and blood. As God had visited us for tolerating the slave system, by the terrible war of the last four years, so will He abundantly bless the land if we now take care of the freedmen, and raise then

up to be good clizens of the republic.

He was followed by Bishop Simpson, in a short be effective speech. Regarding the scope of the presenvork, he said that six hundred and fifty teachers were working in different parts of the South, not only teaching them to read and write, but to learn the practical arts of life. The expense of each teacher is

practical arts of life. The expense of each reacher is five hundred dollars a year, but to do the work truly and properly there should be at least two thousand teachers, and for these we must raise funds. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and William Lloyd Garrison—all being warmly applauded. A fuller report will be given in our next number.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO THE COL-ORED TROOPS.

ORED TROOPS.

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, the First District of Columbia Colored Regiment marched from their quarters in Washington City to the Executive mansion, where the President made them an address, which will be found in another column.

At the opening of this speech, addressed to black soldiers who have fought bravely and effectively to rescue the government and the country from the slaveholders' rebellion, President Johnson informed them that he had little to say, and that his object was merely to thank them for the compliment they had offered him. He made, nevertheless, a speech of considerable length and much repetition, referring chiefly to the future civil status of the colored people, and containing sufficient indications of how much he is not disposed to do for their interests and rights. It is not disposed to do for their interests and rights.
is, in fact, an important speech, throwing great I
upon the relation which friends of the colored peo upon the relation which friends of the colored people and friends of freedom and justice, must henceford bear to President Johnson and his policy. We shall be better prepared to comment upon wha

We shall be better prepared to comment upon w Mr. Johnson did say, if we spend a moment in sidering what a President of the United States she say to such men, both on their own account, and s the representatives of four-and-a-half millions of th population of the country. To such men, un very peculiar and momentous circumstances, the Preident should speak with the voice of the nat What ought the nation to say to them?

The nation owes to the colored people a long stand-ing debt of justice, and also a recent and weighty debt of gratitude : and what the nation save and d relation to both these points, especially now that we are commencing a period of transition.

We are strong, they are weak. We are the majori-ty, they the minority. We are the party from whom the offer of justice is due, and also the offer of gratitude. On all these accounts, it is our part to take the initiative. They must necessarily follow our lead. We should volunteer some course of policy in regar to them which shall be consistent with justice, grati tude and self-respect, and in which they can cooperate without feeling insulted or degraded; and whe the Chief of the nation addresses them or their repre sentatives, they have a right to look for (at least) as

Liberator and elsewhere, that when President Lincol found himself obliged "by military necessity" to interfere with slavery, and (both by this act and by receiving colored soldiers into the army) to take, in behalf of the nation, a new position towards the col ored people, he should have issued a public address mation to them, stating with manly cand what the new position implied, calling upon them to fulfil its duties, and pledging himself and (as far as might be) the nation to such a relation to them in the ature as justice and gratitude might require. President Lincoln did not choose to take this cours

Different suppositions may be made respecting the reasons that actuated him, but there are strong grounds for thinking that he was unduly inclined to favor the people of Kentucky and their system and too little mindful of right and duty in relation to the negro race. The duty which he left unfulfill ed falls now to his successor. It has been, up to thi time, neglected by President Johnson, and the col ored people of the nation remain in agonizing un tainty, not knowing how to go forward, because knowing how far sympathy or even toleration will b extended to them in the occupancy of any new pos-tion. Under these circumstances, they must wait wit intense anxiety for any incidental circumstance which may reveal how the head of the nation stands affecte

When we further remember respecting the prese head of the nation the following facts, namely:—that after his election as Vice President, he made an address really showing sympathy and friendship for the colored people in his vicinity, declaring his belief tha God would raise up a Moses to lead them, and ever mising (moved by their pathetic appeals) that, in -that his accession to the Presidency was marked by this emphatic public declaration respecting the pro-sle very rebels, the worst enemies of the colored people Treason is the greatest of crimes, and under my ad ministration it shall be punished as such "-and tha lastly, since he has held the Presidential office, he has unrepentant rebels, and less and less inclined to vindicate the rights of the colored people-we ma realize in some imperfect measure the anxiety with Colored Regiment must have listened to his words las

week The first characteristic of the Address is its cold ness. There is no warmth of sympathy, no hearty expression of friendliness, no recognition of any deb owed by the country of justice to black men, or or gratitude to black soldiers. At first he has nothing say, except formally to return thanks for the compl ent offered him

Having begun, however, President Johnson finds that there is more to be said, and proceeds in a strain of which it is difficult to decide whether its indelicacy, untruthfulness or injustice is the greatest.

The indelicacy of this address to a class of people

ferred a great benefit upon the na tion and its head is extreme, amounting in fact to in olence, though there is no reason to suppose that the atter was intended. In throwing official cold water on the regiment at this time, the President probably intended merely to foreshadow his predetermined fu ure policy. He reminds them that "it is unusual in his Government and in most other Governments to ave colored troops engaged in their service -utter ly ignoring the disgrace which this fact reflects upo American people and their rulers. He tells the have discharged creditably and honorably, but still uncertain, through the culpable silence of the Admir istration, whether they will be allowed to take the po-sition of citizens, of landholders, of voters, of witness es in courts of justice, of men ea at the law-that they should prepare themselves what is before them! that "every man should come calm and tranquil, and be prepared for what is before him "! Is their present uncertainty suited to produce calmness and tranquillity ?

The President proceeds at length, and with many epetitions, to warn the colored people against "idle ess;" to assume that dissuasion from idleness is par ticularly needed by those whose industry has supp ed the whole Southern population up to this time. N one knows better than Andrew Johnson that the be setting sin of the Southern white people is lazines and that the blacks have been compelled to support them in it. He makes this preachment to the wron party. Nothing could be more impertinent, in bot So also with the suggestion of the imporance of a faithful fulfilment of conjugal duties. ade the laws and customs which he slave, and held his sister, and wife, and daughter der a system of enforced concubinage ? Moral le sons on these subjects are far more needed by the class to which the President himself belongs; and when a white man wishes to give such lessons to the blacks, he should first acknowledge the sins of his own race, and show himself in favor of actively curb

when it suggests to these soldiers, who have just helps when it suggests to these soldiers, who have just helps the country gain its wictory, that it may become neces sary to separate them and their people from the white inhabitants of the country, to suit the whims and un just prejudices of the latter. True, the speaker has innaments of the country, to suit the whims and unjust prejudices of the latter. True, the speaker had
just said, "This is your country as well as everybody
else's country." But this gives small comfort when
he proceeds to discuss elaborately the question whether
the "experiment" of keeping them co-habitants of
the land with us will succeed, and to intimate that des-

into our laws and customs, neither the government nor the people are ready to embrace it.

Injustice slso stands out with great prominence as one of the characteristics of this speech. Everywhere it requires movement, action, au initiative, from the colored people, regardless of the fact that they must wait to see what will be allowed them by the recognition and periodical entiret. Every movement powerful and prejudiced majority. Every movemen of theirs towards making provision for their permanen security and welfare, every attempt to undertake bis, was analyzed and commented on in a strain se-rious and even solemn, but of terrible severity. occupations more remunerative and more "respectable" than cooking, shaving and boot-blacking, every assumption by them of the rights and privileges tha white custom has made a point of restricting to white men, will always call forth a howl of displeas are and an attitude of resistance from certain membe lation. Until the Constitutions and laws of the re-constructed States (and of the District of Columbia shall erect some barrier against the old usages of the slave-period, and provide some security for the color ed man's possession and use of the rights of man, h must remain comparatively passive. The grade o Christianity and civilization is so low among United States in relation to this subject

Regardless of all this, screnely ignoring all the dis-abilities which he, the Southern white man, has all his life been helping to impose on the condition of the negro, (and the continuance of which is strongly fad by his government,) President John tells the representatives of that race that they mus do something by their example in civil life as they have done in the field; that they must give evidence to the world of capability and competence to gover themselves; that it is for them to establish the gree fact that they are fit and qualified to be free they must give evidence that they are competer for the rights that the Government has guarantee to them (as if it had yet guaranteed half the rights that belong to them); that henceforth each and all of them must be measured according to their ow merit, the development of their own talents, their own intellectuality and moral qualities; and, finally that they should proceed to develop their intellect and apply their physical powers to the industria interests of the country. With what Shakepear would call "dearmable iteration," and with what the candid observer must call shameful injustice, the

President uses every one of these forms of expres

sion to urge this unfortunate people to do what his

nistrative policy prevents them from doing

people of the United States in retation to this suggest that the blacks cannot move a step in advance of the

old caste distinction until permitted, without bringing trouble and danger upon their own heads.

Just before making this speech, President Jo had released Alexander H. Stephens from his well de served (but far too indulgent) place of confinement for the express purpose of enabling him to take t lead in a new arrangement of the laws and customs of The reason alleged in justification of this that Stephens has influence with the old secen sionist slaveholders, and that he will be able to pe snade them, now that technical slavery is hopeless! wrenched from his grasp and theirs, to consent to it extinction. No doubt he can and will do this.. Bu is there the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Steph ens and his rebel friends are willing to concede to the negroes the rights of man, as defined by the Declars tion of Independence? Consenting to give up slavery and to return to the Union, they are to have their ow way in everything else. This is the President's bar-gain with them. He gives them power, while he gives the colored people only talk. While he was giving his impertinent and insulting advice to the colore people, he was empowering Stephens to prevent the from developing their minds and characters by suc education and enterprise as are open to white people as far as Georgia is concerned. Every moves which they would naturally make in an attemp defeated in Georgia by the controlling influen-

which the President's policy has given to Stephens.
Following the President's counsel to improve the minds, develop their intellect, prove themselves caps ble of self-government, and apply their mental and bodily powers to the industrial interests of the country, the the right of voting, the right of buyling and improv the right of voting, the right of buying and improving land, the right of choosing their own occupation and trying their chances in it without obstruction, the right of standing equal before the law with Stephens himself, and of having their remedy at law against the attempted tyranny of any of Stephens's rebel friends. The moment they attempt to do any one of these things, Stephens will be "down upon them." He will prevent them, he will control them, he will hem them in on every side, he will effectually prove to them that, though no longer slaves, they are still in rage against us, and treat the colored know what the people of color suffer here. Those who are at work scarcely get enough to keep body and upon them, the will prevent them, he will effectually prove to them that, though no longer slaves, they are still miningers." And the insultutions of reconstructed the coming winter, except something is done for them. It is seems to many the control of the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places. It cannot go out into the country places the slavehold-in the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe to do so, but I hear from the country places the safe ing land, the right of choosing their own occ and trying their chances in it without obstruct

But this is only one specimen. Everywhere appea indications of the same course of policy on the of Andrew Johnson. Immediately following the port of his speech in the paper from whi h I have copied the above expressions, are these items of news

"The President granted amnesty pardons, to-day, to 175 persons, residents of North Carolina.

It is said that the President has directed the withdrawal of colored troops from Kentucky and the suspension of martial law in the State."

Every one of these 175 pardoned rebels, now let and will try to keep the negro still a " nigger withdrawal of colored troops from Kentucky (insult-ing loyal blacks to gratify disloyal whites) will increase the opportunity to perpetnate the cruel dis-tinctions heretofore in vogue there between negroes and white men. The same state of things is going on through the whole South, and going on with th favor and counsel and active effort of the Providen While he gives cold courtesies of speech to th While he gives cold courtesies of speech to those col-ored people to whom circumstances oblige him to speak, he is acting effectively to engraft upon our re-constructed States the worst of the incidental results of slavery. Should such a man be any longer trusted or supported by the friends of equal rights? In my judgment, President Johnson has proved himself a worthy of the confidence and support that have be-

### LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

lished by the Parker Fraternity was commenced on Tuesday evening last, at the Music Hell. Those parts of the spacious hall not reserved were taken at an form and the balconies, as well as the body of the house, were densely filled. Mrs. Frobock, during the But the indelicacy of this speech reaches its heigh half hour precedit ig the lecture, gave a very accepta

The eighth course of the series of Lectures estab

sle performance on the Great Organ.

The lecture, by Wendell Phillips, was entitled The South Victorious."

"The South Victorious."
His idea was, that though the rebel slaveholders have been defeated in the battle-field, the policy which hey are now pursuing, coupled with the excessive lature, dissolving the connection of the College three indulgence shown them by the Administration, most seriously endangers the nation's welfare. Their policy consists in urging two points, hamely—likelr theory consists in urging two points, hamely—likelr theory consists in urging two points.

pined extract from a private les ors, from Gen. Lee :--

"Liberator office, Boston, Mass.," and I will ackn

Very truly, your friend,

edge the same, and have it safely conveyed to Mr.

The Index, of Pittsburg, publishes the sub

"It should be the object of all to avoid controversy, to allay passion, give free scope to reason and every kindly feeling. By doing this, and encouraging our citizens to engage in the duties of life with all the heart and mird, with the determination not to be turned aside by thoughts of the past or fears of the future, our country will not only be restored in material prosperity, but be advanced in science, in virtue and religion."

Those of your readers who may have spare for the exigency at Richmon

ibed, can send it to me, if they please, a

SAMUEL MAY JR.

Well may Gen. Lee scout controversy, when h well may been. Lee scott controversy, when he sees the Executive of the nation sympathetically pardoning the vilest unrepentant rebels, and places of honor and profit in the government filled by wretches whose hands are wreeking with the blood of the loyal men of the country. Pity the mantle of the lament-od Lincoln could n't have fallen on shoulders worthy to wear it.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865

IMPORTANT RATIFICATION.

ville Democrat, a Latin king called Muna, who consulted a wise nymph about sailable laws or measures. What a delight it would be to those gramblers to know that this event is repeated in our history, the only difference being, that to prevent scanda, instead of a nymph, an original bearded Abolitionist is substituted. This is the actual fact. Recently, Mr. Seward forwarded to Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, a copy of the Mississippit Constitution for his approval. The latter turned it over to William Lloyd Garrison for his opinion, and the latter replied with extraordinary liberality. We give the correspondence entire:—

Sin.—I have the honor to lay before you a copy the Constitution of Mississippi, as amended, together like copies of the several ordinances adopted, which hope will be satisfactory.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. SHARKEY,
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

To which the Secretary of State replied :-To His Excellency, Wm. L. SHARKEY, Provision Governor of the State of Mississippi, Jackson:

SIR,—Your letter of the 28th ult., accompanie a cony of the amended Constitution of Mississipp

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient w. H. Seward. LETTER OF MR. SEWARD TO GOV. ANDREW.

To His Excellency, John A. Andrew, Governor the State of Massachusetts:

the offste of Massachusetts:

Sin,—I have the honor to enclose the within Constitution of Mississippi, and beg to know if it is satisfactory to your State, which, being the only "an-ti-lavery" State when the Union was formed, has of course the right to decide on the new Constitution which the wisdom, virtue and valor of your State have forced the less enlightened State of Mississippi to ådopt. W H SPWIPD

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Mass., | September 6.

WM. L. GARRISON, Esq.:

Sin,—As you started the grand "anti-slavery enterprise" thirty years ago, and, even more than John Brown or Abraham Lincoln are its prophet and embodiment, and as the Secretary of State is waiting to reply to the Governor of Mississippi in regard to the new Constitution of that State, I beg you will examine the enclosed, and reject or ratify it at your earliest convenience.

MR. GARRISON'S REPLY.

ver been such exhibitions of diabolical and murand errer been such exhibitions of diabolical and murderous hate exhibited toward the colored race in the
ferous part of the world as were developed in the New
fork mobe of 1868, and in other Northern cities. It
results to piace for the colored man to look for an asyrise. They must remain where they were, and work
at heir destiny side by side with the white man, cold not and would not migrate or be colonized.

stravelled 40,000 miles in search of a better he had travelled 40,000 miles in search of a better senty—he had made the circuit of the West India single and gone over Africa, but he had now returned shinative State of North Carolina, where he intend-d in live, to die, and be buried. He counselled moddis lire, to die, and be buried. He counselled mod-nion, kindness, and a patient and respectful de-sense toward the whites, and the effort to make distributed in the same of the same of the popily were not their enemies, but friends. The past popil were not their enemies, but friends. The past popil were not their enemies, but friends. The special was in an improved years, and kept the less in a roar of merriment. Its effect was most less upon the minds of the multitude, and must do less to disabose them of many false and injurious He was not in favor of making large demade at this time for their rights, but allow the pres

Assembled as delegates from different portions of the State, and representing a large body of the colored population thereof, we most respectfully and humbly beg leave to represent to you, and through you to the people of North Carolina, something of our situation and our wants as a people.

Earnestly disclaiming all wish to forestall your action, or to dictate in the solemn and important duties which have been entrusted to you in this most critical period; and confiding in your justice, wisdom and patriotism to guard the interests of all classes, and more particularly of that class which, being most helpless, will most need your just and kind consideration, they but exercise the rights guaranteed to the and sight to claim. God was on their side, and he (it. it.) saw a glorious future before the colored race the Southern States. He was followed by Art. Garden was to reworer, who the made a very happy speech, sustaining in the min the same train of argument. The meeting dued it a late hour in the best of humor. E. S.

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SECOND DAY. The Convention reassembled at 91 M, and was opened by religious exercises by the ger. Alexander Bass, Chaplain of the Convention The hyan commencing,

# "Blow ye the trumpet, blow, The gladly solemn sound," &c.

rusung, the minister lining the hymn. Prayer was dered, and the business commenced by a call of the ril of the Convention, and completing the list of highes. Delegates were found to have reported bestitet. Desegacis were round to mase reported from Craren, Duplin, Edgecomb, Hallfax, Carteret, Riyse, Warren, Gates, Robinson, Wake, Pitt, Har-st Cumberland, Beaufort, New-Hanover, Pasquoor Cumbertand, Beautort, New-Hanover, Pasquo-nst, Perquininous, Franklin, Camden, Granville, (euge, Caswell, Person, Rockingham, Johnson, Beris, Guilford and Rutherford counties. Tyen motion of J. H. Harris, a special committee

us, and calmly waiting upon Providence. Our breth-ren have fought on the side of the Union, while we have been compelled to serve in the camp, to build for tifications, and raise subsistence for the Confederate of fre was appointed to prepare an address to the enstitutional Convention.

J. H. Harris, as Chairman, John Randolph, Jr., the

Rue, Isaac Swett and John R. Gove rer appointed the Committee, with instructions to The Business Committee made a report, the sub-

The Business Committee made a report, the sub-time of which may be summed up as follows:— Congratulation of one another and the friends of east rights throughout the State upon the assembling is large a number of delegates from all parts of the

wlored man or woman who would not do for a cold person what they would for a white person under the ume circumstances.

Advising against the crowding into the towns

the and declaring the first wants of the colored peo peto be employment at fair wages, in various branches of industry. To secure lands and to cultivate them and lay up their earnings against a rainy day. As raing the colored people to educate themselves and their children, not alone in book learning, but in a high moral energy, self-respect, and in a virtuous,

Ciritian, and dignified life.

A resolution to appoint a committee of three to wait to the Constitutional Convention to present an address, and labor to secure favorable legislation, was hid on the table.

ad on the table.

Several brief and sensible speeches were made which exhibited an intelligent appreciation of affairs and an excellent tact in debate. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Galloway, of the committee to invite the attend me of Gov. Holden, Gen. Ruger, and Cols. Whit-

Gov. Holden told the Committee he was their freed, and he intended to stand by his proclamation toching the freedom of the colored race and their rights to protection, education, &c. He was too busy watend the Convention.

Gen. Ruger had just returned from a leave, and

some would require his constant attention. He could

Col. Clapp of the Freedmen's Bureau came in the Coarention, and addressed them in a few encour-sing words. Monday evening was set apart to lis-tento a more extended address from him.

The Business Committee made a final report, as

follows: First, an excellent letter from the Hon. Wm and national and State expediency and justice. Mr. Coleman was a member of the State Legislature in 1854, and was then known as a most enlightened and liberal gentleman, and a friend of the enslaved. He is new grantly proscribed in his own, home by the

On testion of Mr. J. H. Harris, the address of Hon. Horace Greeloy to the colored people of North Caro-lina was then tend to the Convention, and was greeted

pared on the records, and published with the pro-cedings of the Convention. Adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Bass moved a vote of thanks of the

Convention to Mr. Greeley for his very timely and friendly address, which was also adopted.

The Tribuse containing the document was distri-

buted to the members of the Convention.

he Business Committee:—

Resolved. That we are in favor of our Government taid the Union against all enemies at home or abroad; that our fathers fought to establish and we will fight to maintain them; that we will not hesitate in the boar of peril; and that we will not hesitate in the boar of peril; and that we will prove by our habits industry and respectability, that we are worthy of differential pamong the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we hail the event of Emancipation, the citablishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, proteing the interests of the colored people of the South—the recognition of the Independence of Hayti and the Republic of Liberia—the admission of Mr. Rock to the type of the Supreme Court—the satablishment of schools for more than 75,000 freed children—the proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, and is endorsement by various State Legislatures—the progress of an chilghteded sentiment of moral obligation and progress of Republican liberty—with joy and hankagiving, as turning a bright page in our history, deep the control of the two pages of the progress of an chilghteded sentiment of moral obligations.

tankagiving, as turning a bright page in our history, &c.

Resolved, That we hall with satisfaction theefforts of that portion of the Republican party of which Measrs. Chase and Sumner and Stevens and Greeley are the heads, to secure to the colored citizens their rights through the action of Congress, against any and all who oppose those rights.

Resolved, That we view with pride the rapid process that is making on the part of our young men in the glorious cause of education, in the pursuit of all shoorable industry, the organization of Lycecums, &c.; the thanking various editors who were publishing lapers devoted to equal rights for all men.

Resolved, finally, That we hall to-day's issue of the formed of Precedom, published in this city by Mr. Brocks, with joy; we value his able editorials, and will give him our cordial support.

A collection was taken up to defray expenses, and

Onto Electron. Returns from all the counties give Cox a majority of 28,287, while the average flee Convention adjourned, after appointing Messrs. Sampson and Rue to address the public meeting in the evening.

Ralkion, Oct. 1.

The delegates of the Constitutional Convention are beauty all here, prepared to enter upon their duties

to morrow. Out of the whole number elected from the 85 counties only two are said to have obtained their seats with the knowledge of their constituents that they would favor the admission of negro testi-mony in courts of justice. No candidate dared to that they would favor the admission of pegro testimony in courts of justice. No candidate dared to come before the people as the advocate of equal rights, or the right of suffrage for the negro.

There was a caucus of some twenty members, last night, at the Yarborough House, at which a decision was come to that they would support no candidates for Congress from this State who had not been true to the Southern cause during the Rebeillon.

The Convention of Colored People will probably close on Monday evening, when Col. E. Whittlesey, of the Freedmen's Bureau, will make an address to

CAROLINA, AND THE PROPLE OF THE STATE:
Assembled as delegates from different portions of

helpless, will most need your just and kind consideration, they but exercise the rights guaranteed to the humblest citizen in this their petition.

It is with reverent and grateful acknowledgment of

It is with reverent and graterial acknowledgment of the divine favor and interposition that we accept the precious boon of freedom. Resulting as it has from a prolonged and bloody struggle of two great powers, and finally decreed by the national will, we look for-ward with confidence to see the decree ratified by the whole people of this State.

Though it was impossible to remain indifferent receivages of the attraction, you will do us the justice

spectators of the struggle, you will do us the justice to admit that we have remained throughout obedient and passive, acting such part only as has been assigned

sequent degradation, we are fully conscious that we possess no power to control legislation in our behalf, and must depend wholly upon moral appeals to the hearts and consciences of the people of the State.

fal as editrens, will you not aid us by whe and just legislation to elevate ourselves?

We desire education for our children, that they may be made useful in all the relations of life. We most carnestly desire to have the disabilities under which we formerly labored removed, and to have all the oppressive laws which make unjust discriminations on account of race or color wiped from the status of the State. We invoke your protection for

just claims, we commit our cause into your hands,

invoking Heaven's choicest blessings upon your de

J. H. HARRIS, Chairman.

liberations and upon the State.

JOHN R. GOOD, GEORGE A. RUE, IRAM SWETT, J. RANDOLPH, JE.

driven away.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

At the Wirz trial, a day or two ago, the then on the stand—

Capt. Wirz or sot."

The uncertainty as to this mounted officer's name is fully removed, the description of his confederate followers and a comprehensive statement of the Andersonville system being supplied by another witness whose testimony is on permanent record elsewhere, as follows: (See Revelation, c. vi. v. 8.) Committee have agreed in substance to report for presentation to the Convention of the State, and which, with slight modifications, will no doubt be

as follows: (See Revelation, c. vi. v. 8.)

"And I looked, and behold a pale horse, and his name that sat on him was Desth, and Hell followed with him, and power was given unto them to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth."

Salem.

Whereas, the following named persons, to wit: John A. Campbell of Alabama, John H. Reagan of Texas Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, George A. Treasholm of South Carolina, and Charles Clark of Missis

depart from them.

John A. Campbell, in the State of Alabams; John H. Reagan, in the State of Texas; Alexander H. Stephena, in the State of Texas; Alexander H. Stephena, in the State of Georgia; George H. Trenholm, in the State of South Carolina; and Charles Clark, in the State of Mississippl. And if the President should grant his pardon to any of said persons, auch person's parole will thereby be discharged.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

NASHVILLE, TENN., 12th. The following are the resolutions endorsing the Administration, which were tabled by a vote of 35 to 25 in the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That we do hereby approve and heartily endorse the administration of President Johnson, President of the United States, and hereby promise him our faithful and unflinching support in carrying out his policy in organizing the government of the Southern States.

liis policy in organizing the government of the Southern States.

Resolved, That the letter of instruction to Gov. H Iden of North Carolina, in which he declares that returned Confederate soldiers who have been paraled and taken the oath prescribed by him, and who do not come within any of the exceptions named by him in his proclamation of amnesty, shall be restored to all the rights, privileges and immunities of complete citizenship, is a wise, just, liberal and statesmanlike policy, and contains the true solution of our present unhappy condition, and faithfully sustained and carried out by the people will lead us to peace, happiness and prosperity.

Resolved, That in our present difficulties ye look to President Johnson with lope and confidence, and that we have full and implicit faith in his statesmanship and patriotism, and firmly bolicer his policy, iron will and unyielding patriotism will restore order and fraternity among the people, bring peace to the country and prosperity to the nation.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be re-

white race which must be as enduring as life; and Filled with gratitude to God for his great blessings

and prosperity to the nation.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and also that he furnish copies to each of the Governors of the several States of the Union.

Filled with gratitude to God for his great dicessings, we would bury in oblivion the wrongs of the past, and wish to become more united than ever, and more useful in all the relations of life.

We are fully conscious that we cannot long expect the presence of government agents, or of the troops, to secure us against evil treatment from unreasonable maintains and unjust men, wet where no desire to States of the Union.

The following resolution was adopted in place of the above by a vote of sixty to four:

acove by a vote or sixty to four:
Resolved, That we endorse the administration of
His Excellency Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of
the United States, especially his declaration that treason shall be made odious and traitors punished.

to secure us against evil treatment from unreasonable prejudices and unjust men, yet we have no desire to look abroad for protection and sympathy. We know that we must find both at home and among the people of our own State, and merit them by our industry, sobriety and respectful demeanor, or suffer long and grievous evils. We scknowledge with gratitude that there are those among former slave-masters who have promptly conceded our freedom, and have manifested a just and humane disposition toward their former The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress gives the following estimate of the number of men enlisted in the south, and either killed or disabled during the war

States.	Enlistments.	Dead and disabled.
Alabama,	120,000	70,000
Arkansas, say	52,000	80,000
Florida,	17,000	10,000
Georgia,	131,000	76,000
Kentucky, say	50,000	80,000
Louisiana, say	60,000	84,000
Mississippi,	78,000	45,000
Missouri, sav	40,000	24,000
Maryland, say	40,000	24,000
North Carolina	140,000	85,000
South Carolina,	65,000	40,000
Tennessee, say	60,000	34,000
Texas, say	93,000	53,000
Virginia, say	180,000	105,000
Total.	1,124,000	660,000

sixty thousand men dead and disabled; and yet this frightful number probably far below the actual aggregate! How terrible a price the South has paid for her madness! How great is the crime of the few reckless and ambitious politicians who led the people reckless and ambitious politicians into this wicked rebellion!

into this wicked rebellion!

If the Commercial Advertiser has a letter from Nashville, Tenn., of the 9th ult., which says:

"The 'high-tones,' as the Western soldiers call the 'chivalry,' make many asseverations of an intended loyalty, but I notice that the officers of the Union army, who have established themselves here, generally distrust them. A young cavalry officer, who has married a Southern wife and settled here, near her friends, declared to me the other day that if our forces were withdrawn from Nashville to day at noon, he would leave before night. All seem to agree that our firmest allies are the contrabands. A gentleman spoke to me of the western army as being 'abolitionized.' Another officer said, 'As between the nigger and the white man, I'm for the white man; as between the nigger and the secessionist, I'm for the nigger.

Among the Northerners on the ground here, both soldiers and civilians, so far as I have seen, I can trace no opposition to negro suffrage. All seem to regard it as a proper enough and perhaps needful set off to the compulsory, untrustworthy loyalty of the 'hightones,' and the ignorance of the poor whites."

PLAIN QUESTIONS. The Cecil, Md., Whig has some plain questions, to which the heart of every loyal man will respond with instinctive correctness:

Which is the best citizen—the white man who staid at home during the rebellion, and gave his influence to "the South;" or the black man who went to the utes of the State. We invoke your protection for the sanctity of our family relations. Is this asking too much? We most respectfully and earnestly pray that some provision may be made for the care of the orphan children, and the helpless and infirm, who, by the new order of affairs, will be thrown upon the world for protection. Also, that you will favor, by some timely and wise measures, the reunion of families which have long been broken up by war, or by the operations of slavery.

Though associated with many memories of suffering, as well as of enjoyment, we have always loved on the operations of slavery.

Now that freedom and a suffering the rebellion, and gave his indicate to the South; "or the black man who went to the stilled-field, and gave his anisticated to the shill be attic-field, and gave his anisticated to the ballot—the white man who by deeds added in erashing it?

Which is the most toyal-the white man who by decade added in erashing it?

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Which is the most toyal-the w

ing, as well as of enjoyment, we have always loved our homes, and dreaded as the worst of evils a forci-ble separation from them. Now that freedom and a

NEGRO TROOPS. The New York Tribune has th

ble separation from them. Now that freedom and a new career are before us, we love this land and people more than ever before. Here we have toiled and suffered; our parents, wives and children are buried here; and in this land we will remain, unless forcibly NEGRO TROOTS. The New York Triume has the following:

Gen. Grant said of negro troops:—"For guard dety and picket duty, on the march and in an assault, I consider the negro troops surpassed by no soldiers in the world, and equalled by very few." "But," queried, a listener, "does not that include all you can say of a soldier?" "Nearly, but not quite all," responded the Lieutenant General; "what remains is, the shilly to endure the steady pounding of a protracted campaign." Yes," said another questioner, "but if the negroes are good for everything else, why not for that?" "I don't say they have not been tried."

The parties to that conversation were Gen. Grant, Edwin S. Stanton and Henry Ward Beecher, and we had it from the lips of the latter. We don't think the negro troops are in need of a certificate even from Gen. Grant, but we print the foregoing for the benefit of such papers as like to be sure of a respectable endorsement before they make up their opinions.—N. Y. Triuss.

The Abuses of Nedroes in Markiand. A letdriven away.

Finally, praying for such encouragement to our industry as the proper regulation of the hours of labor, and the providing of the means of protection against rapacious and cruel employers, and the collection of

THE ARUSES OF NEOROES IN MARYLAYD. A letter has been received at the Freedmen's Bursau from Governor Bradford, of Maryland, in relation to alleged abuses of the negroes in the lower counties of that State. Affidavits having been transmitted to the Governor detailing the character of the injuries done, he writes that he has proupply referred them to the proceeding attorneys of the above counties, with instructions to prosecute the offenders at once.

GENERAL HUNTHERYS, an unpardoned rebel, and the cannot take the oath ordained by the law of Congres, has been chosen Governor of Massispip by the people of that State. We suppose that he will be assailated by the State millis, organized by the Provisional Governor, although the Provisional Governor Governor Governor Governor Gove

The Next Concress. The Chicago Republican publishes a complete list of the two Houses of the next Congress. In the Senate, twenty-five States are now represented by 38 Unionists and 11 Democrats. According to the party division that existed before the war, the House of Representatives now stands 140 Unionists to 41 Democrats; but on the great question of at once admitting the Representatives of the Southern States, or keeping them, or most of them, for a longer period in probation, it is not probable that the same proportions will be preserved. Should all the Southern States now without representation, whose Senators and Representatives are yet to be elected, choose Democrats opposed to universal suffrage, as is to be expected they will do, and should they all be admitted, the Senate will then contain forty-seven Unionists and twenty-seven Democrats; and the House of Representatives would contain one hundred and fifty Unionists to ninety-two Democrats.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT EXPECTS. Judge Bird, of Alabama, has lately visited Washington, and he writes a letter to the Mobile News, telling the people what the President expects of the reconstructing States, which is as follows:

States, which is as follows:

1st. Declare the African race free by the organic law of the State. 24. That each State will secure and guarantee by her constitution civil rights to the freedmen; political rights, sitting on juries, &c., are not expected to be conferred on him at this time; these are matters to be left to the discretion of the several States. But the freedom of the African race and the guaranty of their civil rights are requisite to the reconstruction of State Government, and their readmission to the Union.

Gen. Burnside entered the war a Democrat, but has not been insensible to its teachings. In his speech at the Wool Manufacturers' Convention at Philadelphia on the 9th inst., he said:—

"I think the only thing to do now is to try to make our neighbors of the South, and every one else, to feel that we ought to grant to every freedman on this continent the right to help rule the land. And, while we grant this, let us ask Almighty God, who has assisted us so long, to influence all those who may have the right to vote, to vote on the right side." (Great applause.)

This has the ring of true democracy about it, but it is not what is called "democracy now-a-days. The democracy, however, will do well to weigh the words of such true Democrates as Gen. Burnside. Sooner or later, they will wish they had, if they do not.—Honesdale Republican.

THE NEGROES AT ALEXANDRIA. Perhaps in a few places, says the National Intelligencer, have the colored race afforded by their industry and thrift more satisfaction to their well-wishers than in Alexandria. Here they have, out of their wages, within the past four years, built about twelve hundred dwellings, on leased lots mostly, and contributed, it is said, about five thousand dollars toward religious and educational establishments, and are now liberally contributing to support new enterprises of like character. They have, as we learn from old clitzens of Alexandria, conducted themselves, as a class, with marked sobriety and good

welfare of the country.—Boston Traceller of Tuesday.

A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT. The New York Journal of Commerce, in commenting upon the defeat of negro soffrage in Connecticut, pays the people of that State the following dubious compliment:—

"The result is a very plain assertion of the people of Connecticut, that theirs at least is a State in which the government is a government of white men. It will not do to rail at this decision. The people of that State are notoriously the most intelligent people in all the United States. There is no State in advance of Connecticut either in education, intellect, weath, or civilization. It is true, the religion of the State has been falling off, of late, but this has not been against the negro equality of ideas."

ENTERPRISING NEGROES. It is a matter of con-ENTERPRISING NEGROES. It is a matter of congratulation that we have so many energetic freedmen in our city; and while we occasionally indulge in condemning the lazy and trifling negro, we are pleased to know that there are others who are doing all in their power to make an honest and upright living. We might name a host of them who are engaged in business, and doing well. Jeff. Salisbury, a tailor; W. D. Banks, carriage and wagon maker; W. M. Clark has a grocery store; Wm. Campbell, brick mason, and many others who are worthy of public confidence and patronage. We are glad that such is the case, and shall take every opportunity to assist them in the prosecution of their business.—Macon (Ga.) Messenger.

The Charley Johnson is a colored man, and has made a fortune right here on Main street, keeping the most popular resort in the city for those who patronize or frequent billiard salooas and restaurants. He does his business by hiring white men and women, almost exclasively, to help him; and his customers are all white; and though Charley is a stiff Republican Abolitionist, he is patronized by the lessing coperheads of the city and county, showing that prejedice against color is a humbug when there are intelligence and cleanliness and popularity connected with it.—Fond du Lac Republican.

THE WRITE AND BLACK RACES. The N.Y. Post's special Washington despatch of the 11th inatsays the letter of Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina, already alloaded to as favoring a separation of the white and black races, is published. He declares that if the separation is not made, the Southern States in ten years will relapse into barbarism, and asserts that the labor of the black race cannot be made available in the South. In North Carolina, he says, public opinion is unanimous in favor of separation, and the same view is rapidly gaining strength in the South. He sizes may there will not be 200 bales of cotton the same view in the same will not be 200 bales of cotton grown in North Carolina the present year. Staff:

A list of the owners of the rebel loan in Eag-iand has been published. Among those who invested, are several members of Parliament, two of the editors of the London Times, and two or three rebel pirate ship builders. They have been victimized to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000, and sow have the impu-dence to intimate that the United States Government is bound to pay the loan. Mr. Seward-ins issued in-structions to Minister Adams that the United States is not responsible for the debt of the rebels, and thes

Among the many interesting reminiscences connected with the war, few are more suggestive, in view of results, than the following extract from Jeff. Davis's proclamation of Dec. 25, 1863:

"Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the "Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and In their name, do announce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he simil no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common eveny of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging."

diers on cruches hobble round the streets of Washington in search of employment, while released rebels are receiving appointments to governmental offices. A few days since, a rebel named Frank Miner, who joined the fortunes of the Confederacy on the breaking out of the war, was appointed to a derkship in the Second Auditor's office, and it is reported that John Hart, formerly public printer, and for many years the Washington correspondent of the Charles ton Mercury, has also received a snug berth in one of the departments. He has been living South during the war. DISGRACEFUL. White wounded officers and sol

Sends the following oath taken by Gen. Lee:

OFFICE OF NOTARY PUBLIC.

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, Va., Oct. 2, 1865. 

I. Robert E. Lee, of Lexington, Va., do solembly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, So help me God. (Signed) R. E. LEE. Subscribed to and sworn before me this 2d day of Oct. 1865.

Chas. A. Davidson, Notary Public.

"The Monroe doctrine is all right. I believe in it But there are greater principles at stake than those involved in that question. When the Union is restored, it will be time for talking about foreign aggressions on this continent. I shall do all I can to make the Southern people happy, and to palliate the bitterness of their defeat."

JAMES A. Dix, the editor of the Boston Journal, died on the 11th inst., at his residenca in this city, of consumption. Mr. Dix was an emineut representative of that large class of journalists who have passed from the compositors room to the editorial chair; who have thoroughly mastered every part of their business, and whose minds and characters have been formed by practical acquaintance with affairs.

HARISHUE, P.A., Oct. 14. An accident happened to the day express train going East, between here and Lancaster, this afternoon. Four cars were thrown from the track. Eight persons were killed, and two slightly injured. The accident was accasioned by a broken rail. The following is a list of the killed:—Mrs. Barr, wife of James P. Barr, of Pittsburg; Sarah Willett of New Cumberland, Pa.; Col. Butler and wife of Lewiston, Pa.; W. H. Butler, elerk in the Surveyor General's office of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Uretts or Getta of Mileraukee; one lady unknown; two girls, 10 and 15 years old, unknown.

San Francisco, Oct. 14. The loss of life by the

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14. The loss of life by the xplosion of the boiler of the steamer Yo Semite

Dr. MUDD ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE. The steamship Daniel Webster, from New Orleans 22d ult., for New York, put into Fortress Monroe Oct. 9. She reports landing some prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, and that Dr. Mudd made an attempt to escape. He was found secreted in the coal bunkers of the steamer Thomas Scott, and was put to hard labor wheeling sand. The quartermaster of the Scott was arrested for having aided Mudd in his effort to escape.

The Pension Office has ist, 41,248 invalid pensioners, and 59,627 widows.

A circular addressed by Earl Russell to the various diplomatic agents of the British Government, says, alluding to the continuance of the slave trade, there Majesty's Government, actuated by the horror to which so odious a commerce has given rise through the state of the conclusion that nother than the continuation of the repression than

noned to the gravity of the evil."

The property of Joseph F. Davis, brother of left. Davis, and General Wm. T. Martin, both of the rebel army, has been restored to them.

Mississippi. A well-informed correspondent in Mississippi remarks, that if the rebel State militia organization is to go on, the Government would do well to be mustering in rather than mustering out United States troops.

States troops.

The Lis supposed that Gen. Humphreys is chosen Governor of Mississippi. He is an old rebel, who has n't even been pardoned. Sich is life—in the South. P. S. The President whitewashed him yesterday, with his pardon brush.—Truveller. Twenty-five planters are said to be under ar-rest at Vicksburg, all charged with either maltreating

The population of Rhode Island is 184,953—an increase of 7810 since 1860.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. The Baltimore colored Odd Fellows paraded to-day, making a fine appearance. The turn-out was large. The procession marched to Monument square, where speeches were made from a finely-decorated stand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17. At the fire last night on Bridge street, four thousand bales of cotton, with other goods, were destroyed. Loss \$2,000,000 MOBILE, Oct. 6. The planters' warehouse, with 4000 bales of cotton, was burnt last night by an inceadiary fire. Loss \$800,000, mostly covered by insurance.

McGuessimith's warehouse was burned this morning, and 1800 bales cotton destroyed.

TEXAS. Governor Hamilton has restored the ju-diciary system of Texas, and proclaims that negroes and whites must stand on an equality before the

27 The Democratic Convention of Louisiana approves of President Johnson's policy; says this is a white man's government, calls for a general annesty, and asks that emancipated slaves may be pell for Modest and moderate creatures they are, "way down in Louisians."

The robel Gen. Pillow having been pardoned, in about to devote himself to the culture of cotton on a large plantation to Arkansas, which has not been configeated. He promises to invite back the old laborers, and to pay them liberally.

F PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES A The eighth annual course of these favorite and eminent popular lectures will be continued in Music Hall o

The eighth annual course of lives invertie and eminantly popular lectures will be continued in Music Hall en accessive TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 71.2 clock, by the following distinguished crators:—
Oct. 24.—Erroruse Douglas, of Rechester.
31.—Herry Wand Braccurs, of Rechester.
31.—HERRY WAND BRACCURS, of Boston.
14.—ANNA E. DUCKINGO, of Philadelphia:
Doc. 12.—Grouge William Curring, of New York.
19.—DAYID A. WARSON, of Boston.
26.—(To be announced.)
Jun. 2.—Grouge H. Herworm, of Boston.
3.—Taronour Turvo, of New York.
16.—(To be announced.)
Concert on the Great Organ cache evening at Tolocke.
Mrs. Fronco., Jofranist.
Tickets admilting "The Bearer and Lady" to the course, \$3. Tickets admilting "One Person" to the course, \$3. Tickets admilting "One Person" to the course, \$3. For rais at OLIVER DIERON & CU.S. 317
Washington street; JOHN C. HAYINES & CO.S. 325
Court street; JOHN S. ROGERS, 1073 Washington oet ; JOHN S. ROGERS', 1077 Washi

lar each for the course, for sale only at DITSON & CO'S, and at J. S. ROGERS'.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "Pesco," in Fel-conville, Monday evening, Oct. 23; and in Marthoro', useday evening, Oct. 24.

ANNUAL MESTING.—The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Horticultural Hall, West Chester, Oct. 27th,

day and evening. JAMES MOTT. President

MARRIED—In this city, 3d inst., by Rev., A. L. frimes, Mr. John H. GLOUCESTER, formerly of Philadel-hia, to Miss CHRISTIANA SHEPHERD, of Boston. Anglo-Sazon, please copy.

DIED-In this city, on the 11th inst., Mr. URIAH RITCHIN, agod 66—one of the earliest and most uncompro-mising friends of the Anti-Slavery came in Boston—a most industrious, enterprising and esteemed citizen—an inde-pendent and conscientious thinker—and that "noblest work of God, an honest man."

### WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Jr., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Channing Street, Boston.

WITH every facility for selling Wool to the best advantage,—a good store, situated in the centre of the Boston trade, and an extensive acquaintance with manufacturers.—I respectfully solicit consignments. No market offers greater inducements to the Wool Grower than this. It is the beadquarters for New-Eogland manufacturers; here are their agencies, and here it is most convenient for them to buy. My terms for selling are as follows:

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED,

One per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and go ment 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. These
charges cover all expenses after the Wool is received in
store, for three mouths,—labor, storage, insurance and selling. If required to carry it over three mouths, additional
expenses will be charged. Interest on advances and other
disbursements reckoned at the legal rate of this State.

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

Messrs. Hallowell & Coburn, Boston.
Messrs. Hallowell, Prescort & Co. New York.
Messrs. Davis, Firs & Barks, Philadelphia. Boston, August, 1865.

Ayer's Pills.

A RE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of corder, with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleams out the disordered humors—purity the blood, and let the failds move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, and purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural [unctions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravations, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural scion of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and demangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cared by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they care, such as Headache, Foal Stomesh, Dysentery, Billius Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumalism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Jugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best pargative medicine yet discovered.

# AYER'S AGUE CURE.

For the speedy and certain Oure of Intermittent Fever, or Ohills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Ohill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Residache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevera; in-deed, for the whole class of diseases originating in bilary derangement, caused by the malaris of miasmatic countries.

of misamatic countries.

This remedy has rarely falled to core the severest cases of Gills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quintee or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quintee or any injurious effect whatever. Shating brothers of the army and the West, try It, and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Ma old by all druggists. Oct. 13 NEW ENGLAND

# FEMALE WEDICAL COLLEGE

THE Eighteenth Annual Term of seventees weeks w commence Nov. 1, 1865. PROFESSORS—Stephen Tr Commence Nov. 1, 1880. PROFESSION CONTROL OF MACHINE STATES OF MACHINE OF MACHINE, TRANSCE STATES OF MACHINE STATES OF M

WEST NEWTON

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

THE next term begins Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865. For particulars, address

NATH'L T. ALLEN. IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed from
133 Washington Street, to
134 Washington Street, to
No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in line cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are none to excel her in producing a vary growth of hair.
Her Restoralite differs from that of say one also, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forces.
She Chaimpone with a bark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
uning the Bestorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning gray.
She also has another for restoring groy hair to its natural
color in nearly all cases. But is not affect to speak of
her Restoratives and part of the words, at they are used
in every city in its any part of the words, at they are used
in every city in the state.

\*\*MADAME\*\* OARTERAUX BANNISTER.\*\*

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTEE,
No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

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om-sey, den, ad-

Ap-

the seen ure, herd dice out the arts

"Falin on my knees (formin a tablow, the 'Yoonyun ez it wuz') T garspt:

"Why this violence?"

"O, outhin, 'replied the Ginral, relaxin his belt;

"I shel be elected to Congris, and cz I shel be to
mix with yoo Yankees, I wuz a practisin the old
tacktix, jist, to git my hand in agin. Wur yo
afeeri? Bleas yoor sole, we woodent till a Northern Dimekrat for no money—we need em."

The Most Wonderful Invention of the Age;

### MORRILL S PETROLEUM STOVE.

One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of American Genius.

IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS WITHOUT COAL,

WOOD, OR GAS:

WOOD, OR GAS:

Mittle expense as any known method; and in in the compensation of the compensation of the compensation of the compensation of the room, while it may be used with a radiator to heat a room in a very short time. It is also perfectly free from soot, ashes and smoke, and make as unpleasant smell.

Warerooms No. 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Baking in these stores, instead of the old imperfect process, is rendered a certainty; the bread comes out of the own in thirty minutes, with a fair brown crust, return bournt nor dough, for the heat can be instantaneously regulated. Potatoes and large joints of meat are "door to a turn."

Broiling ;-Mr. Morrill, the inventor, to use his ev "CHALLENGES THE WORLD

to produce a method by which a steak can be breiled that will compare with the Patent Bruiter, which always leaves the steak piloty, making error a long to one tender. Are a drop of the fat or just can peakly one tender. Are a drop of the fat or just can peakly one tender. Are a drop of the fat or just can peakly used to the interior of the fat or just can peakly used to the interior of the fat or just can peakly used to the interior of the fat or just can peakly used to the interior of the fat or just can peakly used to the interior of the fat or just can peakly used to the interior of the fat or just can be carried out-the town, light and portable, can be carried out-the-the town, light and portable, can be carried out-the-the town, light was the fat of the

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTINONIALS.

FRAD THE FOLLOWING TESTINOMIALS.

[From Mesers. E. D. and G. Druper, Manifatiwer, Higediat, Mass.]

The undersigned have used Morrill's Patent "Erraspor Stove" in our families, and have theroughly tested its merits in cooking, and many other families of our equalisance have it in use, and are well estified with it. We consider it a very valuable improvement, and therfully recommend it for general use, especially for a summer cooke-stove. We think it has never been surpassed for broiling and baking meats and baking breaf, and it be best stove for heating flats for ironing we ever as:

E. D. 4. G. DRAPER.

Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865.

. [From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charlestown, Man.] . [From Dr. J. Cherver, of Charletten, Mar.]

Charlessown, May 21, 165.

Mr. Moore—Having fully tested the EvroyacocokingSlove purchased of you two months since, and promised at
that time to give you my opinion of it, after becoming
fully restricted with its merits or demerits, as the case may
prove, I now, without beristation, promome it for reprior to any cooking apparatus I have ever seen. It not only
proves to be all you recommended, but infinitely more, for
not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does
not fail in any particular in being all that can be reaccibly desired by any one after acquiring a little experience
in its use.

JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D. From Mr. Edward Perkins, Proprietor of the large Esting Establishment, Nos. 37 and 39, Congress Street, Boston.

To the Acket of the Monalli. Personers Street, Boston, Nay 27, 1863.

To the Acket of the Monalli. Personers Stove Co.:

Dean Sim—Having fully tested the new Petrolem Stove made by your Company, I am happy to bear testing to its merits. I have them in use in my eating bose, and find them superior to anything I know of for cooking purposes. It bakes biscuits and broils steaks plendidly, and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it.

r it. Wishing you every success, I remai yours, truly, EDWARD PERKINS.

[From Rev. T. C. Poster, Paster of the Methodist E. Church,
South Reading, Mass.]
SOUTH BRADING, Mass., May 29, 1865.
TO THE PETROLEUM STOVE CO:
Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:—

To the Perroleum Store ConAllow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:—

For several weeks my family have been testing the surand economy of your "single burners," and find that for
the common purposes of a family it excels everything else
of the kind we have ever seen. In point of economy, in
has cost us less than one and can-fourth cents per hour. My
wife can do her ironing in less time than with a common
store, and avoid the necessity of being testured with excessive heat. We have absented ourselves from the hours,
sand returned to find our beef or beans such
baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kids
of pastry, steaming, broiling, and toasting, I do not be
tatate to say that I never have seen its equal. I just
to use it as a heater for my study, sparing its
kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our metals.
I have had no experience in the use of the "double in
read," but should judge its utility must be in a corresponding ratio.

Paster of Ortholas Congress.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orthodox Congres-tional Church, Brighton, Mass.] Buigiton, June 2, 1865.

O. F. Monnill.:

Drag Sin—After a brief experience with your store, it gives me pleasure to say that it give great satisfaction. For baking, it answers better than any store transport that which which we are acquainted: for broiling, it is praise unsurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing pure store that while the cespor from the best given eat by an ordinary fire must, in the summer, make your store a great comfort in the kitchen.

Very truly yours,

J. P. CUSHMAN.

Boston, August 10, 1865.

HOSTON, August 10, 1865.

GENTLEMENT—I am often asked how I like my "Petroleming Store." I would here state that it works admirably, and like it much. I have been a housekeeps more that forty years, and have, during that time, used nearly half for the same number of cooking apparatus, such as ranger, cook-stoves, &c., but have never found any thing qual to this for summer use, and see no reason aby they may not be used equally as well in winter. We can get break to this for summer use, and see no reason aby they may not be used equally as well in winter. We can get break that it is not a summer of the summer of

MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 23, 1865.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 23, 1865.

Sin: I do certify that, with the thermometer at ferting point, (32 degrees,) I heated my office (35 minseven) with one of Morrill's Petroleum Stores, in dent uses, to such a degree that I was obliged to be taked door. And I would recommend them as the step of the step o

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT. COMPLETE History of the War, in one large volume, splendfully illustrated, with over 125 fine potentials of Generals and Battle scenes. The most castedly, ledd, complete, authority and reliable history published. It contains reading matter equal to three large octary roman, seem for circulars, and see our terms. Address Send for circulars, and see our terms. "JONES, BROS & CO., Philadelphia., Pa."

Sept. 29.

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, LEXINGTON, MASS

LELINGTON, Mass.

TWENTY superior Teachers, among when set THOODED D. WELD, formerly Principal of the Eagles wood School, New Jersey, and I. N. CARLETON, formerly of Phillips's Academy, Andover.
Send for Catalogue and Circulars to Dr. Lawis.

August 11.

THE RADIOAL:

A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

FURLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON.

THE ANDERSONVILLE HORRORS.

mill see shough the dodge to get yotes. There is as great need of firances now as even in standing by the right."—Boston Transcript.

Connecticut sent to the war a regiment of black men. It contained about one half those of the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the State whose age would have entitled them to the state whose age would have no the state whose age would have no who sind ha

piece of wood, and put fewer, onions with large tops in a peck measure, than any other people living. a She did a meaner thing than these in hier vote last the Monday.

Boston shows another spirit. It is proposed there to erect an equestian statue to Col. Robert G. Shaw, on the most conspicuous spot in front of the Massachusetts State-House. Why? Other soldiers have died nobel deaths. Others, young and beloved, rich and fair, enlowed with all that makes life worth having, have counted all as nothing in comparison with their duty to their country. Col. Shaw's merit was not in this only, but that, when the great experiment was to be tried of patting colored men into the field, of testing their courage and manhood, of permitting them to prove their claim to the rights of citizenship, by doing a citizen's noblest duty, he stepped forward with unwavering faith in the right, senselers to sneers, careless of caste, blind to prejudice, and led these men to the field, not for his country's sake alone, but for the sake of humanity. Massachusetts honors the solidier, but she holfors the man more. The act of Col. Shaw gave two hundred thousand troops, to the Government. War is a trial of forces. The Rebellion was suppressed, the Union saved, and the Government sustained in its integrity because the North was the stronger. Throw out the two hundred thousand men, and who dares say where we should stand to-day? Had no black man ever gone to battle, who dares affirm that there would have been universal acquiescence in the abolition of slavery? The black man has won the recognition of his manhood, and the nation is ashamed, however parties may vote, to deny to a race the freedom of which it has shown itself worthy. Wagner was the battle-ground, not of regiments, but of centuries and civilizations, and the black man there two his life for the freedom of a race. The commander fell at the head of a people. Thenceforth, the numbers and the strength of the black man here won his place among the freemen of the age, and wiped out the

### NEGRO ZEAL TO LEARN.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle thus graphically depicts the eagerness with which the negroes of that place embrace the opportunity for learning to read:

"Charlottesville is fairly entitled to be called the literary centre of the South. There is, first, the University of Virginia, with its learned professors on all sorts of subjects. Then we have two large female seminaries, where young ladies learn thirty or forty things ending in—ology. Then we have some half-dozen first-class academies for boys. Then several-select schools. Then a number of schools for the English branches. And then the whole colored population, of all sexes and sages, is repeating all the varieties of the first lessons in orthography. There are some four or five colored schools, and hit the varieties of the first lessons in orthography. There are some four or five colored schools, and hit the varieties of the first lessons in orthography. There are some four or five colored schools, and hit the varieties of the first lessons in orthography. There are some four or five colored schools, and hit the name four of five town, we hear the sound, a-b-ab; if we pass by a negro cabin in the suburbs of the town, we hear the sound, a-b-ab; if the cook goes out to suckle her infant, it is a-b-ab; if we pass by a negro cabin in the suburbs of the town, we hear the sound, a-b-ab; if the cook goes out to suckle her infant, it is a-b-ab; the dining-room servant: washes up his dishes and plates, crying a-b-ab; the hostier current is horse, repeating a-b-ab; Jerry blacks your books, saying, with rapid strokes, a-b-ab.

The little vellow boy who sleeps in our chamber a woke us the other night, muttering in his dreams, a-b-ab. If you send a little negro boy on an errand, he is spelling everything he meets in one of the land of the l

### THE FREE LABOR MOVEMENT.

A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertise, writing from Charleston, S. C., devotes some space to a consideration of the free labor movement in the South. We copy the following:

"As to the free labor problem in this part of the country, the difficulty rests in a far higher degree with the whites than with the blacks. As long as the military authority of the Government rules here, everything will go comparatively well. Under present circumstances, no other tribunal could decide

won, with his blood, the recognition of his manhood, and the question of his slavery was settled then and there forever.

To the man who died, not for a day but for all time, Boston will erect a statue in enduring bronze, to last as long as Massachusetts can remember her history.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle thus graphically depicts the eagerness with which the negroes of that place embrace the opportunity for learning to read:—

will presently spout blood and turn fin up. "Will presently spout blood and turn fin up." Yours, AN OLD WHALEMAN." will presently spout blood and turn fin up." Yours, AN OLD WHALEMAN." AN OLD WHALEMAN." at the continuous attention, and I doubt whether the decisions of any other tribunal would by both parties be acquired eaced in. The whites have a vague apprehension of the regro insurrections, which sometimes gives rise to ridiculous local panies, and they look to our forces for protection, while the blacks have full confidence in our officers and soldiers as their natural friends. Thus the military power of the United States gives a feeling of security to both.

"But what will happen if our troops be once withdrawn? and they cannot stay here and govern the State eternally. What would happen if the troops were withdrawn to-day it is not difficult to say, and everybody here feels it; a number of little collisions which, in a short time, might ripen into a great one. The reason is not that anybody desires it—neither the whites nor the blacks, and least of all the true-friends of the blacks; for it is impossible that such a collision, while it would bring with it greater and more permanent disasters to the colored race. But the distrust between the whites and blacks is so great, and the ill-will with which the free negro is looked upon by the whites so apparent, that it requires the presence of the troops to prevent explosion.

"At present, it is well for the people to understand that the free labor experiment in this part of the country is in so presentions, and the first provided to the well-employed. The etems is of a great and that the free labor experiment in this part of the country is in so presentions. Time will do away with many of the more threatening difficulties, provided the well employed. The etems is of a great and particular the presence of the troops to previous access are there; they will be a good fruit, unless the government. Time will do away with a listing success are there; they will be a go

away, and we rise to go. Loth we cannot be to leave a place so auggestive of painful thoughts and emotions, yet we turn to take a last look at the wretched prisoner. Alas for fallen greatness! To take his morning gallop around the stockade, with a pack of leaping and baying bloodhounds for congenial company, to consign hundreds to death most horrible by a single word, to reckon himself worth a thousand men in the field, the estimate seems singularly modest; to rule and reign over such a Tophet as God's green earth never saw before; all this a year ago, and now to sit a cowering criminal, execrated, fosthed, doomed! Does he deserve "norze than death." Perhaps so,—ast any rate, he is now suffering it. What torture is this which he daily undergoes! How often a hight does he start from his feveries alsep, in aweat and tremor, at some vision all too real! How often in dreams does he face the starting, pitiless crowd, gathered to see him die, and feel the rope around his neck, and the drop giving way beneath his clinging feet, and himself taking the last fearful plunge! O victims of Southern barbarism, whose flesh ereeps at the remembrance of your prison pen; O desolate hearts, daring not to think how your beloved perished, doubt not that, so far as the sufferings of one guilty wretch can expitate your wrongs, they are even now being swiftly and surely avenged!

Sweet is the relief once more to breathe the pure outer air, musical with the sounds of houest and cheerful labor; to pass along the streets, busy and obstiling, and to mingle with crowds in which no face reveals the terrors of remove and far. And yet, amid all the din and distractions of the city, one thought remains fast fixed within us. He to whom rengeance belongs will surely repay, and "the way of transgressors is hard." T. S. P. Washington, Sept. 1865. —Chicago Tribune.

Our readers have not failed to notice the statements respecting white and colored laborers in the city of Baltimore. Whites refuse to work with blacks. It is not very strange that such should be the case in a city so long the capital of a slave State, and so late the hot hed of secession; and we know that the prejudice against the negro is not confined to the States where he has been a slave. But things are not now as they were—our country is entering upon a new experience, and new issues are coming before the people. We must forget the things which are belind, and press forward to those which are before. The workingmen's movement is a birth of the new conditions in which the country; is placed, and to succeed it must maintain its relation to those conditions, and not do violence to the spirit that called it forth.

On what is our movement based? On one idea—Justice. We demand justice—just wages and just treatment as citizens. We hold that the employer is no more favored of God or the constitution of the country than the employe.—that the former has no more rights to wealth, and we claim our just share of the product. If we are ignorant, we say, let us have our rights, that we may not be forced to continue in ignorance. We say that no man, because he is stronger, has any right to tread us under foot. We ask no favors, but our rights—the right to work and the right to ediply our earnings.

Now it is obvious if we demand our own rights as men, we must concede to other men theirs. If we claim justice, we must do justice. We cannot succeed on

not recognize you as a fellow-workman; and these feelings prevail, there is the end of hope for the labor movement.

Look at it a moment. There are now four million of the negro race about to enter the field of free labor. If we take them upon equal ground with ourselves in the contest for the elevation of labor, they become an ally; but if we reject them—say we, will not work in the shop with them—what is the result? The black man's interests and ours are severed. He that might have been our coperator becomes our enemy. This vast force of four million workers is in the field against us. We refuse their alliance; the enemy sees and seizes his opportunity, and the black man becomes our competitor. He will underwork us to get employment, and we have no choice but to underwork him in return, or at least to work as low as he, or starve. Shall we then be so blind and suicidal as to refuse to work with the black man? Here he is—a power to tell or one sidor the other in the contest for the elevation of labor. Shall this power be used on our side, or on the side of our opponents? It is first offered to us. Shall we reject it? We hope there is more intelligence among workingmen than to persist in the indulgence of an old prejudice when that indulgence is the ruin of their cause.

No, brother workingmen, side by side with every son of toil we must win our cause. To elevate a class only is to do nothing. We have to establish a principle—the principle of justice—if we would have a secure foundation for our work. When we fully comprehend and hone this principle, we shall be irresistible, and our rising will be as strong and sure as the rising of the sun, and as beautiful and blessed.—Boston Daily Voice.

that State; or that the General claims its free Constitution to be the offspring of his own minds. During the war, we have heard of him not seldon; especially since he marched with Sherman down to the sen. Next to him sits an officer much younger, yet not andistinguished by honorable deeds, Brig. Gen. Francis Fessenden; of Maine. During most of the war, he has faithfully and gallauty served the country, and lost a leg while fighting bravely to retrieve the disaster that overtook the ill-starred Red. River Expedition. Then comes Brevet Brig. Gen. Ballier, a man of square, heavy make, keen black eyes, and stern expression, with a large sear upon his right cheek; and next him sits Licett. Col. Stibbs, the youngest man, apparently, upon the Commission.

Behind a bar or railing, at the foot of the table, sits the Judge Advocate, Col. Chipman, with a very frank and pleasing face, partially concealed by a beard of light color and patriarchal length; while near him is the Assistant Judge Advocate, Major Hosmer, with a face indicative of no little quickness and legal acumen.

The Commission being now ready to commence the trial for the day, the order is given to bring in the prisoner. In a few moments the accused enters, closely garded. Do we only imagine it, or is that slight, stooping form actually bowed beneath a load of odium too great for man to carry? Do we only imagine it, or is that slight, stooping form actually bowed beneath a load of odium too great for man to carry? Do we only imagine it, or might those large keen black eyes easily, very easily, assume under the excitement of passion the ferectous glare of a panther's? Proceeding to a chair a little in the rear, and at one side of the table occupied by the court, the prisoner seats himself, while a soldier, with loaded musket and fixed bayonet, takes his place close behind him. The former, as we now see him, is slight of stature, swarthy and somewhat sallow in complexion, with straight, thin hair, once black, but now somewhat gray, put back behind his ears,

seast himself, while a soldier, with loaded muster and fixed bayonet, takes his place close behind him. The former, as we now see him, is slight of stature, swarthy and sonnewhat sallow in complexion, with straight, thin hair, once black, but now somewhat gray, put back behind him ears, forchead square but rather retreating, a mouth which seems to show firm lines in spite of the short, full beard. He is dressed rather negligently, in a well-worn suit, and sits in an attitude of constrained quiet and forced composure. His eyes, however, which close often, as if avoiding the seruiny of the crowd, and wander constantly from one person or object to another, and his left hand, always busy supporting his bead, or nervously fingering his mostactle, beard, or a pencil, betray landing the properties of the state of the st THE REBEL VICE-PRESIDENT.

# ment of which Mr. Stephens was so prominent a member; and how can we punish an agent when we allow principals to go free, and even restore them to the full enjoyment of citizenship?—Walchman ind Reflecto AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a Union officer stationed in Richmond, to a friend in Boston. The writer enjoys excellent opportunities for knowing the true state of affairs in the Old Dominion:

is now suffering it. What torture is this which be daily undergoes! How often at night does he start from his feverish sleep, in sweat and tremor, at some vision all too real! How often in dreams does he face the staring, pittless crowd, gathered to see him die, and feel the rope around his neck, and the drop giving way beneath his clinging feet, and himself taking the last fearful plunge! O victims of Southern batbarism, whose flesh creeps at the remembrance of your prison pen; O desolate hearts, daring not to think how your beloved perished, doubt not that, so far as the sufferings of one guilty wretch can expiate your wrongs, they are even now being wriftly and surely avenged!

Sweet is the relief once more to breathe the pure outer air, musical with the sounds of honest and cheefful labor; to pass along the streets, busy and bustling, and to mingle with crowds in which no face reveals the terrors of remove and flare. And yet, amid all the dis and distractions of the city, one thought remains fast fixed within us. He to whom we negcance belongs will surely repay, and the way of transgressors is hard." I. S. P.

Washington, Sept. 1865. — Chicago Tribune.

The Pardon Mill is in full operation, and delly hundreds of rebels, red as Union blood can make them, was ground over in the ending has a stanup mode, with which he signs parliens withly. He stould have it "go by ateam, in order that the work may be the more apsectly done.—Botes Touciles.

THE ANDERSONVILLE HORRORS.

The Jersey Prison Ship, Sugar House Prison, and the Calcutta Black Hole all together do not combine in their record a tithe of the horrors that will make Andersonville a by-word forever, on the lips of all men who abhor inhumanity. Wherever the real responsibility of the great crime which is synonymous with infamy may rest, the history of the rebellion will never cease to be illustrated by the hellish practices and heroic sufferings which afternately make up the diary of its hateful existence. Angels must have looked down upon those devoted Union prisoners only to weep over their groans, their prayers, their freazy, and their lingering fate. One could not have believed, before the occurrence of the war, that a nameless spectacle like this would have presented itself in the heart of what the people of this nation have always styled their civilization. It is too shocking for contemplation. The nervous system itself revolts and relaxes at the fearful details.

The woman's rights movement, which has sub-sided in its activity in this country, during the con-flict with rebellion and slavery, has, in the mean-while, borne substantial fruits in the old world, and the greatest philosopher of the age, John Stuart Mill, has come forward as the champion of the politsitting a dill, has come forward as the champion of the political acitia ical emancipation of the English women, and on Sundays. In this country, the employment or emale clerks in the Treasury Department is said to fall short of the expectations formed from the ex-periment; which, however, should not be used as an argument to prove any general incapacity of wo-men for such occupations, since the work in the demen for such occupations, since the work in the de-partment is, from its lifeless monotony, probably less adapted to female genius than that in more stirring spheres of activity.—Chicago Republican.

### LOOKING FOR THE WIND.

An old whaleman sends the Evening Post the following communication upon its exposure of the in-consistencies of the different Democratic platforms. He writes:

He writes:

"Your showing up of the contradictory, blundering and self-defeating Democratic platforms remindme, as an old whaleman, of the very similar conduct I have noticed in a certain species of whale, the

a little while, and finally sweeps round anxiously in a circle.

The first time I saw this singular conduct, I did not know what to make of it. — What sort of a cursed fool is this whale? 'said I to the mate; 'he don't seem to know enough to keep straight ahead.' Don't you understand?' was the reply, 'the idiot's looking for the wind; be's 'trying to snuff the sead breeze; he'd like to get off safe, but he don't know bow from starn, and while he's looking round, you see, I put my lance in him easy like this '—and the Nantucket man with great contempt delivered the death-blow, and set his whale to spouting blood.

Now the Democratic leaders are like these foolish humpbacks: they are looking for the wind; they are casting about in every direction to get a snuff of the popular breeze; they back and fill, go ahead, sideways, and in a circle, head out and mouth open, trying to find out which way the wind of public opinions to set. They make a very ridiculous

trying to find out which way the wind of public opinion is going to set. They make a very ridiculous and contemptible spectacle indeed; and their fate will be like that of the unlucky hompback; they will presently 'spout blood and turn fin up.'

Yours, AN OLD WHALEMAN."

August 11.

### for the President of the United States, and put them down again immediately after. I have not seen this state of things put rightly in any paper yet. It seems to me to be the disposition of these people, eince they have failed in their appeal to arms, to carry every question not irrevocably decided by bat-Zoeiry. Selections. THE MILITARY COMMISSION AT WASH

At the head of the Military Commission sits the president, Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace, a man of medium height, but slight and wiry, with smooth, straight, black hair, beard worn upon the upper lip and chin, and eyes very black and pieroing. Next upon the president's right sits Brevet Maj. Gen. Gershom Mott, a fine-looking officer, with iron-gray hair smoothly brushed, and grizzled heard worn full, but short-clipped. In his face and bearing there appears not a little judicial dignity. Next in order, upon the same side of the table, sits Brevet Maj. Gen. L. Thomas, of the regular array, an officer better known to the country, probably, than any other member of the commission. His hair, very gray, and almost white, brushed carelessly away from his forehead, and curling slightly about his lofty head, his clear and searching sye, and the vigorous though by an means severe expression of his features, give him a prusence at once pleasing and commanding. He wears spectacles, and sits writing with 'a rather quick and nervous hand. Next to Gen. Thomas site Brig. Gen. Briggs, and below him Col. Alcock, both men of middle age and soldierly bearing.

At the president's left, on the opposite side of the INGTON.

below him Col. Alcock, both men of middle age and soldierly bearing.

At the president's left, on the opposite side of the table, sits Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Geary, a man of massive make, and of a frank and pleasant expression of face. He is well known to the country as the Governor of Kansasa; who, in spite of the fanatical attempt of the Pierce administration to force alsays upon that tarricost in means of law.

force slavery upon that territory by means of law-less ruffianism and outrageous usurpation, secured to the people some degree of justice, and contributed to make the doubtfully balanced scale incline to the

But still if (now mark me !) it shall chance That we have trafficked our splendid anger Why, then, I say that I think 'twere well If the shock of our armies were not over For the Lord made Men to conquer Hell, And not to fatten, like kine, in clover.

The tripled galas you count is your pocase.
Clear dawning on us the Truth of God,
Exrise dumb the joering lips that mock it.
If they roll the stones from the inving tonibs.
In which the brothers of Christ are trampled,
And grown their centuried martyrdoms With such true crowning as He exampled :

Justice and Mercy may run together;
Why, then, I answer that every song
You sing to the sweet Peace brooding o'er us,
Clearing the either, shall bear along
The added burden of my weak chorus.

Than this, no further : I am afcared.

I see an Infinite Splender waiting ;
I see an Infinite Terror reared— I see a People hesitating

For God's dread tongues of terrible fire,

Of a mad assassin hew and stab us? when the Messenger arrives Shall we send the NAZARENE or Barabbas?

RICHARD REALE.

Sooner or later the storm shall beat Over my slumber from head to feet; Sooner or later the winds shall rave In the long grass above my grave. I shall not heed them where I lie,

Nothing their sound shall signify, Nothing the headstone's fret of rain, Nothing to me the dark day's pain. Sooner or later the sun shall shine With tender warmth on that mound

I shall not feel in that deep-laid rest The sheeted light fall over my breast, Nor ever note in those hidden hours The wind-blown breath of the tossing for

Chill though that frozen pall shall seem,

Sooger or later the bee shall come And fill the noon with his golden hum; Sooner or later, on half-passed wing, The blue-bird's warble about me ring,—

Ring and chirron and whistle with giee ; Nothing his music means to me, None of these beautiful things shall know How soundly their lover sleeps below.

er or later, far out in the night

Never a ray shall part the gloom me round in the kindly tomb

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

then sung !

The garden's brightest glories by summer suns are nursed
Bat ob, the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opens

greeting like his welcome, no bemage like his praise; ne is the semtless sun-flower, with gandy grown of gold; i friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in every

side by side,
There are blossoms all around us with the co

he forgot !

Chern is no place like the old times,—they shall nove be forgot !

Chern is no place like the old place,—keep green the dear old spec!

here are no briends like our old friends,—may Heaven prolong their lives!

tere are no loves like our old la—

We are the boys who love the truth,
And mean to speak it, come what may;
Falmshood is covaruly and bess,
And God condomns the liar's way.
We'll strive to keep our conscience otter,
As on we pass through ago or youth;
When'or we are, what's we do,
We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the tru

If we should choose the wished aids,
No, no; we'll keep a conscience clear,
As on we past through age or youth;
Whate'er we do, where'er we are,
We'll speak the truth, we'll speak the truth.

HALTING. Sir, you speak wisely; I admit
That Peace is blessed, that War is awful;
And that (if we nobly compass it)
The gain of Commerce is fair and lawful.
I grant that sichles and pruning-hooks
Are better than swords or battle-axes;
That wise and honey, and art and books,
Fall of the sting of debts and taxes.

If the Thrift you speak of, the Peace you land The tripled gains you count is your pocket-

If your loud pmeans o'er shotless guns Mean also glory unto the Father, So that wherever our border runs

And a cry that climbs to the supphire portals; etween low pacts that are crammed with death, And a covenant with the Immortals. For too a dread tongues of territio are,

Eating the blockness that plucked our vitals,
And cast as prone in the hungry mire,
A-choke with agony—what requitals?

Behold! in lowliest human guise

The Master standeth—the hour is going;

We look with straight, incredulous eyes;

Our false lips move, and the cook is crowing.

Certes, our creditors need their dues;
But also the Heavens will have just payment:
If they arraign us, I think we loss
ALL—and not merely food and raiment.
It hurts (does it not I) when the flaming knives

SOONER OR LATER.

Clover and violet blossom there.

Booner or later the stainless snows, Shall add their hush to my mute repose; Sconer or later shall slant and shift, And heap my bed with their dazzling drift.

Its touch no colder can make the dream.

That recks not the sweet and sacred dread.

Shrouding the city of the dead.

The stars shall over me wing their flight; Scouer or later my darkling dews Catch the white spark in their slient cose.

That wraps me round in the analysts.

Peace shall be perfect for lip and bries,

Sooner or later,—Ob, why not now?

HARRING E. Parscott.

two time like the old time, when you and I we

ens is no place like the old place where you and I we

born, Where we lifted first our eyell-is on the splenders of the

There is no friend like the old friend who has shared our

There is no love like the old love that we courted in our

There are no times like the old times,—they shall nove

ng wives ! O. W. Holmes WE LOVE THE TRUTE.

RO Barton Barton

WM.

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