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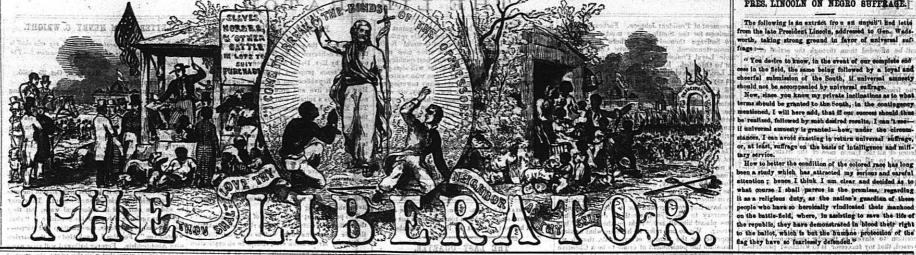
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-The Agents of the American, Massacousetts, Penn-sis, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are gired to receive subscriptions for The Libertaton.

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W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SOR, Printers.

the republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right

PRES. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

" You desire to know, in the event of our o

Now, since you know my private inclination terms should be granted to the South, in the

if universal amousty is granted—how, under the circum-stances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or, at least, suffrage on the basis of infalligence and mili-

ed, I will here add, that if or

VOL. XXXV. NO. 44.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1813.

Selections.

MONUMENTAL HONORS.

Lette Editors of the Nation :

The genius of Byron has popularized the story of no Fairro, the Venesian chief magnitrate who, field resentment for a private wrong, plotted, rin of his country. The crime of Fairro was shed by a shameful death, and the republic stigned; with an ignominious commemoration by mating for his portrait, in the series of ducal sea, a tablet with this inscription: "This is place of Marino Faliero, Bereaded for the country of the coun

Take to the control of the control o

Thus, in 1559, when the traitor Stephen Raggio aprootype of our own Ruffin, had anticipated his accution by suicide, the memory of his crimes was preparated by a public inscription, which was not proved until 1816.

section by surgice, the memory of his crimes was, orpetated by a public inscription, which was not moved until 1816.

Another lapidary record of the same year transmit to posterity the infamy of John Paul Balbi, is used and "vectigalium famosus expilator," which there plarae may be Genoese Latin for "shoddy." Another, of 1672, performs the like good service for he name of Raphael de la Torre, a rebel and prate, the Raphael Semmes of his day.

May other instances of this monumental reprobusion might be cited from Italian history, and even or own country is not wholly wanting in analogous stimples. Not many years ago, the town authorities of a justly celepated country village in New England at down, in spite of urgent remonstrances, in ancent and majestic elm standing on the private grounds of a resident of the town, because, in the curse of its slow growth, its trunk had gradually seroached on the sidewalk to the width, perhaps, if a "selections," hat-brim. The owner of the tree put up a tablet to commemorate this act of pity tyrany. But he either superabounded in describin, or was deficient in courage, and he did streature to record the names of the officials who, a the pride of municipal despotism, had sacrificed the senerated tree. Hence the satire was pointless, was anonymous, impersonal, and, stigmatizing the strather than the actors, it punished nobody. Bestel of the private indignation, it wanted the solemnity of a public and authorative superion.

ska being only an expression of private indignation, it wanted the solemnity of a public and authorative apertion.

Modern indulgence usually exempts humble polical offenders from the extreme penalties with their transgressions were visited by earlier mainal prisprudence, while greater and more conpicuos conspirators against the liberties of their title land are selfdom so much as cited before any star tribunal than those of conscience and of public opinion. Semmes is still at liberty, and Jie the fill enjowment of the fruits of his pratical cruises. Demailgoant and mischievons incendiaries, Toomby and Wise, are free, if not pardoned, and the philoppins and now persecuted Greeley's "universal anasys" would embrace not only these worthies and his correspondents Saunders and Tucker, but Wirt. Champ Ferguson, Quantrell, and Blackburn. Even the overthrow of the statutes and triumphal arbs which deposed usurpers had crected in honor of their own exploits, the erasure of their hamies and inscriptions from public monuments, and the resonal of their portraits from national galleries, have been generally considered as expressions of latina animosity, and as a mode, if not of violatical decisions of the busts of Luther and of Cromwellons. the Bavarian Valhalla and the British Parlis the tiouse has been almost universally cond all upinions, and disapprove their public acts ection of a spirit which savors rather of re-intolerance and aristocratic prejudice that

and ansiocratic prejudice that alove of liberty or of truth.
We have had, and still have, magistrates, heroes the same who have carried with them to the graving a discourance of a growning nation, or who have enjoying the best contally reward of virtue patriotism, the approbation of a gratefu-our traitors who, like Floyd, have die despeed even by their accomplises in crime, our latino Falieros who, having been spared by our replar criminal tribunals, and by the red-handed ingeance of popular justice, still live "infamous and contended to the contended to

Our pariots, dead and living, have received few of those monumental honors which older nations as processly because of the parted and on contemporary patness; our political betractides none of those so ma testimonials of national execution, of which larectied some examples. The history of even a ma testimonials of national execution, of which are cited some examples. The history of even gott and good man may sometimes be epitomize a single phrase, and in that of the bad there is the property of the contract of the bad there is not single phrase, and in that of the bad there is not single phrase, and in that of the bad there is not single phrase, and in that of the bad there is not single phrase. repently some salient fact, some damning lie, some towaing trait of meanners or of wrong, the bare towaing trait of meanners or of wrong, the bare same of which may serve as a perpetual brand. Men often unconsciously write, their own true epichys, and the publicity of the lives of our prominent citizens, the multiplicity of their official action, and the necessity they are under of frequently expressing their opinions and purposes, are constantly saling their language a part of the res gosta, as the layers say, constantly bringing out. from them status of the saling them were saling their language a part of the res gosta, as the layers say, constantly bringing out. from them status of the saling them are the saling signal saling at the saling signal saling at one of the fittest and the first method of transmitting to after ages the memoral inscriptions, is at once the fittest and the first method of transmitting to after ages the memoral inscriptions, is at once the fittest and the secsity of pronouncing a public judgment on their career, the danger of tarnishing by a solema and lating signa, or of elevating by hyperbolical praise, characters whose real guilt or real worth is disputative. Finds and enemier alike must acquiece in the truth of the record derived from the tongue or da known official acts of him whose life it commends. Each will interpret the words, each explain the act, in accordance, with his views of the effective of the man. The patriot will find in the elf-critten epitaph of a patriot, he who sympathing with treason in that of a traitor, aphorisms, of facts which commend themselves to his hard sense, and each will be free to judge the statem of opposite principles on ewidence the late. frequently some salient fact, some damning lie, some toward trait of meanners or of wrong, the barsame of which may serve as a perpetual brain serious training the barsame of which may serve as a perpetual brain with the barsame of which the serious write, their own true en opinions, or facts which commend themselves to boral sense, and each will be free to judge stateman of opposite principles on evidence

place by the side of the noble and expansive traits of Marshall the pinched and Mephistophelean fea-tures of his successor, with this inscription:

HE DECLARED THAT, IN THE OPINION OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD OF THE EIGHTEENTE CENTURY, AND ESPECIALLY IN WORLD OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, THAT IS THE FRANCIS OF THE CONSTITUT STATES, "THE NEGRO HAD NO RIGHTS MAN WAS BOUND TO RESPECT."

The doughface, the Copperhead, the theologian who finds Scripture authority for the existence and specific character of Southern, negro slavery, will approve these words as the expression of a political, a social, an economical, a divinely revealed religious ruth; the advocate of universal liberty will condemn them as a flagitious libel on modern civilization, an atrocious calumny against the public founders. tion, an atrocious calumny against the noble founders of our common wealth, a stupendous lie invented and pronounced for the most nelarious purposes—and yet all will agree in the truth and appropriateness of that inscription.

In like manner, neither friend nor foe could object to this legend on the pedestal of Millard Fillmore's bust:

AN ACT TO AMEND AND SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ITLED,: AN ACT RESPECTING FUGITIVES FROM JUST PERSONS ESCAPING FROM THE BERVICE OF THEIR MASTERS
APPROVED SEPTEMBER 18, 1850. MILLARD FILLMORE.

And as this is rather a short inscription for th and as this is rather a short inscription for the image of so conspiruous a personage, we might add a paragraph from his Albany and Buffalo speech of 1858, in which he threatened the Union with the vengeance of the South, and prophesied, if he did not invoke, a pro-slavery rebellion, in case the people should dare to elect to the Presidency his Republican rival instead of himself.

publican rival instead of himself.

Both those who admire and those who view with loathing and with scorn the official career of Franklin Pierce—for even he had his admirers.—(Did not Hawthorne write his biography? Even he had his detractors. Did not the Heruld habitually style him "poor Pierce"?)—will read with equal satisfaction this record beneath his portrait:

this record beneath his pottrait:

"I have never believed that the actual disruption of the Union can occur without the shedding of blood but if, through the madness of Northena Adolthousing the directability dust code, the fighting will not diall both of Mason and Dixon's line merrip—it will be within our own borders—in occoon streets—betwee the two classes of citizens to wido 1 have experience those who depythe law and scout Constitutional oilingations will, if we ever reach the arbitrarest of ands, pind occupation exocupation exocupation that offeren Davis, July 6, 1860.

So when a marble likeness of James Buchanar shall recall to the spectator the late John M. Clay ton's judgment on the physiognomy, he will acquisese whatever may be his political opinions, in the fitness of writing under it, in letters of blood, the word

LECOMPTION.

In like manner, the words and deeds of Wood and Vallandigham and Voorbees and Booth, of the late Martin Van Buren and James K. Polk, and of a certain always too late American general, who being now forgotten shall be nameless, as well as of hun-dreds of other statesmen and soldiers who in their time have been the glory or the shame of their coun-try, would furnish abundance of appropriate and pithy illustration of their monumental effigies.

Cannot some one of your contributors who has lessure and means of reference furnish you an article on the eminent men of America as characterized

Rome, Italy, Sept. 25, 1865.

SUFFRAGE A PARTY ISSUE.

The N. Y. Tribune undertakes to belittle the Re publican victories recently won in every State ex-cept Connecticut, by falsely representing that they were victories of the Administration over its oppocept Connecticut, by falsely representing that they were victories of the Administration over its opponents, and that the Copperbads have in vain attempted to make impartial suffrage an issue with the Republican party. The Republican party is neither poor enough to need, nor mean enough to desire votes, on any such false pretences. The Republicans have, it is true, been defeated in Connecticut, and they may thank the New York Times in part for it. But they will neither evade nor deny their defeats. In compensation for this, they have their defeats. The cancel of the same in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Minnesota, and probably in New York. The cause of our defeat in Connecticut was the poltroonery and weak falsehod of the New York Times, Evening Post, and Springfield Republican, which have from prudential motives been wiser than their party, and have hence declined to advocate the policies plainly adopted in convention. As the New York Times still denies that impartial suffrage is a doctrine of the Union party, we desire to propound certain questions to the Times and demand an explicit answer.

1. What does the Republican platform of Maine mean, it is does not mean negro suffrage, by resolving that it is never the demand and explicit answer.

rate the policies plainly adopted in convention. As the New Tork Times still denies that impartial sure, not an endorsement of the President's policy propound certain questions to the Times and de propound certain questions to the Times and determined the propound certain questions to the Times and determined the propound certain to the Times and the removal of all disabilities on account of color, and to secure to all perfect equality "2 And again, the colored race amidst treason, and their being paid like whites and placed in the most dangerous places, have, pledged the national honor that these people shall have, in fact as well as in name, conferred upon them all the political rights of freemen, and that the people of the United State will redeem this pledge "7.

Since the Copperhead party in Maine adopted a resolution opposing negro suffrage, was not that question at issue, and was not the decision in favor of "negro suffrage" by a larger majority than the State gave for Luncoln and Johnson?

What does the Republican platform of Massechusetts mean, it it does not mean "negro suffrage" by resolving as it does that "the people lately in rebellion cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights with they forefred by their treason, until they have incorporated into their constitution provisions securing to all mon within their borders the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursued happiness; and me call upon Congress to see to it that the loyal people, white and black, shall have in a flat they are also all the provisions securing to all mon within their borders the solitiers and treatorous politiers and treatorous politiers and treators and the same and shed their blood in the nations' defence, and whose votes may be indispensable hereafter, as Provisionally in such a way that the imposition will the such as a way that the imposition will the such as a prop

dom. **

As Andrew Johnson has imposed such a test provisionally in such a way that the imposition will
maintain itself to the future constitution of every
Southern State; unless overborne by Congress, it

follows that the above platform is a censure of the President's policy. Massachusetts Republicans are ready to vote for it with unanimity. On the other hand, the Copperhead party in Massachusetts has adopted a resolution heartily endorsing the President's policy, especially in excluding negroes from the sulfrage. Does not the Times err wholly, then, when it says that "negro suffrage is not at issue in this campaign" in Massachusetts, and that a vote for the Republican party is a vote endorsing Andrew Johnson in his policy on the suffrage question?

3. What does Vermont mean, if not "negro suffrage," by resolving in substance that upon the subject of universal suffrage without regard to color, Vermont has always had but one doctrine, and had never occasion to doubt its justice or its "expediency"? Does the Times tell the truth when it says "the Copperhead party have attempted to make the issue or negro suffrage" in Vermont, "and have failed"?

4. What does the Republican platform in New

4. What does the Republican platform in New York mean if not process. Tork mean, if not negro suffrage, when it resolves that the "States in the Union" now have jurisdiction "over their local and domestic affairs," but that that the States In the Omer hand have gurshies on "over their local and domestic affairs," but that "the States lately in rebellion" should have such jurisdiction restored to them only "in the faith and on the basis that it will be exercised in a spirit of equal and exact justice, and with a view to the elevation to and preparation for the full rights of citizenship of all their people;" and what, if not negro suffrage, is meant in another resolution, by declaring that they approve of the President's restoring to the people of the Southern States "full and complete control over their local affairs, just as soon as may be found compatible with the fulfilment of the contiductional obligations of the national authority to guarantee to every State a republican form of government"?

Times knows that the only charge of want of Republicanism brought against any Southern State constitution, or proposed constitution, is the exclusion from voting of so large a proportion of their citizens as the black population there everywhere constitute. In the light of this fact, the plain meaning of the clause is that the Southern States are not to be readmitted into the Union until their constitutions prescribe such terms of voting as will admit tions prescribe such terms of voting as will admit negroes to vote. As the Copperheads in New York have adopted a resolution condemaing negro suf-frage, how can the Times pretend to the least hon-

frage, how can the Times pretend to the least hon-esy in the cowardly statement that "the Copper-heads have signally failed to make negro suffrage a party issue in this campaign"?

5. In New Jersey the Republican party is very weak; but even there, where there might be some excuse for ignoring the broad sympathies and Dem-ocratic principles of Republicanism, they have

Resolved, That the trials and sacrifices of fon years' war have awakened us to a new sense of the value of fundamental principles of freedom and equal ity in shaping political action, and have led us to as sert with a new emphasis that the words of Jefferson as immortalized in the Declaration of Independence "that all men are created equal; that they are en dowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from

We ask the Times to what issue of our time th above resolution refers, if not to negro suffrage?
And since the Copperheads in New Jersey have denounced negro suffrage in plain terms, is it not a
wilful and sneaking attempt at deception, too palpable and silly to deceive anybody, for the Times to
state that the Copperheads have attempted but have failed to make negro suffrage an issue

sey?
6. What does the Republican platform of Pennstylania mean, if not negro suffrage, by the resolution that the people lately in rebellion

"Cannot safely be entrusted with the political right which they forfeited by their treason until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, by co-operation in constitutional provisions, and giving to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This does not mean the rights acquired by the abolition of slavery; for those rights having been already given them, it could not be alleged that the withholding of something not withheld forms a ground for refusing to entrust the people of the rebellious States with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason. It must refer to rights still withheld. It does refer, therefore, principally to the right to vote. Pennsylvania has, therefore, voted by a larger majority than she gave for Lincoln and Johnson "that no rebel should have political rights until negroes have the same." This is a cenrights until negroes have the same." This is a cer sure, not an endorsement of the President's police

Besolved. That in the opinion of this Convention it is due to equal justice and to the altered condition of things, that the Constitution of the District State should be so amended as to make the representation of each State in the House of Representative proportionate to the number of legally qualified malescore in such States.

The plain object of this resolution is to cut down the number of Southern representatives, by depriving them of twenty-two members in Congress, until they grant negro suffrage, when they would gain thirty-three. But the majority of the Republicans of Wisconsin were so dissatisfied that the platform did not more plainly endorse negro suffrage, that they held a new Convention on purpose to endorse it. Is there any doubt that the question of negro suffrage is at issue in Wisconsin ?

10. Finally, has not lows, by 25,000 majority, voted for the following resolution:

Resolved. That, with proper safeguards to the pu-

Resolved, That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot-lox, the elective franchise should be based upon loyslty to the Constitution and Union, recognizing and affirming the equality of all men before the law; therefore we are in favor of amending the Constitution of our State by striking out the word "white," in the article on suffrage.

We insist that, in the face of such an array of timony, the soi-disent Republican journal that dares to deny that free suffrage is at issue in this campaign is endowed with an impudence that is unprecedented and a mendacity that is utterly silly. The We insist that, in the face of such an array of tes eedented and a mendacity that is utterly silly. The Times can deceive no one by its weakness, while its treachery to the principles of freedom, which would be harmless in a Copperhead Journal, are demoraliz-ing and disgraceful to the party it pretends to sup-port. President Johnson is sustained by the Repub-ican victories in the Northern States, only in so far as he moulds his policy in accordance with their platforms. However the two may agree on other questions, they do thus far on the suffrage question, and every Republican victory is a vote of instruc-tions to the President and Congress to extend the suffrage, if not to all, at least to some of the disfran-chised class.—Chicago Tribune.

GEN. ASHLEY ON RECONSTRUCTION.

HIS CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. James M. Ashley, M. C. from the Toledo district, Ohio, who is now in California, addressed the people of San Francisco on the evening of the 19th ult., on the political questions of the day. After discussing at some length the effect of secession and rebellion on the status of the Southern States, and the rightfulness of conferring the suffrage on the loyal blacks, he spoke as follows:

CAMP FOLLOWERS DESCRIBED.

GAMP FOLLOWERS DESCRIBED.

If President Johnson should to-morrow issue instructions to his recently appointed Provisional Governors in the rebel States, requiring them to institute and see that all loyal black men were not only permitted, but protected, in voting for delegates, and for or against accepting any State Constitution which might be framed by such Conventions, nineten-twentieths of all the professed Union men in the North now opposing negro suffrage would give in their adhesion to the plan, while all the hangers on of the party would at once become vociferous in its favor. (Applause.)

Every party, as every army, has its camp-followers. The Republican and Union party, since it came into power, has bad its full share of them. We have thousands of men in the Union party, who, on the negro suffrage question, are skirmishing along near enough to the main column of our advancing army to rush in and claim the benefit of a victory if we obtain one, and yet close enough to the rear to beat a hasty retreat if we should be defeated, to enable them to join the enemy without any perceptible change of base. This is political strategy. (Laughter and applause.)

I once asked a man in Washington how it came that he was retained in office for so many years, under so many different administrations. "By heavens!" he exclaimed with an air of triumph, and much apparent satisfaction, "I would like to see the people elect a President oftener than I can change!" Do you suppose any man ever will be elected President who can issue proclamations faster than the flunkies and camp-followers of his party will approve them? If you do, I do not. (Laughter).

will approve them? If you no, I do not. (Laugueter.)

If Mr. Johnson should, to-day, issue such a proclamation as the loyal suffrage men of the nation have asked him to issue, and such a proclamation as I hope he will issue—for I hold that he is not committed against it—I do not believe ten men occupying respectable positions in the Union party, either as editors, or Senators and Representatives in Congress, could be found to oppose him in such a movement.

Mr. Lincoln once said to me that he had more t fear from that class of men who crawled in at the back door, approving whatever they supposed to be his policy, while denouncing and slandering the anti-slavery men, whom he knew and admitted to be the most steadfast Union men, as well as his most reliable friends. This same class of camp-followers were the first to rush in person to the Presidential mansion, and favoringly approve the new policy, the moment, the Emancipation Proclamation was

thicker than the blockade runners from England; that, true to the principles of freedom and philanthropy thoroughly implanted in their characters, they would remember the terrible ordeal through which they had passed for more than thirty years, and be ever faithful to their convictions; that as they had, during many long, weary years of discouragements and apparent defeats, labored with a diligence that never tired, and a perseverance which never faltered, to impress their anti-slavery ideas, upon the mind and heart of the nation, so for the next third of a century, or longer if necessary, they would consecrate themselves to the great work of securing the complete enfranchisement of the men whom their labors had liberated from the thraldom of slavery (applause); that if statesmen and parties at stood in the way of success, such statesmen would be destroyed and such parties perish, and go into common graves, as the pro-slavery statesmen of the North and the old Whig and Democratic parties had gone before them, because false to freedom. (Applause.) thicker than the blockade runners from England;

plause.)
I din not say this in a violent and threatening
I manner, as I am reported to have done, but with
sadness and apprehension, rather.
It would not be necessary, if the persistent repotition of a falsehood did not sometimes cause it to be

It would not be necessary, if the persistent repetition of a falsehood did not sometimes cause it to be accepted as true, unless contradicted, for me to refer to a remark reported to have been made by the President in reply to what I said, when urging him to adopt in his reconstruction policy "universal lovial suffrage." It is said that he bade me, or those with me, "good morning," with an intimation that he did not desire to have anything more from its on the question of negro suffrage. I do not know how the story obtained currency, nor do I care, for that matter. Certainly neither to me, nor to any gentleman with me, did the President, either by word or act, ever express displeasure at anything said act, ever express displeasure at anything said during any of my interviews with him on the negro during any of my interviews with him on the negro suffrage question. My relations with the President are of the most friendly character, and I expect them to remain of that character, while he continues to represent the loyal men of the nation. I know him and his Cabinet well. His cabinet is made up of able, tried and true men. (Applause.) A to represent the loyal men of the nation. I know him and his Cabinet well. His cabinet is made up of able, tried and true men. (Applause.) A majority of them have held responsible public positions during the past four years, and all have rendered important services in aiding to carry the nation safely through the terrible war just closed. They are entitled to the nation's confidence and the nation's gratitude. (Applause.) Their experience ought to render their services invaluable. If the loyal men of the nation cannot trust the President, with such a cabinet cooperating with him, I do not know whom they can trust. At all events, until Mr. Johnson proves false to the party which elected him, I shall support his Administration. It does not seem to me possible, in view of the fact that the slave power always hated and feared him—in view of the splendid record he has made rince the war, and the pledge which he voluntarily made to the black men at Nashville, when he promised them to be their Moses, to lead them out of the house of bondage, I cannot believe that he will now turn back to the worship of the Golden Calf, or that he will ever again fall down before the Molock of slavery.

All I demand in the reorganization of State Governments in the late rebel States is justice—justice alike to loyal white and loyal black—justice to the late rebels also—justice tempered with mervy, if you will, but, nevertheless; justice—that justice which secures the personal rights of all, by placing in their hands the ballot—the only sure weapon, in a Republic, of protection and defence to the poor man, whether white or black. To me the ballot is the political "stone cut out of the mountain without hands, which shall fill the whole earth," and "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." "Whosewer shall fall on this stone shall grind him to powder." (Laughter.)

ver it shall fall, it shall grind him to po (Laughter.)

THE KENTUCKY EMBROGLIO. General Palmer's Reply to G. C. Smith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1865.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—
Sir: I hope it will not be objected that in my reply to the application of Gov. Bramlette and of. Hon. G. Clay Smith, for my removal from the command of the Department of Kentucky, I adopt the style of my late rather than of my present profession. I cheerfully accept Gen. Smith's disclaimer of personal feelings against me; and the letter of Gov. Bramlettee refutes any such suspicion, even if I could entertain it. I am happy in the knowledge of the fact that the effort on their part to bare me removed has its origin only in what is a radical difference of opinion on grave public subjects. If they are right, they ought to succeed, and I am perfectly willing to accept, is removal as a penalty for the

were the first to rush in person to the Presidential mansion, and favoringly approve the new policy, the moment the Emancipation. Proclamation was issued. They flooded the mails with their letters of commendation, and filled five columns of their papers in laudation of the new policy for every one used by anti-slavery papers. So it would be now, if President Johnson would issue a proclamation to morrow in favor of loyal suffrage, without regard to the race or color of the voter. The opposition in the Union party would not have force or courage to make a ripple on the face of the smoothest water. (Applause.)

IIIS TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

And here I may be pardoned if I digress a few moments, and refer to some unfriendly criticisms which have been made by Eastern papers upon a speech made by me on the evening before I left Ohio.

I have never seen the paper from home, containing the speech-referred to, and only since I reached your city have I read what purported to be extracts. I made that night at a private business meeting to appear in any publication as a speech. Part of what I have seen quoted its substantially correct. I did say that "the President assored me that he was anxious to secure to all men their right; without regard to color." I sales said, and on this point loops I may never have cause to change my impressions, "that from all the conversations I had with the President assored me that he wishes and sentiments of the Union men of the anti-lavery men and danger of division, and the eventual defeat of the Union, party if the loyal suffrage policy was not adopted, I believed to be street of the United States had destroyed the old Whig, and Democratic parties; that all along the political coat the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coat the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coat the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coat the w

from the influence of the wlave code of the State. If these classes, intuibering if on reliable data 165,000 persons, may be adjudged, free without supposing the repeal of the slave code, why may not the remaining 55,000, the mode of whose emancingation has not been pointed out? They once had laws in some of the States against witcheraft; but I do not believe they had necessarily witches. They have laws in Kentucky in reference to slavery, but in my judgment in slaves. The mere existence of the laws as well proves the one as the other. Slavery did not originate in law, but in force. The laws of Kentucky only profess to regulate, not create slavery, and their present existence proves nothing. Slavery did originate in Increasarily perishes. Laws only provide for the safe and judgicing supplication of that requisite force. I will not consume time in arguing the question at length, but confert myself with asserting that the whole slavery system of Kentucky is subverted and overthrown, and that it in point of law and fact controls no one. In support of this view, I will renture to quote the imputed opinions of both Gen. Smith and Governor Bramlette. They were both reported, during the late opinions of both Gen. Smith and Governor Bramlette. They were both reported, during the late opinions of both Gen. Smith and Governor Bramlette. They were both reported, during the late opinions of both Gen. Smith and Governor Bramlette. They were both reported, during the late opinions of both Gen. Smith and Governor Bramlette. They may system of which they complain dead in Kentucky. If I dead, it is somewhat difficult to understand how it can now exist.

But the "pass system" of which they complain did not assume or proceed upon the idea of the absolute non-existence of slavery in Kentucky, but merely upon the theory that there were other interests to be protected which were of paramount importance. I thad its origin in the fact that the joint resolution of March 3d, 1865, emancipated a large number of persons, chiefly women and

sugrant and other oppressive laws against the race. Upon an examination of the laws of the State, I found an enactment which prohibited, under a heavy penalty, carriers of passengers from transporting slaves. Though this did not in terms apply to free colored persons, it did in effect. By the rules of law in force in the State, all persons of the mixed and black races were presumed to be slaves, and their testimony was, and still is, refused in all the courts and in all placea. The rights of free persons were so imperfectly understood or considered, that carriers violated their right to travel with the most perfect impunity. The Ohio River, which could only be crossed by ferries, was, under this circumstance, as completely blocked against the passage of the free as of the slaves, while beyond it were freedom, employment, and remuneration. To relieve the city from apprehended pestilence, and to enable those refugees to earn a support. I ordered the Provest Marshal of the Post of Louisville to issue passes to all colored persons who reported themselves out of employment, and ordered the owners of all steamboats, ferry-boats, railroads and other carriers of passengers, upon the presentation of such passes, and the payment of the usual fare, to fransport the persons named therein to the point of destination designated in the pass. It may be objected that under that many slaves escaped from the State. It may be true. I had no authority or disposition to order an investigation of the question of freedom. Nor do I believe that I had any officer to whom I could have safely trusted the conservation of slavery. The free had a right to demand from me that protection which slavery and slave laws denied them II, in separating the free from the slaves, the discriminations were not always accurate, it was the reflection of the sure of the same and the propole. Their pretended owners advertised them in the newspapers, and ware not of the sure and camps, without work or any prospect of a livelihood, and they became a great burd

from having taken no steps to relieve them or the white people, as he asserts, did declare to them and to the white people, as he asserts, did declare to them and to the white people that the colored people had the undoubted right to seek employment wherever it could be found, and did extend the "pass system;" of which he complains, over the State, under which

white people, as he asserts, did declare to them and to the white people that the colored people had the undoubted right to seek employment wherever it could be found, and did extend the "pass system," of which he complains, over the State, under which more than 10,000 colored natives of the State have crossed the Obio, and have found that protection and employment which were denied them at home; and a steady stream of emigration is going on of the same class of persons, and will go one until some change is made by which slavery can recover the advantages lost by many "gave mistakes," or the people of Kentucky abandon is.

Gen. Smith says: "This irregularity must be overcome, and it must be done by a decided and energetic move on the part of the military in conjunction with the Executive of the State. If, by this, Gen. Smith means that steps must be taken to give back to slavery what if has lost, he acts very wisely in asking my removal. I will do in the future as I have done in the past—throw the whole of my personal and official influence against the institution and practices of slavery, with the hope of its utter extirpation. I will, as far as possible, protect all the people of the State in life and property. I will do my utmost to harmonise the races. Not by clinging to an imaginary contilla of slavery, which only exists to demoralize the public mind, keeps alive old prejudices, and thus prevents the exitement of the question, but by presenting and standing by the simple issue, that all are free, and that all are to be protected as free.

Gen. Smith assigns his second reason of complaint against me, that I have failed to protect persona who were proseculed in the State Courts for obeying my election order. I did not, as he asy, instruct elerks, sheriffs, and judges of elections, but did give directions to my military suberdinates, which may, and did, perhaps, affect the class of officers referred to by him. What letters have been sent to Gen. Smith, I do not profess to know. It will protect my officers, an

Perhaps I ought to say that, if such is the purpose of the Government, it is eminently proper that should be removed.

Vary respectfully, your obd't serv't,

VALUE M. PALMER, Maj. Gen.

GENERAL PALMER SUSTAINED.

JOHN M. PALMER, Maj. Gen.

The following is the correspondence with th LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 15, 1865. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington

D. C.
Since the abrogation of Martial Law, no colorer persons are allowed to cross on the ferry boats of the Ohio river, unless known to the ferryman to be free. Not more than one in a hundred can cross What shall I-do?

What shall I-do?

What Shall I-do?

ybat shall I do?

JOHN M. PALMER, Major General.

Official—E. B. HARLAN,

Captain and A. A. General.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16, 1865.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
On yesterday ferry boats across the Ohio river refused to carry colored persons on passes issued under Department Orders No. 32.
I have ordered the post commandant here to compel them to do so. The slarm among the negroes, upon the report of the withdrawal of martial law, of which I have no official information, renders this course necessary. Am light? Immediate.

[Street] LOHN M. PALMER ourse necessary. Am I right? Immediate.
[Signed] JOHN M. PALMER,
Major General Commanding.
Official—E. B. HARLAN, Capt. and A. A. G.

Major General Palmer:
Your dispatches in respect to ferry passes have been very maturely considered, and it is not considered, and it is not perceived that this department can properly interfere.

[Signed]

E. M. STANTON, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Major General Palmer:
Major General Thomas having reported in favor of your retaining the command in Kontucky, and approving your administration of the department, the Preadent has approved his report and overruled the application made for your removal.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,

A. A. General.

A. A. General.

Kentucky a Free State! The suspense is over. Truth, right, liberty, loyalty and humanity, prevail. The controversy between Gen. Palmer and the dying slave power of Kentucky, as our readers are aware, was referred to Maj. Gen. Thomas for final decision and adjustment. That able, just and accomplished officer telegraphed General Palmer yesterday from Washington, that all his acts, his policy, and his decisions respecting the virtual overthrow of slavery in the Site, are to be sustained! The General is ordered to go on in the path he has chosen, to treat the negroes of Kentucky as freedmen, without discrimination. Nothing could be more welcome to the Union men of the State than this glorious news. Let rebels and pro-slavery Unionists, and political brokers manipulating Senatorial and Gubernatorial stocks, let all such howl! Let, patriots rejoice! And the persecuted negro sing hosannas to the Lord!—Louisville Union Press.

THE GOOD FIGHT.

We reiterate our battle-cry of EQUAL RIGHTS.
Many kindly voices and favoring presses are swelling the appeal. Every Sabbath adds to the cause some new pulpit; every week-day, some new editorial pen. As yet, the popular voice only half expresses the popular conscience. Like a smouldering some new Patpit; every week-day, some new editorial pen. As yet, the popular voice only half expresses the popular conscience. Like a smouldering
fire, there is a suppressed conviction on the great
subject, which, when it breaks into full utterance,
will sweep the country. Among a free people a just
cause grows apace; every day adds fibre to its trunk
and greenness to its leaf, till it stands at last a Cedar
of Lebanon. Already the belief possesses a majority of Christian minds that this nation was shaken
with war in order "that the things which cannot be
shaken might remain." These are the great principles of Human Rights, on which this Government is
waiting to lay its only sure foundation. These principles, which, in one form or another, have always
acpt the American people under the salutary, necesaity of free discussion, are now coining themselves
into a national question, and its image and superscription is Equal Suffrage. To men who used to
be mobbed for demanding the abultion of slavery,
it is now refreshing to see the whole nation advancing like an areasy toward the next great controtroversy—Political Equality. Some over-wearied
friends are saying, "Let us now fold our hands
awhile, and enjoy the present victory." Not so!
Stopping to enjoy Canne, Hannibal lost Rome.
Stopping to enjoy Canne, Hannibal lost Rome.
Stopping to day contented with Emancipation, we
shall to-morrow lose Equal Suffrage. Therefore, O
friends, gird your loins! Welcome the remaining
tols! The soblest discussion which ever engaged a
free people is now opening. Of the result, we have
to fear. Never was our faith fromer, one hore feir. friends, gird your loins! Welcome the remaining toils! The noblest discussion which ever engaged a free people is now opening. Of the result, we have no fear. Never was our faith firmer, our hope fairer, our seal for labor in the Good Old Canse more ardent, than in these crisp October days! Our task fo-day is to point out, by the help of two or three recent examples, how we feel called upon to differ from some other gentlemen, with whom we would prefer to agree.

for that. He is too self-contained, unbending, unimpressible. Again, he has been, through the war,
in the most invideous of positions. He has not only
to take the brunt of the spite of the designing thousands who were disappointed in getting contracts
from his Department, or who were held to the strictset fulfilment of them, but had to stand the rage of
all whose sedition invoked the strong arm of the Government. Probably no public man in this country
was ever the object of such intensity of hate as Secretary Stanton drew upon himself from the copperheads of the rebellion for his holding their faction in
check by exemplary arrests in extreme cases. It
mattered not that the representatives of the people
in Congress had marked out this line of action by
the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, or that

or three recent examples, how we feel called upon to differ from some other gentlemen, with whom we would prefer to agree.

Mr. Seward has been to Anburn. Not "the love-liest village of the plain," but the town whose "townsmen however young are thoughtful, and however old a cheerful!" Speaking in so inspiring an atmosphere, the Premier painted vith poetic words the autuunal glories of the maples; touched affectionstelly upon his forty, years of friendships in that enchanting region; congratulated the greatest of nations on its triumph, over all its enemies; summoned every Cabinet minister, both in and out of office, to come forward and bend a willing head to a garland of praise; poured out a genial discourse on every topic of public interest except the solitary one on which his voice was most needed; and not in all his speech did he mention the negro's name, or services, or perils, or rights, or hopes! Was it not a strange omission? As the Secretary distributed a largess of good words to everybody else, would it not have been graceful also to have tossed a penny-worth of recognition to the negro? Wounded in his own person by the dagget of an assassin, was it believed that he could be signally slight those lowing men who have received wounds, and death, and hose or in the service of the same cause and country? Well, we mention the matter not for the sake of controversy, but only to point this auggestive moral that when we have received wounds, and death, and hose or in the service of the same cause and country? Well, we mention the matter not for the sake of controversy, but only to point this auggestive moral that when we have received wounds, and death, and hose or in the service of the same cause and country? troversy, but only to point this suggestive moral that when such a man as Mr. Seward finds it a pub-

ast when such a man as Mr. Seward mona; is a puo-convenience to forget the negro's cause, the rest is small make it a public duty to remember it. Our friend Mr. Beecher preached last Sanday vening a discourse which the Times of Monitay ilded and ornamented with the following figure-ead; "Great Political Sermon. Rev. Henry Ward-echer on Reconstruction. His Unqualified In-

Secretary Stanton has been powerless against the unqualified tributes of admiration freely rendered by Abraham Lincoln, Lieutenant-General Scott, Lieutenant-General Grant, and other men most cognizant of his public nervice, and best qualified to judge it. All memory of this abuse will soon pass away; and the very names of those who vented it will rot and perials. Among the many towering reputations made by the war, few, if any, are composed of more enduring elements than the reputation of Edwin M. Stanton. The iron staunchness, the tireless industry, the Spartan integrity, the grantic grasp of the Secretary of War in the time of the Great Rebellion will be remembered to the last day of the Republico—N. Y. Times.

The Siberator.

The Times kindy inforces we than the Rescher does in ow write our editorials, and what better can we do, in reciprocation of the courtey, than to inform The Times that we do not write Mr. Beocher's sermonal Now, with so hearty, noble, and grand a friend as the paster of Plymouth Church, it is no pleasure for us to differ. Nevertheless, this is not the first, times we have had good grydend for a public difference, we have had good grydend for a public difference, we have had good grydend for a public difference, we have had good grydend for a public difference, we have had good grydend for a public difference, we have had good gryden of criminals, though we maintain the ponsimment of crime to be a Christian appetite for the garden of criminals, though we maintain the ponsimment of crime to be a Christian to not young men as a public instructor, though we think a whipper of slaves and starve of prisoners a should rank something lower than a gentleman i nor view this is a question only for the parties themselves, and may safely be let alone by a man who has so many other marriages to attend to as Mr. Beecher in ort his declaration, that President Johnson's every act has been "apt, fitting, and most wise."—though Mr. Beecher's language at this stage sounds more like the Democratic resolutions of New Jersey than the good old intig of Plymouth Church bell. But, passing all these points in regrectil absence, and any safely the passing all these points in regrectil absence, and the proposed of the passing the propose of the bour, a happy maxim in for reconstruction, and wrote over it the compliment. Genuine Connervation." We quote as follows:

"The laws and intents of the Government and ourselves will prove of no avail if they are bestile and unpleasant to the Mr. All considered the proposed of the South." This is or way of looking the proposed of the South. This is or way of looking the proposed of the south of the passing the proposed of the passing the proposed of the passing the proposed of the passing the proposed

occlipsed his truly admirable genius, we predict for the Hecker, henceforth, a much less equivocal reputation than he has heretofore enjoyed." And, as we are food of a good jost, we quote another remark from the same-opper-colored columns: "We congratulate Mr. Beecher that he has energed from the atmosphere of The Independent office." In view of all which, we can think of no better solace than to dwell in fancy upon the picturesque grimace which our minister's face will have to wear in the purer air in the office of the Daily Neess, forever reagrant with Ben Wood's cigar!

Our friend, Maj. Goo. L. Stearns of Boston—who, by long service in the anti-slavery cause, deserves a brevet—has published an account of a recent interview which he held with President Johnson; an account which the President revised in manuscript and authenticated for publication. If the saying be true that the "face is the mirror of the mind," it is interesting to know of the President that his count to Maj. Stearns presents only one point that is mew. The President's singular declaration that "Universal Suffrage in the South would breed a war of races, so lorcibly reminds us of the old story that Emancipation also would create "a war of races," that we will dismiss his apprehension as too familiar a ghost to be feared. The letter of Abraham Lincoln apprehend "a war of races," Not at all! On the contrary, he foresaw that Amnesty would carry joy to the robels, and Soffrage joy to the negroes, and that, as a consequence, instead of a "war of races," all the bells would ring Giory Hallelujah! O that the manile of Elijah May yet fall upon Elisah!

Meanwhile we plant ourselves upon the rock of EQUAL SUFFRAGE. Believing this position to be right, to be manly, to be Christian, (of forbid our feet to be moved therefrom a single inch—nay, a single hair! Through evil and through good report, we trust to be alle to maintain an un wavering testimony to the trust. We solemnly believe that the word for the hoor is Equal Rights! This is the dictate of Just

sippi. He maintains our government to be "a white an's government." He affirms all the freedmen of Mississippi to be "unfitted for political equality with the white man." He announces that "the purity and progress of both races require that caste must be main-tained." Assuming that, because the cultivation of the great staples of the South requires continuous la-The Secretary of War is no popularity hunter, and has an invincible repugnance to being lionized. He means that his visit to New York shall be of the most quiet character; and all the world has learned that what he means he executes. It is absolutely refreshing to see an American of his force and fance moving with so little note and show—content with the friendly courtesies of private life.

Undoubtedly there is some natural lack in the Secretary of the elements which easily kindle popular enthusiasm. His cast of character is too severe for that. He is too self-contained, unbending, unimpressible. Again, he has been, through the war, in the most invidious of positions. He has not only to take the brunt of the spite of the designing thoubor the year through, the planter cannot venture upon it unless he is armed with the irresistible power of compulsion for the whole period, he jumps to the con-clusion that the freedmen's work must be fixed for them within certain limits by the law, and that they must be compelled to keep uninterruptedly at it "from January to January." He is graciously pleased to add in behalf of the working class, (which would seem, thus far, to have nothing but labor provided or intended for it,) that "by such a system of labor the welfare and happiness of the African may be se cured.

Parties must beed it—Administrations must conform to it! Its march shall be irresistible as Time! It

shall sweep with majesty into the National Capitol, and shall seat itself in sovereignty as the Supreme Law of the Land! To-day, in advance, therefore,

we salute the coming victory, and cry joyfully ALL HAIL !- N. Y. Independent.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Mississippi, and from the statements in regard to their intelligence and capacity made by Governor Humph reys, we may fairly, I think, draw a conclusion very lifferent from that drawn by him. Knowing, b told us by the man whom they chose to be their leads in the rebellion and their Governor under the hoped-for reconstruction) that they were a class so inferior in mattered not that the representatives of the people in Congress had marked out this line of action by the suspension of the writ of Adexa corpus, or that President Lincoln declared in public letters and a speeches that be took all the responsibility of Mr. Stanton's official action, the wrath was concentrated in pin the Secretary. Every malignant passion of the human soul contributed to it, until it became an abolute torrent of venom. He was not moved. Though it continued for months and years, he waved not in the discharge of his full duty. But this keeping of the rebel sympathizers of the North within bounds was but an incidental part of his work. The administration of the Wa Department, comprehending all that related to the raising, equipping, and subsiting of the most colossal army of modern times, devolved upon him. With all the aids that could be gained by a systematic subdivision of responsibility and labor, his own, task was still herculean. That he accomplished it at all is surprised in the country whose the substility and labor, his own, task was still herculean. That he accomplished it at all is surprised to the country whose completened to the case of such vast and complex administrative duties discharged with greater efficiency of rectitude. It has ever the country whose completed with the charged with greater efficiency of rectitude. It has a cost an ability and a toil of which the public has a vet but a faint conception. When the history of this war comes to be completely written, then, and not until the, will the service of the head of the war Department by acting on its side during the white mean's resulting the service of the head of the war Department by acting on its side during the white mean's resulting the continued for the control of the capacity as to be unable to adapt themselves to im

PARKER FRATERNITY.

The third of the present course of Fraiernity itures was delivered at the Music Hall last Tassevening by Rev. David A. Wasson.

Mr. Wasson proposed to answer the question

The third of the present course of Frateralty Lectures was delivered at the Music Hall last Tansday evening by Rev. David A. Wasson.

Mr. Wasson proposed to answer the question—Mow shall Republicanism pursue its upward course! How shall it live and grow? Our body politic, he said, requires a suitable soul; a fit and sufficient soul. The European governments proved long since that the soul had gone out of them. They punished treason, but were themselves the highest treason to the rights of man. Puritanism was the first attempt to establish a better polity. It was noble, though narrow. The French Revolution was very largely a failure. But for Thomas Jefferson, our own revolution might have gone on without the expression of a single universal principle.

The form of our polity is the highest hitherto established; but we must be ever mindful to keep a soul liming and working in it.

The people must be the prey of demagogues until they follow the dictates of simple right, and make this the rule of government as well as of private life.

Politics, Mr. Wasson said, should be an application of moral truth to national life. Here, as well as in individual conduct, our aim should be to act justly instead of directing our efforts to the making of a profit-read of directing our efforts to the making of a profit-

dividual conduct, our aim should be to act justly in-stead of directing our efforts to the making of a profitable bargain. The lecturer thought less unfavorably than his tw

perdecessors on that platform of President Johnson's character and policy. Deploring his partial blindness, and admitting that he still needed pressure in the right direction, there was still reason to believe that his heart was with the black man.

The pressure of other matter forbids a fuller report.
The lecture next Tuesday evening will be given by Rev. J. M. Manning .- c. K. w.

MR. GARRISON IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27th.

Mr. Garrison and J. Miller McKim have been in this State for the last few days, working for the Freedmen, and they have worked to some purpose. They came in their official capacity, and in behalf of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission; Mr. Garrison American Freedmen's Aid Commission; Mr. Garrison as First Vice President, and Mr. McKim as Cor responding Secretary of the Eastern Department, Though the notice was short, large meetings were held in this city and in Bangor, which have awakened a lively interest and given general satisfaction.

All decent people here are now anti-slavery, and, re garding this movement as the complement and logical result of the anti-slavery movement, they are quite willing to do something in it to atone for their hostility

or indifference to it in its early stages.

The time was when men like Garrison and McKim rould not have been tolerated, or at least not candidly listened to by any but a very small, and that an union itial class of citizens; now they were warmly and cordially received by all our leading citizens, including the most conservative. Of this you may judge when I tell you that Phineas Barnes presided at the meeting held to-day to organize a Portland Freedmen's Aid Commission, and that John Neal, Mr. Garrison's old opponent, was one of the most cordial in support

"Mr. Garrison and I used to have some hot con tests," said Mr. Neal as the meeting was assembling to-day.
"Who was wrong and who was right 1"

"I was wrong," said Mr. Governor Washburne.

Neal, frankly, "and Mr. Garrison was right."

But I am anticipating.

At the public meeting held in our City Hall on Tuesday evening, speeches were made by Mr. McKim and Mr. Garrison, stating the nature, scope, and modus operandi of the movement, and giving such conceut reasons for it that Governor Washburne, when they were done, rose and offered a resolution affirming that the American Freedmen's Aid Commission was en offidence and should receive the hearty support of all loyal citizens.

After the meeting, cards were sent out by Gov. Washburne, and Mr. McLellan, Mayor of the city, inviting leading gentlemen to meet in the Council Chamber to confer with Messrs. Garrison and McKim on their return from Bargor, and to take some practical steps toward forwarding the movement. This meeting was held yesterday. A free interchange of sentiment took place, and, as the result, a meeting is called for next Tuesday evening, to form a Portland Freedmen's Aid Association, auxiliary, hencult has State Association, auxiliary, hencult has State Association, the National Control of the National Control o through the State Association, to the National Con

public meeting was held in the City Hall, which was attended by a large concourse of people, who listened with the livellest expressions of appreciation and approval. At the end of it Professor Harris rose and offered resolutions similar in tenor to that of Governor Washburne in the meeting here

An informal meeting was also held in the Mayor's oom, at which it was resolved to meet to-morrov evening to form a Bangor Freedmen's Aid Associa

From the character of the men who have taken hold of the work, and the spirit they evince in the outstart, I have no doubt that the movement will be pushed forward with great energy.

Mr. Garrison and Mr. McKim have placed it before the people in a strong light, claiming for it the gravest consideration. They assert it to be the question of the hour, admitting of no postponement, and affecting the very vitals of the nation. It was not an elecmosynary evement, they said, appealing to sensibility and asking for charity; it was a reorganizing movement based on the principles of equity, appealing to Jus-tice, and to the self-respect of all classes of our citizens, and eminently calculated to promote the interest. prosperity and enduring peace of the country.

and a much more impressive one than the mode in wrath over their utier defeat, they may disfranchise which it has been commonly brought to our notice. Of course, Mr. Garrison and Mr. McKim having been of course, Mr. Garrison and Mr. McKim having been ampathize with freedom; ifree labor and free institutions, and glory in the death of slavery and the rebel-Of course, Mr. Garrison and Mr. McKim having been long in the movement-in its previous as well as its ent phases—have a thorough unde ns and bearings, and are therefore better qualified to advocate its claims than others who are but re

It is evident that this movement is to exert an im ortant influence in completing our great revolution reedom without what belongs to that condition is bu a name. As these guptienness say, it wither last con-of the South be left where they are, "their last con-dition will be worse than the first." So they demand a name. As these gentlemen say, if the freed people that the people shall take the matter in hand and see to it that the blacks have education, elevation, a pro-prietary interest in the soil, suffrage and all the rights and immunities of unqualified freedom. And the peo ple say amen! and they are going to organize for this work. They don't mean to be, and they will not be. cheated out of the fruits of our victory over the rebels. With or without President Johnson; with or without the leave of the Petrys and the Johnsons, the Wellses and the Humphreys and other Provisionals in present power, this revolution must be made to reach its logical results and find its end in its legitimate con If you find anything in this letter fit for publicati

et it go into the Liberator; if not, let it go into you vaste basket; and oblige

The Post thinks that the re-union of loyalists The Post inings that the rith ex-rebels in the late Episcopal Convention a specimen of "truly Christian conduct"—of " pleasant to have the opinion of a person intimately and practically acquainted with the subject of which

It is credibly stated that a mutiny of the colpeople has taken place in Jamaies

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

its Electors and its Basis of Repres. Right of Self-protection.

HARWICH, Oct. 25, 1865.

Harwicz, Oct. 25, 1865.

Wis. LLOYD Garrison:

Mr Friest.—The action of Congress, the conting winter, will go far to fix the character and destiny of the American Bepublic for generations to come. The late rebel States recognize this fact, that slavery is dead. They are subbodying in their Constitutions it prohibition. "No more slavery not involuntary servitude" in Missouri, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, or Louisiana. The negro is no longer regarded as a "chattel", before the Federal or State laws. The four millions, late chattels, are now, by organic and statute law, human beings. This is the first great step in the progress of their complete enfranchisement. They may be and are outraged in a thousand ways, but they can never again be reduced to the condition of "chattels personal to fill intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever." For this I thank God and the Garrisoman Abolitionists. Forever hallowed will your name be as it stands associated with this event, the greatest and most sublime work of the nineteenth century. This man can be legally held and used as property is forever dended and forbidden. That man can be legally held and used as property is forever denied and forbidden.

You proclaimed a war of ideas against. of all crimes. In that war of thirty-five years, the slavemongers, North and South, were worsted. They appealed from ideas to bullets to sus-tain and perpetuate their assumed right to un-men, women and children into beasts and things-In their satanic effort, led on by Davis, Lee & Co. they murdered and mutilated half a million of our sons and brothers, and assassinated our President sons and promers, and assassmand our resource.
But, in this war of bullets, they are also crushed.
Still, their deadly hatred to the republic, and the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity on which it rests, remains. They are determined to make good their declaration that "the negro was never created equal to them in natural rights"—that, " if free, he will not work," and "cannot take care of himself".
that "he cannot be educated "—that," slavery is his
natural condition," &c. To throw every obstacle in the way of the educa

ion and elevation of the freedman, they not only exclude him from the use of the ballot, but Georgia Alabama and South Carolina exclude him from unted in the basis of representation. they do this? Solely because the negro, through all the four years struggle, has prayed and worked for the republic; his sympathies were all with the North; he fought and bled for the republic, and saved it; and he gloried over the death of slavery, the rebel ion and the Confederacy. Because he is the friend of freedom, free labor and free institutions, and be-cause he was the means of the slaveholders' defeat in their efforts to destroy the republic and found a slave empire on its ruins, they are determined to pun-ish him; and since they can no longer hold him as a chattel, they are determined to ignore his exis thence as to rights and privileges in the government, and yet compel him to sley it, and to support it by his taxes. The negro is to be taxed to support a government that will not allow him to be counted in its basis of representation; to enjoy none of its privileges and With such a Constitution, Alabama, Georgia and

South Carolina are to knock at the door of C Will Congress ignore the existence of its four millions of earnest, loyal friends in the South, who stand ready to suffer and die to save the republic, and mit its destiny to those who have murdered half a million of our loved ones, in their efforts to destroy t! If so, the nation will find what it deserves; i.e

Has the Republic a Constitutional right to save itself? By its action the past four years, it answers, "YES"-at least to save itself from the bullets of assassins Congress, in its coming session, must determine whether it has a right to protect itself against the as-sassins' ballots. Had the bullet been withheld from the negro, the republic had gone down before the assassins' bullet. Deny the ballot to the negro, and it must die by the ballots of the same assassins. So, to shut him out from the ballot, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina exclude him from the basis of rep resentation!

Has the Republic a Constitutional right to decide who shall be its electors, and who shall be counted in its basis of representation? Have the States a right to decide these questions for the republic! If so, the Union has no power to protect itself, but its existence is at the mercy of the States. Has Congress the right to say, (1.) who shall be electors, and, (2.) who shall be counted in the basis of representation? Congress is to answer in its coming session. Who constitute the Federal Government? The rebel States, (for in spirit they are rebels now as ever,) said the State had a right to decide this, and say who should constitute its voters, and who should constitute

should constitute its voters, and who should constitute its basis. Will Congress do this, and thus give up hat Soath Carolina was right in her assertion of the supremacy of State over Federal sovereignty?

This is not a government of Congress, of the Supreme Court, nor of the President, for the benefit of a party or a class. It is a government of the people, for the people. "All its powers are derived from the governed," not from the governing. But the people of the States do not govern the Republic through their State governments, but through the Federal government. As towns are subject to counties, and co to States, so are the States subject to the national gov-ernment. Georgia can form such a Constitution for that State as she pleases; but unless, in the judgment of Congress, it be "a republican form of government," ot become one of the United States. their hostility to the republic, and to the equality of natural rights, and to give vent to their chagrin and decide who shall be elect decide who shall be electors, and constitute the basis of representation in the Federal government. It is "We the People of the United States" who are to

settle that; not "We the people of Georgia."
Congress, or "We the People of the States," are to say who, within the territorial limits of Georgia, may vote for Congressmen and President Otherwise, the Federal Government is a rope of sand. It is at the mercy of the State Governments. Who tation in the Federal Government ! Shall Congress or the State Legislature decide ! Shall the people, acting as a nation, or as States, determine ! The people, acting as a nation, not as States, must settle thi juction. Otherwise, Congress can have no civil ower to protect its friends against the wrongs and utrages of the States. The conquered rebel. States are full of traitors to the Union. They are also full of friends, to the Union. Will the next Congress place the U.S. Government at the mercy of its deadly enemies in those States, or of its devoted friends, who he handwate the control of the devoted friends, ho, by hundreds of thousands, have given the lives and their all for its salvation? The question now before the people. Congress will answer it next winter. How ! HENRY C WRIGHT

Mr. Orr is chosen Governor of South Caroli by about 500 majority, over the worse rebel. Wade Hampton. Gov. Perry will probably be the South Carolina Senator for the long term.

Rev. William H. Fish has accepted a call to settle over the Unitarian Congregational perish at

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson has received from his friends a thousand dollars annuity.

NOVEMBER 3.

HEW ENGLAND FREEDMEN'S AID SOCI. ETY.

The New Engiand Freedman's All Society has the pleasure of announcing to its friends that it has the pleasure of announcing part of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, a national organization of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, a national organization and the Pendergen's Aid Section 1981. The New England Freedman's Aid S.

Freedmen's Aid Commission, a national organization consolidated of all the Freedmen's Aid Societies in the United States.

This union, it is hoped, will simplify, amplify, and energize the great work of clevating the Freedman, harmonize all the instrumentalities employed for that end; purify each and all from even the suplices of acctarianism or partisanship; appeal more strongly the respect and support of benevolent, people but at home and abroad; command greater influence with the Government, and meet with less opposition at the South, than any one of the Societies composing it. he Government, and meet with iers opposition at the South, than any one of the Societies composing it. Only so much of our independence as was necessary for these ends is surrendered to the National Cony for these chos is sufficient to the nation mission; all our present officers, rules, me work, plans of organization, and relations of Societies, remaining as before the change.

The new Commission, like the Sanitary, has an The new Commission, like the Sanitary, has an Eastern and a Western Department; the former of which is organized under the anapices of the late American Freedmen's Aid Union, of all the Societies American a recument a rate union, or an the Societies East, and the latter by the Western and Northwestern Commissions of all West, of the Alleghanies. This Society, until others are formed in New England trib Society, until others are formed in New England trib-ntary to the Commission, will therefore constitute the New ENGLAND SECTION, EASTERS DEFART-MENT, AMERICAN PREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION. As a part of a National Society doing a great na-

As a part of a National Society doing a great na-tional work, it now urgendy commends itself to the liberal support of the patriotic, loyal and Cartistan people of New England, pledging its whole power and influence, in the future as in the past, to those kinds of beneficence upon which, as purely catholic and humane, all good men agree.

To make our plans for the winter at all commen-cations with the west importance and averaged with

surate with the vast importance and extent of the work, we ought to be assured of a revenue from New England, this year, of at least a million and a half dollars. England, this year, of at least a million and a half dol-lars. That part of the country which has safered least and gained most by the war can sorely af-ford this sum to ensure and perpetuate the triumph of those principles of Justice and Liberty in defence

of those principles of Justice and Liberty in defance of which the war was waged.

We call upon the auxiliary branches of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions not to cease their noble work before the end is come. The battle fora perfect Union and impartial Freedom was not dinished by the surrender of the rebel armies, but only assumed a new phase. To baffle the cunning and neutralize the harred of defeated parricides, we must raise spattle South a class of citizens who will cleave to the Union as their fortress of safety, and love the Norther preple with intelligent and evascless gratitude.

ple with intelligent and craseless gratitude.

We must utterly cast out the devil slavery which
has rent us, and erect barriers against its return not has rent us, and erect barriers against its return, not only in the laws but in the hearts of the people; and we must heal the wounds it has made, not only in so-ciety, but also in its wretched victims. This is, therefore, your work as well as ours. We

entreat you not to neglect it. Organize and re-organllect, contribute, work, as God as shall give you strength and opportunity, and his blessing will crown your labors. JOHN A. ANDREW.

President of the Society.

No 8, Studio Building, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1865.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN OF WASHINGTON, D. O.

The Executive Committee of the National Freed-nen's Relief Association of the District of Columbia earnestly call the attention of all friends of humanity to the subjoined appeal by Mrs. JOSEPHINE S. GEIFFING, who has been for a considerable period the in-defatigable agent of the Association.

Having spent many months personally visiting the people in whose behalf she speaks, and learning their actual needs in their shantles, her testimony can be accepted as authentic. Many cases of extreme destitution are known to the Committee, and their sufer ing cannot fail to be increased as the rigor of winter

To the Friends of Humanitt

I beg leave to make the following statement and ap peal to the Northern States in behalf of the destitute Freed People in and around the National Capital.

Theipopulation of Washington, at the last census, was, Whites 60,000, Free Colored 14,000, and from a recent partial census by the War Department it appears that not less than 25,000 have been added. A large proportion of these are women and children, a few of whose husbands and fathers are still in Go ernment service; but most of them are either disabled dead, or left with the rebels.

A host of miserable women, with large families of children, besides old, crippled, blind and sick penous, have been driven out of Maryland and sough: refuge here. Most of these people have exhibited industry and thrift beyond the expectations of their friends, paying, generally, by day's labor—often difficult to obtain—for shanties, garrets, cellars and stables—onfit for human beings to live in-an average rent of

From \$5 to \$6 per month.

At the commencement of the winter of 1864, apon personal examination, I found nine hundred families, with an average number of fire children, without wood or the means to obtain it; half that number without beds or blankets, and as many without break or the means of subsistence. Upon this report being presented to the Secretary of War, 1050 cords of wood, 3300 blankets, and commissary stores to fed, during the extreme cold weather, 2600 per day, were dully and and world for the Production of Prod delivered and paid for from the Freedman's Fund,

held in trust by the War Department.

At the same time it was found that thousands of women and children of the latest arrivals were without a change of clothing, and large numbers had no under clothing at all.

A number of infants, of only a few days old, vere ound without a garment, and in this condition many

Hundreds of old persons and children were

shoes and stockings, and being badly frost bitten, several had their limbs amputated in consequence, nd are crippled for life.

Very few among the twenty thousand have come to see from

ortable beds or household utensils. burying their dead, that the sanitary condition of most of the poorest class conduces much to the ferromest of the poorest class conduces much to the ferrometer. ful mortality among them, as they are compelled to breathe a very impure air within, and a stench without the room, and are often covered with termin. There has been no material change in the condition

and wants of these poor people since last winter, etare almost daily coming in from Virginia and Maryland, clothed, of course, in rags.

I have lately learned from the Quartermaster's De-

men too poor to buy, that since the commencement of the extreme hot weather, about 80 coffins per week have been called for, most of which were for children. This mortality is far greater than has before been eported since they came to the city.

"In slavery," the mothers sty, "our children ever dies it years."

ever dies, it 'pears like they all die here." pinion of physicians practising among them, and of ther close observers, that three-fourths of these chil-

In one family of a soldier who lost his life in ba-le, are out of ten of his children have died since March, 1865, from the above causes. In smoller, three out of seven children, of a soldier drafted in December last, have starred to death within the last bree weeks. The mothers, in both cases, were proh sickness, and all their supplies were st denly and entirely cut off. In the

The character and advancement of the schools for The character and any another to the actions for freedom in the District of Columbia is encouraging, sarly 3000 children being in attendance, but 4000 read be in both day and Sabbath achools but for the

resist of proper clothing.

The bureau of Freedmen has no appropriation from The bureau of Freedmen has no appropriation from capres to meet the wants of these wretched men, seen and children. Maj. Gen. Howard, in his cir. seen and children. Maj. Gen. Howard, in his cir. was the seen of Freedmen's aid, to cooperate in giving the need

We trust this statement of facts will reach th Bards of the Christian and Sanitary Commiss Bands of the Christian and Cambary Commissions and of the various Christian associations for the melioration and elevation of suffering humanity, and uni control excitetes throughout the North ma respine the claims of these people, and respon to this cell. that beartolent societies throughout the North may

We want lumber, nails and glass, to put up temp ner buildings for houses for the old and crippled—a rest for the Freedmen daily coming to their "city a rigge"; buildings for schools, intellectual and indestrial, together with an intelligence and busines the state of the s kers over 17, is terms of about a month to each class, learning 19 sike and mend garments. We seed large quantities of cloth for these schools,

We need large quantities of cioth for these schools, and its part for knitting. Bedding of every descrip-ses is absolutely needed before the coming winter Essential utensils, and a little cheap furniture, sould be supplied to those who have none.

geno as supported in the shanty and stable floors last winter sideod colds and pulsuonary disease, that terminated the lives of hundreds, who, with beds and bedsteads uskep on, might now be living.
Provisions of all kinds are needed for these families

Provisions of all kinds are needed to trees anniver view rest absorbs much of their scanty earnings More, and all other contributions, abould be sent to the abfress of GEO. E. BAKER, Eaq., Treasurer Maisail Freedmen's Relief Association, Washington D.C. MRS. JOSFPHINE S. GRIFFING.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

[Special correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.] WEST CHESTER, Oct. 27.
The 20th Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Ar

Starey Society was held yesterday, commencing at 100 cock A. M., in Agricultural Hall, West Cheste. The attendance was very large, and among the reference and upon the platform we noticed many who have for years been identified with the anti-slavery case here and elsewhere.

The society was called to order by Mr. Jas. Mott

President, who briefly referred to the condition of the montry, and the circumstances under which those resent had assembled. The spirit of slavery was mil violent in many parts of our country, and ever our own State much remained to be done to secur te freedom of the black man, and it would be a ques tat course of action would be most advisable Whether the Pennsylvania society would continue t abor on as a society, or in some other manner, was se which, more than any other, appeared to engage be attention of the members 0a motion of Edward M. Davis, of Philadelphia

Mr. Albert Love was appointed Assistant Secretary. the Executive Committee of the society, were submi ted to the body of or consideration by Miss Mary Grew

Whereas, During the last year, the rebellion of the Seathern States against the United States Govern-neat in the defence of slavery has been overcome, and our four years' war closed in the defeat of the ries on the battle-field; and
Whereas, The nation is now in the perilous crish

a reconstruction of a Union of the States, the con dions whereof may secure freedom to the negroes of the South, or may leave them helpless victims of the ymany from which the war has partially delivered

Resolved, That a solemn responsibility rests up all-slavery societies and upon all abolitionists for the within performance of duty to those in whose behalf vehave inhored for more than thirty years, and to untiringly, until the last fetter of the last slave

regires of me is, that we demand uncompromisingly, and uncomprogram that the freedom bestowed upon the save shall be real and substantial, and shall be perma-tently secured by such safeguards as shall forever ect him from a condition of serfdom, wherei

essived, That in the present semper and to So kouthern people, as manifested in their conven-tors and Legislatures, in their appeals to the Federal forerment, and in their newspapers and public perches, we see abundant proof that the freedom and tilare of the colored population cament safely be truted in their hands; because, ltt. Though vanquished on the battle-deld, and sc-bowleding themselves, converted, they are not

barielging themselves conquered, they are not tearcred to love of justice or hatred of oppression. 26. Their contempt for the slave, while he sees beir slave and victim, naturally changed to intense he and hatred when they met him as an armed for a the battle-field, and felt that with his help they were

Resolved, That we demand, in the name of just tal humanity, that equal suffrage for the black and this population shall be a condition of the return of the recoiled States into the Union, because such qual suffrage will be the only security for the free don of the slave, after the re-establishment of the late Governments, and the consequent withdrawa ents, and the consequent withdr of the United States military authorities from the

Resolved. That we greatly deplore the policy the President of the United States, and the position of the Republican party, and the tone of the Republican party. ca press, relative to negro suffrage; all of which rara from the stern lessons of our terrible war tha promises with wrong always end in disaster, and impartial justice is the true prosperity and glory

of a people.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Protestant

Luited States, recently Episcopal Convention of the United States, recently membled in Philadelphia, in refusing to give thanks is God for the abolition of American slavery, was racted infidelity to their profession of Christianity; that, to the members of that body who publicly Protested against this implety, and to those editors who fatisfully rebuked it, the licarty thanks of the friends of freedom are due.

om are due. Resided. That we honor the noble course of those mbers of Congress who have ably and eloquent defeded the doctrine that the only safe hads of a hen; that we rejoice in the efforts of the freedmen's

ed slaves of the South, and to inspire them with a full appreciation, and fit them for the exercise of the responsibilities and duties of citizenship; and that we hall the growing popularity of these associations as one token of the mighty moral revolution through

which our nation is passing.

Resolved, That, in view of the glorious triumphs won for freedom during the last four years, and the marvellous success of our great enterprise, we are overwhelmed with joy and gratitude, and atrive in vain to utter our thanksgiving to Him whose right arm hath rotten us this victory.

nessaved, I has the work which remains for us to do is to enlighten and purify public sentiment by the means which we have hitherto used for that purpose to strive to obtain for the emancipated slave that only security for his freedom possible under our Govern-ment and without which all philanthropic efforts for his moral and intellectual elevation must exist to tertion, assured that the blood of the slave will not be

Whereas, Slavery, so long the dominant power in this country, and for the abolition of which this So, clety was organized in 1834, has, by the events of the pat four years, received its death blow; and whereas, the avowed and increasing anti-slavery sentiment of

Resolved, That with devout and joyful thanksgiv be completed by the agency of the people, we close the operations and existence of this society with the

pointed to wind up the affairs of the society.

Mr. Alfred H. Love offered the following as an amendment:

Recognizing the general and growing feeling of op-position to chattel slavery, and the hopeful prospect that the constitutional amendment abolishing such slavery will be adopted by the requisite number of States; and yet satisfied that slavery in its widest and vilest sense is not now, and would not then be eradicated; we resolve to enlarge our title and our sphere of usefulness, and to labor on with redoubled energy until freedom for all shall be established, as the Penn sylvania Equal Rights' Society.

The reading of the above resolutions having bee concluded, a discussion ensued as to the propriety of referring them to a business, committee, as had here-tofore been the custom. It was finally determined to treat them as being legitimataly before the body for discussion and determination.

Mr. Robert Purvis then addressed the Society, more

particularly in opposition to the resolution looking to disbandment. He considered the question to be one of vital importance, and one about which very distinctly opposite views were entertained; but it was necessary for the society to know first, before adopting a propo-sition to disband, whether slavery was really dead. In this connection, the speaker read from the Nev

York Tribune an article giving an instance of the but a sample of every-day occurrences, in regard to the demon of slavery, which was more potent than ever in our country; and to put down and destroy which more decided effort than ever was necessary. [The article referred to gave the particulars of the

he slept, was hung up in a shocking manner, and a scalding liquid allowed to drop upon her neck, shoulders and body, so that she suffered excruciating pain.]
Wendell Phillips, of Boston, asked, who could say

to that a certain boon, liberty, was granted them. Sla very could now be introduced into any of the slave States; for nothing prohibitory of that had been ever attempted to be uttered by President Lincoln.

in Washington, on the plea that their State legisla-tures, when they meet in January, will accept the proposed amendment of the United States Constituact in January, they never will do that act. No sensible man supposed that those States would do it, unless held to it before the privilege was granted. The speaker's evidence of this fact was in their own conventions, the talk of their public men, etc., for in these could be seen the whole spirit of the white race in the

General Pryor had said in New York, during present week, to the editor of the Independent. "If the United States, in June last, had insisted on any-thing, we should have accepted their terms gladly.

Upon re-assembling, the Society was address length by Miss Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, who for-cibly stated the argument of the friends of continued existence of the organization.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November is published. The contents are as follows:

Why the Putkammer Castle was destroyed; The Rhyme of the Master's Mate; The Visible and Invis-Rhyme of the Master's Mate; The Visible and Intri-ble in Libraries; Letter to a Young Housekeeper; The Peace Autumn; Doctor Johns, X; Rodolphe Töpffer; The Chimney Corner, X; Jeremy Ben-tham; A Farewell to Agassiz; The Forge; The Progress of the Electric Telegraph; The Field of Gettyaburg; Alexander Hamilton; Reviews and

Ticknor and Fields, Publishers, 124 Tremont St.,

HARPER'S MONTHLY for November is received. We append the table of contents.

catepet; The Monks of Basle; Ascent of Pope Walker River Country; How to Redcem an's Profession from Dishonor; Franklin's Tan; The Walker River Con Anna Maria Ross; The Chimneys; The Great Westninster Canvass; The Silent; The Wife's Thankoffering; Pozzueli and Yesuyins; Our Consecrations; Recollections of General Rousseau; Arms lections of General Roussesu; Arma tions; Recollections of weights and sceneral; Armadale—By Wilkie Collins; Going and Coming; Our Matual Friend; Monthly Record of Carrent Events; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer.

OTROUT, AR.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Oct. 1, 1865.

Six :-- Your attention is respectfully invited to the following Circular:

The Subscribers agree to form a Joint Stock Assertion

The Subscribers agree to form a Joint Stock Association for the purpose of securing homesteads and suployment for Freedmen, and a profitable investment of tapital. nent of tapital.

To this end, Lands will be purchased in the State

erected to furnish material for Building and for Com-merce. A Store and School will be established, and will be conducted by a Board of Directors, holder to a vote in all meetings of the Association.

A Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars is de

sirable; but, in order to commence operations as soon as possible, the Stockholders will meet for organiza tion as soon as Twenty Thousand Dollars a

One-half of the amount subscribed will be paid in on the day of organisation, the other half as called for by the Board. No pledge will be considered bind-ing after the lat of December next, unless \$20,000

are invited to send their address and the amo Stock desired to Surgeon J. M. HAWKS, 21st U. S. C. T., Port Royal, S. C. who will give duc notice of the time and place of the meeting for organization.

The following subscriptions have been received: Surgeon J. M. Hawks, Chaplain J. H. Fowler, N ett, G. A. Purdie, Capt. John L. Kelley, H. G. Judd. Capt. Wm. James, James H. Tonkin Williams Dewhurst, each \$1,000. Capt. M. E. Davis, Capt. Edgar Abeel, Capt. R. Aiton, Adj't C. Ar Dow, Asst. Surgeon N. S. Roberts, Lieut. Miner Hawks, each \$500. Total, \$12,000.

Respectfully, J. M. HAWKS, Surg. 21st U. S. C.T.

OUR FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. WILLIAM LINDSEY, a young colored man, is soon to go to England, for the purpose of completing his education which, as we learn, he has been recently pursuing at Oberlin, Ohio.

pursuing at Oberlin, Ohio.

W. L. was formerly a slave in North Carolina, but
made his escape thence in the winter of 1860-60. He
has excellent testimonials of character, industry, and
purposes from gentlemen at Oberlin. Considerations purposes from gentlemen at Oberlin. Consucrations of health, economy, and future usefulness among the freed people of the South, prevail to take him to England, where, among anti-slavery friends, he hopes to his studies as will enable him to fulfil his intention and purposes, we have come to take an interest in his case, and would ask a favorable hearing for him from case, and would ask a favorative nearing not include any of our friends to whose notice this may come.

S. M. Jr.

Friday, was addressed by treue.

S. Dickinson, Horace Greeley, and others. In the course of his remarks Mr. Dickinson said events had made the negro a member of the political society. His freedom is one of the fruits of a war, in which he has fought and bied for our common country, and it is not only one of the first duties and proudest privileges, but for the best and highest interest of the governing race, more especially in the recent slave States where colored men are numerous, to advance him as far as possible in the scale of rational beings. He should be taught not only to read and write, self-reliance, self-respect, self-sustenance, and self-protection, but he should enjoy equal rights, and rest under equal privileges in the eye of the law in courts of justice as a party or witness, and while I regard negro suffrage in the abstract as but one step in his progress, were a resident of a Southern State I should advocate giving to the colored man when sufficiently informed an interest of the self-reliant, the ballot, as one round in the ladder of his self-reliant, the ballot, as one round in the ladder of his political and social education; but it is a matter first.

PLAIN TALK. Handel Cossham, one of our recent English visitors, sailed in the last steamer from Boston, after an extensive tour through the country and an interview with the President and Mr. Seward at Washington. While in New York he made at the Cooper Institute a speech, from which we copy these strong words:

words:
"All men are equal, and you bear it gloriously on your flag. If you are prepared to put the suffrage in the hands of those who pulled down the flag, and yet keep it away from those who fought for it, why, then, God help you."

keep it away from those who fought for it, why, then, God help you."

Then, again, after warning us that "the South will want either to repudiate our debt or tack hers at the end of it," he says with the same plainness?

"'If you don't weed out the cause of your late war, you'll have another one. Don't leave the string behind. You must make these men tree. You must give them the suffrage—an educational one, if you prefer, but, if that, make it applicable to a white as well as a black man. I don't propose to interfere in your adiaris, and I dare say you think that an Englishman has no business to speak of these things at all. But, my friends, I, who rejoice in your greatness and glory, sorrow, and grieve over your mistakes and folies. I love you and your nation, great and good and powerful as she is, and I trust in God her future will be as wondrous in its progress as are its possibilities."

thing, we should have accepted their terms gladly. We felt that we had a right to nothing, not even our lives; if then the United States had dictated any terms—suffrage, confiscation—no matter what, we should have accepted them gladly. Now we feel we are on a different basis."

The speaker discussed the question of the present condition of slavery at length, and was followed by Parker Pillabury, who also entered upon the general theme. In regard to the contemplated dishandment of the society, he remarked, that while himself was opposed to the proposition, there might be grounds upon which it could be placed. They were not, however, those which had been urged. The subject was further discussed, and will probably occupy the whole session.

Without taking a vote, the Society adjourned till two o'clock P. M.

Upon re-assembling, the Society was addressed at Upon re-assembling, the Society was addressed at Upon re-assembling, the Society was addressed at the state of the proposition of the p established the Village Record. Poor Robert here wrote over the signature of "John Harwood," and made the paper very popular. While there he was elected twice to Congress as a collesque of Mr. Buchanan. He was a useful and able member; took great interest on the subject of slavery, to which he was opposed. He awakened the country to the silk-growing business, and drew and introduced the first resolutions on the subject and wrote the able report which was introduced by General Stephen Van Renselaer, as chairman of the committee on agriculture. About 1832 he relinquished business in West Chester and returned to the Wyoming Valley. Charles Miner was a model journalist and stateman; the father of a school of sound thinkers, and the most practical philanthropist of his time. We shall do fall justice to his memory bereafter. to his memory hereafter.

We have also to record the death of the eminent Joseph E. Worcester, L.L. D., at Cambridge, Massa

Joseph B. Worcester, L.L. D., at Cambridge, Massa-chusette, aged-eighty-one. As the author of the preat dictionary, that bears his name, and as a latiorious bi-bliographer, he accupies a conspicuous place in, the history of modern literature.—Philadelphia Press.

MISS EDMONIA LEWIS AT FLORENCE. Our read Miss Edmonta Lewis at Florence. Our read-ers will be pleased to learn that, through the kind offices of Mr. M. Perry Kennarl, of this city, (who attended to her finances, secured her a stateroom, gave her written directions for travelling on the Continent, co.,) this young lady 'reached Florence after a very agreeable passage across the Atlantic and through Paria. At Finence, Mr. Marab, our minister, and his lady, showed her many attentions; our townsman, Mr. Thomas Ball, the sculptor, furnished her with several tools; 'Mr. Power's moulding-block; and oth-Mr. Thomas Bail, the sculptor, furnished her, wi-averest tools: fire Power's moulding-block; and of er friends, were equally kind. In contrast with the generosity should be mentioned the conduct of a Bot tool lady there residing, who, when Edmonia sent is letter of introduction given by her own sister in ti-city, returned it to her, and declined to receive her, the cause she was "colored"!—Boston Commonwealth.

A TIN WEDDING.

THE LIBERATOR.

Dear friends, the thought must surely come To-night to every thinker, That he who joined your fates at first Was comething of a tinker;

For, through the ups and downs of life, Through fair and stormy weather, His soldering for the long years Has held you fast together.

And, since your love has worn so well, Another truth we settle; You are not made of timed stuff, But true and tempered metal. And therefore may the gods on you Their choicest gifts bastowing, Fill up the im oup of your lives With bliss to overflowing.

May love and friendship smooth the path Of life your feet are treading: Till happier than this night of sia Shall be your golden wedding.

And may you bear with hearts as young
Our last congratulations,
As when your marriage-bells first rung
Their its finablulations!
New York, Oct. 2, 1865.
PRICEME CART.

SILVER WEDDING OF HOW. HENRY WILSON. The twenty-fifth auniversary of the marriage of Hon. Henry Wilson of Natick was observed by unusual silver wedding "ceremonies at his residence in Natick last evening. The occasion was one of great splender and of intra-abolial interest, and was heartily participated in by several hundred of the Senator's friends, many of them warm personal friends and associates, and all enthusiastic admirers of his public character and high attainments, exemplified so prominently

Banks and Butler, General Underwood, General Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Grassie of Washington, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and a great number of others. The gifts were displayed during the evening, and were objects of much interest. Those present from Boston and intermediate points were conveyed home in a special train furnished for the occasion by President Twitchell, of the Worcester railroad.

ous fact, quite unusual ln war, that so many of our ordinary people have been laying up money during the late terrible conflict. Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, in his last annual measage, after reporting the State debt in 1801 as 88,103,003,and \$14,874,935 as added during the war, says that the increase of the deposits in the saving banks alone for 1854 over those of 1860 would pay the entire debt of the State, and still leave a surplus of more than \$8,000,000. Such a result is a marvel for which it is difficult to account. Advocate of Peace.

A SAD RECORD OF WAR. Among the many sad family afflictions growing out of the late war there are few more touching than the record given of the family given of Mr. John Webster 3d, of Kingston, N. H. Four sons enlisted in the army, each of them serving his full term of service and then re-enlisting again. John A. Webster, of the 6th N. H., was starved to death at Andersonville, Aug. 1860, aged 37 years. Daniel A. Webster, 3s years, of the 11th N. H., was shot in the battle of Fredericksburg, March, 1865. Charles H. Webster, of the 2nd Mass. Heavy Artillery, died at Andersonville, Aug. 1864, aged 21 years. Warren A. Webster, aged 35, of the 14th Maine, died in Salisbury, Mass., a few days after his return, from disease contracted in the army. And to complete the record the father and mother have died within a year, making six deaths in the family since Aug. 1804.—Amesbury Villager.

A most rascally attempt is making to take of Northern soldiers, can succeed only through a breach of faith on the part of our government such as would be without parallel in history, all the circum-stances considered. Under General Sherman's order, stances considered. Under General Sherman's order, issued on the 16th of last January, Gen. Saxton proceeded to settle forty thousand freedmen on lands abandoned by their rebel owners, which lands were forfeit through these owners treason; and the freedmen have labored faithfully on them. Stould these freedmen be driven away, we presume the fact would be democratically adduced in support of the doctrine that colored men. will only work under coercion, and that they are incapable of taking care of themselves.—Boston Traveller.

Virginia is fast recovering from the terrible effects left upon her by the war. But few traces are now seen upon the resourced battlefield of Bull Run. At Manassas Junction, the fortifications have nearly disappeared, a scarcely distinguishable line alone marks their existence. At Bristow the graves of the fallen rebels are leveled with the ground, and the ties of the long line of stockades from Burk's station to the Rapidan, have been made into railroad ties. From Alexandria to Culpepper, however, the country is still barren, almost a desert, but at Orange Court House new houses and fences now fill the places of these destroyed. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is being put in repair.

Illies or Governor Morros or Indianal Cincinnati, Oct. 24: The Enquirer's Indianapolis despatch says Governor Morton has had a relapse and is lying very ill with rheumatism, and threatened with paralysis.

The Bituminous coal field around Pittsburg is 15,000 square miles in extent, equal to 8,000,000 acres. The upper seam of coal is estimated to contain 83,613,430,900 tons.

The Almoury Nicore I More the late rebellion, had divided most of the Protestant charches into the Church North and the Church South, and the rebellion completed the division on the subject of the almost the protestant of the complete of the divided most of the protestant churches are trying to come together ugain. But it is an up-hill business. The General Protestant Churches are trying to come together ugain. But it is an up-hill business. The General Protestant Episcopal Convention finds it difficult, according to the goaped of its Southern doctors, to rejoice over the downfall of slavery; the ultra Southern Methodiats and Baptists still shrink from a love-feast with "shollton Yankees," while the regular old blue-backed hardshell Prebyterians of Kentucky slick to slavery as the only way of salvation. The almighty nigger, it thus appears, is still doing the work of Bestebub among the Protestant Churches, North and South. This comes from the mixing up of politics and veligion, and while the mixture continues the fermentation will go on, to the diagrace and disruption of all the churches concerned. —New York Hersdet. THE ALMIGUTY NIGGER AMONG THE CHURCHE

THE DEFAMERS OF THE NEORO. The Chicago Republican closes an editorial article with the follow-ng caustic rebuke of a class of politicians too well n in every community :

ing caustic rebuke. of a class of politicians too well known in every community a "There is a class of men among us who seem to live for no other purpose than to traduce and wrong the negro; who have exalted him into a kind of bugbear, and are never happy unless they can log him into some areas, ether of politic or society, that they may insult and debase him. We know well enough who these men are that thus pursue, with faischood and with malice, if patient, uncomplaining and inoffensive people. We know and all the world knows, that they are traitors to every democratic likes. When the South plotted rebellion, they were ready with encouragement. When our soldiers were ready with encouragement. When our soldiers were ready with encouragement. When our soldiers were registring in the field, they were plotting to destroy them. When the deadly hand of the assassin slew Mr. Lincoln, they exited in the deed. And, now that all their schemes have come to naught, and their wickedness has profited them nothing, they graifly their malignity on the weakest, most helpless, and most friendless race in the world. In all the annals of human baseness, there is no page blacker or more chameful than that in which their acts and their spirit are recorded it.

The simple truth is that, in so far as Prestdent Johnson's policy tends to purge our country of what remains herein of siavery, and to elevate the black race to a position of independence and security among us, the Unionist do, while the Democrats do, one, heartily support that policy; while, on the other hand, whatever features of that policy tend to degrade the negro, practically deny his manhood, and cast him helpless under the feet of whitewashed rebels, the Democrats do and the Unionists do not, really approve.—N. Y. Tribnne.

approve.—N. 1. Trionne.

BF The N. Y. News praises most extravagantly
Mr. Beecher's last sermon, and is particularly pleased
with the Rev. gent's praises of Lec. . "Herein," says
the News, "Mr. Beecher distinguishes his own worth,
for no mean or malignant spirit is capable of appreciating virtues so exalted as are displayed by the
leader of the Southern armies." That will do. We
have seen many wonderful things in our time, and we
are not easily surprised; but it does surprise us to see
Henry Ward Beecher preaching the gospel according
to St. Copperhead.—Trueelle.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20. The guerilla, Henry C. Magruder, was hung this afternoon.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The eighth annual course of these favorite and eminently popular lectures will be continued in Music Hall on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7:1-2 o'clock, by the ollowing distinguished orators :--Nov. 7-JACOB M. MANNING, of B.

14-Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia Dec. 12-George William Curtis, of New York. 26-(To be announced.)

Jan. 2—George H. Herworth, of Boston 9—Theodorn Tilton, of New York. 16—(To be announced.) Concert on the Great Organ each evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Fronces, Organist.

Tickets admitting "The Bearer and Lady" to the course, \$3. Tickets admitting "One Person" to the course, \$2. For sale at OLIVER DITSON & CO.S, 277

Washington street; JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.S, 33

Court street; JOHN S. ROGERS, 1077 Washington

treet; Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street, by the Lecture Committee. Checks for seats reserved until 7 1-2 o'clock, at one dolnd at J. S. ROGERS'.

N. B. Only a portion of the seats in the body of the

house (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.

E. H. HRYWOOD will speak on "Peace," in North Brookfield, Monday evening, Nov. 6; and at Cumming-on, Sunday, Nov. 12.

AUSTIN KENT TO HIS PRIENDS .- I bave 500 copies of my small work on Conjagal Love. I know many to have highly prized it. Inflammatory rheuma-tism has orippied me. I have not tepped upon my feet for eight years, nor fed myself for over three. I may live some years, but shall never do either again. I cannot atend to the advertising and sale of the book. I am poor If any person or persons will prepay and get them in small or large numbers, for sale or gratuitous circulation, I will sell them for half what it will now cost to print them and for large the transfer of the print when and for large transfer.

MARRIED-At Carson City, Nevada, Sept. 14, Gzo. C. ABOT. Esq., of Boston, to Miss S. Augusta Sawter, of

The New York, Oct. 24, by the Roy. Samuel J. May, of Syraouse, Rev. Joseph Mar, of Yonkers, and Miss Han-kirr C., daughter of the late Philip C. Johnson, Esq., of Washington, D. C. No cards.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER W OULD toform the public that she has removed from 213 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.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natural color in early all cases. She is not afraid to peak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the dountry. They are also packed for her outsomers to take to Europe with them, enough to lastiwe or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

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

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NEWENGLAND

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE,

THE Eighteenth Annual Term of swenteen weeks will
commence Nov. 1, 1865. Proressons—Stephen Trcy, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Trances S.
Cocke, M. D., Anatomy, also of Physiology and Hygiene;
Edward Alken, M. D., Materia, Medica, Therapentics and
Chemistry; Minerra C. Meriam, M. D., Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women and Children; Albert B. Robinson,
M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medical
Jurisprodence; Meric H. Byer, M. D., Demonstrator of
Anatomy. Tuttion fees, to the six Professor and, Demonstrators, \$45-4ree to students needing ald.

SAPUREL GRUDORY, Screen,

38, Canton Street, Boston, Mass.

Sept 8.

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.
WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

COMPLETE. History of the War, in one large volume, generally literated, with over 125 fine pertraits of Generals and Battle scenes. The most candid, lately concluse, sutherate and reliable history published. To contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars, and see our terms. Address.

"JONES, BROS & CO., Philadelphia., Pa."

The Most Wonderful Incention of the Age

POEM BES MALINEON PIERPONT.

PETROLEUM STOVE

One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of Amo

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

DOES the work easier, quicker, better, and with as little expense as any known method; and in its use, without a radiator, does not perceptibly misst the temperature of the room, while it may be used with a radiator to heat a room in a very short time. It is also perfectly free from soci, sakes and smoke, and; makes no unpleasant readily.

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

Baking in thee stores, instead of the old imperfect proces, is rendered a certainty; the bread comes one of the oven in thirty minutes, with a fair brown creat, neither burnt nor dough, for the best can be intantananeously regulated. Potatoes and targe joints of ment are "done to a urn."

oiling ;-Mr. Morrill, the inventor, to use his ow

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD to produce a method by which a steak can be broiled that will compare with the Patent Broiles," which shaws leaves the steak juley, making ayen a tough one tender. Not a drop of the fat or jusice can possibly be waired, although it is broiled by the pure sweet biase conting in actual contact with the meah. If noning is accomplished quite as satisfactorily; the heat being communicated to the interior of the iron, there is no roughness or diff to trouble, as in froms heated on the face; and in the summer the heat is confined to the iron, alone, instead of, sweltering the ironer. Washing day is bereft of half lit troubles.—the store, light and portable, can be earried out-doors even, in good weather, and the steam and disagreeables, ef. washing in show as woulded. In fact, every kind of household labor can be accomplished, with more certainty and economy, and with far less labor, than with oad or wood. To those confined to room, requiring cooking done at home, there stores must prove an invaluable blessing, the Petroleum cotting less by one fourth than great we dellars per thou-

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE. 13

[From Mesers. B. D. and G. Draper, Manufacturers, Hopedale, Mass.]

dule, Mass.].

The undersigned have used Morrill's Patent "Eroyapor Store" in our families, and have thoroughly tested its merits in cooking, and many other families of our acquaintance have it in use, and are well satisfied with, i.g. We consider it a very valuable improvement, and sheerfully recommend it for general use, especially for is summer cook-store. We think it has never been surpassed for broiling and baking mests and baking bread, and is the best store for heating flats for ironing we ver saw.

E. D. & G. DRAPER.

Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865.

[From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charlestown, Mass.]

Mr. Moorn—Having fully tested the ÆroraportCockingStove purchased of you two mouths since, and promised at
that time to give you my opinion of it, after becoming
fully satisfied with its merits or demorits, as the case may
prove, I now, without heeltation, pronounce it fer supirot to any cocking apparatur I have ever seen. It not only
proves to be all you recommended, but infinitely more, for
not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does
not fail in any particular in being all that can be rearonnot described by any one after acquiring a little experience
in its use.

JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D.

JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D.

[From Mr. Edward Perkins, Proprietor of the large Esting Establishment, Nos. 37 and 39, Congress Sixtet, Baston.]

BONTON, May 27, 1885.

TO FINE ACENT OF THE MORRILL PETROLEUR STOYE CO.:

DEAR SIR—Haring fully tested the new Petroleum Store made by your Company, I am happy to bear testimony to its mertis. I have them in use in my eating bound, and find them superior to anything I know of for cooking purposes. It bakes biscuits and broils stenks spiendidly, and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it.

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

From Rev. T. C. Potter, Pastor of the Methodist E. Church, South Reading, Mass.}

[From Rec. T. C. Potter, Poster of the Methodist E. Church,
South Reading, Mass.]

TO FIRE PETROLEUE STOYE CO.:
Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:—

For several weeks my family have been testing the uses and conseny, of your "single burners," and find that for the common purposes of a family it excels everything else of the kind we have ever seen. In point of conseny, it has cost us less them one and one-fourth cents per hour. My wife can do her ironing in less time than with a common store, and avoid the necessity heat. We have absented ourselves from the house for hours, and returned to find our beef or beans nicely baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kinds of pastry, steaming, broiling, and toasting, I do not hesitate 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 meals. I have had no experience in the use of the "double burner," but should judge its utility must be in a corresponding ratio.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman. Paster of Ortholes Cources.]

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

Baicuron, June 2, 1865.

O. F. Morrill:

Dram Siz—After a brief experience with your stove, it gives me pleasure to say that it gives great ratisfaction. For bating, it answers better than any stove or range with which we are acquainted : for broiling, it is perhaps unsurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing prove very convenient, while the escape from the heat given out by an ordinary fare must, in the summer, make your stove a great comfort in the kilchen.

Very truly yours.

J. P. CUSHMAN.

MESSES. MORRILL, & Co.:

GENTLEMEN-I am often taked how I like my "Petroleum Stove." I would here state that it works admirably,
and like it much. I have been a housekeeper more than
forty years, and have, during that time, used nearly half
the same number of cooking apparatus, such as ranges,
cookstoves, &c., but have never found any thing squal
to this for runmer use, and see no reason, why they may
not be used equally as well in winter. We can get breakfast with it—vis: rboit tea-kettle, make tea, sind cook
steak, while a person would be building a fire in a rangefound the least difficulty whatever. Certainly there is
nothing that equals it in baking biscail, bread, or pies.

Your, truly,

Your, truly,

No. 3 Tremont Place.

Mount Washington, August 23, 1865. Sin: I do certify that, with the thermometer at free ng point, (32 degrees,) I heated my office (ten feet) ing point, (37 degrees,) I bested my office (ten 'feet by seven) with one of Morrill's Petroleum Stores, is five minutes, to such a degree that I was obliged to open the office door. And I would recommend them as the best and cheapest, most portable and asfest store for warming offices or small rooms that ever dame under my observation.

Yours, &c., ...

Yours, &c., ...

Telegraph Operator, Summit of Mt. Washington, N. H.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Jr. WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Channing Street, Boston, WITH every facility for selling Wool to the best advantage,—a good store, situated in the centre of the Boston trade; and sim extendity selectable with manufacturers,—I respectfully solicit consignments—all No market offers greater inducements to the Wool George than this. It is the besidquarters for New-Begland manufacturers; here are their agencies, and here it for most convenient for them to buy.—My terms for sealting upon its follows:

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED.

One per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and genera-ment tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on sales. WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED, Not of

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED.

Five per cent. (and government tax) on belet. These charges cover all expenses after the Wool in received in store, for three months,—labor, storage, insurance and selling. If required to entry it over three months, additional expenses will be charged. Instruct on advances and other disbursements reckoned at the legal rate of this fillah. (I shall aim to keep my consignors thoroughly informed; and all Wool sent to me will be carriedly graded to anit the market. Letters, asking information, will be gromptly answered. Address P. O. Box 1861.

References:

Mesers. HALLOWELL & Contrar, Boston.
Mesers. HALLOWELL, PRESCOPT & CO. NOW YORK.
Mesers. DAVIS, First & Banus, Philadelphia.

THE RADIOAL. Boston, August, 1865cg Inquistral and

A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

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

In my young manhood once I saw A black-looking slave-ship moored Charleston port, under shield of law,

Poetry.

With a cargo of slaves on board Of black and naked men Under that scorehing sky, With some red balse sprons, now and then, Hung up in the shrouds to dry.

Thy name, O God I be praised, That thips ear, that seemed so slow

To hear the voice that, in prayer, I raised More than forty years ago,

That the gloomy cloud that hung. With thunder in its breast, O'er the sultry South, might not be flung O'er the broad and breezy West;

The prayer that the sable hands In heavier chains, on the land Where the rice and the cotton grow

Might all be raised, ere long, In hearty thanks to Thee,
And the feet then gyved might keep time to the song And the tambourine of the free;

That prayer which upward went, and in weakness then Hath spread and swelled till the firmames Is filled with a loud " Amen !"

For voices more full and strong, Have framed the speech and poured the song

I need not write their names, Nor envy them will I; They will not, cannot die.

By the song, and the speech, and the prayer, By the spirit of God inspired, Has the lion Freedom been roused from his lair. And the hearts of philanthropists fired.

And the lelest statesman warmed, Till Slavery's battlements all are stormed And shaken by Liberty's sons.

To my prayer that that gloomy cloud Might darken no more our day, Hath thine ear, O God! at last been bowed, And in thunder it rolls away. For the bristling bayonet
Is now in the hand of the thrall,

And the musket-breech to his shoulder is set, And now, on the very ground Where I saw that slaver's hell,

The negro walks, as a guard, his round By night, and cries: "All's well!" On shore he steps out, a man,

From his shed, at his pleasure's book; And if his old master mutters a ban, He can tread on the traitor's neck. This, thy salvation's day, For which thou'st suffered me

For forty years, O God! to pray, Thou'st spared my life to see. Now let thy angel's sword And let thy aged servant, Lord, When called, depart in peace. April 6, 1865.

OCTOBER.

The year grows splendid. On the mountain steep Now lingers long the warm and gorgeous light, Dying, by slow degrees, into the deep, Delicious night.

The final triumph of the perfect year,
Rises the woods magnificent array;
Beyond, the purple mountain heights appear,
And alope away.)

The elm, with musical, slow motion, laves His long, lithe branches in the tender air; While from his top to the gay Sordello waves Her scarlet hair.

Where Spring first hid her violets 'neath the forn ; Where Summer's fingers oped, fold after fold, The odorous, wild, red rose's heart, now burn The leaves of gold.

The loftiest hill, the lowliest flowering herb, The fairest fruit of season and of clime; All wear alike the mood of the superb Autumnal time.

New Nature pours her last and noblest-wine : Reclines the enchanted Day, rapt in divine, Impassioned dreams.

But where the painted leaves are falling fast, Among the vales, beyond the farthest hill, There sits a shadow, dim and sad and vast, And lingers still.

And still we hear a voice among the hills, A voice that mourns among the haunted woods;
And the desire mystery of its sorrow fills
The collitudes.

For while gay Autumn gilds the fruit and leaf, And doth her fairest festal garment wear, Lo! Time, all noiseless, in his mighty sheaf, Blads up the year,—

which never is unbound The reaper whom our souls beseech in vain ; The loved lost years that never may be found Or loved again.

ATTTTTMN

From her leafy home in the forest dell, With a ceronal on her brow, Doth the dark-eyed Autumn, the peerloss belle Of the seasons, come tripping now;
And her volce is heard on the hasy air, Like the music of laughing rills,

As they steal from some secret mossy lair Embowered in their native hills.

The gladsome earth with a lingering smile Has welcomed her back again, and her colors are worn by each filiry late That is pictured in the main; The purple and gold of the woodlands old Which gleam in the sun's last ray, Are the borrowed tints from her mantle fold As she sped on her joyous way.

To the fields of the ripening grain she hies Where the fruit is bending low,

And she paints their spheres with the myriad dyer That her cunning hands well know;

While the farmer around throws glances of pride On his future garnered store, The pledge of a goddess e'en there to bide When Winter is at the door.

Awhile she tarries near you lone brook

Awnue see tarries near you lone brook,
A thread of silvery light,
For she loves the quies, sequestered nook
To gaie on her features bright;
But short her stay on its carpet green—
She hears after off the chime Of her sister's steeds, the Northern queen, As she sweeps from her frozen o

The Tiberator.

"The only appearance of anything like Sabbath descration and the only symptoms of anything like disorder arose out of the loud denunciations of three street preachers, who shout six o'clock gathered a large crowd of people around them, opposite the entrance to the station, to hear them holding forth against Sunday trains with more noise and gesture than sense or effect. Pointing to the train that starts about six o'clock, one of the preachers, as ind man, with two boards hanging on his shoulders, walking advertisement fashion, on which were printed "Textimony against the Edinburgh and Glasgow spoatate Raillway Company,' and several Scriptural texts, cried out, 'There they go to hell at a penny a mile.' Cries of Shame,' Over the bridge with him,' loud cheers, groans, and laughier followed this remark. After denouncing the railway company and the people who travelled by the Sunday trains in the most extravagant terms, the preacher got the length of abusing the Scotaman. It was characterized as 'that ungodly paper the Scotaman,' that 'graceless newspaper, '&c., and woe inuiterable was graciously prophesied its doom. We are sorry to say that the crowd, excited by these observations, evan us a cheer."

The opposition movement was continued on the Wednesday evening following by a meeting held in the City Hall of Glasgow, under the auspices of the Working Men's Sabbath Protection Association. The Glasgow Daily Herald, referring to this meeting quotes the following tirade from the speech of a cer-tain Mr. Robert Mackintosh, who presided there:—

"But lose the Sabbath, society would become like the volcanic cone—herbage gleaming with precarious verdure on the edge of the grater, and beneath, the lara, resules, molten, incandescent, threatening the fiery eruption, before which the long glories of our boasted civilization would perish in the madness of an hour."

Lord Provost, the same paper tells us that they were but a repetition of those formerly raised against the running of Sunday trains from Edinburgh to Peebles, which is objectionable as Romish Popery, he felt a movement in regard to which Mr. William Chamber 1 was a superscript of the Sabbatarians to bers declared, after a twelvemouth's experience, that make their opinions binding upon him. Quoting from not one of the direful results had followed which had Exodus the been so confidently predicted. The Sabath quiet of memory specified the profile of those people who, claiming that commandment as opened than before, because the train had completely destroyed the more noisy traffic in vehicles. The advantage of this movement in regard to Sunday quiet ness is shown by the fact that the travel between Christian man, he claimed the right to "be fully per Glasgow and Paisley in omnibusses alone has of late amounted to nearly 700 every Sunday, besides the great numbers who found other means of conveyance. The public will now be better accommodated, and the ears of the Sabbatarians, at the same time, be less disturbed. This might content the latter class if rea son and justice would content them; but a dog-in-the manger disposition, or a determination to compel the nformity with their theological ideas, wil be quite unmoved by this consideration.

At the next meeting of the Glasgow Free Presby-

tery, Dr. Lorimer called attention to the running Sunday trains between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It was their duty, under the circumstances, he thought, to lift up a solemn protest. The great Head of the Church, the Lord of the Sabbath, had in a marvellous way interposed in behalf of His own day on former occasions when things looked dark, and He might do so again. At all events, they must free themselve from responsibility in a matter so solemn. They were all familiar (he said) with the religious grounds of the They were all familiar with the moral obli gations of that holy day, and therefore its permanence under all dispensations of the Church. They knew that the Fourth Commandment was part of the moral law, as unchangeable and as obligatory as all the com-mandments; and they were just as much entitled to disallow and trample down the others as to disallow

It is worth while to stop at this point in Dr. Lori mer's speech to call attention to the fact that he him-self never obeyed the Fourth Commandment in his life, and that he has not now the slightest intention to obey it. The Fourth Commandment requires nothing whatever but abstinence from bodily labor on Satur day, the Seventh day of the week; and it requires even this of pobody but Jews. It is then an impu dent falsehood in Dr. Lorimer to represent that this Hebrew statute has anything to do with Sunday, or Hebrew statute has anything to do with Sunday, or anything to do with Christians. If he finds any Sab batical command in the book of Christian laws, the New Testament, let him cite chapter and verse to and what manner of observance of that day it requires If he can produce no such injunction, (as he can se to claim God's authority for the enfo ment of his superstitious ideas upon others,

In the course of Dr. Lorimer's speech, there occur red a piece of impudent reversal of the truth not great er than the above, (that would be impossible,) but more amusing. It is as follows:—

Considering that nobody has even proposed to pre vent these reverend gentlemen and those who thin with them from going to church, or resting, or doing anything else on Sunday, but that they are trying to interfere with the ideas, and the business and the rights of the railway-passengers, the above is decidedly cool—as cool as a cucumber in an ice-chest. It is the clergy, and the "Sabbath Protection Assowho are trying to force their "views of the Sabbath" upon other people. It is time that these gentry should be made to understand that, in the natter of being entitled to respect, rights have prece-ence of prejudices, and other men's rights even of

Several other gentlemen followed in the same strain ne declaring that their duty was "to take the high ible ground," and all of them making the false as sumption that the Bible requires some special ervance of Sunday. It was finally agreed that s Committee be appointed to draw up an address to be submitted to the Presbytery at its next meeting, and to consider what other steps ought to be taken.

On the following evening a meeting—said to be "of the working classes," but of course consisting only of such portion of those classes as had been led by the ing Sunday from other days, with perhaps some of the railway workmen—was held in Brighton St. Chapel, Edinburgh, "for the pur-pose of opposing the running of the Sunday trains."

on the maintenance of the Sabbath in Scotland. 2d. That this resumption of Sabbath passenger traffic threatens the interests of all working men, is a serious invasion of the rights of the servants of the company

About the end of August last, the Directors of the North British Railway recommenced running morning and evening trains such as formerly passed between Ediaburgh and Glasgow on Sundays. The passengers in these trains were several hundreds in number, and highly respectable (the Scotsman tells us) in appearance and behavior. The same paper says, in regard to the first Sanday of the same paper says, in regard to the first Sanday of the new arrangement—

same paper says, in regard to the first Sanday of the new arrangement—

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There is deputation of five account of the North British of the confidence of the North British of the con should arrest the business of watchmen, policement and gaslighters in the streets of a great city. All tha and gasigners in the street or a great city. All that is necessary is to pay for the extra time required, or to have workmen enough to allow each his day of rest. If this were the working men's plea, nobody would dispute it. But they prejudice their own cause by the false representation that the special observance of Sunday is a "Divine" institution.

Equally false is the representation that the running of Sunday passenger trains is an injury, on the whole to the working classes. For every individual kept a work, (compensated work, mind you,) at this unusua time, fifty of the same class have an opportunity of healthful and much needed regreation, else unattains ble. The Sunday trains are more needed by the working classes than by any other classes. furnish the only opportunity they enjoy for change of air and scene, and for interviews with distant relatives and friends. The intelligent laborer would favor instead of opposing them.

It appears that a conference upon this subject wa

and, subsequently, with the railway anthorities; and

the following impertinent remark was publicly in a meeting afterwards held, by a Mr. Richs in a meeting afterwards held, by a Mr. Richard Weaver, who it seems had been forward in pushing the Sabbatical movements. This person said that—"As to the deputations which had waited upon the Chairman of the North British railway, they had been to not the Chairman of the North British railway, they had been to not the Month of the British and the Month of the British in North purpose. There was no use arguing with him. ing could rectify carnal minds but the power of God. Most of the speakers, the Herald says, dealt in this This piece of calumnious cant stirred up the indignate peculiar style of rhetoric. Of the more moderate, though equally groundless objections raised by the reply, describing himself as "a professing Christian," God's injunction to Christians at the present day, took the liberty of choosing which of its provisions they would obey, and which they would disregard. As a suaded in his own mind" in regard to the best way o spending his Sundays, as a part of "the liberty where with Christ hath made his people free;" and he saw no reason to regard the running of railroad trains on the first day of the week as a violation of the moral law of God.

It appears, thus far, that the trains continue, the public are satisfactorily accommodated, and the Sab-batists, though enjoying full liberty to spend Sunday in their own way, do not succeed in forcing their no tions respecting that day down the throats of their more intelligent fellow-citizens.—c. K. w.

THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES OF AMERICA

MEETING IN THE QUEEN'S ROOMS.

A meeting was held last night in the Queer Rooms, for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Sella Martin plead the cause of the emancipated slaves in America. There was a large attendance. James Craig, Esq., of Middleton presided. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Wallace the Rev. Messrs. Sella Martin, Symington, A. G. Forbes, H. Batchelor, and Messrs. N. Stevenson, R. Paterson, P. Adams, J. Sinclair, P. M'Leod, W Smeal, A. Paton, W. Gray, Thomas, Smith, and Ran kin. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, a letter from Mr. C. Robertson, who was to have presided, was read. It stated that he could not attend because of illness, and ex-pressed his warm sympathy with the object of the seeting. A letter was also read from the Rev. W. C. Smith, apologizing for his absence; and it was stated that had the Rev. Dr. N. Macleod not had to fulfill an engagement, he would have been present.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his regret that Mr. Robertson had been unable to take the chair; and said that they could conceive that there would be a vast amount of misery during the winter among the emancipated slaves in America, if prompt measures were not taken to alleviate and prevent that misery

He then called upon

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, who, after having described the success which had attended the mission of him-self and Mr. Martin in the different towns in Scot-land and England, said—I am willing to believe with regard to the enlightened community which has been favored with some of the noblest intellects that the more amusing. It is as follows:—

"In addition to such considerations there was, he thought, an aggravation in this case. He could not help regarding it as an act of intolerance—he would say with all submission, English intolerance. Scotland was taunted with being bigoted and intolerant; but the fact was, that both politically and ecclesiastically, they were far more liberal than their friends in the South. In the present case they had the intolerance of England, for it was understood that the great mass of the property of the North British Railway was in English hands, and the chairman, the exponder of the views of his shareholders, was an Englishman. Why, what were those gentlemen doing? They were forcing their views of the Sabath down the throats of a reluctian nation. (Hear, hear.) Was that liberty? was that consistent with toleration? was that worthy of any true Englishman! Even supposing that their views of the Sabath were little better than Scotch prejudices, surely their prejudices even should be respected." rayored with some of the noblest intellects that the world has ever had, shining from its pulpit and its press, that it will not be slow to appreciate the grandpurpose, therefore, to declare that universally through of the whole British Island, there are com

oposed to them, and have gone on to achieve by nest labor for themselves whatever the future mighhave in store. It is not our purpose, therefore, to claim that, in all parts of the South where this mass of lib erated people lives, there is an equal degree of desti-tution, whether of food or of clothing. It is not our out all that was region there is or there has been un-mitigated wretchedness or woe. So far from that, we are happy to say that in some of the districts of that region, covering a space of more than ten times that where want is practically unknown, and where a comfortable degree of food and clothing is enjoyed.

There are communities in the midst of that mass o opulation where the change of relations between exhaustive disturbance of the interests of labo We wish it to be understood that there are acc among that large class of owners who have kindly received the new condition of thiogs, and who have been on of things, and who have bee willing to accommodate themselves to its demand upon them, in reference to their former slaves are still on the soil to which they were attached befor the war had broken out, or had been attached during bitations, miserable as they are, they still re main in them. Having made these exceptions, I wish to present this as still a fact, that there is here a large lowing effect:—1st, That this meeting, regarding the suffering human beings, andering for food, suffering for clothing and companies and companies and companies institution of the weekly Sabbath as a blessing. Divise institution of the weekly Sabbath as a blessing for clothing, and suffering under persecution, under f inestimable value, consider the resumption of Sun-lay passenger trains as a wanton and alarming attack becomes us, and the great Christian public of the

world, to make proper provision. Among this mass of slavery, very many people stood off and said, "Well population, some 800,000 are upder twelve years of after all, want's it done too quickly?" [Hear and a age; and out of these again, nearly 200,000 are or phane, with no father or mother, or any human relations. Now, that this man the said of the said ecrepit ones, from whom slavery, in its days of powthis hour of trial. So these aged and infirm ones are now thrown upon the charity of somebody. And, besides these, there is between the aged and childhood to which we have referred, a large mass, more than ordinary by far, of those who have been wrethered in health, and constitution under the farally exact. ed in health and constitution under the fearful exac tions of this system that spared neither manhood no anhood in its fearful demands to make the mos and brains which were owned. These multitudes as same mass of orphanage, of age and decreptude, of crushed broken ones, might still live in misery. But following in the wake of war, there came other causes to heighten the fearfulness of the picture which we North; there is a greater prejudice still at the South; and between the upper and the nether millstone of such prejudice, exasperation and embittered passions, but for the interposition of Christian charity the uprising of Christian sentiment in behalf of these ground to the dust. In the wake of war there has been ruin to the master, there has been the destruction

communities depend for their constant subsistence

ture of the miserable condition of the negroes, from the report by General L. C. Baker; and then said-The amount of want in this direction of a physica sort, perhaps no one of us has sufficient data to state with accuracy. Reports come to us from commissi ciations, to examine into the facts and report thereor Now, the question is raised whether this want is really such as I present in the evidence I have read. Let me cite another series of evidence. The Americans are not a people easily imposed upon in the direction of charity. It is supposed a Yankee understands the worth of a dollar. I think that is an impression that even the canny Scot has. Now, what are the facts in this matter? We have throughout the nation eight distinct large organizations effectually working this matter, and whose combined contributions, according to current rates, for the relief of this mass of misery is now something like more than two nillions pe annum. (Applause.) Men of the highest persons character and commercial integrity and business hor esty are sending forth appeals broadcast throughout the country, pledging their word to the truth of th statement that there is an amount of destitution and suffering at the South which is almost unparalleled. and calls for immediate help on the part of the great Christian public. That shows the conviction of the Yankee people on the subject. Throughout all the Northern part of the nation, there is a willingness to do what they ought to do under this emergency, not for the blacks alone, but for the poor whites as well; for another association, known as the American Union Association, whose object is to provide food and cloth-ing for the poor whites of the South, is gathering an almost equal amount to that which I have cited as beshows there is a vast destitution as a matter of fact, notwithstanding the suggestions which partisans may write in various papers in this country and in ours Upon whom rests the duty of extending aid in this crisis? It is said that many of the negroes are getting as much as a dollar or a dollar and a half per day as wages, and that if able-bodied negro labor is commanding six shillings per day, there cannot be want long felt. But the able-bodied negro may justly inquire why he should be expected to pay more than the white man to support all those suffering ones. He may say, "It is true, I am of his color, but you are of his race equally with myself; for God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth (Applause.) Why should I (he may say) with hardly rags enough to cover my nakedness, and trying to found a family and build up a fortune, such as any of you—why should I direct everything into that channel?" I say it is not the duty of these able-bodied negroes, who have to raise families and to work to keep those families comfortable—it is not their duty to keep these stript down to the bare necessaries of life, and devote all the rest for the many suffering around them. I say, let them give their share; but to ask them to do this work themselves is altogether wrong. If not upon the negro, then upon whom does the task of extending aid rest? Will you say upon the former owner, the man who has to provide the land? He has been already much impoverished in this war, and he is doubly embittered against the race You have no reason to expect it. It would be asking ty. They are themselves just energing out of a fear-ful strife. They look upon the future with only half an assured eye, not certain what is in store for them-

whom he imagines has caused all this misery. If you lean on this trust, you will be leaning on a reed which easily yields under the hand which presses upon it. more than we are asking from any mortal communi not knowing whether this negro race, educated as it has been, will furnish in the future laborers to till the land. They have heard the din of the Jamaica story continually ringing in their ears. There are also multitudes of these former owners who are determined to make freedom a failure, and make true their asser-When the negro say they will not work unless upon shares or wages, the master bids them, especially if the crop is gathered in, go, saying—"I have no further use for you. After all I have done for you—after I have taken care of you since you were born-you thus treat me. I cannot endure you; go." The poor negroes are driven from the plantations without any garments, except the rags upon their shoulders The matter then comes back upon Christian charity It is the philanthropic world that has this thing in charge. If we decline to accept it, of course we can ine to accept it, of course we can If the people of Glasgow decline to have share and part in this great work, they can do so; but, never, theless, as it seems to me, and I am sure as it will theless, as it seems to me, and I am sure as it will seem to your own dispassionate judgment, this is a work that comes upon the Christian and philanthropic public of the world. No national element shall bound it—no rotting said. Nothing shall hinder two great ma-tions from joining in this great work;—not a great ocean shall prevent them sharing in an enterprise so grand and so noble, and so promising of blessed fruits.

The Rev. SELLA MARTIN next addressed the meet The Rev. SELLA BLANTIN BEAT AUGUSTACE the meeting. He said that before they had any hope of an
early and complete solution of the question of alavery
there was scarcely any difference of opinion about
the desirablences of an early and complete solution of it. Even those who were in favor of the South, as was a section of the country, were compelled to make this general concession to the strongly anti-slavery of Great Britain, viz.—that they bated slavery badly as anybody else hated it. (Hear.) Whenev as badly as anybody else hated it. (Hear.) Whenever they were going to availow the great whale of the South, they had to grease him with this kind of thing. (Laughter.) But now that they had got that early and complete solution in the fact of the abolition of the cause which they had heard advocated so warmly, and complete solution in the fact of the abolition of the Atlantic, went on to move the follow

phases, with no interfor monner, or any numan resultions. Now, that this meas of orphanage must be by putting him in the difficulties consequent upon be, thrown upon charity somewhere must instantly be apparent without argument; and then to those who are familiar with these fearful exactions, it is equally clear, and to those who have traversed the fields is must be come manifest by constant observation, that there a great deal more in his body than when in slavery.

What then? Did they mean to say he ought to have staid in slavery and suffered? Did they mean that some other plan might bave been taken for his emancipation? Well, that another plan was not taken was not the fault of those who were in favor of ab tion, and still less was it the fault of the negro him self. If there were those who were delving in the midst of the aline of past difficulties, and who ever lastingly beat their heads against the fossiled remains of things that were gone, all that he could say was that they might be in the occupation of burying the dead. This, however, was a living question with them, and was one that pressed itself with such consistency and force for solution that those whose sym That would have been true had there been no war, or of the method of reaching the result, but were only had abolition come simply in the wake of peace. This anxious to grapple with the difficulties that had arisen with or grown out of that result. (Hear, hear.) Now, they would flud much to aid them if they wished to be captious; and to object and find fault. But if they have to draw. There have been exasperation of feeling, embittering of prejudice and passion against this class, which has been regarded as having wrought all this woe in the land. There is a prejudice at the work of the land. There is a prejudice at the work of the land. There is a prejudice at the work of the land. There is a prejudice at the work of the land. There is a prejudice at the work of the land of th sent for lack of self-reliance, for lack of the resource by which to make for himself a place in the commu nity, and earn for himself and his family a livelihood
—whatever suffering he might go through in the
achievement of the end which was the carnest wish of all his friends, that he should be in the possession of independence—there could be nothing like a com of the crops, and in the best regions an entire cessa-tion of the ordinary processes of the industry on which parison in it with the sufferings born under slavery. The former, at least, had the advantage, that he was The reverend gentleman here read a graphic picnd open arena of comfort and of peace. In slavery he was subjected to equal if not to greater difficulties—hope was everlastingly crushed out of him, and all aspirations made impossible in the direction of manood. But then they must take things as they found them in the history of the world; and he did not exnect that slavery—which struck its roots so deep in the soil—could be plucked up, unless a great hole was left, showing where the accursed thing stood. He did not expect that men who had become licentious and tyrannical would yield up their grasp upon the neck of their victims without a great struggle. He did not expect that the negro, in getting free of the devil, would be left without rending before the devil went out. What had been the case in the past When God purposed to accomplish emancipation, in the his-tory of the whole Church, one race had to go down that another should come up. The sacrifice of Jewish blood prepared the way for Hebrew freedom, and when the Hebrews themselves had become so terribly sinful that they could no longer occupy their place they themselves had to go down that Gentile liberty and Christianity might prevail; and Jerusalem fell just when the glad tidings were preached to all the Gentiles. He did not expect, therefore, that the negroes in America would achieve their freedom without sacrifice. They had already had a sacrifice of blood on the part of the white men, and the negroes involved in the evil must make their sacrifice in starvation and suffering before they could entirely reach the end and as a negro, knowing their thoughts and their feelings, he said that they were prepared to brave all this (Cheers.) Let starvation con they were on the pathway of freedmen. Let them, too, stand out in the inclemency of the weather, and almost equal amount to that which I have cited as being collected for the poor blacks. (Applause.) This shows there is a vast destitution as a matter of fact, favorable conditions and temporary circumstan since, in the bearing of all that, they were making a possible liberty and happier future for their own race, and helping to lift them to where they ought to be. (Applause.) They were ready to accept the condi them, said they must come, and that they must be borne. The situation would be still more striking if they could ever come to a realization of each man's nal history; if they could feel as he himself had

> lessness, and despair, and suffering. (Hear and ap plause.)
>
> Mr. Martin then proceeded to argue that gradual enuancipation would have been incomparably worse than immediate emancipation. In fact, it would have been like gradually amputating a man's leg, or gradually pulling a tooth. It would just have been prolonging the pain and misery. It would have been taking away from the master all interest in the negro, and putting still under his control that negro in whom he had no in. terest. If he did wrong—and it was wonderful if he did not do wrong, for his master had been teaching him, and the master brought him all the more readily and frequently to be thus flogged, because he did not own him, and because, no matter when he died, he did not lose anything.

often felt, and have to say, "I am a slave. Another man owns me. I am the son of a slave. Another man

owns my mother. I am a slave, and a slave forever!"
Could they realize that somebody should everlastingly

dictate what one should do, and lash him if he did n

do it, and under the exercise of an irresponsible power, force one's wife to dishonor and degradation; or hav-ing the children beloved of one's heart, and as lovely

in the eyes of its parents as the children of any in this country, torn away and sold on the auction-block? It was galling that not only should a man himself re-

main a slave during his life, but that his children a

his children's children should likewise be bound in continual slavery. Though they could not, perhaps,

realize the state of the case, he could realize it keenly, and he felt not only a holy indignation but of

ten an inexpressible contempt for people that stood

and pondered, and raised trivial objections in such a

men had to be raised from the lowest depths of help-

momentous matter as that before them-who

He then pointed out how the whole negro race had suffer because part of that race was in bo to suffer because part of that race was in bondage. They were everywhere from their color identified with degradation and servitude, and out of this one many more fictitious prejudices had arisen. The speaker here pictured graphically the difficulties they had to contend with in these very prejudices, and often the negro himself was well nigh led to believe hat he was naturally inferior, and only fit for bondage The negroes distrusted their own powers, becau they had never been called on to exercise them as in dependent men. With all these difficulties around pendent men. With all these difficulties aroun em, in addition to those of a natural character grow ing out of the war and the disorganization ney could all see how necessary it was that some alog should be done for them at this crisis.

It was by taking a practical interest in his conditi of this country could make and off-repeated protests against the evils of slavery, and oppression were earnest and real, and that they were quite willing not only to translate him into the privileges of that freedom they themselves enjoyed privileges of that freedom they themselves enjoyed but that they would do what in them lay to make him the means of bringing up future generations of his own race, so that they could enjoy aright the pleasures of the glorious right of liberty. He hoped all of them would be willing to recognize that their best interests grew out of this, and some of their lighest duties were achieved in the doing of it. (Applause.)

NOVEMBER 3.

ing resolution, viz.: " That this meeting herman concurring in the establishment of Freedmen to concurring in the establishment of Freedmen All Societies, resolve, by pecuniary contribution and otherwise, to assist our American brethren in the staudable efforts to improve the physical condities are promote the moral and religious elevation of the religious proposed proposed uring their transition from starry to the basis in the concurrence of the

Mr. N. STEVENSON seconded the resolution, and h

as cordially passed.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, in the count of 1 The Rev. Dr. WALLACE, in the course of a lengthened and animated speech, proposed the second resolution as follows:—"That this meeting leaden he cordial thanks to the Rev. Dr. Storm and he Rev. Dr. Storm and he Rev. cordial thanks to the Rev. Dr. Storm and the Rev. Sella Martin, for the information they have consume cated, and carnessly recommends their case to the Christian sympathy and support of the different Glasgow." (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. Batchelor briefly seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

A SLAVE POET IN CUBA. The Final, newspaper, published at Puerto Principe, Cuba, has published a poem entitled." Who am I I" which it says as we ten by a negro slave, named Manuel Robejo. It am says that measures for his emanciation are in pour to the property of the property of the property of the mercy in favor of the young man. As to the power mercy in favor of the young man. As to the power itself, it is said that, although it has some deficiencies in poetic construction, yet it has many stantas worthy of commendation for the simplicity and ency with which he utters the sentiments of a poet, without at and without study.

Virginia has proved to be one of the meanest this appear from time to time. The Postmater-General most finds that the former postmaters of the Open Dominion repediated their debts to Uncle Sam to a states.

That time-honored temperance hotel, the Mariboro," of Boston, has abandoned its distinctive character, and now supports a bar for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

toxicating supurus.

The sale of postage stamps and stamped eavelopes at the post-office in New York city for the year ending Sept. 30, amounts to one mills of the year ending Sept. 30, amounts to one mills of the year and sixty-five thousand and thirty-two dollars, an increase of two hundred and sixty thousand eight leadered dollars over the previous year. The whole number of stamps made for the government, last year, amounted to three hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars.

The real estate of New York city is assessed at \$417,404.334; the personal property at \$181.42.471—total, \$509,827,855. The State, county and manical taxes amount to \$18,825,936.15—almost \$30 oc. ach \$1000 assessed.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD. The population of the world is estimated by M. Dieteriei, the statistical authority of Europe, at 1,300,000,000, of whom twenty-free per cent. are Christians—half of these, 162,500,000, being Roman Catholics. Notwithstanding this, the number of communicants, in 1864, has been seertained, by counting the wafers consumed on Easter day, to be but 30,000,000.

The Hon. Wm. J. Duane, who died at Philadelphia, recently, was born in Ireland, though his father was a mative of this country. He was a printer by trade, but after he had reached the ago here the trade, but after he had reached the ago here in the input of the law, and became enion in his profession, and noted for his probit of character. His wife was a grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin. The deceased was legal editor to Stephen Girard, and drew the will of that preliman, which secured so large a gift to the orphans of Philadelphia. SPAIN. It is calculated that, in the time of Julius mean. Spain contained a population of 78 000 000.

Casar, Spain contained a population of 78 000 000. In 1588, the number had dwindled down to 8 000 000. Since then, the population has steadily increased, and now numbers about 16,000,000.

The George Brackett died in Concord, N. H., on the 15th ult., after a severe illness of a few week' duration. Mr. Brackett, says the Concord Monits, was identified with a proscribed race, in color, but was a most valuable citizen in the practical duits at life, and put to shame, by his quiet, unobtrusive habits, many a pale face who has yet to do his first act for the good of his fellow-men.

the good of his ferowmen.

27 An enormous pressure will be brought to bear upon the next Congress by loyal people in the South for the payment of claims for property taken by the Union armies during the war. In some case, certificates of seizure were given, and is others no voochers at all can be presented. Unionists and secresionstare mingling together in the category of the despoted, and to distinguish between them promises to be a work of rare delicacy.

There were more arrivals at Philadelphia last Tuesday, than on any single day before, within the ast forty years.

GREATEST ADDITION TO PHILOLOGY IN HALF A CENTURY. The most important contribution to Philology, during the year 1864, was the publication of the illustrated edition of Webster's Quarto Unstoring Dictionary. This work, which had long been in preparation, and on the revision of which pers of labor had been bestowed by several eminest scholars, was, in many repects, the greatest addition to the philology of the presentage which has appeared with half a century.—Appleton's Cyclopadia for 1864.

A NEW NEW YORK HOTEL. Hiram Cranton, of the New York Hotel, has purchased the ground for a new hotel, opposite the Fitth Avgence entrance to the Central Park. The boilding will probably, it is said, excel any hotel building in this country or in Europe in magnificence and in extent of its dimensions. It is proposed to expend about two million deliars, including the price paid for the land.

CANGER. According to Galignani's Messenger, a Dr Brandini of Florence has used citric acid with success in alleviating the pain which accompanies cancer. He In alleviating the pain which accompanies cancer. He applies it in the form of a gargle, composed of four grains of crystallized citric acid and three hundred and fifty grains of common water. Its application once in six or seven hours gives instant relief.

Aver's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Anyos est of A order, with your system deraged and your feelings secondortable? I here symptom are often the prefet to errous illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right ready. Its Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—perify the blood, and let the finish some on unbestrueted in bealth again. They atimulate the functions of the body into vigorous factivity, and purify the system from the characters which make disease. A cold settler somewhere in the body, and deragnes its natural functions. These, first orous activity, and purify the system from the contrastativity which make disease. A cold settles somewher in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, it serelieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding cagans, producing general aggraration, suffering said rangement. While in this condition, into Agrey Pills, and, see how directly they restore the natural state of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of half again. What is true and so apparent in this irrul and common complaint is also true in many of the departed and dangerous distempers. The same purpairs effect the picture of the contrast of the common complaint is also will are below, they are mented and dangerous distempers. The same purpairs effect the picture of the natural functions of the body, they are mented for any of these surely cured by the name state. None who know the virtue of these Pills will seject usuply of them when suffering from the discontent they can unjury the sufficient of the pills of the

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
For the speedy and certain Oure of Intermittent
Fever, or Ohills and Fever, Remittent Fever,
Ohill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headach,
or Billious Headache, and Billious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases coleration deed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the maiaris of miasmatic countries.

of masmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to care the servers are of Ohills and Fever, and it has this gratierantly over other Ages medicines, that it subdues the combinistitude injury to the patient. It contains no quince without injury to the patient. It contains no quince wither deleterious substance, nor does it produce quiring only injurious effect whatever, Shaking brother of the truty and the West, try it, and you will endorse these secritions.

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