lary concerns of the paper are to b to the General Agent.

Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are die receive subscriptions for The Liberator.

ing gentlemen constitute the Finan but are not responsible for any debts of the Waynett Phillips, Edward Quincy, Ed-

TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



PRES. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The following is an extract from an unpublished letter com the late President Lincoln, addressed to Gen. Wilds-orth, taking strong ground in favor of universal inf-

"You desire to know, in the event of our complete sides in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and hoerful submission of the South. If universal samesty should not be accompanied by universal suffrage. Now, since, you know my private inclinations as to what were should be granted to the South, in the contingenty sentioned, I will here add, that if our success should thus a realized, followed by such desired results. I can's seef-internal amnesty is granted—how, under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting in return universal amness, I can avoid exacting in return universal amness, and a continue of the circumstances.

it as a religious duty, as the nation's gu It as a religious duty, as the matters granted to people who have so heroically rindicated their manhood on the battle-field, where, in assisting to may the life of the republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot, which is but the humans protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

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VOL. XXXV. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1812.

Selections.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Iranslated from the "O Fayalense," of Fayal.)

The following eloquent speech, on the death of en al Lisbon, and translated for the Boston Chris Resister by a correspondent, "C. F. B."]

De death of Abraham Lincoln was felt througher Europe. Crowned heads and parliaments has been express their horror at the crime committed will be shoth. It was necessary that the grave bailed dose over the great citizen for all to appressed his following the death of the potential of the committee of the large of th the disinterested founder of the deleracy—the immortal Washington, been called the "Martyr to Duty;" it is to merit such a title, for it inper of the soul which acquired it. A etion ever directed his steps, and his ion confided to him by his fellow y will not fail to record with prais benevolent motives which influ uring the momentous period when he

arliaments; and in the chamber of uent voice of Sr. Rebello da Silva was utterance to his noble sentiments read catastrophe, of which the excellent

e following is the speech, which we copy to-day the Diario de Lisboa:

Se Rebello da Silya: Mr. President,—I de or to offer to the chamber some observations on a cheet I deem most grave, for the purpose of in-orizing a motion which I intend to lay upon the

The chamber has been made aware by the officia aments in the foreign journals, that a flagrant tage has recently covered with mourning a great the boyond the Atlantic, the powerful Republic Cha United States

Sr. Cande d' Avila-I ask on the part of the gov ent, for information respecting this occurrence S. da Silva-President Lincoln has been usuated in the theatre, almost in the arms of

The perpetration of so foul a deed has caused the best grief in America, and throughout all the result of Europe. Cabinets and parliaments have rescribed the most universal sorrow at an event so

company their manifestations with the sincere exreson of horsor at facts and crimes so infamous.
Proposed in the state of the state

days of their empire and their enterprise shall have been counted and finished. (Applause.) Thus is seen a terrible example, a memorable lessa in the catastrophe of the most noted characters in the catastrophe of the most honored citizens, distory. So come to us to-day, stained with the firstrous blood of one of its most honored citizens, are recent pages of the annuals of the powerful Republic of the United States. Its President, when the first quadrennium was closed of a government, which strife was his heritage falls suddenly, track down before his own triumph; and from his old and powerless hands escape loosedy the reins of a administration, which the perseverance and engry of his, will, the copperation of his fellow-citizens, and the loftmess and prestige of the great idea tymbolized and defended, have made immortal with a name, preclaimed by millions of voices and with a name, proclaimed by millions of voices and total on the fields of battle and in the assemblies of the people. via a name, proclaimed by millions of voices and vices on the fields of battle and in the assemblies of the people. Reconflucted, elevated a second disc on the shields of popular favor to the supreme direction of affairs, at the moment when the heat of evil strile was appeased, when the union of that stat dilacerated body gave promise, in its restoration, to bind up the wounds through which, for so any months, flowed in torrents the generous blood of the free; almost in the arms of victory, surrounded to the wounds of the free; almost in the arms of victory, surrounded to the wounds of the free; almost in the arms of victory, surrounded to the second of the free; almost in the arms of victory, surrounded to the second of the second of

Lincoln, martyr to the broad principle which he represented in power and struggle, belongs now to history and to posterity. Like Washington, whose idea he continued, his hame will be inseparable from the memorable epochs to which he is bound, and which he expresses. If the Defender of Independence freed America, Lincoln unsheathed without hesitation the sword of the Republic, and with its point erased and tore out, from the statutes of a free people, the anti-social stigma, the anti-humanitarian blasphemy, the sad, shameful, infamous codici of old societies, the dark, repugnant abuse of slavery, which Jesus Christ first condemned from the top of the cross, proclaiming the equality of man before God, which nineteen centuries of civilization, reared in the Gospel, have proscribed and rejected as the opprobrium of our times. (Great applause.)

At the moment when he was breaking the chains of a lnekless race, when he was seeing in millions of rehabilitated slaves millions of future citizens, when the bronze voice of Grant's victorious cannon was proclaiming the evanguing the courage was about to fall from the hands of the scourgers, when the ancient slave pen was about to be transformed, for the captive, into a domestic altar; at the moment which the golden fires of Liberty, were waving over the subdued walls of Petersburg and Richmond over the subdued walls of Petersburg and R

pendence. May the progressive virtue of our age reunite those whom discord has divided, and reconcile ideas which are in the hearts and aspirations of all generous souls!

In this struggle, which in magnitude exceeds all we have seen or heard of in Europe, the vanquished of to-day are worthy of the great race from which they sprang. Lee and Grant are two giants, whom history will keep inseparable. But the hour of peace is perchance about to strike. Lincoln desired it as the crown of his labors, the glorious result of so many sacrifices. After force, let there be forbearance; after the brave fury of battles, the fraternal embrace of citizens.

These were the motives which governed him, these the last virtuous desires he entertained; and it is at this moment (perchance a rare one) when a great soul is so potent for good, when a single mind is worth whole legions, as a pacificator, that the hand if an assassin is raised in treachery, and cuts the thread of plans and purposes so lofty and so noble. (Applause.)

If the American nation were not a people tried

(Applause.)

If the American nation were not a people tried in the experiences and strifes of government, could any one perchance calculate the latal consequences of this sudden blow? Who knows if the conflagraof this sudden blow? Who knows if the conflagration of civil war would not have spread to the remotest confines of these Federal States, in all the pomp of its horrors? Happily, it will not be so. While public opinion and the journals condemn the deed severely and justly, and their horror is excited against the fatal crime—sentiments which are those of all civilized Europe—they give honorable heed to ideas of peace and forbearance, as though the great man, who advocated these ideas, had not disappeared from the arena of the world. And I use the term advisedly, "great man," for he is truly great who rises to the loftiest heights from profound obscurity, relying solely on his own merits—as did Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln. For these arose to power and greatness, not through any favor or grace of a chance-cralle, or genealogy, but through the prestige of their own deeds, through the nobility which begins and ends with themselves—the sole offspring of their own works. (Applause.) He is more to be envied who makes himself great and famous through his genius and deeds, than he who is born with hereditary titles.

Lincoln was of this privileged class; he belonged to this aristocracy. In infancy, his energetic soul was nourished by poverty. In youth, he learned through to tit the love of liberty, and respect for the rights of man. Even to the age of twenty-two, educated in adversity, his hands made callous by honorable labor, he rested from the fatigues of the field, spelling oct, in the pages of the Bible, in the lessons of the Gospel, in the fugitives leaves of the daily journal, which the Aurora opens and the night disperses—the first rudiments of instruction which his solitary meditations ripened. Little by little, light was infused into that spirit, the wings put forth and grew strong with which he flow. The chrysalis felt one day the ray of the sun, which called it to life, broke its involucrum, and launched forth fearlessly from the darkness of its humble cloister into the luminous spaces of its destiny. The fa

minous apaces of its destiny. The farmer, day-la-borer, shepherd, like Cincinnatus, left the plough-share in the half-broken furrow, and, legislator of his own State and afterwards of the Great Repub-lic, saw himself proclaimed in the tribunal the pop-ular chief of many millions of people, the maintainer of the holy principle inaugurated by Wilberforce. What strine, what scenes of agitation, what a series of herculean labors and incalculable sacrifices, were of herculean labors and incalculable sacrifices, were not involved and represented, in the glory of their results, during these four years of war and government! Armies in the field, such as, since the remotest periods, there has been no example! huge battles, which saw the sun rise and set, twice or thrice, without victory inclining to the one or the other side! marches, in which thousands of victims, whole legions, piled with the dead, each fragment of the conquered earth! assaults which, in audacity and slaughter, reduced to insignificance the exploits of Attila and the Huns.

What stupendous obsequies for the scourge of slavery! What a lesson, terrible and silutary, from a great people, still rich and vigorous with youth, to the timid vacillations of old Europe, before a destiny contested by principles so sacred!

These were the monuments, the million marks of

the timid vacillations of old Europe, before a destiny contested by principles so sacred!

These were the monuments, the million marks of his career. If the sword was in his hands the instrument; and liberty the inspiration and strength of his efforts, he was not unfaithful to them. Above the thorns in his path, through the tears and blood of so many holocausts, he was able at last to see the promised land. It was not vouchasfed to him to plant therein, in expiation, the auspicious clive tree of concurd. When he was about to reunite the broken bond of the Union; when he was about to infuse annew the hife-giving spirit of free institutions into the body of the country, its scattered and bloody members rejoined and re-cemented; when the standard of the Republic—the funereal clamors silenced, and the agonies of pride and defeat consoled,—was about to be again raised, covering with its glorious folds all the children of the same common soil, purified from the indelible stain of slavery.... the athlete reels, and falls in the arena, show-

glory; to each illustrious hero his crown or his civic crown. (Great applause.);

LETTER OF HON. WM. W. COLEMAN TO THE NORTH CAROLINA COLORED CONVENTION

CONCORD. N. C., Sept. 27, 1865.

regaru is when he canted them "hellow-citizens" in his Louisiana campaign. But, further, it can easily be shown by the severest logic, that if you are not to be allowed equality before the law, then the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence, upon which our Government is based are words "full of sound and fury," signifying

pendence, upon which our Covernment is obacia, are words "full of sound and fury," signifying nothing."

You are four millions of people, the bone and sinew of the Southern States. If they are ever to recuperate and regain the important position they once held in the commercial world, it will be due to your energy and industry. But you may well ask how this is to be expected, if you are denied the rights of freemen, if you are still to remain a proscribed and degraded race? If you are to have no other motive to incite you than a bare struggle for physical existence, if you are to feel no weight of responsibility, to be moved by no feelings of honor and patriotism, are to entertain no hopes for the elevation and advancement of your children to a higher standpoint than you now occupy, then indeed I do not see with what heart you can go to work at rebuilding the future of these shattered States.

indeed I do not see with what heart you can go to work at rebuilding the future of these shattered States.

But then, you will pay a tax to the support of the Government. Your brethren in Louisiana have been paying one for a number of years on property at the assessed value of fifteen millions of dollars. Is the colored man to have no voice in the appropriation of his money? And this, too, in a Government claiming to be Republican, and founded, after a seven years' war, upon the principle of taxation and representation!

Nothing could be more preposterous, unless it be to refuse men the right of suffrage who have undergone all manner of hardships and dangers for the sake of the Government; who have volunteered in the ranks of its armies, and risked their lives upon the ranks of its armies, and risked their lives upon the battle-field to maintain its integrity. There is something more than a jingle of words in the copulation of "ballot and bullet."

But there is even a more terrible calamity that you may be doomed to bear than the denial of suffrage. I mean the denial of justice in our courts of law. If you are not to be admitted to the witness, stand, how are you to prove your contracts? You will be at the mercy of every scoundrel who has a white skin, and is disposed to swindle you. Of course, you can have no protection for your property. How about your persons? You has a white skin, and is disposed to swindle you. Of course, you can have no protection for your property. How about your persons? You may be set upon, beaten into a jelly, and murdered outright, and although fifty respectable colored persons might have seen it, you will be without redress. What is to protect your wives and daughters from the brutal lust of those who would select a time when no white witnesses were present to effect their devilish designs? Formerly, your masters protected you as property; now, you must protect yourselves as persons; and, unfortunately, the prejudice is too strong against you (I fear) to expect justice from the State. And there are other feelings, by no means so excussible as prejudice, and a policy by no means so excussible as prejudice, and a policy by no means so excussible as prejudice, and a policy by no means so excussible as prejudice, and a policy by no means so excussible as prejudice, and a policy by no means so excussible as prejudice, and a holicy by no means to make the will operate to teep you down. Your only hope is an appeal to Congress.

Hold your meetings throughout the State; you have a right to do so. But let everything be done decently and in order. Put down at once the slightest intimation in favor of violence. Let not the evil-disposed among you bring discredit upon a good cause. There will be others, also, designing men, who will try to provoke you to this, for your injury. You have been a much-enduring people; continue to be so now. Bearing these things in mind, go on with your meetings. Set the facts before Congress. You have friends there, and your petitions will not be unbeard. You may tell them that national tranquillity and national justice demand your equality before the law i that if the agitation of this question

be unheard. You may tell them that national tranquillity and national justice demand your equality before the law; that if the agitation of this question is ever to cease; if you are to be a contented and happy people; if the root of future internal trouble and contusion in the South is to be removed; if they will introduce a new element of strength into the Government, an accession of voters heartily loyal, who will support a national policy, and who may be relied on in any emergency, in peace or in war; if they will give you the means of defending your freedom, which otherwise will be a mockety; if they will guarantee to each State a Republican form of government; if they will make America the field for the development and progress of humanity; if they will carry out the principles of the

immortal Declaration; if they will do these things, or any of them, then implore them not to admit a State until these important guarantees are well secured. At present, you rights are protected by a military force; but we to you will be the day when a former Slave State shall be admitted to full equality in the Union, and your equality before the law not recognized.

what use you please of this letter. Yours, respectfully, WM. W. COLEMAN.

THE MISSISSIPPI PROTEST.

The colored citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., held a meeting, Sept. 18, to protest against the sort of reconstruction inaugurated by the white Convention of that State, and to warn the North of the dangers imminent over the Union and the colored race if that scheme be allowed to mature. They call attention to the provision in the ordinance of the Convention, permitting the Legislature to pass laws "to guard the State against any evils that may arise from sudden emancipation"—under which every legislative oppression of the freedmen becomes possible. They denounce the system of "warranteeism" advocated by the official paper of the Convention, as but another name for slavery. They refer to the scheme for handing over the freedmen, by a law of the next Legislature, to the unchecked control of the Board of County Police, composed of men notoriously bostile to the colored race; and they finally resolve— The colored citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., held a

"That we view with alarm the efforts now being made by the men in power in Mississippi to nullify the 'Proclamation of Emancipation'. And "That it is our firm conviction, and we hereby put it on record, that should Mississippi be restored to her status in the Union under her amended Constitution as it now stands, her Legislature, under pretext of guarding the interests of the State from the evils of sudden emancipation, will pass such progenitative.

These men are entitled to be heard. They de

These men are entitled to be heard. They demand nothing; they ask nothing; they simply present to us a statement of the dangers they see threatening them. They believe, and show cause for their belief, that the Rebels, lately their masters, mean to be still their masters, and that the Convention, in establishing an organic law for Mississippi, intentionally facilitated that purpose.

It is right we should understand that the men who make this statement are a majority of the people of Mississippi. In 1860, that State had 355,901 whites and 437,404 blacks. The war has diminished the number of the whites and increased the number of the blacks—Mississippi being one of the States into which many thousands of slaves were sent for security by their masters.—N. Y. Tribune.

TESTIMONY IN THE COURTS.

The Methodist, in an article entitled " A Right of Humanity," commends the liberal spirit of Gov. Marvin of Florida, and thus insists upon the justice of "freedmen" being allowed to testify in all courts of law:—

"The right to testify belongs to man as man. Whatever may be the force of depravity, or the tendency to falsehood, they affect men as home, and not as African, or Caucasian. So far as the world knows, there is the control of the co plexions, and an equal probability of being deceived by sinners of all colors. The obvious truth, never plexions, and an equal probability of being deceived by sinners of all colors. The obvious truth, never disputed except by ignorant prejudice, is that God has conferred on humanity the sense of veracity, and the power to remember and tell what we have seen and heard, irrespective of nationality. Before we can take from the black man his right to testify, we must prove, not that he has been a slave, not that he is ignorant, but that he is not a man—that he does not belong to the brotherhood of those made in God's image and redeened by Jesus Christ. Moreover, it is the dictate of common prudence that every man's knowledge of events should constitute one of the safeguards of the community. In cases of litigation, the truth is sought that justice may be administered. Shall the party in the right be defrauded because the material facts are known only to colored people? Where crime has been committed, the witness box should pour upon it all the light in possession of the whole community. Shall a human brute go uppunished, and the law be trampled in the dost, by the disfranchisement of half the people? This would be to maintain law and order and right with only half the force at command. It would be not only denying the humanity of the rejected witnesses, but withholding justice from all. And precisely here may be found the source of moral deterioration in the slave States; society was deprived by the slave laws on the subject of testimony of half its guardians."

COPPERHEAD HYPOGRISY.

The Democratic or Copperhead party of the country is doing its utmost to secure the soldiers vote at the Fall elections. They have suddenly fallen in love with the soldiers. They advise them now to desert their old and tried friends, and hitch teams with their ancient enemies—the Copperheads, who have opposed the war from its beginning. Now, soldiers, have you forgotten that when you left homes and friends to enter the military service of your country, the Copperheads contemptuously denominated you "Lincola hirelings," "cut-thorat murderers of their dear Southern brethren," engaged in an "unboly war"? And when your wives and little ones were crying for bread, and when the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital and on the battle-field were calling for supplies to brace them up in their time of need, these traitors said, "not adollar." When the waves of the rebellion were surging against the capital of the nation, these men were giving and to the enemies of their country, and denying you the right to drive back the invader by force of arms. When you asked for more men to fill up your dear man." When you asked that traitors in your rear, who were giving aid and comfort to the enemies of their country, and denying you the right to drive back the invader by force of arms. When you were defeated in the field, these men said "unconstitutional." When the wird of hobosa corpus was suspended by your martyred President, these men bawled "usurper," "tyrant, "When you had been cut up by the rebels. When you were victorious in the field, these men were apon the corners of our streets, telling how awfully you had been cut up by the rebels. When you were victorious in the field, these men were apon the corners of our streets, telling how awfully you had been cut up by the rebels. When you were victorious in the field, these men were typing "the rebels" when you drive the rebels when you were victorious in the field, these men were typing "the rebels" when you the rebels when you drive the rebels when you drive the rebels wh

General Shoute returned home to Syracuse, and received an ovation from the men whom he had formerly despised, and made a speech declaring that the Democratic policy was surest to restore the South to civil government and prosperity. The Democrats are sanguine of electing their ticket. It is really amusing to witness their new-fiedged patriotism and regard for soldiers. Every prominent Democrat that took part heartly in the effort to put down the rebellion was regularly read out of the party, till there was hardly a patriot left in it. The most atrocious plots and conspiracies that ever disgraced Italy and Spain were surpassed by those of American Democrat. Massachusetts soldiers were poisoned in this city in 1861; a riot was carried on in our streets in 1863 by men and women hurrabing for Jeff. Davis, Gen. McClellan and the Democratic party; our city and the West were ramified by secret societies, having their object to aid the rebellion, release rebel prisoners, and overthrow the Federal authorities. Even Governor Seymour declared the Montgomery Constitution

they are in favor o conviction of principle. We have now only an ex hibition of political harlotry—a willingness to sub unit to anything to get into place. The audacity of the Democrats, I admit, is often

a mask for consummate cowardice. The men that instigated the riots in this city were most pitiful cowards. The bullies on the floor of the Assembly of 1863 were as destitute of courage as the veriest cravens. The late Governor Seymour was remarkable for being brave when out of danger. The brothers Wood of this city are equally fearful.—N. Y. corr. Boston Daily Adv.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

In March, 1863, Gen. Sherman wrote a letter Gov. Tod of Ohio, some extracts of which are now it the first time published, which must be refreshire reading to those Democrats who are now so loud their praises of "the hero who marched down the sea." We believe that the loyal people of the the sea." We believe that the loyal people of she North will agree with the General, that "the pol-troons" who faltered and cried quit in the darkest hours of the nation's trial "should never claim a place in its councils." Here is what he says;—

" Since the first hostile shot, the people of the "Since the line hostile shot, the people of the North have had no option. They must conquer o be conquered. There can be no middle course, have never been concerned about these copperbea gabblings. The South spurns and despises thiclass worse than we do, and would only accept their overtures to substitute them or their lives in the cotton and corn field for the slaves who have escaped to the property of the state of t proved and tried regiments, and assure them that through good report and evil report, you will stambly them. If Ohio will do this, and if the grea North will do this, then will our army feel that has a country and a Government worth dying for. As to the poltroons who falter and cry quits, le them dig and raise the food the army needs, but they should never claim a voice in the councils of the nation.

Number of great respective from the following from

OUTRAGES ON THE UNION MEN IN THE

other rebel. States, where the rebels are in power, and fill all the offices, and the Government troops are all withdrawn? Does any one think there will be any chance for Union men, or for men returned from the Union army to their homes in the South?—To our mind, the present plan of "reconstruction" is as certain to put the rebels in power and the Union men under their feet in the South, as that there was a rebellion there, and there are now States to be reconstructed.—Louisville Press.

EXTRACTS FROM GEN. BANKS'S LECTURE At Music Hall, Boston, Oct. 18.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE INSURGENT

What disposition shall be made of the insurgent States? It is perhaps "better to pray than advise," but I cannot forbear to express my convictions upon this question. The peace of the country requires the earliest possible restoration of these States. Ten or fifteen insurgent or discontented States outside the Union, with eight to twelve million people, cannot fail to disturb the country. Our system of government makes no provision for numerous populous and affluent military provinces, and they cannot exist for any length of time without peril to the government and the people. There are, in my judgment, no greater perils than those involved in the permanent or prolonged exclusion of these States.

In what manner, then, shall they be admitted? Will you refuse admission to the insurgent States, except it be upon condition of granting the right of suffrage to colored men? That is a question which I do not propose to answer in this connection. It has its place, and shall be justly considered. But it is not a vital question. It may be answered in the affirmative, and its conditions fulfilled, without securing the great object it has in view, the elevation of the negro and the security of the government. It is a subject upon which loyal men differ. In some thoroughly loyal States, it is ignored in the popular elections; in another it has been rejected, and in others approved. We are compelled to maintain a negative position, in which, to be successful, we must win in every contest, and where one failure gives the enemy permanent victory. It deprives us of the right to object to the admission of these States upon grounds which are irresistible, and compels us to stake our cause upon the extension of suffrage to four million people, uneducated, and not yet fully emancipated, in a country where thousands of loyal men in every State, Republicans and Democrats, have doubted the wisdom of extending the franchise to some classes who now enjoy it.

controversy are—

1st. How will the immediate admission of these
States affect the Government?

2d. What guarantes do the insurgent States pro-

control of the House and Senate.

This statement embraces Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, now loyal States; but their traditional, commercial, political and financial relations with the South are of such magnitude and character, and they are now held by such alight majorities, as to make it certain they will join the column of insurgent States whenever they are restored to political power. Admitted to the Union, these States will act as a unit. We are accustomed to justify our constant dissensions by saying that alayery held the South together. But we shall find, when the States are restored, that there are affinities more indissoluble than were ever found in slavery. The South was never strong in its affection for the South was never strong in its affection North. Our legislation and our civilization North. Our legislation and our civilization served unhappily to make that estrangement permanent. Wisely or unwisely, right or wrong, they made war upon their own Government because a single denartment had fallen into our hands. Their country has been overrun by our armies, their fields swept as by fire, their property destroyed, and their soil reddened by the helood of their children, their flare

as by fire, their property destroyed, and their soil reddened by the blood of their children, their flag dishonored, their Government overthrown, and the whole surface of their country has been sown with irredcemable currency and worthless bonds.

The burden imposed upon them by the national debt, their own debt incurred in the prosecution of the war, their claim for slaves emancipated, now publicly urged, and their reclamations for losses of property during the war, make an aggregate of taxes to be avoided and of claims to be pressed of from six to ten thousand million dollars, and cannot fail to bind together all the States having a common interest therein

Prosperity estranges men. Seffering is a bond of union. If the South is united, the North, as heretofore, will divide, and power thus be placed indefinitely in the hands of men who have failed to destroy us in battle. If not enemies, we certainly cannot claim them as friends.

It is not probable that a renewal of hostilities will occur. In the pride of power they attacked us when we were strong in the thickly serried ranks of young men. Now they will aisail us where we are without strength. Credit is sensitive—debt makes men timid and nations weak. Our national debt was not incurred in their favor. They will not confess any advantages derived from it, and they are unable to pay it. I have already expressed my conviction that the establishment of any successful form of industry is beyond their power.

If we authorize them to say yee or no, what, will they do?

It is scarcely to be doubted that they will plead

It is scarcely to be doubted that they will plead no value received and inability to pay, and our tax collectors will find the South a difficult path of daty. Or, if they accept their share of our burdens, it will be accompanied by such propositions for the recognition of their own, for compensation for emancipation of their own, for compensation for emancipations. be accompanied by such propositions for the recogni-tion of their own, for compensation for emancipation of slavery, and for property destroyed, as to make their contributions little better than repudiation. This is exercely a subject for public discussions but it cannot be improper to say that an exemption of these States from the payment of the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion, or a recognition of their own incarred to efforts to destroy, will be followed by public discontents fatal to the integrity of the government, and render insecure the basis of private and public credit. The repudiation of the national debt will entail swis upon this country that no intellect can measure and no forceast avoid.

The emanchated people demand our protection. We have given freedom to four million slaves. We cannot leave them to the charity of men who have held to them the relation of owners and masters, and who do not voluntarily accept theories of emancipation, nor abandon them to the protection of local governments founded upon principles totally inconsistent with their freedom or the recognition of their rights.

Resolved, That this Commission desires to express the pleasure it has in the appointment of Major General O. O. Howard as the Head of the Bureau of Refugers, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; its implicit confidence in his fitness for the position, and its enterest hope that have such support from the nest hope that he will have such aupport from the Government and the people as may be necessary to give the fullest effect to his labora.

THOROUGH AND UNIFORM ORGANIZATION. Whereas, the magnitude of the work contemplated by this Commission is of such colossal proportions as to demand the widest and most efficient co-opera-tion; therefore, Resolved, That it is the conviction of this Com-mission, that the immediate formation of State Freed-men's Aid Commissions (horoghout the country, North and Scott, and head all the country,

and South, with local auxiliary associations, highly desirable and important messure; and it therefore urges the consideration thereof upon the atten-tion of the friends of the freedmen in the several tates of the Union. Resolved, That in order to secure the great work of bepevolence and justice now demanded in behalf of the freedmen, the strength of harmonious action, and

all other advantages of a national organization, it is very desirable that all local Freedmen's Aid Societies become auxiliary to either the Eastern or Western Department of the American Freedmen's Aid Com-

mission, according to their location.

Resolved. That to give unity to the work in behalf of the Freedmen, and to secure other objects for which this Commission was organized, we recommend to the societies which are constituents of the departments, to adopt the title of State or local Freedmen's Aid TO THE CHURCHES.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the successful operaon of the Government Bureau of Freedmen at Washington and of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission in protecting this class of American itizens in their civil rights, and securing their eduation and Christian advancement must depend in a large measure upon the cordial and earnest co-opera-tion of all denominations of American Christians;

Resolved. That we respectfully invoke the effective aid and sympathy of all Christians in the holy work of lifting up the freedmen of the South from their present ignorance and degradation, and fitting them or the rights and duties that will hereafter devolve upon their race in the moral, social and political econmy of this Republic.

Resolved, That our President and Secretary be

nuested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Presiding Head of the House of Bishops, and to the President of the House of Clerical and Lay Del-egates of the Protestant Episcopal Church now in sesion in this city, and to other religious bodies that may convene.

Resolved. That it is the grateful duty and priviege of this Commission to acknowledge with sinere thanks the brotherly sympathy in our work manifested by the several foreign aid societies in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, as well as the efficient and timely aid rendered by them to the cause of the freedmen and humanity, by their liberal

ended to the various local and State Societies, now forming integral parts of this Commission, and assure them that our present comprehensive organization will enable us to render any future contribution from them still more effective for the education and elevation of the freed people throughout the whole of our

Resolved, That the freedmen of the South should be encouraged to support the schools established for their benefit among them, to the extent of their abit

mission adjourned at noon on the 12th, to

ebate, with perfect unanimity in conclusions.

11th in the Academy of Music, at which not less than four thousand persons were supposed to be present. The audience seemed surcharged with generous enthusiasm, responding to the earnest utterances of the

Western Department, presided at the opening of the exercises, introducing the Rev. Dr. Yarnall,

red prayer.

The Bishop then addressed the audience briefly, but with great fervor, and introduced Bishop Simpson, the President of the Commission, who made a suc-cinct and comprehensive statement of the origin and purposes of the Commission, and of its confidence in

Mr. J. M. McKim, Secretary of the Eastern De partment, read the following letter from Gen. How

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1866.

My Dear Sir: I have just received your kind letter, and hasten to reply. By judicious effort, very much may be done in the way of education in the South. The want of money, the peculiar habits of a lifetime, and the prejudices necessarily existing, render the Southern communities for the most part unprepared to educate their poor, both white and black. Education underlies every hope of success for the freedman. This education must, of course, extend rather to the practical arts than to theoretical knowledge.

edge.

Every thing depends on the youth and the children being thoroughly instructed in every industrial pursuit. Through education, embracing moral and religious training, the fearful prejudice and hostility against the blacks can be overcome. They them-

sgainst the blacks can be overcome. They themselves will be able to domand and secure both privileges and rights that we have now difficulty to guarantee; therefore I earnestly entrest benevolent associations to leave no stone unturned to give them the opportunities for gaining knowledges.

I would enjoy being with you at your meeting in Philadelphia, but my orders carry me in the other direction. Do everything you possibly can for the elevation of the freedmen. My impression is, that hundreds, and perhaps thousands of Southern people would be able to aid you if they were approached in the right way. They acknowledge their necessities, and, as in Louisiana, a large number of native teachers will work for wages.

tice, and, as in Louisian, a large number of native teachers will work for wages.

I am often asked what I can do in the way of aid. My answer is, "Not much." I must turn to the societies now, and ask them what they can do to aid me What are the people willing to do to accure the blessings almost within our grasp—the blessings of sustaintial freedom and enduring peace? Whether in a moral or political point of view, I believe that every thinking man is ready to admit that we will stand or fall as a nation, according as we are true to principle—according to our fidelity to the trusts evidently committed to us.

us. truly yours, O. O. HOWARD, Major Gene JAMES E. RHOADES, Secretary.

highly approving of the objects of the ass

He said:

"The object of your meeting is one which cannot fail to commend itself to the heart of every true Christian, patriot, and philanthropist. The providence of God, in overruling the last terrible contest for some of the most wise and beneficent purpose, has brought before the American people no problem of greater importance than that which relates to the freedmen of the South. It is to the great work of improving their condition, physically, socially, morally and intellectually, that the energies of the country should now be, in a great measure, directed. This is a duty which we owe to them, a debt which it is obligatory for us to pay.

OCTOBER 27. by their forced yet productive labor to the material wealth of the country, and thereby identified themselves with the advancement of its material prosperity. Add to this the fact, that in the reveal stragge with shawery, their blood was freely shed with that of their compatriots in other portions of our land, and their claim to the considerate can defer the Christian and the partiest must be conceded. They are before us to-day with the chains of slavery broken. They demand as a right, in the name of justices of their long and bitter years of oppression and londage, fastened upon them by unholy legislation.

We ashall be recent in our duty to God and our country if this appeal is despised. We are to recent that of the freedman; we are to prepare him for taking the advance step from the status of the freedman of that of the freedman, and to exercise the prinding of such. By our conduct as well as our profession, we are to evidence our belief in that our profession, we are to evidence our belief in that of the great charter of our freedom, "all me are created free and equal".

In our efforts, and in our success. ses in this direction In our enors, and the same time be doing much to hastes the we will at the same time see doing much to nasten the period when an unholy and unchristian prejudice eriod when an unnoty and unchristian projedice, ow so saddy predominant, against our colored popul-ion, shall be crushed out, and the divine principle acknowledged, as relating even to them who are the poorest and most lowly of earth: "All things what soever that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

nd Rev. Dr. Bellows, made on the occ last page.]

The second of the course of Fraternity Lectures in the Music Hall was given, last Tuesday evening, by Frederick Douglass. A very large audience assembled to hear him, filling the specious hall at an early hour. His subject was—the Assassination, and

gro without reminding him that he was a negro: a feature, the speaker said, which does not seem to have remained at the White House.

President Lincoin is suited to give. We yet need faith in the certain results of great principles. The cause of the late war must be looked for in our wrong beginning as a nation; our artempt to combingstarry with freedom. When our fathers planted slavery, ry with freedom. In ten our latters panetus lavery, they left us the inheritance of this rebellion. The lesson of this hour is that we should provide that no such inheritance be left to our children. (Applause.) As long as injustice is tolerated in this con will be trouble. Every man is authorized by Almigh-ty God to set himself in opposition to injustice.

feelings remain there still.

American policy is accustomed to forgive and for."

American policy is accustomed to torgive and torget, and a preacher in Brooklyn, more liberal than Christianity itself, is now teaching that we should regive and forget even before the repentance of the transgressor. The true conditions of torgiveness are arist repeniance, and then a bringing forth of fruis meet for repeniance. We cannot rightfully forgive the villany which is still cherished in the heart of the offender. Gov. Perry is not sorry for his crime, but only for its ill success. But it is men like him in the South to whom the reins of government are now to be given. We are on the verge of being surrendered to the conquered rebels, and this through either imberillit or trendered in the land of the heart of the

becility or treachery in the head of the Government What shall be said of the man at Washington who leaves the negro question to be settled by our chil-dren, instead of using the power now in his hands to set it at rest forever? Better for him, in that case,

Mr. Douglass closed with a most eloquent descrip-tion of the services of the negroes, both slaves and soldiers, to the United States in this war. To turn these men over now to the tender mercies of the exelaveholders would fasten on the nation, he said, a

load of enduring infamy.

Warm applause followed many parts of this lecture,

which was nearly an hour and a half in length

Congregational Society of Boston.-c. K. w.

Henry Ward Beecher preached, last Sunday vening, a sermon on reconstruction, in which he took occasion to give an unqualified endorsement of President Johnson, and his method of dealing with Southern affairs. Like much of his speaking and writing, this discourse was ferrent, brilliant, rambling and self-contradictory. In one breath he says that the Southern States should be réadmitted as Johnson is nowadmitting them; in anothen he says that "communities should not be permitted to take part in the Government antil so conditioned that they cannot destroy it." In he breath he says that the rebels " must swear never one breath he says that the rebels "must swear never again to attempt to destroy us"; in another he says "oaths and obligations won't help the matter"; and in a third he says "Nor is it right to distrust their professions. Somewhere men must be believed and trusted." He seems actually unable to see why traitorous and perjured persons should not be believed and trusted. Worse still, he seems willing to trust the stakes of the stakes to be seen to the off the stakes. the rights of the blacks to the mercy of the old slave-

RELIEF FOR THE FREEDMEN.

happy to inform your readers that our Syradonations from three excellent ladies. Mrs. E. P. Nichol, of Edinburgh, widow of the late distinguished Astronomer, Professor Nichol, of Glasgow, has sent us

of our Freedmen's Relief Association.

Not doubting that our benevoleht ladies will be tratified by this expression of the sympathy of their British sisters, and be invited by it to increased effort in this cause of patriotism, as well as humanity, I re-

Yours, Syracuse Journal.

which we owe to them, a debt which it is obligators one time since, No. 1 Vol. 1, of a new paper, with the above title, published at Chicago, Ill. It is a training and the horrors of servitude, they added kindred topics.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

e was so much to be said in regard to the of President Johnson before the First Colored ent of the District of Columbia, that I was obliged to omit many points worthy of con my notice of it in last week's Liberator. I wish now to make a brief mention of those omitted matters, stating some further points in which the President's

to make a brief mention of those omitted matters, shaling some further points in which the President's saddress was grossly impertment, or grossly unjust, ec both, to the colored colders.

If there is one thing more than another by which this class of, men has been distinguished, it is their impetuous valor. The watchful interest of the country and the world had been excited in regard to this point by the calumnious and contemptaques assumptions of their enemies in advance, discouraging the enlistment of colored troops on the ground that he egrees would not fight—could not be made to fight. The whole history of the war has stamped this asser-The whole history of the war has stamped this assertion as a libel. Though these raw troops were often treated with notorious injustice by having the hardest and most dangerous and hopeless work required of them—work which it demanded the nerve and the ex perience of veterans to face they marched up to in like veterans, their charges were as full of reckless fike veterans; their charges were as into a recurea-bravery as that of the six hundred at Balaclava; an officer who had had command of them in South Caro-lina and in Florida volunteered to me the statement that "they fought splendidly," And yet, after all this had passed into the record of, history, the President neglects to recognize it. His only notice of the characteristics of their military service, his only ref erence to a war extending through years of labor and suffering in which they had made profuse expendi-ture of their lives in a cause which was his as nuch as their own, is this heartless sentence:—"Xou have gone forth as events have shown, and served with pa

takes the preposterous statement that this country " is tounded upon the principle of equality" (as it this very speech, and his general course of Presiden ion towards the freedmen were not a refutatio of it) he tells the colored soldiers-" You have of served, no doubt, that for him who does his duty faith and honestly there is always a just public judg ment that will appreciate and measure out to him his proper reward." If they have observed this, they have observed something which reverses the lessons of human experience generally, out of their own ex perience in particular. Not only does a faithful per-formance of one's duty very often fail of human appre-ciation and reward, but it not unfrequently brings failure, adversity and public condemnation upon the per former. How could these very men help thinking, while hearing this disgraceful speech, that they had done their duty faithfully and honestly? They have merited citizenship, the franchise, an equal standing with others before the law, admission to the witness box and the jury-box, public respect and honor, and the public admission of these merits by any official servant of the people who has the honor of addressing them; and yet the public servant in question has the impudence to tell these men that the liberty now accorded to them is simply a liberty to work! and that it yet remains to be decided whether their working nd living could be allowed to be carried on in this

country! The newspaper reports of this speech have ("Cheers") marked in it from time to time. Another authority tells us that the cheers came only from white spectators of the ceremony, and this is altogether probable. There was nothing in this address for colored soldiers to cheer. That they could refrain from hissing it goes far to prove them adepts in the art of self government. Why should not men of such

Even if it shall prove true, as President Johnson declares, that the institution of slavery must go down basis than heretofore," is utterly untrue. Liberty, in the sense in which the people of Massachusetts claim and enjoy it, has not been obtained, far less "estab-lished," for the colored people of the United States. They are still subject to most painful uncertaint for want of knowing which of the rights of man, and the rights of American citizens, will be conceded to

them. Organized efforts on an immense scale, and which seem likely to be successful through the favor that President Johnson extends to them, are made to box, from equal opportunities for education, and from a fair chance at competition with white men in the more renunerative and "respectable" kinds of labor GUARANTEES OF PROGRESS.

What then? Must we give up the hope of further elevation of classes in the several States without any new guarantees for individual liberty and progress? By no means. Marching in this path of progress and elevation of masses is what we have been doing always in the season of peace, and what we have been doing still more effectually in the prosecution of the war. It is a national march as onward and irrestible as the late conflict between free and slave labor was vigorous and irrepressible. (Enthusiastic applause.) The people who have so steadily adhered to the true path of Democratic progress and civilization through all the seductions of peace, and through so many difficulties and at such learful cost in war, will now have new inducements and encouragements to persevere in that path until they shall have successfully reduced to a verity the sublime assertion of the political equality of all men, which the founders, in their immortal Declaration, laid down as the true basis of American Union. (Prolonged applause.) Even this is not the worst. We hear of combination among the ex-slaveholders in Virginia and other States to take advantage of the distress and uncer-tainty in which the freedmen are left by the culpable neglect of the Administration, and to refuse to hire them, even for the coarse and hard labor to which certificate from their former "owner." In many places, the men who have been released from slaver have not now the opportunity to work for their fiving except by placing themselves and their families in conditions nearly akin to slavery! conditions which leave them but the merest fragment of the rights of

But President Johnson seems not to recog thing as belonging by right to this anfortunate people. In the preposterous definition of liberty which he has said down as united as the president may be too lenient to those Southern leaders who plunged the country into the calamities of civil war. Except those of you who have been maimed or bereaved, has any of you suffered more of wrong, insult and insolence at the hands of those leaders than he has? Can we not forget where he can forgive? Are you aware that his terms of amnesty to offenders are far more rigorous than those which were offered by a sale to be economical before we can be permitted to appropriate and enjoy the products of their own labor." Do we in Massachusetts out insolence at the hands of those leaders than he has? Can we not forget where he can forgive? Are you aware that his terms of amnesty to offenders are far more rigorous than those which were offered by an insolence at the hands of those leaders than he has? The president the privilege of earning our on living? Having been industrious and "all those who have on lating are inclusived in all those who have on lating are inclusived in all t aware that his terms of amnesty to offenders are far more rigorous than those which were offered by Abraham Lincola? Have you ever seen the majesty of law more firmly maintained than it has been by him in the exercise of discriminating clemency? (Applause.)

Some of you seem to have been slightly disturbed by professions or demonstrations of favor toward the President, made by parties who have heretofore opposed the Apraham and the president professions or demonstration, as well as the administration, of his predecessor. (Laughter.) Those who hitherto opposed the President, but now profess to support him, either are sincere or insincere. Time must prove which, is the fact. If they are sincere, who that has a loyal heart must not rejoice in their late though not too long delayed conversion? If they are insincere, are we either less sagacious, or have we less ability now than herectofore to counter-act treachery to the national cause?

resent and resist it. Coupled with the doctrine that the great duty of black people is to work, the whole strain of advice to them is—Be patient, be forbearing be prepared for what is before you! It is a great pr lem whether this race can be incorporated and mixed with the people of the United States. [As if they were to the people of the Online States. Last they were not already a portion, and as much a portion as any other four millions, of "the people of the United States" if "Prepare, yourselves for what is before you." Providence may require that you should be separated from us and taken to some other land. "Every man should become calm and tranquil, and be prepared for what is before him"! Is not this just the counsel that would be given by one who was in ending to favor a legal established sation to the ex-slaveholders for their loss o lavery.

To gain a pretence for addre

patience and forbestance alike to white and black President Johnson makes this statement: "I know there is much well calculated in this Government since the late rebellion commenced to excite the white against the black, and the black against the white the exercise of those of his neighbor.

man." The latter part of this statement, to our shame is true; the former is false. We of the North, and also the Administration, have treated the blacks with

THE AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMIS-SION-ITS ORIGIN.

to the condition of slaves escaping into our military lines beyond the control of their former masters. The intitude of these masters toward the Govern ment of the United States, when contrasted with th uniformly opposite attitude of the incoming bond nea, suggested to not a few minds some practica neasures looking toward the welcome of those who although owing the Government for Individual bene-fits undoubtedly less than any other class in the Republic, manifested from the instant the standard of rebellion was raised the most perfect loyalty the

much thought; and have so continued to the pres

There were not lacking those, however, in Bosto elsewhere, who, inheriting the Good Samaritan's tem-per, went after the needy with kindly care. Organ-izations grew up at all these centres, and found generous constituencies in adjacent territory. The move-ment gradually capitalized itself in a natural manner and on the 24th of August, 1885, the American Freed men's Aid Commission was organized in the city of New York by the formal or informal representative

The Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Ass The Baltimore Association for the Moral and Edu

sylvania and adjacent parts of Ohio and Western Virginia. The Western Freedmen's Aid Commission

The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Comm

At an adjourned meeting, held on the 19th of Sep er, the formal adhesion of the societies not for

FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission convened, accordingly, at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Asso ciation, 424 Walnut street, at 10 o'clock in the fore

The subsequent action of the Commission podied in the several series of resolutions that follow :-

Whereas, through the rightful exercise of the wa

Whereas, an extensive enlistment of the able-bodied States was stimulated and secured by the Govern ment for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and without whose augmenting numbers and heroic ser-vices the terrible conflict might have been indefinite

Whereas, the American Government, by thus fre ing, arming and employing this class, not primarily for their benefit, but for its own preservation, has of the bitterness and anger naturally engendered to ward them in the breasts of their late owners in spe cial, and of the Southern white population in general and therefore has occurred obligations and assumed duties in regard to their rights as a people which i cannot disregard or evade without heinous criminal

ity; therefore, Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Co sion, in the work of reconstructing and admitting to the Union the late rebellious States, it is the solemn duty of the Government, rising above all party and sectional considerations, and honorably discharging its obligations to those by whose valor it has been upheld, to impose such conditions as shall make the institutions of the country homogeneous, and thus to give free course to the cause of education and reli gion, as well as to place the American Union upon an

enduring basis.

Resolved, That this Commission deems the crisis guarantees are secured, and such safeguards erected. tenance will be given, at th South, to the instruction of its freed population, and thus the beneficent movement now making in their

Resolved, That this Commission is organized to tion of the freedmen of the South, and that those who support it, and unite with its efforts, feel, since by the will of the American Government, a people has been emancipated, they are bound by every consideration of honor and justice to see that they are furnished the

tives of the loyal people of the United States to take such measures as will secure the rights of freedom to the freedmen of the South, nevertheless, come what will, the determination of the Commission is to prose cute its labor under all circumstances, and to preforward the good work, relying on the Providence which has brought us through this unprecedented

of our fellow-citizens of the Southern States, who, since the authority of the Government has been withdrawn, have forbidden our teachers to perform their duties among the freedmen of their localities, we hope that they in time will discover they are war-ring against their best interests, and that educated or is better than ignorant toil, and that he best secures his own rights who most liberally consents to

very itself, the rock of all our past as well as of all our then future dangers, should be uplifted and removed, and cast out from the republic. (Renewed applause.) Whatever may have been thought by you, or by me, or by others, at that time, it is now apparent that the attempted revolution eniminated when the national banner was for the first time successfully replanted by our gallant army on the banks of the Camberland, and when Tennessee, first among the Border States which had been reluctantly carried into the rebellion, offered once more as footbold and a resting-place to the authorities of the Union. From that time, while it was yet necessary to prosecute the was with such energies as human nature had never hefore exerted, it was at the same time equally needful, with wisdom which has never been eurpassed, to prosecute the beuneficent work of restoring the Union and harmonising the great political family which, although it, had been reuponsarily distracted, was destined, nevertheless, to live and grow forester ougher that majestic protection. [Loud applause.] The abolition of slavery was thence forth equally an element of pensistent war and of returning peace. (Confined applause.) The meither reads history with care nor studies the srays of Frovidence with reverseless who doe not see that, for the prosecution of these double, diverse, and yet equally maportant purposes of war and peace, Andrew John son was fully appointed to be as Frovisional Governor farmward to be assigned to the insurrectionary States—and was subsequently elected Vice President, and in the end constitutionally inaugurated President of the United States. (Renewed applause.) governments founded upon principles totally inconsistent with their freedom or the recognition of their rights.

The necessities of the government during the war has led to the adoption of measures fostering American industry. Under its beneficent influences new sources of wealth have been opened and the grandest success achieved in the development of the exhaustless material wealth of the continent. The marvellous exhibition of mechanical improvements at the recent fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association was limited to inventious produced withins the last five years only. To this, as well asto the war, we own the marvellous prosperity that everywhere gladdens the loyal States. What ever may have been our judgment of the wislom of such measures, under other circumstances we cannot see the expediency of maintaining it, until the next manufactures are established and the credit of the government everpletely secured: But cars weaked trust this great industrial interest, which places our nation in the front rank of industrial States, sustains private and public credit and opens new sources of exhaustless wealth, in the hands of men who are neither interested in its results, nor the cause for men who are now hostile to all who are the recipients of its blessing?

Nothing in the history of war has been more hu-

plause.)

Fig. GOVERNMENT PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

It is the plan which abruptly yet distinctly offered itself to the last administration, at the moment I have before recalled, when the work of restoration was to begin; at the moment when, although by the world unperceived, it did begin, and it is the only plan which thus seasonably presented itself; and therefore is the only possible plan which then or ever afterward could be adopted. (Great applause.) This plan, although occasionally requiring variation of details, nevertheless admits of no substantial change or modification. It could neither be enlarged nor contracted. State conventions in loyal States, however bostile, could not lawfully or effectually disallow it; and even the people themselves, when amending the Constitution of the United States, are only giving to that plan its just and needful sovereign sanction. In the meantime, the executive and legislative authorities of Congress can do, no more than discharge their proper functions of -protecting the recently insurgent States from anarchy during the intervening period while this plan is being carried into execution. (Applause.) It is essential to this plan that the insurrectionary States shall, by themselves and for themselves, accept and adopt this plan, and thereby submit themselves to and recognize the national authority. This is what I meant when I said to Mr. Adams, in a passage which you may possibly recall, that in the sense, in which the word wiblipation was then used by the enemies of the United States, at home and abroad, it was not the expectation or purpose of this government that the Southern States should be subjugated; but that I thought that those, States would be brought, by the judiciously now hostile to all who are the recipients or its obesings?

Nothing in the history of war has been more humilating than the fact that American vessels have been compelled to tail under the flag of foreign nations. No soldier or sailor is entitled to higher honors than the partroite merchants who preferred that their vessels should be swept from the sea, rather than float a foreign flag for their protection. The least that such men can claim is that our government shall demand reparation for the spoliations upon our commences by pirates squipped by nations professedly at peace with us. But can we commit our claims, or entrust their procedurion or look for support to men in whose behalf the pirate ships were protected in their brockaneoring expeditions, and who gloried and still glory in the indignities cast upon the American flag? exican complication will be used in the principles of continental occupation, but to strongthen a sectional interest, and to unbarrass the government. Shall we surrender power legitimately belonging to us, and maintained after such a struggle, at such cost, to men who accept power not to strengthen but to destroy the authority to which they swear allegiance? Shall we give power to men who never confess they have been wrong, but insist that they have been beaten, and who will avail themselves of every nestion of public polity, domestic or foreign, financial or territorial, material or moral, to regain the power and reinstate the cause States, at home and abroad, it was not the expectation or purpose of this government that the Southern States should be subjugated; but that I thought that those States would be brought, by the judiciously mingled exercise of pressure and persuasion, to a condition in which they would voluntarily return to their allegiance. This was the explanation which Mr. Adams gave to Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister of England, when that great, and, as I trust, not unfriendly statesman, said that he did not believe that the Federal Union could be restored, because he knew that while any man can lead a horse to the water, no man could make him driak. The plan, therefore, recognizes not the destruction, nor even the subversion of States, but their active existence; and it reasons from facts as they are, not is necessary to distinguish an a from a government. It is legitimate partisan was fare to destroy an administration for the purpose of saving or improving a government; but where, in saving or improving a government; but where the history of human affairs, do we find the re-of a people who surredner to an unrepentant pu-enemy the control of an administration to be re-

THE RECONCILIATION OF THE SOUTH.

GUARANTEES OF PROGRESS.

chimeras. (Applause.)

existence; and it reasons from facts as they are, not from assumed or possible changes to be effected by continual war, much less does it reason from mere

enemy the control of an administration to be used only to destroy the government.

I am not the enemy of Southern men. I recognize them as brothers, as Americans. I know that we must live together. I should rejoice to see them again in full prosperity. I do not clamor for their punishment. I would not give a flagon of Longworth's Catawba for all the blood that ever coursed the veins of their emaciated and dried up Confederate President. I secept to the fullest extent the counsel of Henry VI to his soldiers, as recorded by Shakespeare:

"When leads and graphy play for a kingdom." THE RECONCILIATION OF THE SOUTH.
You will ask whether a reconciliation which follows so closely upon military coercion can be relied upon. Can it be sintere? Can it be permanen?? I answer, Do you admit separation to be in any case possible? Does anybody now believe that it ever will hereafter become possible? Will you yourselves now or ever consent to it? You answer all these questions in the negative. Is not reconciliation, then, not only desirable, but imperative? Is any other reconciliation, under the circumstances, possible? Certainly you must accept this proposed reconciliation, or you must purpose to delay and wait until you can "When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, The gentler gamester is the soonest winner." But I deny and resist, in all proper and possible forms of denial and resistance, their claim or any not only desirance, out imperative? Is any other reconciliation, under the circumstances, possible? Certainly you must accept this proposed reconciliation, or you must purpose to delay and wait until you can procure a better one. Good surgery requires that even simple fractures, much more compound ones, shall be healed, if possible, at the first intention. Would not delay necessarily prolong anarchy? Are you sure that you can procure a better reconciliation after prolonged anarchy, without employing force? Who will advocate the employment of force merely to hinder and delay, through prolonged anarchy, a reconciliation which is feasible and perfectly consistent with the Constitution? In what part of the Constitution is written the power to continue civil war against succumbing States for ultimate political triumph? What would this be but, in fact, to institute a new civil war, after one had ended with the complete attainment of the lawful objects for which it was waged? forms of denial and resistance, their claim or any claim in their behalf to resume unrestricted political power, or to control the destinies of this government, as against decency, dignity and justice, against the safety of the country and the liberties of the people. It is my conviction, a conviction I camps stille, that the restoration of such men to power will end, not in the destruction of the country, for that cannot be destroyed, but in a violent change of the form of our government, and the overthrow or denial of the rights of the people. APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE. I appeal to the solid men of the country-

I appeal to the solid men of the country—to the merchants that control our commerce; to the manufacturers and mechanics that represent the restless, limitless and resistless intellect of the age; to the people, who inherit privileges that God never before gave to the family of man—the legacy of two centuries of trial and peril. I appeal to theyomen of the control of trial and peril. I appeal to theyomen who shot out from their hearts the voices of affection, who field the fascinations of elegant leisure, and with angelie patience and courage followed the bloody path of the army, to minister to the sick, to pour, oil into the wounds of the fallen, to breathe Christian consolation and courage into the hearts of the dying, or to impress by their presence upon the faces of the dead, the placid smile that was never inspired in man but by the recollection of wife, sister and mother; if appeal to the thirteen hundred thousand soldiers of the army, whose martial tramp has awakened schoes from every mountain and valley from the Postomea to the Bio Grande, whose blood has moistened its soil; I appeal to-all who are interin the Potomac to the Rio Grande, whose blood meissened its soil; I appeal to all who are intered in the integrity of the government, in the perudation of the principles of liberty; I appeal to hepsic dead, whose uncoffined bones are bleachare buried within the limits of every rebel State; this 30,000 starving, and starved prisoners of Anriowille, knowed by hounds and coveting death of famine rather than endure the tortures of exat I appeal to all who honor our flag, who defend its principles, who obscish its name, who have been in its future, who love the women and men, dead and iting, that have suffered in its defence, and who glory in its victories, if they are ready to sur-render the destinies of their coutry to men whose weapons are yet hot with the flaming breath of bat-

For what then, did we se

from the field, the workshop, the counting-house and college?

For what have we sacrificed a half a million of lives? For what have we burdened the coming generations with crushing taxes and gigantic debts?

For what were the victories of the Mississippi, the mountain fights of Rosecrans and Hooker in the West, the splendid marches of Shorman? For what did the gallant Farragut lash himself to the topmast of his flagship that he might direct above the smoke of battle his wooden vessels in their attack upon iron-clails and the land fortresses of the enemy? For what was the crowining victory of Grant and the surrender of the rebell armies, if we allow them at the polls the victory which failed them in battle?

Let us listen to Cromwell: "If we had been fought up to the surrence of the diliver them allowed have taught us patience; but to deliver them sluggishly up would reader us the basest persons in the word, and worthy to be accounted haters of God and His people."

SECRETARY SEWARD'S VIEWS.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Secretary Seward, delivered to Auburn, N. K.; last Friday:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The insurrection of 1861 soon became and insolent, defaut, and announced to the astonishment of mankind, that the presended free empire which it was building by surrpation within forbidden borders was founded upon the corner-stone of slavery. The newly-insugarated President, Lincola, with decision, not unaccompanied by characteristic prudence, announced that henceforth slavery about the decision of the control of the contr Andrew Johnson accepted the popular leadership which this ar and thenceforward he openly, and the besterward he openly, freely and honestly declared, not only that the crection of the new edifics should be prevented, but the corner stoke of slaThe Biberator.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

world has ever seen.

New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and

the necessary steps were taken for the initiation of efficient executive action, and a clause inserted in the Constitution providing that the first meeting of the Commission should be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 11th of October, and subsequent meeting as the Commission itself should then determine

appear. Several select committees were raised, to whom sundry topics were referred for consideration and re

for our national safety, the entire abolition of in the so-called Southern Confederacy was decreed by the American Government; and,

behalf will be paralyzed by statutory enactments or popular violence, and they left to perish in their igno-

with which to secure, maintain and enjoy the

contest, and upon the integrity and benevolence of the people who have prosecuted that contest to the

it was waged?

act treachery to the national cause? act treachery to the national cause?

Perhaps you fear the integrity of the man. I confess, with a full sense of my accountability, that
among all the public men whom I have met or with
whom I have been associated or concerned, in this whom I have been associated or concerned, in this or any other country, no one has seemed to me to be more wholly free from personal caprice and selfish ambition than Andrew Johnson; none to be more purely and exclusively moved in public action by love of country and good-will to mankind.

THE PULLIT AT THE SOUTH did much, during the early part of the rebellion, to inflame the people against the North. Men born and educated in New England, who knew the falsity of the popular outery against the Free States, were, we regret to say, the foremost among these libellers of their own friends and kindred. A resident of Charleston, S. C., a gentleman of much culture and noral worth, informs as that the two most unchristian and severe denunciations of the North he heard in that city, were by natives of the old Bay State.— Rev. William G. Dana, son of the late Daniel Dana, D. D., of Newburgort, and Rev. William Hooper Adams, son of Rev. Nebemiah Adams, D. D., of Boston.—Boston Transcript.

THE LIBERATOR.

also the Administration, have treated the blacks with such injustice that they might reasonably be excited against us. They have done nothing whatever to give us fair ground for excitement or hard feeling against them. Our feeling against them four feeling against them. Our feeling against them is an unipastifiable prejudice, an illustration of the truth that men hate those whom they have injured. The patience and forbearance of this race have already been wonderful. To enjoin apon them still further patience and forbearance expressly as a preparation for the infliction of more injustice upon them is an addition of insult to injury.

The matter and manner of this speech, yiewed in

connection with the character and history of those to whom it was addressed, seem to show both meanness and baseness in President Johnson. The colored per-ple can hardly forget it. White people who value justice will neither forget nor forgive it.—C. K. w.

Very early in the war, public attent

The most, however, were too far distraught with the surprises and perplexities of the hour, or too full of ong-cherished prejudices, to give these refugees

f seven local societies, to wit:

The New England Freedmen's Ald Society.

The New York National Freedman's Relief Asso

cational Improvement of the Colored People. The Freedmen's Aid Association of Western Pen

maily represented at the first meeting was certified, and the organization thereby completed. On the 28th of September, the first meeting of the Board of Managers was held in New York, at which

A committee, consisting of Mr. Garrison, Dr. Walden, and the President, was appointed to prepare and publish an address to the public, which will shortly

ly prolonged; and, placed them in a position of great peril, in conseq

too momentous to suppress the expression fears based upon sufficient data—that

prosecute with unremitting zeal and vigor the edi rights belonging to their new condition.

Resolved, That while we rely on the represents

Resolved, That notwithstanding the spirit of so

ontributions in money and material.

We thank them for the assistance hereto

meet on Thursday, November 9th. The sessions were characterized by earnestness and freedom of A public meeting was held on the evening of the

eloquent speakers with even more earnest applause.
The venerable Bishop McIlvaine, President of the

the abundant support of all loyal citize

FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, Washington, Oct. 9, 1865.

A letter was also read from George H. Stuart, Esq.

[For the speeches of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

FREDERIOK DOUGLASS'S LECTURE.

The second of the course of Fraternity Lectures

Mr. Douglass gave an elaborate eulogy of the ad-Mr. Douglass gave an elaborate eulogy of the ad-ministration of President Lincoln, and of his charac-ter. One noticeable feature of his personal demeanor was that he was able to talk easily and freely to a ne.

remained at the White House.

The lecturer stated some of the lessons of instruc-tion, and also of warning, which the assassination of President Lincoln is suited to gire. We yet need

This assassination completes the record of the case against slavery. Henceforth, the latter will remind us of the former. This murder perfectly accords with the character, the morals, the professions and he practices of the South; and the same ideas and

irst repentance, and then a bringing forth of fruits

ofessed his determination to punish the traitors and to do justice to the negro, if, after all, he shall betray the cause he espoused, restore the traitors to power, and desert the brave black men who helped the nation to gain its victory! What shall be said of him if he

had he never been born.

The next lecture is to be given next Tuesday evening, by Rev. David A. Wasson, Pastor of the 28th

olders.-c. K.w.

While it is too true that the aristocracy of Great Britain and their parasites have sympathized with the ne much to s bels, and have of the slaveholders in our Republic, it she orgotten that the moral elite of England have, from the beginning, (or since the anti-slavery purpose of our Government was declared.) favored the cause of our loyal States. Many of the philanthropists of that country have manifested an intelligent and heavy in terest in our enterprise to give the blessings of educaion, as well as material comforts, to the newly-fred nen of our Southern States.

cuse Auxiliary Association, for the relief and instruc-tion of the Freedmen, have lately received generous £10; and Miss Mary A. Estlin, of Bristol, £1-worth in our currency nearly \$77; and Miss Mary Carpen-ter, of Bristol, well known as the leader of the good endeavors that have been made in England for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, has sent us a number of books, pictures, and fancy articles, worth n all \$25 or \$30, for the fair, which will probably be held in this city on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday -the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December next, in aid

main respectfully,

RELIGIO PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL. We received,

T. S. Editor of the Liberator e resemblance between There are many points of resemblance between , Lincoln and his successor, in their origin, careers characters. Each, for example, was born and each attained the Presidency. But, that, the parallel ceases to be striking. Mr. a indeed, exhibits the same accessibility to the erreiga people, listens with the same pati the same complaint that was made of Mr. Lin the same companies of approach, and allows his side is too easy of approach, and allows his bich belongs to the nation, to be wasted on on is quite the reverse. That w st week to the colored regiment of the Dis More dosystematic, repetitious harangues oceive, and that, too, concer or and belief that the negro can be wrought in that a black man can be me by self-discipline and education. Unhappily ds butter no parsnips, as Mr. Johnson ha of the colored race and the implacable prose of treason shows very diminished preportions i South Carolinians, that pardonin their petition consisted not in the natur expect to be forgiven in a hurry !

r discerns any cloud in the prospect of uni sesty, may predict rain out of a clear sky Stephens professes, but if his blood the corner-stone which condemned the edific eternity of infamy. He had already strippe of all defence by demonstrating, while ther e, the utter inexcusableness of the rebe

e light of the past four years, the administra sklin Pierce reveals with startling distinct prisoner of State-the target of ow judge whether the refusal of the Executive adopt the declaration of the treaty of Paris etween North and South. By that de concerns the high contracting powers ections of this Government to such a con-were, first, that the United States, inas. as it kept no formidable navy in time of peace d be taken at a disadvantage if it had not the re e of privateers against an antagonist with a pow rally would be crushed without resistance ames by the cunning foresight of the Cabinet con rator. Ponder also these extracts from Pierce's sage of Dec. 31, 1855—the year previous:—

While the people of the Southern States confine of statestion to their own affairs, not presuming of way to intermeddle with the social institutions o

sippi planter? Recall Jeff. Davis chin the Senate, when secession was ripe and was superior to the apprehended prophesying truly with lying lips. But read

State, formed from the territory of the bashoustey excluded from admission of itself constitutes the disruption it in and the other States. But the procued and stop there. Would not a so, producing such result by a majority Northern or Southern, of necessity dread and cogniered minority, and place each other two irreconcilably hostile.

ansas and Nebraska, containing the monstrou ome a State, because of its pro-slavery on, would be a just cause for secession and strife. Mark the inevitable consequence. The soral triumph of a national party based on this non-recognition would also " of necessity out the oppressed and aggrieved minority," and bate the ingenious assertion of the State Sovereignty And thus was revolt against the lawful ex Preson of the will of the majority sanctified in ad-lice by the man who was afterwards to be its open on and leader.

The following extract I append without a copyright, I forese its usefulness if allowed to be reproduced the head of every Democratic journal in the land.

Is 1855 furnishing a text for 1865; but what is Sat to men who have no delicate perception of time, to who sleep a decade as other men sleep an hour!

I the driends of the Constitution are to have the struggle, its enemies could not present a face sovepable issue than that of a State, whose contents entering the struggle of the struggle of

The prosecution in the case of the U.S. rs. Davis The prosecution in the case of the U. S. F. Land of the singularly takek if it falls to explore the State there of Pierce's term of service. The flames of instaine warfare have brought out the invisible ink vak which the then War Secretary acrawled treason to the state of the s which the then War Secretary scrawled treason is trety official page. Or, if you like the figure bether, the war shall answer for punite, and the document referred to for a palimpsest: we have rabbed if Pierce's Essays on the Constitution and the lists, and behold an Apology for Treason, by the subor of Repudiation no Dishonor. Will that there is the constitution and the lists of lumor pass ? "

SHALL COINS. The Scientific American mention they design for small colons, which consists in ma-ing them in the form of the numeral of the denomi-tation they represent, as 1, 2, 3, 5, 5. By this device all confinion. in the use of the coins, even in the dar et night, will be avoided; but it is a question wheth tribey would not soon punch holes in the pocket.

Mr DEAR SIR,—I was so much impressed with our onversation of last Tuesday, that I returned imme-

earnestly labor for the good of our people, with hope of, or even desire for, office or other immedi

nk it conveys, for the most part, the spirit of our the specific inquiries of anxious friends whom I me on my way home, lest I might, in some way, leav

impression on their minds.

Truly, your friend,

GEORGE L. STEARNS. The President of the United States,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1865, 11 A. M. I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction of rebel States. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free, as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nashville.

countenance is healthy, and even more so the hen I first knew him.

I remarked that the people of the North were anxious that the process of reconstruction should be thorough, and they wished to support him in the arby the present position of the Democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the Democratic clubs that he was going over to them. He laughingly re-plied, "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had differed from your views because

tion untenable, and is coming to ours; if it has come up to our position, I am glad of it. You and I need no preparation for this conversation; we can talk freely on this subject, for the thoughts are familiar to us; we can be perfectly frank with each other. He commenced with saying that the States are Union, which is whole and indivisible.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystanders; and you cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be punished; tried to get out of the Union, and we opposed it, honeatly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The power of those persons who made the attempt has progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress, so rapid I some times cannot realize it; it appears like a dream.

We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is bet ter to let them reconstruct themselves than to force end, and oblige them to correct their errors must be patient with them. I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended they should sue for pardon, and so realize the enormity of the

frage at the North, seven years ago, and we must re-member that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have

Our government is a grand and lofty structure ; in searching for its foundation, we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political right. I am opposed to giving the States too much power, and also to a great consolidation of power in the central Gov-

dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own purposes in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the If they rebel, we have the army, and can contro them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the General Government controls the right to vote in the States, it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism.

My position here is different from what it would be

if I were in Tennessce.

There I should try to introduce negro suffrage grad ually; first, those who had served in the army; thos who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say \$200 or \$250.

It will not do to let the negro have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races. There was a time in the Southern States when the

slaves of large owners looked down upon non-slave owners because they did not own slaves; the large the number of slaves their masters owned, the prer they were; and this has produced hostility betw the mass of the whites and the negroes. rages are mostly from non-slaveholding whites agains the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slave holding whites.

The negro will vote with the late master whom he The negro will vote with the late master whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war—not against us, but a war of races. Another thing: This Government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure is destined to last, but, to secure this, we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength. They thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost

If we had no slaves, we should have had twelve tatives more, according to the then ratio o presentation. Congress apportions representation States, not districts, and the State apportions by

Many years ago I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress in Tennessee should be by qualified voters.

INTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XLV.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT

New York, Oct. 19, 1865.

MEDFORD, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 8, 1865.

My Dran Sir.—I was so much impressed with our South, and in due course of time the States, exhout an adionalization—lad an intenses meeting in the course of time the States, exhout an intense meeting in the course of time the states and the course of time the states are the course of time the states and the course of time the states are the course of time the states. regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlight-

med public indgment.

Bostox, Oct. 18, 1965. The above report was returned to me by President

FIND IT SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT.

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

nce in Old Essex—Ministers making a Clear Sweep—God help them in it! SOUTH HANOVER, (N. H.) Oct. 6, 1865.

MY FRIEND—Chattel slavery is dead! Thank
God for that! While the slave was held and used as God for that! While the slavery is dead! A name God for that! While the slave was held and used as a chattel, no victims of human villany were so dea chattel, no victims of human villany were so de-serving aympathy as he. Now, before the law, he is no longer a chattel, but a man, and is bravely doing battle for his own rights. I have given my life to the work of lifting the slave from the state of a chat tel to that of a man. That work is done. I have no aympathy with those who insist that this is nothing without the ballot. It is just the difference between a man and a chattel, before the law. That is a gain, a mighty gain. A man, held and used as a chattel, is as low as human villany can put him. From the poor, he is, by the unutterable meanness and malignity of his fellow-beings, herded with beasts, and compelled feel after God and immortality among creeping things. Every man, thus ourraged and turned into merchandise, is now, by the nation, formally re-cognized by law as a man. Next to man, as a chattel, is man as a drunkard.

In moral degradation, the sot is beneath the chattel. The chattel is the victim of the villany of others the sot, of his own unnatural appetite. The sot is elf-degraded; the chattel slave is degraded, so far as he is degraded by slavery, by the base and brutal pas-sions of slave-breeders and their allies. I have, while ring to save man from chattel slavery, done could, by precept and example, to save him from

Essex county. It was good to be there, and to see the interest manifested by old and young. Especially was it gratifying to see the presence and zeal manifested by the ministers of the district. Some dozen of them were present. They took strong and high hey must separate it from all connection with the making, vending and drinking of intoxicating liquors; from all complicity with drunkenness and its appal-ling results to individuals, to families, to society, and to states and nations. They said and repeatedly urged, that no man ought to be regarded as, (1.) re-ceiving the Bible as an infallible rule of faith and practice; (2,) as having repentance towards God; (3,) and faith in Christ; (4,) as keeping the Sabbath-day pized as a Christian minister, and no church as a Christian church, that was not in theory, in spirit and

practice, a tectotaller. They made clean work of it.
Virtually, and nearly in so many words, they said,
no man can keep the Sabbath-day holy, and not be a etotaller; no man can accept the Bible as the infallible Word of God, and not be a teetotaller; no man not be a teetotaller; and no combination of men and women can be a Christian church, and admit to membership one who makes, sells or drinks intoxicating liquors. It is God's truth! No man can keep the pent of all his sins, or have faith in the teachings and life of Jesus, and help to propagate and strength-en, in himself or others, the drunkard's appetite; no that Convention. I was happy to agree with them. Let them carry out these teachings in their churches, connected with the colossal sin and crime of drunker murderers and assassins, and then would they and their churches be, in this thing, the light of the

If, as they said, no man can be a true and reliable ciple abstains from making, selling and drinking intoxicating liquors. If, as they urged in the Con-vention, "no man can be saved from drunkenness but by the preaching of the Gospel of Christ," it fol. men quote the Gospel to justify themselves in the use of wines and alcoholic drinks. If the Gospel of Christ is to do away all drunkenness, how is it that the law prohibiting drunkard-makers from plying their murderous trade is so much opposed in this State? Is it because the Gospel of Christ is not preached ere? Can the Gospel of Rum-selling and Rumdrinking be the Gospel of Christ! "No!" say the ministers of Essex county. "No!", say I. Of course, those who preach a gospel that pleases rum-makers, rum-sellers and rum-drinkers, do not preach the Gospel of Christ; are not ministers of Christ; but they are ministers of Salan-mere PANDERERS TO THE DRUNK ARD'S AFFETITE. Let all so regard them ! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

COLORED CONVENTION AT RALEIGH. A CONVEN on of the colored men of North Carolina met a Raleigh, Sept. 20. About one hundred and twenty delegates were present. The Journal of Freedom says the proceedings were dignified, and its executive of-ficers gave evidence of a knowledge of parliamentary law as praiseworthy as unexpected, while the debates were harmonious and conservative.

Gen. Hooker doesn't like to be called "Fight Joe Hooker." A writer in Harper's Mago says that, in alluding to it one day, the General said

says that, in amount to it one day, the General said:

"It always sounds to me as if it meant 'Fighing Fool.' It has really done me much injury in making the public believe that I am a furious, headstrong fool, best on making furious dashes at the enemy. I have never fought without good purpose, and with fair chances of success. When I have decided to fight, I have done so with all the vigor and strength I could command."

Baltimore has expended \$9,000,000 on her Druid Hill Park. Property in the vicinity of the park has increased in value one hundred per cent. in nire years.

of that commu

3. The intelligent element of negroes long freemen already there.

4. Mainly, the thing is to help itself; just as emancipation, and negro soldiers, and negro suffrage are thelping themselves; and just as things in this war have been all along helping themselves. We don't think make paths for the avalanghe—it makes its own. The negro, left to himself, will work it out, give him time, without any help from us. He will take up his own self-defence, his own schooling.

The National Freedmen's 'Aid Society does not come in to start a dead weight. It is a moving mass of we are called as to direct, and it will more without us. It is going so swiltly that if we wish to Impress our direction upon it, we must be very quick indeed. Already a great deal has been done.

In the eight States of Virginia, North and Sou two Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkanasa, Louisiana, there are, say, two millions of freedmen, of pri whom one quarter may be children between the ages of four and sixteen. Of these five hundred thousand, on-tenth, or fifty thousand, are at school regularly, in freedmen's schools, and it has cost five hundred thousand and child. Quadruple this effort. Raise a couple of milion of dollars, and pusfour-tenths of these children at exchool for a couple of years, and you will make it is increased. receduen a search of the second collection of collections and solollars; and pureforments of these children at school for a couple of years, and you will make it necessary for the freedmen to send the rest to achool at their own cost, and forever after. We want only to inaugurate this work, to set a pattern, to begin a sampler—they will take it up quickly enough.

If the associations raised five hundred thousand do the second collections are successful to the second collections are successful to the second collections.

are this last year, with the other great charities all milking the generous public, how easy, with proper or-ganization, to quadruple that sum! Nothing but the-bold and systematic use of the proper machinery is re-quired. We would limit this movement to a certain bold and systematic use of the proper machinery is required. We would limit this movement to a critical date, say three years; for the gooper you can let the whole question alone, the better. We would concentrate the interest of the nation upon it during that time. We would have each State organized with a central treasury; each county a sub-centre, and each town an aid, society, contributing a certain amount of money monthly or quarterly, by regular membership.

town an aid society, contributing a certain amount of money monthly or quarterly, by regular membership. In return for this contribution we would furnish these societies with the best reading—reports, newspapers, everything pertaining to the movement; and their meetings should be spent in reading them. You would thus educate the public mind, while what they gave would interest them more deeply in the project. To effect this, the association must have wise, eloquent, and carriest canvassers, whom they will send upon a uniform system into the States to organize, organize. This plan must be endorsed by the leading citizens. It must have the good-will of the churches, and of our men of weight and wisdom. It must have national features. A national dignity and good-will must exist towards it, and the people must feel that they are cooperating in a common cause, and that each is helping all the rest. It will be a small thing for each, and a great thing for all. We need such a movement as much for ourselves as for the freedman.

To set together mationally in beneavalent schames is

a new and mighty bond of union. Then, a great part of all the weight can be thrown on the Government, with whom this association should have the most intimate and cordial cooperation. The Freedman's Bureau we need to influence continually from without by wise, gentle, humane, and generous counsel. The public opinion we are now making will tell on Congressional action, and their action will animate or examinate the Freedman's Bureau.

The only other important consideration is accounted.

animate the Freedman's Bureau.

The only other important consideration is centralization of direction, plan, and administration, with diffusion of support and the stirring of general interest.

This centralization must depend on a working force at the centre, trusted by everybody, wholly devoted, and selected with the utmost regard to ability who and selected with the utmost regard to ability, who will give unity, coherence, promptness, and efficiency to the plan. System, vigorous responsibility, subordination, red-tape enough for order and plan—these are indispensable to a successful movement, however appliancement videntics.

For this reason, we give the proposed movement our cordial and hearty as ympathy and cooperation. We are confident it will find friends and supporters. Every sentiment of humanity, the dictates of enlightened patriotism, and the promptings of Christian feeling unite to urge us to go forward. The first great step towards the elevation and entranchisement of four millions of Africans will be taken when we open to them the school-house. We shall therefore watch the progress of this new Association with vigilant solicitude, as well as the reports which reach us from Gen. Howard.—Christian Register.

THE JIM CROW DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party of the North has taken the

1. That the Union must and shall be preserved, if he people will allow it to be preserved by the Demoratic party; otherwise, otherwise.

2. That the war for the Union—hurrah for the war or the Union under McClellan, and no other man.

3. That the war for the Union was a failure.

4. That the Union soldiers were a success, and their

otes are as good as anybody's.

6. That the Union soldiers having failed, should no e reënforced, or voted supplies, or allowed to vote is e army. 6. That without a draft there is no hope for the Julion; therefore,
7. That there shan't be any draft.
8. That the Union soldiers are hirelings, and beneath

ontempt.

9. That Abraham Lincoln is a failure.

10. That Abraham Lincoln is a prodigy of statessanship and wisdom.

11. That Andrew Johnson is a tailor and a boor.

12. That Andrew Johnson is an able man and a

Democrat.

13. That Andrew Johnson acts exclusively upon ime honored Democratic principles.

14. That Andrew Johnson tried Mrs. Surratt by ourt martial, and hung her with a rope; and there-

fore,

15. That Andrew Johnson is a radical abolitionist

16. That no man who had a hand in the cruel was
should have a hand in our civil Government.

17. That it would be prudent in the Democratiparty to put none but those who figured successfully
in the late "failure" of a war, upon their gubernato
rial tickers.

in the late in the secessionists were right, and the Ub. B. That the secessionists were right, and the Ub. Consists were right, and we are all right (hicl: By the blessed St. Patrick, hurrah for the great Dimmerratic party

HOW THE NEW YORKERS VIEW IT.

Aluding to the allent amazement with which the
Democratic organs receive Mr. Johnson's speech to
the negro soldlers, the New York Enraing Post says.

"It is known that a sixty-sight pounder or other

pors."

Some tall swearing (for the Union) was done by soldiers when the President pardoned Mayor Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, who ran our wounded, in ambulances, into the rebell lines, after the battle of Spottsylvania, and treacherously surrendered them to the rebells to like and served.

Freedmen's Bureau here, and demanded that mey catch all bis slaves that escaped and return them to him! His insolent plantation manners so irritated Maj. Gen. Howard that he sent for a guard, to have the secondrel put out of the office. Another pardoned rebel was talking loudly and in a threatening manner at Willard's the other day, when Maj. Gen. Geary (of Kanasa memory) stepped up to him and told him to shut up his mouth instantly, for he would not hear such talk. The fire-cater obeyed at once, and slunk away, as dogs do when whipped, with their caudal extremities at an angle of forty-five degrees with their posterior.—Corr. Independent Democrat.

BOUNTY TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Washington, Oct. 18, 1865.

J. M. Broadhead, Second Controller of the Treasury J. M. Broadhead, Second Controller of the Treasury, has defensed to the Paymaster-General a communication embracing a very important decision of the Attorney-General, disposing of the matter of bounties to colord soldiers, which involves the disposition of an immense amount of money. The following is the

ord soldiers, which involves the disposition of an immense amount of money. The following is the communication:

"Sirs: This office on the 20th ultimo submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the views entertained here upon certain questions relating to the bounties to which colored soldiers heretofore employed in the service of the United States were entitled by law, and requested that the opinion of the Attorney-General, may very able and elaborate opinion, concurs with this office, substantially affirming that colored soldiers entering the military service were in all cases to be treated as freemen at the date of their acceptance in to the service, and that there was upon the statuetbooks no law either torbidding their employment in the army, or, with the exception of the brief period of 10 days, intervening between the passage of the set of June 16 and that of July 4, 1864, creating, on account of color, any distinction in the pay, allow ances or bounty to which soldiers, were critical. From the most trustworthy information, it is believed that few if any colored volunteers emilisted during the interval of 19 days above alluded to, and the anomalous legislation of section 2, act of June 16, 1864, will, therefore, Jeprire few if any soldiers of bounty. The Attorney-General sums up his argument in the following conclusions:

1. That persons of color who may have acquired.

The Attorney-General sams up as argument in the following conclusions:

1. That persons of color who may have acquired their freedom by the provisions of the act of July 17, 1862, and who were mustered into the service prior to the 16th of June, 1864, are entitled to receive the bounty allowed by law for volunteers.

6. That all volunteers received into the service after July 4, 1894, are entitled to receive the same bounty for term of sulistments without regard to color. It will be perceived that in these five points, which were in reply to specific questions from this office, the rights of colored soldiers who may not have been free on the 19th of April, 1861, and yet volunteered between that date and the passage of the act of July 17, 1882, are not embraced. The Attorney-General, however, any selewhere in his opinion, in treating of the second section, act of June 16, 1864, which had been thought by some to have deprived colored soldiers of bounty, that "the letter of that provision does not affect the rights vested under the laws in force, at the time of their enlistment, which, as has been seen, gave the same bounty to colored troops rightfully received into the service as was accorded to white troops;" and furthermore, his opinion states unhesitatingly that enlistment in the Union army makes the slave quo instant a freeman forever, entitling him to be placed on a footing with white volunteers. You are therefore respectfully requested to direct payments of bounties hereafter in conformity with the foregoing decision, allowing to colored soldiers, wherever, and, except from 16th July 1804, whenever enlisted during the rebellion, the bounty provided for volunteers by laws existing at the time of such enlistment.

J. M. BROADHEAD, Controller Paymaster General,

The Freedmen's Bureau has received information that two of its agents, despatched to Berryville, Va., to investigate freedmen's affairs in that vicinity, were driven out of town by a mob composed of the citizens of the place. Many of the freedmen in that section who contracted with their former maters for a share of the crop, now that the harvests are garnered, have been driven away by their employers, who refuse to compensate them for their labor.—Boston Journal.

ton Journal.

23 Columbia, S. C., is in the heart of Destruction. Being outside of it, you can only get in through one of the roads built by Ruin. Being in it, you can only get out over one of the roads walled by Desolation. You go north 33 miles, and flud the end of one railwad, southeast 80 miles, and flud the end of a onther; each 46 miles, and flud the end of a third; southwest 50 miles, and meet a fourth; and northwest 29 miles, and flud the end of a third; southwest 50 miles, and meet a fourth; and northwest 29 miles, and flud the end of still another. Sherman came in here, the papers used to say, to break up the railroad system of the seaboard States of the Confederacy. He did his work to thoroughly that half a dozen years will nothing more than begin to repair; the damage, even in this regard.—Corr. Boston Advertiser.

GEORGE ADAMS.

ton Daiy Advertiser. Sale billy poisshire

The eighth annual course of these favorite and emin popular lectures will be continued in Music Hall on accessive TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7 1-2 o'clock, by the

listinguished orators :-Oct. 31-DAVID A. WASSON, of Boston

Nov. 7-Jacob M. Manning, of Boston.
14-Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia. Dec. 12—Gronge William Chris, of New York.

26—(To be announced.)

Jan. 2—Gronge H. Harwonth. of Boston.

Jan. 2—George H. Harwonth, of Boston.
9—Theodore Tiltor, of New York.

ert on the Great Organ each evening at 7 o'clock Mrs. FROHOCK, Organist

Tickets admitting "The Bearer and Lady" to the course, \$3. Tickets admitting "One Person" to course, \$2. For sale at OLIVER DITSON & CO.8, 217 Washington street; JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.8, 35 Court street; JOHN S. ROGERS, 1017 Washington treet; Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street, and by the Lecture Committee.

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

N. B. Only a portion of the seats in the body of the bouse (those to the right of the speaker) will be reserved, leaving a large number on the lower floor and both balco-nies to the other ticket-holders.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS will deliver an address t Tremont Temple, on Sunday evening next, Oct. 29, subject: "The Negro, and his Relation to the Country." services to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission

Ayer's Pills.

such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billions Com-plaints, Indigaction, Derangement of the Liver, Contin-ness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; in-deed, for the whole class of Manual Property. in bilary derangement, caused by the malaria

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severe case of Chills and Sever, and it has this great advants over other Ague medicines, that it subduce the complain without injury to the patient. It contains no quintes without injury to the patient. It contains no quintes to the deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinties

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and told by all druggists. It as you will be a supported by Last Oct. 13

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTISAUX BANNISTER
WOLLD inform the public that she has removed from
223 Washington Street, to
No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in 'nine 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 new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one else, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning groy.

Jountry, and many the Restorative, and will preven surange the Restorative, and will preven surange grey.

She also has another for restoring gley hair to its ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to spe her Restoratives in any part of the worfd, as they are in every city in the country. They are also packed frouthours to take to Europe with them, enough to it or three years, as they often say they can get no abroad like them.

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

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Sighteenth Annual Term of seventeen weeks will
commence Nov. 1, 1865. Priorressous.—Stephen Tracy, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Prances S.
Cocto, M. D., Anatomy, also of Physicology and Hygiene;
Edward Alkien, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeuties and
Chenistry; Minsers C. Meriam, M. D., Obsteriors and
Discasses of Women and Childran; Albert B. Bohimon,
M. D., Principles and Practice of Sargray and Medical
Jurisprudence; Mexic B. Dyer, M. D., Domonatrator of
Anatomy, Tutton fees, to the six Professors and Demonstrators, \$65—free to students needing aid.

SANUEL CREGORY, Secretary,
30, Canton Street, Buston, Mass.

Sept 8.

WEST NEWTON

THE next term begins Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865. For particulars, address NATH'L T. ALLEN. Sept 1

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL

Bretty.

THE AMERICAN PREEDMEN.

(Music by John M. Loretz, Jr.)

Slavery's rebel warfare done,
The bloody coulliet past,
The bettle fought, the triumph won,
And Freedom reigns at last I
Boodeme brave, their shackles brea
Und now in Freedom's blue,
For our Kation boldy battling,

Fought gallantly and true !

Chorns Freedom's blood flowed free in battle

Beside the White Men true, Bestling for Justice and Freedom For Men of evry has: Then, cheers for the faithful Fr

Long cure'd by servile chains, Who fought for our Fing and Union, Till Peace triumphant reigns!

Mimissippi's cotton land,

Rushing with stardy, willing arms, Two hundred thousand strong,

Port Hudson's crimson'd plain-

The valiant Freedman's flowing

Redew'd the victor's way.

The loyal suffering white men,

The loval white men bra

In the battle-fields of Freedom

In midnight march profound, Sturdy loyalty and guidance

In color'd men were found : And now, when Peace and Liberty

Shed blessings through the land,

BE SHARED WITH GEN'ROUS HAND.

Let the RIGHTS OF HUMAN NATURE

The Nation's power and freedom,

All anxious for its fame— May ever be safely guarded, In peace-time and in wars,

Its glory or its shame, By Sable or by White Men watch'd-

TO ALL MEN UNDER THE "STARS."

Chorus-Freemen's blood flowed free in battle

Beside the White Men true, Battling for Justice and Freedom For Men of evry hue: Then, cheers for the faithful Free

Long curs'd by servile chains, Who fought for our Flag and Union,

Till Peace triumphant reigns!

WHEN THIS OLD WORLD IS RIGHTED.

BY AUGUSTA COOPER KIMBALL.

And prophecy indited; intranced with trope and mystic rhyme,

I searched the volume of my heart,

I spread its purple lids apart, Its leaves with inspiration's art

I caught the symphony sublime, The prelude of the coming time;

I saw this old Earth righted.

Humanity! and take thy crown, A bride of Heaven in Illy grown,

One grand reality at last, When this old Earth is righted.

And nations shall not then as now

The cause of righteousness avow,)
With "go" written on the brow;
But each to each united,

Shall wear the badge of sacrifice, And drop high heaven with hones

When this old Earth is righted.

No more before Redemption's gate,

Stumbling at prejudice and fate, America shall besitate,

To Liberty half-plighted; or truths that loosely lie apart,

Shall be inwrought into the heart

By wisdom's skill and reason's art,

At God Almighty's broken laws;

Shall never more be slighted ;

Equality and brotherhood, And justice shall pronounce it good When this old Earth is righted.

And Woman's life no more shall be

And Love shall stay unfrighted

The play-ground of hypocrisy,

And offer service reverent ;

For marriage shall be sacrament When this old Earth is righted

And rolling forward to the day,

And rolling forward to the day,
'The world shall bravely make semy
To draw Heaven's glory round its way,
That seemed so long benighted.
And every whispering wind that blows,
The rock, the fountain, and the rose,
And trembling leaf, shall God disclose,
When this old Earth is righted.

Then urge thy tardy courser, Time! We watch to hall the blessed prime!

We listen for the morning chime That heralds the long plighted!

Humanity and the Drivine
Hamanity and the Drivine
Shall wed at Nature's sacred shrine,
Completing Infinite design,
When this old Earth is righted.
Croydon, N. H. Christian

In the day of thy need I have battled for thee; At the hour of thy triumph thou knowest not me;

My blood fed thy rivers, it crimson'd thy sea; :
Yet an outcast am I in the "Land of the FREE"!

The hand that the sword sped the pen may not hold ; Benumbed is the tongue which the war-march control!

Must fice from the spot where the ballot is polled.

Thy friend was my friend, and thy fee was my fee; Yet to-day not a friend in thy councils I know; To the grave marched my slain, with a treed not a As the course of the justice thy servants bettow.

The life which 'twixt thy life and treason's dart flow

Is felled 'neath thy flag by the traitorous crew; To the soul 'that no love but its country's love knew,

Nor statute, nor Scripture, nor conscie

And the foot that stood firm where the cannon-ball rolled

AFRICA TO AMERICA.

Mor civio strategy clude

When this old Earth is righted.

And Freedom's march no more shall paus

With each ideal of the past,

With every wrong requited; Enthroned for thy achievement vast,

Thou shalt lay cross and burden down

Fleeing from Rebel sway, Receiv'd from the swarthy millions Kind succor on their way.

Though tortur'd in Rebel dungeons,

and always good faith and comfort

Where treason fleres held sway,

o hundred thousand strong, to Brusts or Max contending d battles flarce and long.

And from other Rebel regions,

Rush'd sable sons of toll

At old Carolina's harbors,

In Olustee's fatal forest, At Pillow Soully slain— At Richmond's towering i

by RENRY O'REMLY.

One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of American Genius.

IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS WITHOUT COAL, WOOD, OR GAS!

DOSS the work easier, quicker, better, and with at such little expense as any known method; i and is in such without a radiator, does not perceptibly after the temperature of the room, while it may be used with a perfectly free from soot, ashes and smoke, and mater to mylessant winell.

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

Baking in these stores, instead of the old imperfect process, is rendered a cortainty; the bread comes out of the order in thirty minutes, with a fair brown crest, shith burnt nor dough; for the heat can be instantaneously aulated. Potatoes and large joints of meat are "does to Broiling: :—Mr. Morrill the investment of the process of

iling ;-Mr. Morrill, the inventor, to use his or Brotting .Isbguage,
"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

language,

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

to produce a method by which a steak can be broiled that will compare with the Patent Broiler," which strays leave the steak judy, making even stough one tender. As the star drop of the fat or juice can pussibly be wasted, although its broiled by the pure sweet blase coming in actual context with the meat. I reoning is accomplished quite a mississionity; the heat being communicated to the incomplete to the face; and in the summer the heat incomplete to the face; and in the summer the heat incomplete to the face; and in the summer the heat being confined to the confined to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the iron-faced to the iron alone, iron and disagreed the iron alone, iron and disagreed the iron and iron alone iron requiring cooking done as those, the sacrors must occur in the iron and feet, while the work is performed infinitely better, young men out all early washing a quick heat or returning to their rooms.—families with children needing instantific at night,—mechanics with children needing instan

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE

READ THE POLLOWING TESTINONIALS.

[From Messrs. E. D. and G. Draper, Manufactures, Hopedale, Mass.]

The undersigned have used Morrill's Patent "Ærerapor tove" in our families, and have thoroughly tested in Store" in our families, and have thoroughly tested in merits in cooking, and many other/amilies of our aquain-ance have it in use, and are well satisfied with it. We consider it a very valuable improvement, and therfully recommend it for general use, especially for a summer cook-store. We think it has never been surpassed for broiling and baking meats and baking bread, and is the best stove for heating flats for ironing we ever as.

E. D. & G. DRAPER. Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865. [From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charlestown, Mass.]

CRARLESTONN, Mar.]

CHARLESTONN, May 14, 1985,
Mrs. Moore—Having feelly lested the EnviroperCookingStove purchased of you two months since, and promised at
that time to give you my opinion of it, after becoming
fully satisfied with its merits or demerits, as he case may
prove, I now, without heritation, pronounce it for repertor to any cooking apparation! A face tere were. Il not only
proves to be all you recommended, but infinitely mer, for
not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does
not fail in any particular in being all that can be reasonsly desired by any one after acquiring a little experience
its use. JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D.

TO THE SECOND STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

rom Mr. Edward Perkins, Proprietor of the large Esting Establishment, Nos. 37 and 39, Congress Street, Boston.

Entertainment, total, 31 and 33, Congress Street, Bosten, 1
Boston, May 77, 1863.
TO THE AGENT OF THE MORNILL PETROLEUS STONE Co.:
DEAR Sim—Having fully tested the new Petroleus Store made by your Company, I am happy to bear testimony to its merits. I have them in use in my eating book, and find them superior to anything I know of for cooking purposes. It bakes biscuits and broils steaks splendidly, and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it.

Wishing you every success, I remai yours, truly, EDWARD PERKINS

[From Rev. T. C. Potter, Paster of the Methodust E. Chwek, South Reading, Mass.] SOUTH READING, Mass., May 29, 1865. To the Petroleum Stove Co.:

me a place upon your circular to make the fel-

To the Perrolecte store and the fellowing statement:

For several weeks my family have been testing the ure and economy of your "single burners," and fad that for the common purposes of a family it eacels ererthing else of the kind we have ever seen. In point of recessive the last of the find we have ever seen. In point of recessive, the last cost us less than one and ene-feurth centre per hour. My wife can do her ironing in less time than with a common stove, and avoid the necessity of being totared with excessive heat. We have absented ourselves from the hour for hours, and returned to find our beef or beam wicely baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kinds of pastry, steaming, broiling, and teasting, I do not kitate to say that I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, sparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our media. I have had no experience in the use of the "double bar ner," but should judge its utility must be in a cerrespoding ratio.

Paster of M. E. Chard.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orthodox Congrega-tional Church, Brighton, Mass.]
BRIGHTON, June 2, 1863.

O. F. Monrill.:

Dean Sin—After a brief experience, with your store, it gives me pleasure to my that it gives me pleasure to my that it gives great natisfaction. For baking, it answers better than any store or race with which we are acquainted: for bruiling, it is probage unsurprassed, and the arrangements for ironing prove very convenient, while the escape from the best gives outly an ordinary for must, in the summer, make your store a great comfort in the kitchen.

J. P. CUSHMAN.

J. P. CUSHMAN.

Boston, August 10, 1865.

MESSRS. MORRILL & Co.:

Boston, August 10, 1865.

MESSRS. MORRILL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I am often asked how I like my "Petridum Stove." I would here state that it works admirably, and like it much. I have been a housekeeper more that forty years, and have, during that time, used meanty had the same number of cooking apparatus, such arranged cook-stoves, &c., but have never found any harp apparatus to this for summer use, and seen a large three years and the properties of the same and the same and

No. 3 Tremon

MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 23, 1865. Six: I do certify that, with the thermometer at ing point, (32 degrees.) I heated my office (to fe seven) with one of Morrill's Petroleum Store, in Sweden to the Morris and the Morris an

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 catre of the Boston trade, and an extensive acquaintage with manufacturers.—I respectfully solicit consequences.

No market offers greater inducements to the Wool trust than this. It is the beadquarters for New-Engined manfacturers; here are their agencies, and here it is most convenient for them to buy. My terms for selling and follows:

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED, one per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and gorers-nent tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on saics.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED, green have green have

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED.

Five per cent. (and government tax) on salest charges over all expenses after the Wool is received to the salest charges over all expenses after the Wool is received to the salest charged. Interest on divances and disbursements reckoned at the legal rate of this state. I shall aim to keep my consignors thoroughly infort and all Wool sent to me will be capfully graded the market. Letters, asking information, will be prought to the way the salest charged. Address P. O. Box 1864.

(gerences:
Messes. Hallowell & Coburn, Boston.
Messes. Hallowell, Prescott & Co. New York.
Messes. Davis, Fiss & Banes, Philadelphia.

Boston, August, 1865. THE RADICAL:

A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE. PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON.

The Liberator.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMIS-SION. The American Academy of Music, Philadelphia, o The American Academy of Music, Philaceppas, on Thursday evening, 5th inut, was completely filled with an intelligent and respectable audience, for the purpose of insugurating an organization on the basis and plan of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, which should have for its object the care and supervision of the educational and moral needs of the

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, was called to the chair, eting was then opened with prayer by the and the meeting y Rev. Mr. Yarnall.

REMARKS OF BISHOP MCILVAINE. BISHOP MCILVAINE.

Bishop McIlvaine made the opening address, welcoming the audience, and referring to the interesting cause which had brought them together. God had wonderfully blest our land; his judgment and mercy have descended upon us. In the midst of the Red Sea of suffering and blood from which we have escaped, and the re-establishment of the Union and the authority of the Government avec all the State have rity of the Government over all the States, has been shown his providence. But more than all is, that he has broken the bonds from the slave.

was no way to have thrown off the curse of slavery, unless by the method that was followed. The war that was intended to fasten the chains of the slave forever broke his fetters, and made him eternally a freeman. For so great a mercy, brought by such wonderful ways, we must render services to God by these liberated men, and raise them up going among these liberated men, and raise them up to be worthy servants of God and good citizens of the Republic. That would be the most appropriate thanks-giving. They have been made free, and it is our task to bring them up from their intellectual infancy; to educate them, provide for them, protect them, and render them fit to enjoy what God has intended for them. As God visited us for tolerating this evil by the terrible war of the last four years, so will He abundantly bless the land if we now take care of

Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, next addressed the meeting:—It was proper when a new so-ciety is brought before the public, to define its objects. The present meeting was called to institute an organized plan of relief for the American freedmen. Philadelphia has done nobly before, and so she will do again. There were many societies engaged in sending relief to the freedmen, but as they did not work together, they were not always certain that a proper and equitable distribution of relief was made. To meet this objection, and to render the aid of these societies as efficient as possible, it was thought that it was best that a general society, embracing all these others, should be organized, and the present, which it

was proposed to organize this evening, was the result

All the aid that can be given will be needed. crops in the South will be short, and the colored peo-ple in many cases will suffer. The white people, too may suffer, and efforts will be made in their behalf. It is probable, too, that the colored population which rose against the masters to help us break the power of the rebellion, will be ill-treated and persecuted by the people of the South. The prevention of this was to be embraced within the scope of the society. Al-ready, where the United States forces had been reof the society. Almoved, there had been outbreaks, and in some cases even the teachers had been mobbed, and ordered to leave the localities where they were teaching. might come to pass, as the war broke the shackles of the slave it was intended to rivet, so this persecution will bring about its own redemption in the proper time. The society was not an organization in opposition to the South, but to assist them. Even of the people of the South he would say, with the Scriptures, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." Thus might the people of the South be brought to a proper understanding and true interpretation of the subject.

Regarding the scope of the present work, Bisho n 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 five hundred dollars a year, but to do the work truly and properly there should be at least two thousand

But, although the work before us is great, it is no

teachers, and for these we must raise funds. The Secretary then read letters from Major General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau at Wash ington, and George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the Christian Commission, of Philadelphia, highly ap-

proving of the objects of the association. REMARKS OF REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Dr. Bellows, formerly President of the Sanitary Commission, was the next speaker. He said that he merely desired to be considered as an outsider, a look er on in Vienna, yet deeply interested in the great work of ameliorating the condition of the freedmen The greatest thing in the American Freedmen's As sociation was the heroism of the work they had un dertaken. It is not only for the education of the freed men, but it has to accomplish a much more difficul work at home, the education of the Northern people to a due appreciation of their duties to the negro s the freedmen. If that were accomplished, their work would be one of ease and joy. Had we waited for the consent, the approbation and the support and the support of the terests, the slave would be to-day a slave, doubly lock

ed in his chains. Now that we have freed him, through Providwe should be prepared to educate him, and secure to unities and rights that belong to his po The labors of the association will not prove The great difficulty is to send agents and agi The labora of the tators into every town and county throughout the North to stir up the people, and make them sensible o and alive to the vital importance of the work, to plead the cause of the freedmen, to take their offerings, and to swell them into one great river of support. They will then find a wide-spread and general sympathy with the task they have undertaken.

will have to take that matter in hand. There are not only four millions of slaves to educate, but twenty millions of white men; you cannot do your work for the black man without working for the white man also

The speaker then alluded to the importance of mplete organization of the Aid Societies through try, that each might know of one pla where it might send its contributions, and a aware that all the others were giving of their and stance. Each would thus be a help to the other, and

The work, even now, is going on well. Nearly fifty thousand children, between four and sixteen years of age, are at present receiving instruction in the schools. But this is only one-twentieth part. If we can educate one half of these, it is enough for the present, for the rest will learn from these. The five million dollars necessary for this ought to be but as a drop in the bucket, for the American people. Or gaulze—organize—organize; and henceforth, under the leadership of men like those who were connected with the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, the work will go bravely on, and before six months the treasury will be full and overflowing. Do the work thoroughly for the next three years, and then the Society may shut up shop; there will be no more need for its work, for then the freedmen will be able

The next speaker was the Rev. Henry Ward seecher, who advanced to the front of the stage. laws for the poor man. I sppeal to every man if he amid a perfect atorm of applause. He said :

to think and act for themselves.

REMARKS OF REV. MENET WARD RECEIR.

It used to be asked us, not many years ago, by sundry gentlemen who said that we were disturbing the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is that his life, the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace, "What do you preach abolition here is the public peace," What do you preach abolition here is the public peace of the public peace is th

for, where there are no slaves? why do you not go where it exists?" There were copest reasons why we did not go South at that time; but we are now going. (Laughter and applause.) There are six handred and fifty of us already there, and that is but the shadow, the faint perception of what is to come. We still mean to satisfy these querelous a come. We still mean to satisfy these querelous satisfy the still that he agistators and radicals of the North profess to be very fond of the black man. It was said, "What are you doing for him but to make his chains heavier and his bondage darker! Show your love for him, and we will believe in your pretensions." neaver and his nondage darger? Show your love for him, and we will believe in your pretensions." We are now attempting to show that we were true, and that if there is one thing susceptible of demon-stration, it is that the moral sense of the North was at first indirectly and finally, the direct cause of emmelpation. It was the growing temper of Christian feeling in the North that provoked rebellion; and it was the same moral toughness in the North ness that had a cutting edge to it, an edge that would not break or turn—that carried the nation through the struggle, to emancipation and victory. (Applause.) I hold we are indebted, under God, for the condition into which we have been brought, to the educated moral feeling of the North. At that time men did not know what they were learning. The men who at that time frustrated your Abolition lecturers and we apostles of the mob, are now found sitting at the fee of their masters, the most rabid apostles of liberty of their maters, the most rabid aposties of uperty. We have any number of Pauls among us. (Laughter.) Now we donot wish to take advantage of old services and sayings, but to say that the hand of God has led us in a better way than we thought. The most sanguine or sagacious never expected to see things a they are to-day. But now, when we say to the people of the United States that we propose to take the four millions of late slaves, just introduced into liberty, to educate them, and fit them for good Christians and citizens, men are a little startled. They say it is im possible; you can never do this; the difficulties are greater than you can imagine. But the more we look at a difficulty, the greater it becomes, and so we should shut our eyes to the difficulty, and, as it were, jump over the whole of them. There never was a fight between right and wrong in which it could not be figured out that the chances were as ten to one against the victory on the moral side. Worldly chances are always so. To be certain of victory, we mus ignore the existence of difficulties. It is indo faith that gives victory where calculation would give defeat. It was never believed that the miserable fishermen of Galilee would become the legislators of the world, the inspirers of a new literature, the leaders of a new religion, when all the power and glory, both of wealth and the civil power, all that was at the comwealth and the civil power, all that was at the com mand of the adversary of Christ, were against them It was never thought that these humble instrumen despised things are the highest, and the things that were formerly the highest are now the most despised but so it has come to pass.

When the work is to undertake to raise up to nillions of degraded creatures just out of their bo age, and make them good citizens, men say you can not do it. No, not if everybody felt as such men, we could not do it, nor if they stop to look the difficalties in the face. You say that the freedmen are a supid race. I suppose they are the only race that is studied (Laughter.) You will say that they are full of evi I am sorry that there are so many bad habits amon the slaves, when we are so perfect. (Laughter. But then their masters are rabid, and raging lik lions robbed of their prey. I suppose they are and of both whelps and prey, in some instar (Much laughter.) Without a doubt there is diffi-culty here; you may say is is an unpopular theme in politics. But it is not impossible to do anything There is no task that we cannot perform, as the ad vances we have made in the last twenty years co clusively show. I have seen the time when a man would have whirled away like a fire-ball, who would have dared to hint that it was possible for a black man to be superior to a white man. But the logic of events and the providence of God have brought about this change, so that we are all of us changed

But, attnough the work belove us a great, a transfer than our strength. Although it is difficult it is not more difficult than other things that we have had before us. I believe it is according to the genius of Christianity and the nature of our institutions, and ording to our social tendencies, and the coordinat and cooperative influences that are organized into so ciety as well as in our Christian churches.

I feel that God has at last called to his people. Th poor creature that had been robbed lay by the road side; priest and Levite passed on, but the Samaritan at last relieved him. We have had ministers an churches that passed by the poor and despised, some on one plea and some on another; but now the good Samaritan, which I hold to be the great mass of the common people, is going where the sufferer is, to extend to him a helping hand—to rescue him from darkness, and take him to the school-house and the church. I hold that no minister is of the church of God who does not take part in it. I deride the idea of a true religion that has no humanity in it. I de has no dispe sition to suffer for the sake of the poor and

the unpopular. The great work we are called to do at this time to educate the colored people. It has been just! said, they are our best helpers. They are thirstin for knowledge. By education, I mean the teaching of the entire man; the éclaircissement of the under standing; the bringing out of the industrial power and capacities. The way to protect him from bein oppressed is to inspire him with growth, to make him intelligent, moral, pure and industrious. I do no doubt that he will have to go through a perio suffering; but where is the man who does not? will give him all his rights, because we believe that his education will involve the necessity of it. While The universal and unjust prejudice against the we are doing this, it seems to me we must do as we reedmen must also be removed, and this association do with children; we must have a system for him; but that will necessitate his having some civil privi leges. In the first place, he was a slave; he is emancipated. What is he? Can you tell me? In he a citizen? You know he is not. He is not a slave He is a freedman, as though there were a middle ter which designated a difference between something and nothing; an anomalous condition that cannot long exlat without great mischief. We have no place on this nation for any such condition as that. There is n class in the category for a man that is not a citize and not a slave. When he was a slave, he was not ing; he was not counted as a man; the law did no regard him as a man, scarcely the Gospel. He has been received into something. It will be difficult to tell what it is. I here demand for the slave that ceasing to be a slave, his manhood be substantially re cognized. I demand that he become a citizen on this ground. (Loud applause.) We cannot have men with us who are not substantially citizens. The first thing for the slave is, that he have the right to liberty an property, and that he shall not depend on the good nature of his neighbors, but on his own address; that the authority of the Union that gave him his liberty shall give him the right to labor and the remune tion of labor. I demand that he be treated in law and in the courts as the equal of any other citizen (Applause.) There must not be one court for white men and another court for black men. If you are to classify, it cannot stop here. Now it is color, but by and-by there will be a classification on account of con

on, and there will be laws for the rich man at

can dodge this principle, or get rid of it.

I hold that the freedmen of the South ought to hav

country? Rather let the white men be kept from the polls. (Applause.) After calling the slave from the plantation to assist in bearing up the banner which was well-nigh trailing in the dust of defeat—after having taken his blood to cement the loosening atones. having taken his blood to cement the loosening stones of the edifice of liberty, will you turn him off without a privilege † Do this, and not only will the scorn of man fall upon you, but the vengeance of Almighty If this is too much, then let it be that only thou shall vote who can read and write, but let this extend to black and white alike; or let those who have borne arms for the preservation of the Union vote. Who denies that, will be mean enough to deny anything. Even if but ten colored men in a parish vote, ten men who have borne arms, it will be such a wedge that it will soon make an entrance for others. Their

whatever its color may be, should have the right bear the ballot to the ballot-box. I do not undertake to dictate what you shall put into their platform, but party, precedent, and society must know that they must do the whole thing or nothing. Make him a man, a neighbor, a Christian raise him up into manhood, and there will be a more sublime awakening than when God spoke, and

William Lloyd Garrison was then introduced, and words signified his hearty approval of objects of the Association. He took occasion to deny the truth of the story now going the rounds of th newspapers, that he had written a letter to Gov Andrew in reference to the Mississippi Constitution He referred to the changes in public sentiment during the past fifteen years, and urged that the So should go forward with the work it proposed t

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1865.

But, then, you have attempted to give some reason for your present position, which, perhaps, may afford some temporary relief. Let us give them a brief ex

always good when mixed." re ever was expressed upon paper a sentime

uine negro-hater's, prejudice-monger's creed.

I do not say that you clipped this sentiment from Do not understand me; but to hear my friend F. D. who has all his life long been engaged i

Only think of it! Frederick Douglass will not sup port or favor the erection of a monument with th ception, the plan emanate from colored men, and its erection be under the suspices of colored men Now, a monument by the colored people, erected at will accept contributions from their friends, and the

reject all profers from those they find to be white?

Mr. Douglass says, "when he goes for anything, he likes to go it strong." Truly, in his own language, "this is going it strong" against mixing; and yet it does sound a little odd coming from him, and the gen-

eral public will so regard it. But Mr. Douglass says, "It cannot be a colored

e did think, and still hold, and defy Mr. Douglass to show to the contrary, that if we conceive a monn

And we desire to say, we would erect no m ourselves, and to the memory of our lamented resident. We would make no war upon Mr. Doug e would mix and mingle all the contrib leges whenever and wherever endowed, and have no

Mr. Douglass says, "I am in favor of all needful educational institutions for the present education of colored people, though they be separate institutions.

unless he has a voice in it himself. (Applause.) I do not undertake to say that it should be suffrage; but you have no right to meddle with a man's person. his labor, his family, life or property, without his having something to do with the making of the laws.
I claim for the freedman his natural rights. He coght to voice. (Enthusiatic applause.) You will say he does not know how. How will he learn, unless you let him? You say he will vote wrong. That is to say, a man must not fire a tife until he can hit the mark! They will not vote much worse than many Democrata do in the North. (Laughter.) But they say that in some districts their rotes will outside the white population, and this would be rulipous. Will a people which remained firm to the Constitution and the Union when their masters were crazy with fanaticism and rebellion, vote against the country! Rather let they hilt men be kept from the polls. (Applause.) After calling the alave from the plantation to assist is bearing up the bannes which was well-nigh trailing in the dust of defeat—after having taken his head of the condition that the parent apparate concern. I would the world the same and the agent and the plantation to assist in bearing up the bannes which having the having taken his head of the same well-nigh trailing in the dust of defeat—after having taken his head of the same which was well-nigh trailing in the dust of defeat—after having taken his head of the same will be a permanent separate concern. I would the same and the country of the credit of manhood, have wished my friend might have kept the possession of his, at least to the chapter.

votes will be sought as eagerly as Northern men here seek the votes of Irishmen. But it is the imperative duty of the country to see to it that the arm and hand that bore a wespon in defence of the country, as we as with nate to nand go continuary knocking at the doors of others;—we shall have to do these things, even though we may not know the exact complexion of the friends who may see fit to make us the custodians of the means with which to build them. When we shall bodly do these things, then shall we

the earth rose into existence.

opposed to the spirit and purpose of the Association on the 8th day of August, 1865. One of those very audden summersets not unusual, but as yet, I believe

amination

colleges. "Things good in standing alone, are no

more copperish than this, I have yet to see it. I seems as though it was clipped directly from the ger

mixing, now expressing his detestation of the thing when wholly practicable, is a little too much.

He is, indeed, opposed to mixing; mixing our white friend's money with our own; for he distinctly saysthe expense of the colored people, I can appreciate and whenever a movement shall be made monument, I am with it, heart and soul." language this for F. D., the head and front of who offending has been "trying to mix." A company of colored men propose to erect in Washington, in memory of our lamented President, a monument, and friends of that good man everywhere, to that end. Now, are these men to be told by Mr. Douglass, at this day, that they must look into the faces of the contributors to spy out the complexion of each, and

tiful Methodist Church opposite our office window is a Methodist Church, notwithstanding many well rishers, either of progress or religion, contributed to

to the memory of the lamented dead, whose purpos and spirit are in any sense more distinctive than this To do so would be, in our opinion, an act of injustic lass, nor any one else who would erect what he co siders a purely Colored Monument; but, for our of the kindly disposed towards carrying out the great work of elevating the American People; and re membering the great dead, though the projectors are colored men. But Mr. Douglass not only denies the propriety of the American People placing into the custody of colored men money to erect a monumen to Mr. Lincoln, but he decidedly objects to the pro priety of the monument taking the form of a college.
"It may be permanent," he says. This is his great fear; of course, he would have white men build colfear on account of their permanency; and we fail to see why any other person, seeing its need, may not do the ame thing, irrespective of color, without raising Mr. Douglass's dread of permanency

Al Haussein relates the following personal in-ident, which must have given to the representative of a semi-civilized nation strange ideas of the barbar of a semi-civilized nation s sm of our own country :—

LETTER FROM PROF. WILSON.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq. : DEAR SIR-In reply to your letter, I must say, am quite surprised at its tone. So will everybod else be, especially when they read in connexion with it an extract from a published letter of yours, in answer to an invitation to be present at th list of the managers of the Lincoln Monument Asso-ciation, he will find that they are a little mixed: being celebration of the Lincoln Monument Association The said extract reads thus: "Gentlemen, had you note come a few days earlier, I might have been able to mingle my voice, &c., &c. As the matter now stands. I can only send you the assurance that I shall be with you in spirit and purpose." So, my dear sir you were with the Association in spirit and purpose on the 4th day of July, 1865, and you find yoursel

unaccountable to even your best friends:

(Douglass) is a prototype, when he dashed into the wind-mill and the flock of sheep, against all remon-

educational institutions for the present education of colored people, though they be separate institutions.

Present circumstances are the only apology for such institutions. When a colored girl or boy can go to school or college with the white people of the country, it is best for all they should do so." Agreed; but I go beyond Mr. Douglass, and say, when a white girl or boy can go to school or college with the chil.

simply and only a thing by which the memory of a person or an event is preserved. It may be a building; it may be a stone; it may be a combination of both; but it is a thing that reminds—that is all. This is the plain definition; and to it I may add, that which mos continually and most forcibly reminds is the highest and noblest form of monument. What claims, I would ask Mr. Douglass, has a mo What peculiar but to keep foremost and sacredly in memory the leading traits, features, or idea of the individual or event it serves to commemorate? And if a monumen to Abraham Lincoln has any peculiar claim, it is to ex hibit and keep alive what was prominent in his great life; namely, the elevation of the long oppressed in this land. And what better than a Memorial College, carrying out what he, in his life-time, had begun, will accomplish this end? Which then is preferable? Which shall we have? The mere cold stone, which the ignorant youth beholding will scarcely be able to decipher the meaning thereof, and the future coming throng, passing, will be too busy or too indifferent to appreciate; or a memorial of learning, whose light shall illumine coming generations, and point the mind in its cultivated state back to him of whom it is a per-

neighbors till they provide them expressly for them-selves, and then edge our way in, if we can? I would plainly remind Mr. Douglass, that if we would do our

part in learning the American people those lessons of equal manhood he speaks of, we shall have to origi-nate as well as imitate; lead as well as follow; con-

ceive, plan and erect monuments and build colleges,

be able to enjoy with our white neighbors that equal

freedom he seems to so devoutly long for. Then shall

we vote with them at the same ballot-box; sit with

them in the same jury box; use the same cartridge

box; travel with them in the same rail-car; and be

alike proud of the same country, and to fight alike the same foe; advantages certainly of which none

seem to have a clearer perception than Mr. Douglass

but from which I can logically see why he has ye

at his white neighbor's door for permission to come it (his) the white neighbor's feast, rather than garnisi

ng his own castle, and spreading his own table, and

inviting his white neighbor to (his) Frederick Doug lass's repast. Men acknowledge the equality of thos

only who show ability to do the same things they do

He says he "would not, at this late day, relinquish

hese long cherished sentiments, now that light is be

ginning to break." I would not have him do so. I would only, now that it is well nigh day, change his

If Mr. Douglass will take the pains to look over the

partly colored gentlemen and partly white gentlemen

fairs, the colored gentlemen are in the lead. And

from these latter first came the proposition to build a

college whose doors shall be open to all. This may

be an objection, but we do not so regard it; nor till

now did we suppose so firm a believer in true progress

But, not satisfied with running a tilt against our

monument, and making a dash into our college, our

of monument and college; and, as he thinks, razes

Hear Mr. Douglass. He says-" A monument is a

two things are incongruous and offensive when con-

nected." It does seem a little strange that one, with Mr. Douglass's sagacity, should be betrayed into this error—that he should fall to see that a monument is

nument, and has its own peculiar claims; but the

Quixotic friend breaks a lance against the co

them to the ground. So thought he, of who

es have thrown up to the surface of human af

only, by one of those changes, I suppose,

as Mr. Douglass professed to be did.

strances of his man Sancho Panza.

reams or visions to realities.

and, though late, I think Mr. Douglass has yet to lear

He has been over-spending his strength in knocking

as well as with hats in hand go continually knocking

petual tribute? I leave an intelligent public to an-But we weary, as the reader also must, of following Mr. Douglass through his various errors and fallacies. Al! his talk about the "scheme being derogatory to our character," and about "attempts to wash the black man's face in the nation's tears," and about "turning reneration into advantage," &c., &c., is not deducible from anything expressed or implied or contemplated ment ought to be erected, conceive a plan, collect and are the sole custodians of the means, and projectors of the work, it is a Colored People's Monument, if I leave this portion of his the adding there are for the death of Mr. Lincoln a nation's tears—and let them flow as they ought; but there is ing more for his memory, and that is the faith ful carrying out of the great desire of his great heart de, the great principles of right and truth which underlie

The Lincoln Monument Association propose a Me orial College for the perpetual diffusion of and holy principles, in the most cultivated and broad est form attainable, because they are right, and be cause in their light ABRAHAM LINCOLN CAD mbered, and highest appreciated.

Truly, your old friend and co-lab WILLIAM W. WILSON A PERSONAL INCIDENT.

"During the carnival of 1856, I went to the Grand pera in Paris with a young negro. I had been in "During the carnival or according to Copera in Paris with a young negro. I had been the saloon but a short time, when an American gentleman appang upon my companion, and, trying to seign the cried out with rage," Why is the the saison, but a short time, when an American gentle-man sprang upon my companion, and, trying to seize him by the collar, cried out with rage, 'Why is this agro in this room where we are if 'When has a slave ever been permitted to take rank with his master !' The poor negro, not understanding what the Ameri-can was saying, was astonished, stupefled at the scene-l immediately approached, and said to the American, 'Be calm, my friend; we are in Paris, not in Rich-mond.'

fear it will be a permanent separate concern. I would remind him, if he does not know, that colored people are numerous. I am not sure that any more, if as much can be said of the aggregate of the whites about here; and hence are demanded for these colored persons greater education! facilities. Shall we have them, or shall we ait down, and wait for our white