ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. TERMS - Three dollars and fifty conts in advance

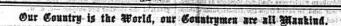
Four copies will be sent to one address for TWELVE, if payment is made in advance. F All remittances are to be made, and all letters r All remissions of the paper are to be set (rost FAID), to the General Agent.

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three Advertisements of a loss than a square, \$1.50 for the cents per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for the cents. Yearly and half yearly advertisements

The Agenta of the American, Massachusetts, Penn The Agents of the American, and Action and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are, sed to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia

If The following geniuemen constitute the Financia conflict, but are not responsible for any debts of the get. it:—Westell Philades, Educate Quincy, Educate Justice, and William L. Garrison, Ja.

TY LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



PRES. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The following is an extract from an unput rom the late President Lincoln, addressed to orth, taking strong ground in favor of universal su-

ess in the field, the same being followed by hearful submission of the South, if univer-hould not be accompanied by universal suffra-

hould be granted to the South, in the colod, I will here add, that if our success

study which has attracted my serious and eare-tion; hence I think I am clear and decided as course I shall pursue in the premises, regard a religious duty, as the nation's guardian of the

the republic, they have demonstrated in blood to the ballot, which is but the humane prote-fing they have so fearlessly defended."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 46.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1865.

## WHOLE NO. 1815.

# Selections.

THE GOLDEN MOMENT.

THE GOLDEN MOMENT.

The Party of Justice demands a policy of Equal 2008. This demand is based, not only on political expeliency, but on a more sacred foundation in insuranture. Nor is this demand specifically, for Suffrage, any more than for White Suffrage, any more than for White Suffrage, any more than for White Suffrage, and the suffrage without control of color. Moreover, we have not sought a dead out friends as to whether Suffrage without control insured. Our own view on this part has been, and is, that the nation has a right to expect that a voter shall read. But the pivot of parents of the terms to whites and blacks.

Now, the one continual rebuff has been, "You into so right to distant the freshed of unrestricted, but whether it shall be considered to the control of the terms to whites and blacks.

Now, the one continual rebuff has been, "You into so right dictate to the rebuff state what cell be their rule of suffrage," In this view the Preslett of the United States has acquiesced. He in repeatedly said that the question of suffrage as belef to the States. "I have no more right," he treatived 6 Major Stearns, "to say who shall be read to the states. "I have no more right," he treative of Major Stearns, "to say who shall be read to suffrage as belef to the States. "I have no more right," but he may the sum of the

osition, then, is this: if the Government or the conquered States, "Nullify your co-of scresson, repudiate your rebel debt, steep, rattly the prohibitory amendment" may all this, (and it has said all this,) then only, in the same breath, and with the phases, "Give the ballot to the blackest the Republic!" tiovernment has claimed, and is ex-

the Government has claimed, and is exright to fix every other pre-requisite,
cutton every to the pre-requisite,
cutton every to the pre-requisite,
is this also? Is the occasion not yet
on are we to reach the engre, if not
the present golden opportunity he signani (and make hants to lawish upon on
A few years age, shaver existed in the
the Federal Government had no right.
Even radical Absolutions recognized
consistency of Congress to large the
Wer gave the right to emmedyate,
co-retaged conditions of the stars Sinnecircum, to much Enteral ageinance shall.
When the exhalisms himse shall

forever abolished and prohibited, so that not even a root, seed, or grease apot shall remain of this sum of all villanies, the accursed system which has been the fountain of all our troubles, and of that fratricial and bloody war which has desolated the land. (Great cheering.) Again, it should be expressly provided that the leaders of the rebellion, who have held offices, civil or military, under the Confederate. Government, should be disfranchised, and forever debarred the right of suffrage, and the right to blod any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States. (Cheers.) Again, I would confer the right of suffrage upon all loyal men. I will not, by any act of mine, open the portals of the American ballot-box to pardoned rebels, whose hauds are stained with treason, and are dripping with the blood of our brave boys, and deny it to the poor colored man who has proven his allegiance to the country brave and heroic deeds. (Applause.) He has rallied round the flag—he has brought a stalwart arm and a courageous heart to his Government in the hour of its extremity and fearful need; and it would be the shame of the century and the age, if he is to be disfranchised, and left without a voice to such barbarous legislation as his rebel master would frame for him. (Cheers, and cries of "that's so.") Let me tell politicians that there is no half-way house in this matter, and the negro will same the work of the resident could not arms in his hands, the question was settled, because to bear arms is the highest position of honor, and if he was good enough to fight in the ranks side by side with our brave boys in blue, he is good enough to go to the polls and kill off the vote of a rebelo rank of the polls and kill off the vote of a rebelo rank of the polls and kill off the vote of a rebelo rank of the complaint is made; why not in the rebelost the position of honor, and if he was good enough to fight in the ranks side by side with our brave boys in blue, he is good enough to long the residual position o

#### SENATOR LANE ON THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

ntor James H. Lane, of Kansas, made a speech thington on the 20th ult., before the Soldiers' , severely criticising the conservative policy President. In the course of his remarks, he

of the President. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"So far as I am concerned, I will be ready to vote to sumit back into the Union a State that had, during the way in the state in the Union a State that had, during the way in the state in the Union a State that had, during the way in the state in the state in a white way in the state in the state

SLAVES

#### A LETTER ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS FROM P. A. TAYLOR, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

You ask me what view I take upon the great question of the day in America—Negro Suffrage. I can only reply that negro suffrage, by which I mean non-exclusion from political rights on the ground of color, appears to me the logical and unavoidable corollary of the struggle of the last four

years.

Nay, more, it appears to me a necessity so plain in the interests of the security and progress of the great Republic, as well as for the fulfilment of the simplest beheats of justice, that I cannot bring mysell to doubt that when the question comes to some,

bone next week, and to postpone tying up the arteries for a month. For the sake of the South itself, you must seem cruel that you may be kind. Is it even certain that the plan of reconstruction without freedom would not bring upon the planters that sergile war of which we used to hear so much?

You have taught these negroes that they are men; you have organized and drilled them; you have proved to themselves, and the world, that in courage, discipline and endurance they are equal to the whites. History has recorded that they can sace the State. Is it not to be feared—I had well nigh said hoped—that when eart their masters lacerate their backs, violate their wives, or ill-treat their little ones, they may say. The lesson you teach us we will better the instruction?" Among the many glorious and touching pictures that your war has given birth to, and which will long live in the minds of Englishmen, none has ever touched me more than that of the gallant Col. Shaw, buried on the field of his glory amid a hecatom to fish brave and devoted black soldiers. Are you going to give us a companion picture in truest antithesis? and to show to the world the flag of American freedom reversed and buried amid a minds to were midded the dishonored corpses of half a minds to were made that the freedmen stay on the old plantations; and to show to the world the flag of American freedom reversed and buried amid a minds to were made to this fine the hands that grasped it. you going to give us a companion picture in truest antithesis? and to show to the world the flag of American freedom reversed and buried amid a mighty pyramid of the dishonored corpses of half a million of your best and bravest? No, I do not believe it; but I remain, very sincerely, yours,

P. A. TAYLOR.

## M. D. CONWAY, Esq. FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

We are not aware of having heard before of "J. S. Fullerton, Brevet Brigadier-General and Assistant-Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana." We suppose that we shall never have the chance of pleading similar ignorance, for our "Brevet Brigadier-General and Assistant-Commissioner," has found himself in a position where he can command as as much attention as he pleases. The reader may well know that Fullerton was placed in his present position because his predecessor did not please that class of pardoned rebels and unrepentant Democrats in Louisiana who are now endeavoring to bring back from Mexico a runaway rebel General named Allen, and who find no titles to distinction more proper than those earned by treason against the United States. Mr. Conway, the former Commissioner, had an idea that the negroes, although merely freedmen, and not exactly citizens, had rights of person and property which the utilitary power should protect. The Louisiana people could not think so. The diwine right of nigger-realing had been abolished by Mr. Lincoln's edict, but not the right, equally divine, of nigger-walloping. Hereame a clashing, Mr. Conway was the friend of the rebels.

"Furl it! for the hands that grasped it. "Furl it! for the hands that grasped it.
And the heart that fondly clasped it
Cold and dead are lying low;
While around it sounds the wailing
Of its people in their wo,
For, though conquered, they adore it!
Low the dead, cold hands that bore it;
Weep for those who fell before it;
Pardon those who trailed and tore it;
And, oh! widdly they deplore it,
Nove to furl and fold it so."

N. Y. Tribune.

#### DISLOYALTY.

The Burlington Sentinel quotes from a speech of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, which he made several years since, and says:

"And yet the Times and Vermonter are ready to cheer such a man, and denounce as a 'snake' and 's miserable copperhead,' those who decline to do Verily, these papers must have a strange definition of the word Union, and of the meaning of Dis-LOTALITY."

That Mr. Garrison was a disunionist, we shall not pretend to deny, but his disunionism was of a different type from that of South Carolina. In opposition to the views of Gerrit Smith, he held that the Constitution of the United States was a pro-slavery

borers to be driven out of the country which they have aided to save, in order to propintate the rebels and capperheads, who say they can't live in a land where negroes are in the law's eye their equals. One race proclaims it can never live at peace with another if both are free; so we are to exile the Unionists in order to retain the rebels. The blacks want nobody exiled—find no difficulty in living in the same community with whites; but the disloyal eay they will not live with the loyal; so we are to send the latter away! Is that the proper sequel to Fort Wagner, Port Hudson and Fort Pillow?

sequel to Fort Wagner, Port Hudson and Fort Pillow?

Certain rebel chiefs, with portions of their followers, have migrated to Mexico, and been received with distinction by Maximilian & Co. We are glad of it, and heartlly trust that they may stay there and do well. But, now that, by Black help, we have driven these gentlemen into exile, Mr. Blair proposes that we shall drive the negroes after them, and thus have their fight renewed on the tropical lowlands of Mexico. Well: suppose we do it, and they give our late Rebels, now Mexican Imperialists another drubbing, will they not naturally be driven on to fight for some other country farther South? How many despotisms must they overthrow before they are permitted to rest and have rights? Must they hunt Sterling Price & Co. to Cape Horn?

Mr. Blair is not able sufficiently to degrade the negro without calumniating him. He says:

"It would be a dangerous experiment for the friends"

"It would be a dangerous experiment for the friends of negro equality to leave the issues to be decided by the two colors in the South; for more than two thirds of the slaves stood by the sides of their masters in the late fight."

fight."

We appeal to our Union soldiers, of whatever politics, but especially those who have been fugitives from Southern stockades and prison-camps, to brand this libel as it deserves. Say, Union soldiers who fled from Salisbury or Andersonville, or any such den of horrors, if you ever appealed in vain to negroes for shelter or food or concealment when they had power to aid you? Of the ten thousand such appeals, were ten unsuccessful? When and where did the slaves "stand by their masters," when they had an opportunity to stand instead by you? Hate them, degrade them, enslave them if you will; but rebuke Mr. Blair's unmanly aspersion! You know it is most unjust.—N. Y. Tribune.

# A CHANGE AT HARPER'S FERBY.

A letter to the Boston Watcher ritten from Harper's Ferry, by o mains these interesting passages

on and Pride had based a throne

led hearts that bled ; And even the crewned bards of the land Bowed, each his laurelled head; When, lo! a youth with fame unwon, That brother-soul of thine, Turned from the crowd, and cast his lyre, H!s all, on Freedom's shrine!

-bow thritted her trembling hand offering where it key ; od his lyre in alter fire, mut him on hispay. hen, what mere his seal ha

But that faint light on Precdom's shrine But that faint tight on Freedom's shrine Burns clearer, steadler, now; And the uncought laurels bloom at last Upon she poet's brow; And, just as dawn's first gleaming broke O'er war's deep crimon tide, Ere the full morn—the angels came And wen thee from his side!

But, O white soul the angels loved, Do angels need thee more Than this dear one who walks alone His memory-haunted shore? Be near him here ; but lend him not Near Life's fair river's flow Still spare him to the hearts that love, The land that needs him so!

Our South bath clouds ;-the black man's rights At traitors' mercy there :-An unfiedged needling, wisely left
In the hand be guardian care :--We know the needling yet may prove Full-fiedged, an eaglet strong; But, till that time, our land bath need Of fearless word and song.

And, oh! did songs of triumph ring,
What heart had we to hear,
Led not his voice who raised the first
Bold note for freedom's sheer?
We gave him neight but thorne—but thorne
More designation to cover him well
Before the crown of heaven!

Yet, O great heart, bereared and wors, Rest, angel-gearded, rest;— God's fevre of peace fold, fair and seth, Her wings spon thy breast? Rest, gather strongth, let the tired pulse Gain caim and healthful beat,

### WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

BURGEORS.

The opening lecture of the session of 1866 of the Woman's College of Physicians and Surgeons, connected with the New York Dispensery and Hospital tor Women and Children, was delivered last evening by Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., in the lecture room of the Dispensery, No. 232 West Twenty-sixth St. About one hendred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Street offered prayer and invoked a blessing on their undertaking, after which Mrs. Dr. Lozier commenced her lecture by extending a cordial welcome to the new students of the Institution, and thanking the kind friends and patrons who labored for the success of the establishment. The cause in which they were interested embraced the welfare of the entire race. The wide-spread bearings and consequences of the diseases paculiar to women and children have made the establishment of the Women's College of Physicians and Surgeons a matter of imperative necessity. The urgent call for professional women to act as physicians in midwifery sink into insignificance when considered with the demand arising from these conditions. There woman had more ready access to the bidden causes of disease, and an undoubted birthright to the title of "handmaid of nature and physician to her sex." The delicacy of the relation between the sexes is such that it is an undeniable fact that thousands in our midst purish for lack of fitting medical aid. The male practitioner cannot make that nice investigation into the nature and the causes of these poculiar diseases.

# THE ENEMY AT OUR DOOR.

it was exceedingly important that I should know, but which, if left to mysell, I should never have known, because I have not the time necessary for an examination of authorities as a review of that kind involves. And I want to say, secondly, all a you have done it."

This frash and generous avowal—so unlike what might have been expected, under similar circumstances, from most public men—was excedingly characteristic of Mr. Lincoln.—Cleveland Leader.

This frash and generous avowal—so unlike what might have been expected, under similar circumstances, from most public men—was excedingly characteristic of Mr. Lincoln.—Cleveland Leader.

cholera tinder. Drop in a spark, and the whose was kindle into a blaze. Most we, therefore, passively sit down with ori-ental fatalism and await the ravages of this disease? No; much can be done. Cholera has two stages, a premonitory or mild stage, and a stage of collapse, which is fatal. The first is indicated by a mild, paina premonitory or mild stage, and a stage of collapse, which is fatal. The first is indicated by a mild, pain-less diarrheae, which sometimes continues hours, and, in some instances, days, before the collapse sets in. The premonitory stage is curable by simple means. At the approach of the first symptoms, the patient should life down, keep warm and quiet, and take the necessary remedies to relieve the diarrheae. A knowledge of these facts, we are told, hed many English towns, in former visitations of cholers, to organize a body of visitors, under the direction of a central medical board, whose duty it was to visit from house to house, two, three, or four times daily, and to inquire in every family for these cases of diarrheae. Each visitor carried the proper remedy, and personally attended to its administration, and to the confinement of the patient to his bed.

The result of these organizations was meet happy in numerous instances, towns lying in the discret track of the disease did not lose a single inhabitant by cholers, though thousands of cases of pathless diarrheae were treated. In other instances, districts lying in large towns were covered by these house-to-house visitors, and not a case proved fatal, though the districts around suffered a fearful mortality. There is now a general movement in Edglish towns towards the formation of these corps of visitors to meet the exigencies of the present visitation of cholera. Lord Brougham, Earl Shaftsbury, and other prominent statesmen, recommend these organizations in the strongest terms.

We commend these practical considerations to our readers. Let each town begin to organize and prepare. If the enemy does not come, it will do no harm to be ready; if he does come, we must meet him with skill and courage. There is no cause for

The Committee are aware that in making this statement, they controvert the opinions, honestly formed and firmly held, of a large portion of the lowners of estates on this territory; but as their conviction is clear that the condition of this territory is the misfortune of those who hold property there, rather than any fault of the city, they deem it their duty to state the case frankly and without reservation.

duty to state the case frankly and without reservation.

It is, however, against the interests of the city and
of the public at large, as well as against those of the
proprietors of this territory, that the low grade and
bad drainage should be permitted to continue; and
whenever the proprietors become sensible that they
cannot legally or equitably rely upon the city for
the execution of the desired improvement, and are
ready to make some reasonable proposition as to
raising the grade, the City Council will, without
doubt, gladly co-operate in an indertaking which
partakes so largely of a public character."

The report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The notion of the several States upon the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been as follows:—

ment abolishing slavery has been as follows:

PATIFICATIONS.

Biological Peb. 1, 1865.

Road Virginia, Feb. 2,
Maryland, Feb. 3,
New York, Feb. 3,
New York, Feb. 3,
West Virginia, Feb. 3,
West Virginia, Feb. 3,
Wichigan, Feb. 4,
Michigan, Feb. 4,
Maine, Feb. 7,
Ohio, Feb. 8,
Kansas, Feb. 8,
Minnesota, Feb. 8.

Kansas, Feb. 8. REJECTIONS.

mont street, into which all the sewers noutherly of Tremont street are emptied, which formerly had their outlet in the empty basin, and a connecting sewer extending from Tremont street through Dover street into the South Bay, at the Dover street bridge.

The sewer of the territory of the territory of the territory at high time and the sewer of the territory at high time.

A Democratic meeting in New Orleans passed reso-lutions, asking that the same clemency be shown Jeff. Davis as to the other leaders in the late rebellion, and denounting Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Summer

cont. since that time.

[27] It has recently been decided in a New York court that a person born a slave cannot inherit property. A woman, formerly a slave in Virginia, claimed the estate of her unde, who died in New York. The right to recover was revisted on the ground that the plaintiff had no inheritable blood, because the laws of Virginia did not allow marriage among slaves, whe were more chattels, legally incapable of marriage, of family relationship, and of owning, transmitting, and inheriting real estate.

DAINTY POLITICIANS. Thurlow Weed says there are two men in the country with whom he would never conlesses, viz.: Caleb Cushing and Fernando Mood. As an offset to this, Fernando says that be would not, under any circumstances, "inste, touch or smell" south a prillician as Thurlow Weed, nor demonstrate his political sentiments by any affinity with the party that Mr. Weed represents, or belongs to. Fernando and his party "rely, on, their own strength and the rectified of their principles."—Oh!

and the rectitude of their principles."—Oh)

MF A letter written by Joe Davis, brother of the
unged relect xx-Fresident, to an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi, was received recently
by Gen. Howard. Davis not only impudently demands the restoration of his own property, but that
of his brother Jeff, which, for two years past, has
been cultivated by a colony of freedmen. The medest
rebel even declines to debuse himself by taking the
oath. No decision is yet made in the matter.

President Johnson has ordered the military authorities of Alahama to transfer to the siyl courts Geo. W. Gayle, the man who othered the \$1,000,000 reward for the assessingtion of President Lincoln.

23 The teacher of the colored school at Green-rille, (Tenn.) was notified by the citizent to leave musculately after the withdrawal of the troops from that place.

The New York Tribuce mays: "In his forth-coming message, the President fully recognizes the manhead of the herro, but would qualify or limit the right of suffrage by education or property. When proved to be pussessed of either of these, his John-son thinks he ought to be allowed to vote."

Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865.

From Dr. J. Cheever, of Ch.

Store made by your Company, I am happy to here tests up to its neveries. I have then in one in our entite her and in fast them appeared to mapthing I have of for such purposes. It takes bissuits and troils steake spicadid and indeed performs most admirably all that be delay for it.

Withing you every success, I remai years, truly, EDWARD PERKINS.

[From Rev. T. C. Potter, Paster of the Methodiat R. Chu Bouth Reading, Mass.]

[From Res. T. C. Petter, Paster of the Methodis E. Chun South Reading, Man.].
South Reading, Man.]:
TO VIII PETROLETIS STOTE Co.:
Allow me a place upon your circular to make the fi loving statement:—
For several weeks my family have been testing their and economy of your "eignle barners," and find that if the common purposes of a family it excels everything of of the kind we have ever seen. In point of crossens, has cost us less then exceed the less than than with a consistency, and avoid the necessity of being intrined with a consistency, and avoid the necessity of being intrined with a consistency, and avoid the necessity of being intrined with a consistency, and restrated to find our beef or hears and returned to find our beef or hears and returned to find our beef or hears and returned to find our beef or hears in thate, and results, breiling, and tousting, I do not list to use it as a heater for my study, sparing it is distinction a short lime when called for to prepar our mail I have had no experience in the use of the "dealle is here," but should judge its utility mat be in a correquing ratio.

Four Res. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orthodes Coppy

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Ortholox Conpressional Church, Brighton, Male.] BRIGATON, June 2, 1865.

Drigarus, June 2, 1853.

O. F. Monnita:

Dain Sin—After a brief experience with year ster is given so pleasure to any that it gives great mitheils. For baking, it answers better than my steve or may with which we are acquainted: for briefling, it is prain meurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing powe we convenient, while the escept from the best gives set has a critisary fire must, in the semmer, make year steve great continent in the kitchen.

Very truly yours,

J. P. CUSHMAN.

Boston, August 10, 1865.

MRESES. MORELL & Co.:
GESTLESEN-I am often asked how I like my "Petroli um Store." I would here state that it works admirably and like it much. I have been a housekeeper ness the

RMS - Three deliars and fifty cents in advan will be sent to one address for TWELVE

r line ; less than a square, \$1.50 for

to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. wing gentlemen constitute the Fine WEXNELL PRILLIPS, EDNUMB QUINCY, not, and William L. Garrison, Ja.

TI LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



PRES. LINCOLN ON MEGRO SUFFRAGI

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

VOL. XXXV. NO. 46.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1815.

# selections.

THE GOLDEN MOMENT.

Justice demands a policy of Equa Justice demands a policy of Equal-mand is based, not only on politi-iat on a more sacred foundation in Nor is this demand specifically for-axy more than for White Suffrage, frage; that is, for suffrage without or Moreover, we have not sought not so to whether Suffrage should i-himsted. Our own view on this not is, that the nation has a right to other shall read. But the pivot of ion is, not whether suffrage shall be restricted, but whether it shall be continual rebuff has been, "You dietate to the rebel States what

e continual rebuil has been, "You of dietate to the rebe! States what use of suffrage." In this view the Critical States has acquiesced. He said that the question of suffrage he States. "I have no more right." no longer. He has en secument. He has tele till you repudiate the rebel debt Lie in your ashes, till you ratify Amendment. Both these man

the troublesome query. If the

chovernment has claimed, and is exnight to fix every other pre-requisite
non except only Equal Suffrage, why
this also? Is the occasion not yet
are we for reach the negro, if not
present golden opportunity be squanfod make haste to lavish upon us
few years ago, slavery existed in the
se Federal Government had no right
Even radical Abolitionists recogompetency of Congress to break the
War gave the right to emancipate,
rehanged relations of the slave States
on, no such Federal authority would
When the rebellious States shall. When the rebellious States shall, their former status in the Union, the imment will have no more such authorithan it now has over New England Instead of seeing the Government be South, we shall then see the South the Government. If, therefore, we pietree to the negro now, it will be care it by-and-by. The Government receivery needful condition of reconstitution of the state of the predetermined now, for the covery needful condition of reconstitution of the state of the see that every dimust be predetermined now, for the covery needful to the power of common penglaint of the Administration is which in every other respect is suffered to the second of the second penglaint of the rights of the second possibility of your assault."

The just as wisely, "We mean to set of the negro against the same damity, it the Government had is needful rebel. States, "We cannot trust you call files accept to mean the seek of the negro against the same damity, it the Government finds it needful rebel. rebellious States shall status in the Union, the without a similar pre

is yest as safe to trust to the rebel the rebel set ar the Constitutional Amendment? Full well stay at the South, if left to its result would not amount the ordinances of secesta, would not repuliate the rebel debt, would not repuls that of the national debt, would not repuls that of the national debt, would not repuls that of the south as of these great pending interests of reconstruction, in the name of Justice and Humanity, then beware how be trusts to such dangerous the ten, in the name of Justice and Humanity, then beware how be trusts to such dangerous the ten, in the name of Justice and Humanity, then beware how per trusts to such dangerous the ten, in the name of Justice and Humanity, then beware how persue the such dangerous the law to the same to be such dangerous the first and to account the same which the same which the first and to see for his wages on Saurday night; and a bet Raven said, "Only this, and nothing more." In streedom—the same which the Hungarian and new for the same which the Fole has, said once to receive with thanks, and to ask for betting more, because this is enough!—Independent.

# THATOR YATES ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

As a Senator of the United States, certainly I road consider no State Government Republican in fra which was at variance with the fundamental flexiples of our republican institutions; which dealed the cruality of all men before the law; which we take the principle that governments justly exist by the concent of the governed, and that taxation at representation must go together. If I am wrong, the foretrament is wrong. And I am here to pay that I could approve of no State government whose verds, this right of a State to secreds from the Union, and which does not provide that slavery shall be

forever abolished and prohibited, so that not even a root, seed, or grease spot aball remain of this sum of all villanies, the accursed system which has been the fountain of all our troobles, and of that fratricidal and bloody war which has desolated the land. (Great cheering.) Again, it should be expressly provided that the leaders of the rebellion, who have held offices, civil or military, under the Confederate. Government, should be disfranchised, and forever debarred the right of suffrage, and the right to hold any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States. (Cheers.) Again, it would states are sufficed to the same reason,—because they could not have helped themselves. In the suffer of the State the fountain of all our troubles, and of that fratricial and bloody war which has desolated the land. (Great cheering.) Again, it should be expressly provided that the leaders of the rebellion, who have held offices, civil or military, under the Confederate Government, should be disfranchised, and forever detarred the right of suffrage, and the right to hold any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States. (Cheers.) Again, I would confer the right of suffrage upon all loyal men. I will not, by any act of mine, open the portals of the American ballot-box to pardoned rebels, whose hands are etained with treason, and are dripping with the blood of our brave boys, and deny it to the poor colored man who has proven his allegiance to the country by brave and heroic deeds. (Applause.) He has rallied round the flag—he has brought a stalwart arm and a courageous heart to his Government in the hour of its extremity and fearful need; and it would be the shame of the century and the age, if he is to be disfranchised, and left without a voice to such barbarous legislation as his rebel master would frame for him. (Cheera, and cries of "that's so.") Let me tell politicians that there is no balf-way house in this matter, and the negro will surely be allowed the right of suffrage. (Cheers.) The moment the Government, and put arms in his hands, the question was settled, because to bear arms is the highert position of honor, and if he was good enough to fight in the ranks side by side with our brave boys in blue, he is good enough to go to the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or on the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or on the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or or the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or or the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or or the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or or the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or or the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or or the polls and kill and the vote of a rebel or or the polls and kill and the vote of was necessary to save the Government, and put arms in his hands, the question was settled, because to bear arms is the highest position of honor, and if he was good enough to fight in the ranks side by side with our brave boys in blue, he is good enough to go to the polls and kill off the vote of a rebel or a copperhead. (Loud cheers.) If they are citizens in war, why not citizens in peace? They vote in

#### SENATOR LANE ON THE PRESIDENTS POLICY.

Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, made a speech in Washington on the 20th ult., before the Soldiers League, severely criticising the conservative policy of the President. In the course of his remarks, he said:—

"/So far as I am concerned, I will be ready to vote to admit back into the Union a State that bad, during the war, a fighting loyal population, and none other. When it can be shown as clearly as the noon-day sun, that there is a white,—no, I will not say that,—until it can be shown that there is a loyal voting population, a majority (applause) in a State, and that they have the power in their own hands, and can hold that political power, I will rote to admit them. So far as I am concerned, my patience is utterly exhausted. Thirty years,—long, tiresome years,—bave utterly exhausted all my patience, as a Senator of the United States. When any of these States, which have covered the loyal portion of the Country with mourning, and every town, and every

the Democratic party which now applauds Andrew Johnson, will be shortly slandering and villifying him, as it did a year ago. He, perhaps, is pursuing the proper course to restore the Union. I hope he is right.

How many of these States

is right.

How many of these States, soldiers and sailors, had a fighting white basis during the war? Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana. These three States, in my opinion, should be admitted into the Union at the next session of Congress, and the others should

been so muddled by Washington action as to promus years of dissension and ill-feeling, when it mighave been disposed of in ten minutes, and by a writing of ten lines.—Boston Traveller.

#### A LETTER ON AMERICAN APPAIRS FROM P. A. TAYLOR, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

You ask me what view I take upon the great question of the day in America—Negro Suffrage. I can only reply that negro suffrage, by which I mean non-exclusion from political rights on the ground of color, appears to me the logical and unavoidable corollary of the struggle of the last four years.

backs, violate their wives, or fil-treat their fittle ones, they may say "The lesson you teach as we will execute, and it shall go hard but we will better the instruction?" Among the many glorious and touching pictures that your war has given birth to, and which will long live in the minds of Englishmen, none has ever touched me more than that of the gallant Col. Shaw, buried on the field of his glory amid a hecatomb of his brave and devoted black soldiers. Are you going to give us a companion picture in truest antithesis? I and to show to the world the flag of American freedom reversed and buried amid a mighty pyramid of the dishonored corpses of half a million of your best and bravest? No, I do not believe it; but I remain, very sincerely, yours,

P. A. TAYLOR.

# M. D. CONWAY, Esq.

PREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

We are not aware of having heard before of "J. S. Fullerton, Brevet Brigadier-General and Assistant-Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana." We suppose that we shall never have the chance of pleading similar ignorance, for our "Brevet Brigadier-General and Assistant-Commissioner," has found himself in a position where he can command as as much attention as he pleases. The reader may well know that Fullerton was placed in his present position because his predecessor did not please that class of pardoned rebels and unrepentant Democrats in Louisiana who are now endeavoring to bring back from Mexico a runaway sebel General named Allen, and who find no titles to distinction more proper than those earned by treason against the United States. Mr. Conway, the former Commissioner, had an idea that the negroes, although merely freedmen, and 'not exactly citizens, had rights of person and property which the military power should protect. The Louisiana people could not think so. The divine right of nigger-selling had been abolished by Mr. Lincoln's edict, but not the right, equally divine, of nigger-walloping. Here came a clashing. Mr. Conway was the friend of the regro—and he could not be the friend of the rebula. They began to howl, and their howl has been answered by the appointment of an officer named Fallerton.

Fullerton distinguishes his advent by an address. FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA.

in the positions, blood the admitted into the Union at the next session of Congres, and the others should be admitted into the Union at the next session of Congres, and the others should be a consistent of the part politically right, and can be been presented that they are possible th

bone must week, and to postpone tying up the argument of the control of the contr Friday with great pursuary term in the public dinner to Gen. Fullerton are now making by a number of our prominent citizens. By his puricious and concillatory course the General has wong golden opisious among our people, and is highly deserving of the purposed compliment. As if to pander to this feeling, frullerton writes a letter decision to the feeling of compliment to Mr. Conway. He will dot go. He is an officer, and must obey "orders and instructions." He will dine with the Bébels and "wallop their niggers" for them, and "see that the freedmen stay on the old plantations; but he cannot go to a grand mass usetting of the colored population." No such associations for this military popinjay, if you please. He is in good rebel company—and the editor who is the latin good rebel company—and the editor who is the leased to dine him is likewise pleased to sing this song in his next column:

"Farl it! for the hands that grasped it.
And the hearts that foodly chaped it,
Cold and dead are lying low;
White around it sounds the smiling
Of its people in their so,
For, though conquernd, they salves it!
Low the dead, cold hands that bore it;
Weep for those who fall before it;
Pardon those who fall be done it;
And all it will the dead of the it.

The Burlington Sentinel quotes from a speed Wm. Lloyd Garrison, which he made several y since, and says:

"And yet the Times and Vermonter are ready to cheer such a man, and denounce as a 'snake' and 's miserable copperhead,' those who decline to do so. Verliy, these papers must have a strange definition of the word Union, and of the meaning of Dis-OTALTY.

That Mr. Garrison was a disunionist, we shall not prefend to deny, but his disunionism was of a different type from that of South Carolina. In opposition to the views of Gerrit Smith, he held that the Constitution of the United States was a pro-slavery document, that whoever was elected to office under it, in swearing to support it, sworf to upport an institution which violated all the rights of man, therefore the voter was the partaker of the guilt. He believed that the diabolical fugitive slave bill was in accordance with the Constitution, therefore no man who believed in human rights and wished to do as he would be done by could vote nades the

" It would be a dangerous experts negro equality to leave the lesse

rn stockades and prison-camps, to brand this it deserves. Say, Union soldiers who fied allabory or Andersonville, or any analysis. tics, but especially those who have be Southern stockades and prison-cam

# A CHANGE AT HARPER'S PERRY.

A letter to the Boston Watcher

written from Integer's Ferry, by J. 1. Townroge, contains these interesting passages:

The first time I visited this scene of the first blood-shed in the great civil war, which although so few dreamed of it, was even then beginning—for John Brown's faming deed was as a torch flung into the Brown's faming deed was as a torch flung into the ready-beaped combustibles of the rebellion—while I stood viewing the spot with an interest which must have betrayed itself, a genial old gentleman, company of the government repair, aboy close by,

of allowing the loyal colored population to be repre-sented by the whites, the most of whom were trai-tors—of letting a robel just out of the Confederate army vots, and telling a colored man just out of the Union army that he has no vote—the idea is so per-fectly absurd, that the robels thousalves have to ac-knowledge \$1.72.

facily abouth that the renew intersection was all involvings it. The state of the facilities of the fa

# 23 Montgomery Blair asks at Rochester

"Len't the deportation of the negroes presticable t Havn't we sent two millions of people to California to populate the golden shores of the Pacific 1.7 many

populate the galling above of the Freibe 1 (1).

No, in , we haven't | There was no deportation in the case. The two millions went to the Freibe count of their own scores, and, since daying a long at they observed their restriction. There is not of their history and their straining all long at they observed their straining and they observed their straining and support to Africa.

Matthew, or observed the their an affect to the strain of their strain of the straining and their straining and their straining and their straining and their straining and the straining and the straining and the straining and the straining and their straining ana

If Married has written a latter to the Popular In Control of the Popular Inc. (1997) to the Popular In

### STORAL INJUSTION

The freedmen upon the sea julands have been industrious, faithful and loyal. They have done better than the most sanguine anticipated, and have forever disposed of the fuestion as to whether the negtods can take care of themselven. Upon the island of Edisto, the present estade, 1005 acres have been under cotton cultivation, and about 12 acres devoted to corn and other articles of consumption; upon Johessen, 92 acres have been under cultivation, mostly, rice; Fenwick has had 42 acres improved, and the other, islands, will exhibiting fair a result. All of the islands considering the obstacles that have been in the way, — four-fifths of the laborers having no kind of agricultural implements to labor with, — have produced abundandy.

Upon the island of Hull, a man named Williams,

having no kind of agricultural imprements to save with, — have produced abundantly.

Upon the island of Hull, a man named Williams, and three reliters, have collected as a cree. They commenced without anything, and have toiled early and late, living without rations and catching fish by night for subsistence. Their labor has been rewarded, and this is only one instance of many that could be named.

be named.

At Port Royal, the freedmen are about starting—
if they have not already in operation—a store of
their own, upon the system of shares; thus saving to
their own, upon the system of shares; thus saving to
freemselves the immense profits of trade which have
hitherto gone to Beaufort. The shares are \$100
coels. At St. Helson, a similar enterprise is on
foot, the shares having been placed at \$25 each.
Proparations have also been made for raising a
coloool fund; to devise means for sennorting the

school fund; to devise means for supporting the poor; and to improve the condition of the public roads.

By instructions from the late President Lincoln any freedmen took up 20 or 40 acres of land, with many freedment took up 20 or 40 acres of Iand, with she special understanding that they could purchase it at the end of three years, at \$1.25 per acre. Gen, Sherman's special field orders No. 15, dated January 16, 1865, set spart these lands for negroes made free by the acts of war and the proclamation of emancipation, promising that Congress would regulate their fitles. Circular No. 13 of Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, establishes rules and regulations relative to confiscated property in accordance with the orders of President Lincoln and Gen Sherman. Gen. Howard further says that—

confineated property in accordance with the orders of President Lincoln and Gen Sherman. Gen. Howard further says that —

"The pardon of the President will not be understood to extend to the surrender of abandoned or confineated property which by law has been set apart for refugees and freedmen, or in use for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the lines of national military occupation within said insurrectionary States, formerly beld as slaves, who are, or shall become free. (See Act of March, 1865, and act of Joly, 1864, chap. 225.")

With the exception of the islands of St. Helena, Ladjes, Port Royal, and Hilton Head, where the Government titles have been made out and are in possession of the freedmen, these lands have been or are to be turned over to the former proprietors. The freedmen feel that they have been deceived and wrongly treated, not without cause. By such treatment, they lose confidence in the Government, and distrest the actions of every white man who may be laboring blonestly for their welfare. With no obstacles in the way, the freedmen will have a hard struggle to get along, but when the Government fails to de them-justice and takes from them the land it has pledged in good faith, they will doubtless suffer much.—South Carolina Leader.

#### NORTHERN OPINION AND SOUTHERN AC-TION.

Whoever has intently marked the progress of affairs at the South has seen mingled with many most gratifying features, an unwillingness to more foreard toward the resumption of positive, vital relations of loyalty with the rest of the Union. There professed, and probably genuine, acquiescence most obvious results of the war, an accepta of one or two main facts, such as the defeat of the rebellon, the destruction of slavery and the endurance of military government until the seceded States can be fivilly re-organized on a new basis.

robellion, the destruction of slavery and the endurance of military government until the seceded States can be fivilly re-organized on a new basis. All this is well enough for a starting-point, but every rational man sees that it is not sufficient for the re-admission of States so recently in arms against the Union. President Johnson and his Cabinet are united in demanding further requisites. They say the rebel debt must be repudiated, the anti-slavery constitutional amendment must be ratified by the State Legislatures, and they have intimated that at least adequate legal protection must be thrown around the freedmen. But this intimation becomes, with the loyal masses of the North, a solemn and inexorable demand. The man who cannot read that in the recent elections is blind to the plainest signs of the times. And it is high time that the people and politicians of the South understood these facts in their full significance.

There have been some very unfavorable symptoms in that quarter of late. There was a hard struggle in the Georgia Convention over the repudation of the rebel debt, and, notwithstanding the explicit instructions of Secretary Seward and President Johnson, it was carried only by a vote of 133 to 117. In Florida and in Alabama, they seem to have got the idea that it is not necessary to ratify the anti-slavery constitutional amendment. The laws proposed in South Carolina and in Mississippi for the control of the freedmen are oppressive and barbarous in their nature, and, if adopted, would tend directly to the revival of slavery. The election returns coming in from North Carolina indicate the sweeping rejection of those who are termed the "ultra Union" candidates for Congress, and the election of men who cannot take the oath. Sech is the bad turn taken of late by the action of the Northern Democratic orary that the seceded States should be re-admitted sorthy what the seceded States should be re-admitted to the south of the revival of slavery remained Democratic, and other States obown may increase sary, defiant movement in the yet States of the South that would

Ans fact, then, is always to be impressed upon a fill the era of reconstruction in over, viz: that the opinion of the North is to rule the action of the South. If there is recreimen here, there will be a revival of treason there. If, on the contrary, we remain firm in the advancing line of justice and equity, we shall not only reinforce the National administration with powers adequate to avery crisis, but we shall surely, though it may be slowly, draw after us the main body of the Southern neonle to the match! main body of the Southern people, to the untold benefit of white and black. This, then, is the sig-nificance of our politics—that every political shot fired here takes effect also in the South; that a dou-ble responsibility is upon us which we cannot evade if we would, but of which we ought to feel proud, as investing every local election with national import-ance—Journal.

# AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

No little indignation has been excited by recent acts of the army paymasters which do gross injustice to the colored soldiers who were formerly alaves. It appears that they acted under a misconstruction of the statutes. For the special correspondent of the Journal telegraphs from Washington that Attornoy General Speed, in a yet unpublished opinion upon the rights of colored treops to the bounty granted to volunteers, decides that a larve owes paramount allegiance to the Government; that he is bound to fight for the Government against the public enemy—against his mester, if a rebel; that such service to the Government of itself dissolves the relation of master and alave; that the relation once dissolved can never be restored, and that, independent of any act of Congress, or proclamation of enameripation, the soldier of the loyal army is a free man—capable of contracting with the Government for pay and hounty, and, without respect to color, is, fully, entitled to all the henselfts and rewards of the service he performs, and therefore, entitled to the hounty offered by Congress to volunteers. This opinion puts aleves of Kentucky, fugitives from the closely and a seven of Kentucky, fugitives from the content and colored coldiers of the free Ristack, with in the general provisions of the acts of Congress concerning the volunteers and calisted soldiers of the Rederal armies. g.s. Mussici bas without a let

The Tiberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1865.

THE LAST QUARTER.

rajor is now on its last qu The Liberuser is now on its last querier, prior to the final close of its publication. It is not only electric, but necessary, therefore, that these what are inducted to it about promptly result what is due; as the separate of the paper have been greatly increased, and its rebripts leasted, during the present year; and as every furthing will be needed—and more—to enable us to complete the volume.

NATIONAL GOOD PAITH.

There can no diegr see attach to this great as that of breaking fails with the emporphated Slaves. Not blavery isself, in the height of its power and pretensions, could inflict on us a greater disprass, perhaps even for so great; at that which will justly attach to the American name had people, if we said of keeping the national promise to the freed people, in its fullest extent. And, in regard to this, there should be no party distinctions. Whatever ground may exist for differences of opinion as to details, or even as to to up many distinctions. Winterer ground may exist for differences of opinion as to details, or even as to the general policy of the government, there can be most as to whether the pledges of the country and government to the humblest, poorest, needlest portions of the people should be kept, or violated. The national honor should be as dear to one citizen as to another; and to every good citizen it must be the same to the country good citizen it must be the same to constitute the same to the s and to every good citizen it must be. He can be n friend to the country or its future, who would co that the government should play false with any por-tion of the people, most of all with those who are most dependent upon it, and least able to protect themselves

dependent upon it, and least able to protect memory to The Proclamation of Emancipation of the first of January, 1863, if it meant anything, meant a real and substantial boon and blessing to the millions of slaves to the proclamation of the thanselog ward free. It was whom it declared to be thenceforward free. It was upon no idle and empty words that President Line the gracious favor of Almighty God." It was a solemn promise of FREEDOM, made in the name of all the people of the United States, by their highest Executive officer, to nearly four millions of people and to their children; and this promise, it was further declared, should be "recognized and maintained by the executive government of the United States, in suitable age, &c.) would be "received into the armed service of the United States," thus virtually inviting them into that service. Between one and two hundred thousands of them responded to the call of the coun try,-men who for all practical purposes had never had a country, never been recognized as men, utterl without protection from the laws, and contemptuously passed by on the other side by the churches. The whole body of them received the promised boon o freedom with the most indubitable thankfulness and delight. Whatever it has been in their power to show themselves worthy of it, they have They have borne the arms of the country with bravery, zeal, and success. They have suffered sick iming, and death, for a country whose only ness, maining, and death, for a country whose only claim on them was its fair promises for the future. In those promises they confided, without hesitation Others of them have labored for the government, or in private situations have worked industriously, and where circumstances were favorable, have more than supported themselves and families,—an example which the Southern whites, of high and low degree do well to imitate. All, we repeat, or with rare ex-ceptions, have performed diligently their part, trust ing the government would do its part.

But not alone by a sacred obligation to keep its promises is the country bound to stand firmly by the freed people. The fact that it has forced emancips tion upon an unwilling and rebellious master-class and upon prejudiced and envious whites generally ore, that it has armedthese freed slave yond all question, increased and aggravated the dan gers of the freed people a hundred fold. Let but these masters get unchecked power into their hands once more, and the unmeasurable malice and spite of the old slaveholder, intensified by his mortification at being "subjugated" by the hated North, and at having been himself the unwitting instrument of pulling gers of the freed people a hundred fold. Let but these down his favorite slave-system, will wreak the on the heads of the freed people in a most terrible and pitlless manner. To leave the freed people, in any degree which it is in human power to prevent, in the hands of auch enemies, would be the climax of all possible wickedness, meanness, and crueity. The na-tion and the world will hold that President and that Administration to a fearful account, at whose doors at

great a crime as this shall lie are convinced, to the wish and purpose of the Admin-istration,—by the great and dangerous length to which the policy of conciliation has been carried. That policy, right in itself, and, in the case of any other equa number of men in any civilized country, quite sure thave met with success, has utterly failed to develo is said the President did n't expect it of that clas How, indeed, could be ? He hoped, however, we are told, that the large class of non-slaveholding whites would joyfully avail themselves of an opportunity to shake from their aboulders a yoke which has borne well nigh as hardly upon them as it did upon the slaves. Fortunate would they have been, had they disslaves. Fortunate would they have been, had they dis-cerned their opportunity and profited by it. It was such a moment as they may (and assuredly should) have many a long year to wait before they see again. As we have said often before, we have no word of censure upon the President for granting such an opportunity. We think, indeed, his measures should have been more carefully guard ed, above all other things, by distinct conditions that the personal, social, and civil rights of THE PRO-PLE. WI and to color, should be eff anteed. Had this been done from the beginning, his policy would not have been impeded, and the wils which have ensued would have been strangled in their birth. That it was not done is cause of censure up the President, as well as of profound regret. good result, he yourd all controversy, has been reached.

There has been an absolute laying-bare, to the sight of all men, of the heart of the Southern aristocracy. Full of all subtlety, malice and vengeance it is; instru-ments of cruelty are in their habitations still. They stand forth, self-convicted, as unworthy of trust. And

the nation has no conceivable ground or pretext for And if the Southern leaders are unworthy to be rusted in the Union again, and the great body of non-laveholding whitee are still too much under the con-laveholding whitee are still too much under the cona crief acquaintance, the numerous instances in which pleasant acquaints and the properties of the parties. Every possible consideration and metive and reason point us to the duty of keeping absolute faith with this trusting, patient, loyal race. They have believed our word. Let them have no cause to cherge us with fraud. Let them have no cause to cherge us with fraud. Let either, them nor the world have cause to say, we used them, and fing them saids for our enemies and theirs to torture as they pleased. Let us remember the promises of the Proclamation, and as we hope God will deal with us, our children and ear nation, so let us religiously keep those promises to the freed-mess.

There is

or of bad faith with the laboring millions of the South

SCHEMES AND OPPORTUNITIES;

A late letter to the Richmond Republic words respecting the new-born hopes of Southern mer in regard to reconstruction. Its writer notices, as alg alifcant, the facts that the platforms of the Bejdelical and Democratic parties in New York were almost identical in principle, and that both pledged their cordial support to the policy of President Johnson; he thinks that the President's acts, so far, give

Stein assurants and a second stein second sec ames of Southern members. But, he continues, " if he should refuse to record them before the Hou ranises. I am not at all sure that he will not be pelled to do so immediately thereafter." The hop and expectation of this Southron are that all who can take the oath will be promptly admitted to their seats. And when was an oath an obstruction to such

He finds, too, good reason to expect "magnanimity from the Republicans of Washington; that is to say a concession, fraternal to the Southern whites, of power to recatablish oppressive domination over the South ern blacks. If the whites consent (under compulsion to dispense with slavery, the idea is that they are to be allowed to make what regulations they please, shor of slavery, for the control of the blacks as a class And the white people of various Southern States seen to be so confident of the success of this idea as to b already arranging the details.

hat (while making it a point to talk on this subject in two days he has seen but a single individual whi insisted on the right of suffrage for the freedmen. Hi friends prefer that all old party cognomens sho ropped, and that a national conservative party shoulorganized, made up of members of all the old par whose grand object shall be to sustain Presiden on in his great work of reconstructing the South

nd restoring her to her former greatness and grandeur."

Yes, it is the old South, the aristocratic, oligarchical South, the domination of the F. F. V's, the subjection of labor to capital, and of the laborer to the capi talist, that these people propose to reestablish. We that, marking out the blacks as the subjects of special egislation, defining acts as criminal in them which are reely allowed to others, allotting heavier punishment to them for the same offence, denying them equal op portunities for education and employment, and in virious ways undertaking to restrict them to a positi of acknowledged inferiority. This line of policy will be attempted everywhere in the South, and the advo cates of it will make indefatigable exertions to obtain

its acceptance at Washington.

The question now is—Will the Republic use the great power now resting in its hands to disag point those brave colored people who have formed a efficient a portion of our military force, and to provid the establishment of equal rights throughout that slav ery-cursed region, can the Southern States be safel m be now assigned by law to the blacks of th South, upon the party in power and upon the man is power will be the sin and the shame. ontrol Connecticut. Her disgrace must rest up een in rebellion; they can do justice to the million of colored people there; and they can manifest a be-coming gratitude to the colored soldiers. By their acceptance or rejection of this opportunity they mus be judged .- c. n. w.

# FIFTH FRATERNITY LECTURE.

The immense throng that, at an early hour, fille the Music Hall last Tuesday evening to hear Mis-Anna E. Dickinson, proves the continued popularity of that Iady. Indeed, she seemed so secure of it ber self as to offer no spology for having kept the audience waiting a quarter of an hour beyond the appointe time. This, however, did not prevent her being private with hearty applause, which was many to repeated in the course of the lecture.

The title of the lecture was " Home Thrusts." complained of the training and education which young girls receive in regard to what is called "a set tlement in life," and of the representation to them o narriage as the end and aim of life. The boy is ed cated not for husbandhood but for manhood; the girl the case of Gen. Humphreys, justice is educated not for womanhood but for wifeho

is educated not for womanhood but for wifshood.

The lecturer went on to describe the unsatisfactory condition of two classes of girls, those who have been confined to mere drudgery, and those who have learned only showy accomplishments; and abe represented girls' schools as lamentably deficient, both in regard to solid information and mental training.

The welfare of society largely depends on the right education of girls. The culture of a woman should

say Amen to what he says. Miss Dickinson forcibly described the class of case

nment color, and fining them saids for our enemies and their to totrare in the pleased. Let us remember the promises of the Proclamation, and as we kept the promises of the Proclamation, and as we kept the promises of the Proclamation, and as we kept the promises of the Proclamation, and as we kept the promises of the promises to the freedom, then the proclamation of the self-ground proclamatic process of the self-ground proclamatic process of the proclamatic proclamatic process of the proclamatic proclamatic process of the proclamatic process of the proclamatic process of the proclamatic proclamatic process of the proclamatic proclam

ty enough to establish a better time of things.

Miss Dickinson held her nothenes in fixed and compact about the feature.

The next Francishy Lecture will be given, not next week, but on the ovenings of Tanaday, December 18th, the Manije Hall having been pre-engaged for a Sale during the intervening weeks. Due notice will be given of the speaker and subject—c. s. w.

## PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A former number of the Liberates contained an abstract of the proceedings at the first ession of the Avaual Meeting of this Society, lately held. We give now further extracts, copying from the report in last week's Anti-Slavery Standard. Here we have the week's Anti-Slavery Standard. Here we have the thought and connect of the most intelligent and most devoted friends of the Anti-Slavery cause.

Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, said : In the short time allotted to us, it is not possible to compute accurately or thoroughly the wonderful revo lutions and strange events which have characterised be past few years, or to enumerate all the triumphs re sulting to our cause during that period. But here an show, we may put our finger upon some great even or some fulfilment of prophety, and realize how satis factory it is to witness the vindication of Justice an the Right. Perhaps one of the most remarkable and South Carolina Convention abolishing slavery. In Convention assembled, in the city of Charleston, the South Carolinians have adopted, by a vote of 98 to 8, such language as this: "The slaves in South Carolina, having been de facto emancipated by the action of the United States, neither slavery ner involuntary serior ritude, except as a punishment for crime, (whereof the en duly convicted,) shall ever be blished in this State. Friends, only think of it, that that same State of

South Carolina which, four or five years ago, we looked upon as the stronghold of slavery, should utter words like these, which, as we read them, seem hardly to nean what we always supposed such words did mea But much else has been done, and I need not recapite late what must be familiar to you all. For what ha change that has been wrought, our hearts are filled with thanksgiving. We give thanks again and again that the little seed which we have sown has produce drous fruit already. And now, as we loo upon these mighty changes, as we read proclamation of emancipation, and watch how State after fitte he me up to the ratification of the Constit claring the system of slavery abolished; as we read anti-slavery utterances in Southern newsp. pers, it is the most natural and easy thing in the world that we should begin to ask ourselves if our work is not done. And here, in the midst of our joy and thanksgiving, comes our temptation and our de this, that we who have so long labored and striven i tion's good as well as for the slave's-that we should now say, "Lord, let us depart in peace, for our eye have seen Thy salvation," and should lay off our ar mor and be one with the nation, among whom we have been like Ishmaelites for so many years. It is not pleasant to any of us, I imagine, certainly to very few unpopular, estracised and opposed in Church or State, or in any manner. No one in a healthy state of mind seeks controversy for its own sake. Therefore, to the when it seems only just possible that his probation is ect, and that he may with truth to at an end in that rest himself and principle, to God and to the cause of huemptation : I think it must come. Now, it beco very serious question to every reformer whether he can consistently and in justice to himself join hands with the Church or State and say, "from henceforth there is no controversy between us." That there is danger to the slave and to the cause of liberty in intry, I need scarcely assert; you have heard the ofs of it here to-day. However we may regard the ection of the Government, we all know that there is more or less danger to the cause of liberty in this na-tion, and that everything depends upon how the Gov-ernment shall be reconstructed and upon what condi-tions the revolted States shall be allowed to return. It is not pleasant to rebuke one's country, and to sta of; yet afte all, he is the best friend of his country who watches her danger and warns her of it. It is not always the her danger and warms are best friend of a country who promises peace, aweet as that word sounds in all ears. It may be that the cry ise carefully the action of the Government will see abundant evidences of the fact that much We see a very lenient spirit toward the rebels manifested in Washington; we find them restored to citizenship and places of trust. As Abolitionists, we have nothing to do with the pardon of rebels; but we should demand that while rebels are being pardoned by our Chief Magistrate in order to resing pardoned by our Chief Magistrate in order to restore the manifest of the Government. To this work we must continue the Government of the suffrage, not because we, as a new condition of suffrage, not because we, as a new condition of the suffrage, not because we, as the store of the suffrage, not because we, as the suffrage, not because we, as the suffrage of the suffrage, not because we, as the suffrage of t nifested in Washington; we find them r the case of Gen. Humphreys, justice should be about to the emancipated slave. And while we rejoice over such language as I have read to you coming from a South Carolina Convention, we are called upon to look farther, to ascertain how she is going to treat those whose liberty is announced and whom the exigencies of the war have made free. Notwithstanding Gov Perry's declaration that the fact of the abolition of ala very must be accepted, we find him also using this lan-guage: "The Radical Republican party at the North are looking with great interest to the action of the Southern States in reference to negro auffrage, and whilst they admit that a man should be able to read whilst they admit that a man should be able to read and write and have a property qualification in order t vote, yet they contend that there should be no distinc-tion between voters on account of color. They forween voters on account of color. They forge that this is a white man's Government, and int white men only; and that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the negro is not an American citizen, under the Federal Constitution. That each and every State of the Union has the unquestioned right of deciding for herself who shall ex-ercise the right of suffrage, is beyond all dispute. You will settle this grave question as the interest and honor

of the State demand."

It is of no consequence in this connection whether the Supreme Court of the United States has to has not done what he earn; it is easily to he earn; it is a month to know that such is the temper and spirit of the propie of South Carolina, for the Institute of the propie of South Carolina, for the is fully cleaned Governor properly represent them, that is folly to think of extending the right of the Southern propie that we have to take into consideration in deciding upon whether the work of a mind shavery accidited in edded, and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and this propie as alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed in the propie as alarmy is or well-night completed in the propie as alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and whether the abolition of alarmy is or well-night completed and the were an

post we have held as especially our own, but the tem-tionstilled me of the whole pulpe of the country.

some and live who we were in what furposes may be called
the present

f the Republican party to complete as this, we may form some idea feeling and temperat the better part a party, if you make the exception of the feeling and temperatures with the case of the feeling and the case of the feeling and the fee

a creewisching. It is therefore, only resuming a summary and the of what when they proclaim their anxiety. So reconciliation with the Sauthern people. One thing remains to make the and always people ready for the completers removation, it is: The ancernory that the fractions will not be left to be tomer persons of the twint one arrows not not may found only arrows not not may found any summary that the trained merces not not may fine former and the state of the state o

Lwill not weary you with further extracts. You see what is the idea of the better portion of their party. It is not that of placing the softcage in the party. It is not that of placing the softrage in the hands of the black man. We were told, not long ago, at a large public meeting, that he might turn the conceinence of the South to take due at the emanci-pated slaves. But I think the Abelitionists will be were their slaves, and who, at a still later period, were fighting against them on the battle-field. We know on much of the temper of the South, as it has exhibit ed Itself during the past thirty years, to believe that we can now grust them. And in view of the evidences that are repeatedly coming up to us from the South ns to now key intend to treat the freedmen, the code of laws already proposed for them, and the statement from Mississippl that the general repudiation of every-thing looking towards the civilization of the negroes may be expected—in view of these testimonies, I say, we cannot trust the South with the care of the black man. The Freedmen's Bureau and other associations

an; but when the Republican party offers us thos organizations as the sole means of protection for this nancipated race, who are left at the mercy of the late masters, we, as Abolitionists, say we cannot trus hem there ; that we cannot now give up our care and guardianship of that people, nor our der and complete liberty shall be given them in such a way that they can hold it. We want no promise kept to the car and broken to the heart and hope; but, standing to-day as we have ever stood, in the slave's place, it is not enough for us that the cry of "liberty" breaks upon our l earing, or that the Pro Freedom is read to us, signed and sealed by the por we must have, for tanding as the slave's repres m. It would be a hard fate, in my opinion if, after the slave has for a little while been lifted intr the light and glory of freedom, he is again, in an evi-hour, plunged back into the degradation from which hour, plunged te arose, and which this little glimmering of light has made tenfold more intolerable than before. when we speak for the slave, we must speak as the slave, and put ourselves, so far as we can do so, in his soul's stead, and stand with him on the Southern plantation, from which the United States armies have ally receding, and look into the not distant day rhen State governments shall be recognized, and the to-day partially freed black population shall be left to the tender mercles of the Legislatures of South Caroina, Georgia, and Louisiana. Then let us ask ourselves, as in the olden times we used to ask, how could we wear the clave's chain and bear the slave's ago terrible story of cruelty which we heard read this morning is only one of many tales of horro which for thirty years we have be only a legitimate part of that syst only a legitimate part of that system against which we have fought and struggled. If the Constitutional Amendment be ratified, as I think it will be, there will be an end to chattel slavery, but to nothing sh of that. Oppression in every form may be practised upon the colored race under the code of laws which Mississippi proposes to enact. The name of serf, or can put under a ban, the curse of which shall be little less than that of slavery.

The speaker again referred to the unpleasant and most unwelcome duty which devolved upon those who advocated the principles of Aboliticulam in keeping before the nation the plain and incontrovert that the black man having learned to carry a musket and having trusted freedom, was better ac with the mesning of liberty. She continued

I do not say that it would be in his heart or in his power to rise against the Gorenment that seeks to oppress him; I do not think the consequences would be other than terrible to himself; but I believe that the nation has failed to learn the has taught, if it again tries its hand at oppressing the

negro to the utmost limit of its power, and what it deems safety to itself.

Now, my friends, what ought we to do? We should ndeavor to urge the conscience of the nation up to the very highest standard of Right and Justice; we should very bigbest sta nd for the slave yet in chains and fo one to ment, by appeals to Congress, by sustaining, directly a over or indirectly, those men who, next winter, are to fight out this battle in Congress, and who say to us, "Help us, back us; we need the agitation which you are keeping up." Not only a Senator from Massachuis, beck us; we have been a sensitor from Massachubeeping.up," Not only a Senator from Massachusetts sends that message, but one of our Representatives from Pennsylvania says, appealingly, "Do not
dissolve your Societies; stand by those who stand by
them; we want your help behind us." And its reems
arrange that it should be necessary for us to quote what they have said on that subject

The speaker, in conclusion, argued from the senti-ments of the nation that much yet remained to be ione before the rights and interests of the black race

submitted a report, which was read and adopted, as follows :

JAMES MOTT President—JARES MOTT.
Vice President—Thomas Garret, Robert Purvis.
Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin C. Bucon.
Recording Secretary—Edward M. Davis.
Treasure—Sarah Pugh.
Additional Members—Lucretta Mott, Mary Grew.

ciations. To those associations, or to the work or nected with them, Abolitionists were not hey only contended that unless the policy of ne they only contenued that they are pricy of reconstruction was based upon the true pric republicanism, there would forever be the republicanism, there would noverer on the need of such associations for the political and spiritual relief such associations for the political and spiritual relief such associations. Abolitionists desired to make those two black men. Abolitionists desired to make those an clations no longer needful in the country.

The speaker then referred to an incident connected with Quantrell's raid in Kanasa, in which sure black men were instrumental in asring the field of citizen, (in delitor of a Republican paper.) she two distances of the citizen of the citizen

ers. The mother of those two boys had arrived to the speaker the heart-rending particulars of the this and 'appreciated the timely warning of the arrive who had saved her husband's life, yet the coil be who had saved ner nunband's life, yet she could not bear the idea of negro equality, or giving then the right to vote. The position in which she such was this, that while Quantrell and all his riders—the was tony trans with equalities and all its ruder—the marderers of her sons—might go to the ballot-box and be admitted to a participation in the affairs of the ason, yet to those friendly negroes who tion, yet to those friendly negroes who came to be home, and were instrumental in saving her husband; life, the would accord no such privilege. And sav-yras just the position in which the county store, day. As had been stated by Mary Gray, the did ence between the advocates of rathering principles and that kind of anti-distary or principles and that kind of intelligent reason which was popular in the world, and was self-inted by the multitudes, west this. That the former spake and acted acting the stand point at the stare himself, standing in the place of the Hobert Smalls and Robert Smites of the South, who fully and intelligently appreciated and acting the standing and citizens, while only. all their rights as freemen and citizens cians spoke always with an eye to majorities and the interests of party, church, or whatever interest they might be connected with.

The speaker then presented the claims of the No. tional Anti-Slavery Standard. She stated that at pre-ent the number of lecturing agents was small in conparison with the number of those who had been en-ployed in former years, and that consequently a large share of the work of building up the organ by ani-stavery opinion would necessarily devotre upon Ata litionists generally. In conclusion, she proposed the following resolution:

following resolution:

Resolved. That we learn with profound satisfactors that the National Anti-Slavery Standard is to be placed a broader basis as to its circulation and influence that it has ever before enjoyed; and recognizing its true importance as an educating and elevating influence we will cheerfully aid, in all satisble ways, the resortance; and especially by earnest and persecring effective we will increase its list of subscribers as largely as possible in every part of the field over which the operations of this Society extend.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then addressed the Society He said: I want to say a word in regard to that recolor, which may as well be the text of what ave to say to the audience assembled because in the question of the continuance and extremo of anti-slavery effort is included the question shi that effort is needed, or what are the circumstances of he country which dictate to anti-slavery men person verance, and even the increasing of their previous efforts for the protection of liberty in this republic I would say amen to all that Miss Anthony has assered in regard to the utility of the journal to which the referred, and I hope for your assistance, but it rea feel unwilling to give it, then I think we may be able without it. But we would welcome ; ance in placing that journal for sale at I mist's morning, in every news-office in the free States. To do this, we have the means in a large extension of its subscription list, and in circulat sand copies to the Radical men of the men known for the last ten years for their interest is and their service to the progressive ideas which have agitated the nation, and resulted finally in a war

In turning from that precise point, I meet a series of resolutions and amendments thereto, which were this morning, contemplating the question whether and how far the work of Abolition complished. I wish to remind every thoughtful may whose life has been connected with all cohere with common sense, to suppose beforehad. without at all looking at the facts, that any single res-olution, completed in four or six years, could rest set thirty millions of people an institution like that of slavery and the spirit of hatred out of which it grew I would defy any man who listens to me to show an instance in the whole bistory of the world where a battle or a political struggle of four seven, or ten years has ever had that result. Namonal changes are like the tides. As the Welsh proverb says, "Every ninth wave runs farther up on the leach." But too do not gain all that. It goes back almost as far as the point from which it started. And so the waters con pefore it gains another inch. So it is in national changes. The enthusiasm of a period of battle car ation ten or twenty years shead of any spot when it again permanently rests. That is philosophical s inevitable. Look at our own Revolution. The in lid not legitimately grow out of, or, if they did. del not extend to the whole principle embraced by the Dec laration. It took our fathers twenty and thirty years arrangements to come up to the Deciar tion of Independence in regard to the In regard to the black race, Tennessee allowed thes , as did some other of the States, Rook army. But the wave that had gone so high during the Revolution retreated. You might have waite twenty years before any common man would that of a negro being a soldier. We got into the narr of 1812; and in the terrible fight at New Orlean Andrew Jackson (1) drew Jackson fell back to the Revolutionary precedent—a black soldier. But it has taken up to the degree of the Revolutionary principle laid dows of the fourth day of July, 1776. In 1790, he Toque-ville says, "France made such an effort as no tation ever made before in the world's history to pat a gal between what the nation had been and what the na-tion ought to be;" and after making that statement, be concludes, "and when the effort was made, the nation was very much what she was before it begin, the change was very slight." Then we come down to 1848, when Lamartine, Victor Hugo, and other leading Frenchmen undertook to model that nation into a Republic-able men, thoroughly is earned with the whole nation in their hands. Everybol thought that m marchy had gone out of France beet er; one unbroken wave rolled from one end of the country to the other; you could see nothing of old institutions; but in about eighteen months, that speared deluge subsided, and out of it rappeared the old in settings subsided, and out of it happeared the survivalence, and to day, to every Frenchman's surprise the principle of monarchy is stronger in France that it was in 1830. Men say that it was a great possibility. It was. Every man thought it was going to be a successful that it was not that it was a possibility of the property of th ocess; but it turns out that it was only a possibility, and amounted to little or nothing. The only record that remains of that day is the abolition of the country thing the state of the country thing the country that the country the country that t sword that remains of that day is the aboutton or slavery, which was decreed in the atom; everything else that they attempted to do has vanished. Well, this is the history of revolutionary periods always, that at the moment a nation believes it has accom-plished everything, and then wakes up and finds, at the Francis provers has it. Whitness at respect than

tion, we may count that it has gained a an nation, we may count that it has gained a est. But it would be most unparalleled in if it achieved everything; no man ought to suppointed if it does not. And I present these derations to you before proceeding to speak of relatitude in which you stand; and I suggest that it was hardly possible, considering hu-that it was hardly possible, considering hu-ire and how strong are institutions planted in facts, we shall see that what has slave power, growing out of the single very, which has ruled the country

restate 1976

LET GREW, of Philadelphia, in some brief reLet signs of improvement, the newspapers of
the signs of improvement, the newspapers of
the phia the Press in particular, showing a comof improvement in testifying to the n the colored people in the pa

the fire Society, as Abolition, tionists from their stress point for

desire to express to our beloved unierstanding, he may find pating and everlasting reward.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Brankes A Yankee's Adventures dur and Shepard successors to Phillips 1865.—рр. 480.

The above is a well-printed and good-looking themselves with illustrations. This is absorbed to the transfer of the author. as to less tibe characters and incidents in Aus but he has shown neither good tasts in select-

In Last Way" is the title of a new weekly are proposing the extension of suffrage to the mass and bearing the motto—" Thou shall love thy exhibit as those it. It has these two commendable

it is not a new paper but designed to suggest and guiste thought on the most important topics con-ard with our national policy, advocating justice and throusness as the course best adapted to secure

is are to be sent, free of all charge, and postage to the address of persons in all the States and

of Hoston who makes the following proposi

To form a club in your immediate neigh-the reception of newspapers and pamphlets valuable information on questions of im-

restuable information on questions of im-brest. To send to me the names of the club, for sand documents on the subjects indica-address of one member of it, or to each tely as may be most advisable, which will be without charge.

If you feel disposed to aid the work'by a in from the club, to send me such money as pare for this purpose, not in payment for vective, but to enable me to extend its use-other directions, especially at the South, octioneral Howard has kindly volunteered to activation in aid of this work, sent to exclude the subject of the carributions in aid of this work, sent to exclude the subject of the subject of

is a c. ditable specimen of the work proposed topt that it takes a view of the President's policy terable than recent developments seem to it is published by William M. Thayer, Agent, whom all letters may be addressed,) at 221 Wash

have had the good fortune to meet with a copy in excellent little French book, published in Paris Theodore Parker his Life and his Works

History of the Abolition of Slavery States by Albert Réville."-pp. 330. Reville is one of the very ablest of thos teach a reformed theology, nearly mbling that which Theodore Parket aring also Mr. Parker's fervent anti-siz liberty, it was natural that he should hake him better known to the French peo

Sizer) another. The Kidnappers." He de-bra with carnestness and very accurately, the imly important work done by Mr. Parker in rela-

A slight error found in this book may be usefully blioned, because a similar one is sou ere. The religious Society founded by Mr. Parker a hot the 28th Congregation of Boston, but Sh Congregational Society of Boston."-c. R. W

# AID FOR COLORED ORPHANS.

A circular has been received here, earnestly re-Firsting contributions of provision, and also money to break as fuel, for the "Memphis Colored Orphan Ag-lan". This institution has an average of a hundred children constantly under its care, most of them under Street, or at years of age. Its object is to place them in good homes as fast as these can be found, and to provide for their wants as far as possible until that time. They have been able to go forward thus far by the allot-ment of ment o wen able to go forware thus are of the allow-ment of government rations and a suitable building. With the former they are no longer furnished, and they expect soon to lose the latter. The colored peo-per there are too poor to provide for the institution, and most of the whites, including the city govern-ment lank

and nost of the whites, leading the city government, look upon it with an unfavorable eye. Yet, if it can be aided from abroad through the toming winder, its far Trustees (who send this Groular) have foot hope of its continuance and well doing.

Communications may be addressed to Mrs. S. A. Maria Canfield, Box 76, Memphis, Tenn. Bevers Major-General Chettain is President of the Board of Trustees. Judge Leonard, of Shelby Co., Tenn., and Generals Smith and Morgan, statloard at Meinhia, cordially recommend the petitioners. And Major Reeve, Superintendent of Freedmen in the same city, declares the institution excellent and highly total. Let those who are able help it promptly and libershy.—C. K. W.

ELMIRA WATER OURE IN OCTOBER. 1866.

Mr DEAR MR. GARRISON; One may question whether invalidies is a calumity, when it puts you in such an entirely delightful place for rectoration as this Cure. The admirable combination of medical skill in Dr. and Mrs. Gleaton is thoroughly seconded by all the event influences of a lovely surrounding of Nature's best harmouler. Other water-cure resorts may be more polatical in architecture; but some "Has royal pleasure-grounds outspread" quite equal to these. If the re of is low as is a your state, what matters it for here is the friendly blue. your state, what matters it, for here is the friendly bine

your state, what matters it, for here is the Briendly bine sky, lofty enough for your eanopy.

"And who but he that arched the stles, And poured the day-spring's Bring flood," could have made the access that lies before you, a magnifucent picture, framed in your plain window-sent? There is no lack of gliding outside, when the golden sunset-light gleams from these reaches of water in the realist helow. Canal and creek and river and crystal sunset-tight greams from these reaches or water in the valley below. Canal and creek and river and crystal lake are so disposed amid the mesdow lands of the Chemung as to animate the view up to a poet's dream. Chemma as to animate the view up to a poet's dream. Vast masses of forest, now gorgeous with October dyes, clothe the opposite mountainous heights, their topmost trees pencilled against the sky all along the horizon, that sweeps for miles in a grand undulating circuit. The whole village of Elmira is seen, at just the right angle and distance to bleed its houses and churches of red, white and brown with the yellow and churches of red, white and brown with the yellow and contact makes inter-connect into the penchange in the connect in the penchange in the scarlet maples into a compact rich mosaic, the bills and green fields. What words can the bilst and green fields. What words can tell all the codeman that broods with varying beauty over this peaciful valley principles for one day!

"Myrecian of color daily laid

"By the great that is light and shade."

Sick or well, here, pealms of thanksgiving will be

slowly, day by day, its good effects, till the wan cheeks bloomed. But the other's had faded. She, too, was compelled to the humble open-air employ-Such is the power of that simple remedy—" Life in the Open Air." Mrs. Gleason gives very sensible lec-tures to the ladies, which, for plain, practical value, Gleason lecture on the Relations of Health and Phys

-all kept by the magnetic spirit of Mrs. Gleason and ising outward restores of his outsiness. On are we heirs of eternity—on-partners in all heavenly fellow-ship, to be led thro' bulking care and pain and disap-pointment, by the rough ways and buffetings of hu-man experience to the aummits of glorious revelation,

tage is close up here by the Cure,) and saw God's aun rising and shining upon the houses and gardens of

Two Sundays ago, Mr. Charles Beecher gave here, in his brother's church, such a sermon as makes one grateful and happy all his life after to have heard. True to the Beecher family fame, he preached of Ten perance from the text, "I beseech you by the mercles of God that you present your bodies, a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reason-able service." It was a sermon so fall of the spirit of able service. It was a sermon so tail of the spirit on goldly living—so pure-bearted and ennobling, that I wondered what sort of "ng paiety," as Theodore Parker called it, those Congregational ministers have to shut him out of their great Council in Boston last June.

SALLIE HOLLEY.

Since Mr. Garrison started on his West tour, he has lectured to good audiences at Erie and Meadville, Pa., and Warren and Akron, Ohio. On the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 8th, be had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Cleveland. The next evening he lectured at Detroit. To-day (Friday) he is in Chicago for the first time in his life.

For the convenience of the readers of the Liberate on Mr. Garrison's line of travel, we append a list of

blo engagements.			
Princeton, Ill.,	Monday,	Nov.	20,
Galesburg, "	Tocoday,	-	21.
Quincy, "	Wednesday,	**	22.
Lafayette, Ind.,	Monday,	**	27.
Indianapolis, "	Tuesday,	**	28.
Richmond, "	Wednesday,		29.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Thursday,	100	30.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Monday,	Dec.	4
From Thursday, the 28d,	o Monday	h- 9	teh Me-
Complete will be at Serings		16	1 110

Theaksgiring Day in Massochusetts is appointed for Thursday, December 7, the change being made by Gov. Andrew in accordance with President Johnson's proclamation for a National Thanksgiring on that day.

THE PEACE PRINCIPLE. Onlike fourth page will the rights of the surpleyer as to third p be found extracts—as large as our space would allow of the servant as between himself as rights of servants as to third; prevent of the peace of the pea tracts—as large as our space would allest ter addressed to a cierical defeader of war-ug his positions and arguments, and main Christian doctrine of peace, fergiveness a

The whole of the long letter from which ther racts are made will shortly be published in pass

Thompson to a friend in this city gives information of its continued good health, and of the prospersus rogress of his lecturing tour in the West. He has not good meetings in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, good meetings in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and is engaged to speak in many places in New York. State during the month of December. Those what wish to communicate with him can direct, for the present, to the care of Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterboro, N. Y.

VISIT OF A NORTH CAROLINA DELEGA TION TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

g the amendments to the Constitution which reonians of eighty years since deemed essen-he security of public liberties and personal as the following:

"ART. II. A well regulated militia being necessary the security of a free State, the right of the people to ep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

When our great war closed, it was deemed advisable that the soldiers of the Union should be allowed to retain the arms they had so nobly borne, on condition of the payment by each of what was considered by the Government their cash value. An order was accordingly issued from the War Department proflering to each honorably discharged soldier the privilege of purchasing his wespon on the payment of that sam, (85, we believe) so said, so done; until now, on the representation of the ex rebels of Louisians, Oen. Canby has notilited Mr. Stanton's order, directing that the colored soldiers mustered out of service in his department (Louisians) hall sobe allowed to buy their maskets! We presume the Secretary will direct this satrap to mind his eye; but meantine, the black soldiers will be mustered out and dispersed, and the relievation of the original order will practically amount

as are now in the hands of said free negroes to the proper authorities of the State.

"Second—As will secure the punishment of those persons who, in the future, shall better or in any wise turnish arms and ammunition to said free negroes.

groes.
"Third—As will in the future prevent said free ne-groes from retaining in their possession arms and am-munition, whenever and however obtained."

—It puzzles us to determine why such propositions are not held in reserve till the States lately in revolt shall have been fully reconstructed and their representives seated in Congress. This we shall have lots of them: now, they are clearly unseasonable.—Tri-

# LEGISLATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is very evident that the Legislature is determine to circumseribe the freedom of the colored people every possible way. The Committee on the Judician has been instructed to consider the expediency of subegislation as will put a stop to tree persons of colored to the consideration of colored to the consideration of colored to the co has been instructed to consider the expediency of such legislation as will pat a stop to tree persons of color keeping open shops and other markets of barter, traffic and sale, as tend to collect numbers of negroes, to the manifest violation of good order, thereby breeding idleness and crime, other than such as are necessary and proper. Of course the Committee will decide that "free persons of color" ought not to exercise so dangerous a privilege as getting a 'living in their own way, and they will be forbidee to engage in trade. Neither will they be allowed to possess firearms, for another resolution calls for legislation that will secure—

"First—The rendition of such arms and ammuni-tion as are now in the hands of said aree negroes to the proper authorities of the State.

"Secondly—As will secure the punishment of those persons who, in the future, shall harter or in any wise furnish arms and ammunition to said free ne-crossions.

groes.
"Thirdly—As will in the future prevent said free regrees from retaining to their procession arms and some united with the procession arms and some united with the procession of the procession arms and some oppointed for the purpose, have reported a code for the requisition of labbr and the protection and government of the colored population of the State. Their report treats of the domestic relations of persons of color, feelinding those of husband and wife, parent and edild, guardien and ward, and ensure and apprentice, the contents for environ, the regulations of taber on ferros, the rights of the compleyer as between himself and his servant, the causes of discharge of a servant.

THE SOUTH NOT TO BE ALLOWED THE

right of the South to be governed by rulers of its own selection was lost when Lee and Johnson servedered by selection was lost when Lee and Johnson servedered They will be permitted to resume it after sufficient evidence that its exercise will be beneficial to the whole country.—Transcript.

#### EXECUTION OF WIRZ.

Washington, Nov. 10.

Capt. Wirz was hung this forenoon between 10 and 1 o clock. He exhibited the same defant compoure that he has manifested all along. Wirz was attired in a long robe or shroud of black ambric, and an attempt was made to handcuff his rrists, but his right arm was so wollen that the Iron ould not be fastened without giving him pain. "I on't want to be cross," said he, "but don't burt ne." The shackles were removed. When samesen.

display the symbol of redemption, saying, a railly, hope, charity, repentance will save you. At last, the reading of the charges, the specifications, the finding of the Court and the President's approval of the sentance had been completed, and Major Russell, turningtoward the criminal, saked him if he had any remarks to make. He replied in an unconcerned tone that he had no wish to say anything to the public. To the Major he would say that he died innocent. He had but once to die; his hope was in the tuture.

innocent. He had but once to die; his hope was in the future.

Major Russell, then shook hands with him, receiving his thanks for courteous treatment. The priest bade him fasewell, with words of consolation, and retired. He stood erect upon the drop. The hangman pinioned his arms and feet, adjusted the fatal noose, and put on the black cap. Then commenced uncerthily yells from those outside of the prison yard, as if execrating the prepetrator of atroctous cruelties. Major Russell raised his cap—the drop fell—Henry Wirz, with a sudden plunge, was hung by the neck until he was "dead, dead,"

It was seven minutes after the drop fell before the convulsive movements of the body cessed, and the subsequent surgical examination showed that his neck was not broken.

of ten, prevent him from obtaining work, and whose innste worthlessness would probably induce him to bandon it very shortly after it was obtained. He endeavored to make me believe that he had been at work, and was willing to work, but his whole story was at work, and was willing to work, but his whole story was a rery trifling sort of a boy. The sixth was a relativant cook, a good-looking young fellow, we seemed as merry as a lark, and chuckled with delight when he told me he got fifteen dollars a month and found. The seventh was a potrer in a wholessie grocery store, received eighty cents a day for his service, and liked his employers fust rate.

who, in this condition, without money, property or resources, have suddenly been set adrift, and left to make their own way in the world.

Rev. Dr. Bacon or the State of the world.

Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, Conn., who has Just returned from a visit to Virginia, gave some of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of his observation in a serie gan of the results of the sufficient provided to the suffering white people of Richmond; and it learned from Col. Brown that 200 rations, only, and it learned from Col. Brown that 200 rations, only, and it learned from Col. Brown that 200 rations, only, and it learned from Col. Brown that 200 rations, only and it learned from Col. Brown that 200 rations, only and it learned from Col. Brown that 200 rations, only a series of the ser

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GOV. PERRY.

intoh hap been denn in Boeth Curolins that is conders to prants and retrostration, the President still (thinks that it is impossible to unticipate events. He expects, therefore, that you will continue to exactle the delivered by the terestories devolved upon you as Provisional Governor of South Carolina until you shall be relieved by his order. He otherway with regret that saither the Convention nor the State Englishme he're prenounced the desit and obligations contracted in the name of the State for encountrational and even rebellious purposes to be yold. He cannot regret that the State seems to be yold. He cannot regret that the State seems to be old. He cannot regret that the State seems to be yold. The cannot regret that the State seems to decline the Congressional Amendment of the Congressional Amendment of the Congressional Amendment of the Constitution of the United States arolinals servery by the South

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION. The following, the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Adams' letter to Earl Russell on the Indemnity Question, are very keen:—

I likewise receive with great pleasure your lordship's assurances that the efforts by which the Government and Congress of my country have shakes off slavery, "have the warmest sympathies of the people of these

tingdoms."

If, from painful observation in a service extended through four years, I cannot in candor yield my entire assent to this satement, as applied to a large and too influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects; if it has been my misfortune to observe, in the process of so wonderful a revolution, a degree of coldness and the majorities in many apprecase from which my Capt. Wirz was along into occasions between 10 and 11 o clock. He exhibited the same defiant composure that he has manifested all along.

Wirz was satired in a long robe or shroud of black cambric, and an attempt was made to handcull his wrist, but his right arm was so swolen that the interest of so wonderful a revolution, as degree of coldress and wrists, but his right arm was so whelen that the interest of so wonderful a revolution, as degree of coldress and wrists, but his right arm was so swolen that the interest of so wonderful a revolution, as degree of coldress and on't want to be cross," said he, "but don't but on't two be cross," said he, "but don't will not be cross, "and he, "but don't will not be cross," said he, "but don't will not be cross, "and he, "but don't want to be cross," said he, "but don't will not be cross, "and he, "but don't will not be cross," said he, "but don't will not be cross, "and he public." To be said and the set had not will not consider the sections were being read.

Occasionally, the impatient crowd without would give hideous yells, at which the criminal would be concept of the sections were being read.

Occasionally, the impatient crowd without would give hideous yells, at which the criminal would be tary some unespiness. Then Father Boyle would display the symbol of redemption, saying, "Faith, hope, charity, repentance will save you."

At last, the reading of the charges, the strength of the sections were being read.

At last, the reading of the charges, the strength of the section of t

The Germans in Texas during the Re. A letter from Texas to the Cincinnai Genetic says:

"The Germans of Texas—and there are some fifty thousand of them—were loyal to the Union, almost to a man. Many were torn away by conscription, many had to accept this office or that to escape conscription, or to support their families; but a German secessionist was a curiosity. The Teutonic phlegm was as Tootiben's earthworks to them during the war; a silence more vigorous, an inactivity more masterly, never was known. In a mass, the Germans of Texas held themselves, as far as they possibly could, aloof from the whole thing, and—waited.

What astonished the Germans of Texas on the restoration of the Government was, that American—born loyalists manifested so little enthusiasum in comparison to what they themselves felt, forgetting that their was the reaction from a more intense reference. When the Federal army entered Austin, a man was discermed high up on the dome of the Capitol, from whose hands the stars and stripes were there given to the breeze. A German 1 To escape conscription, he had lain tor eighteen months in the cellar of his own house, even his nearest neighbors supposing him to be away in the Confederate service. If he did not have a right to vary his position by another on the Capitol's highest pinnacle, flag in hand, I do not know who had the right.

'The gonuine old Teutonic pluck,

MURDER OF COLORED SOLDIERS IN KERTUCKY. The Louisville Press says Gen. Palmer has intelligence that on last Friday evening, for recently discharged colored soldiers left. High Grove, and when they had gone a short distance on the Bloombeld they had gone a short distance on the Bloom Pike, were confronted by a party of armed men, immediately began to fire upon them is true gue fashion. Four of the soldlers were shot down, fifth making his escape by flight. Three of were shot dead, and the other one was mon wounded. The offence of these murdered men that they had been Union soldlers. The instig to the crime was, of course, rebel hate.

BAD ADVICE. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"In certain influential quarters, I hear that all the Southern States have been advised not to repudints their debt, or pass the Constitutional Amendment; but to send on their Senators and Representatives, and let them take the chances. If allowed to take their seats, well and good; but if not, the parties alluded to as advising the South, assure it that nothing will be lost. On the contrary, they assert that the non-representation of the States in Congress would be a small loss compared to the consequences that would flow from a consent to all that the President requires as the price of their restoration."

t money, property or COLORED MER's CONVENTION.
set adrift, and left to N. Y., 8th. The Convention of colored

CLARK'S SCHOOL WEST TOR

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY.

Vistron will commonce its least, volume with the
solution younder, 1966. This is the easty Day School
cal published at SEVENTY-TYPE CENTE A

statures; Readings, Marie, measures, of the type, the present passes, Heigman, Robana, An, true the very best writers. The Varieve had the largest elevation of any Revalence, Journal published. How the theorem form other The Published, in order the reads all pages of the control. The Published, in order the reads all pages of the country will send the Varieve mer pages PRER, to me, puress (the will not an angent) at any post-offers in the United States. Address, with Tre cents for particulars. ill not as an agent) at any post-office in the United Stated, with five contains particulars,

J. W. BAUGHADAY, Publisher,

1200 Chestant Street, Philadelphia

### LESSONS IN ORNITHOLOGY. PARLOR CLASSES.

CHACEANNA LEWIS will give Instruction in the Navvaal History or Rinns, to Schools and Private Classes of Ladies and Geudemen.
It is not included, by these Lestons, merely to interest and assess the learner, but white these objects will be been in size of first will be been in size of first will be.

NATURAL BIBRURY Or some, we consider the follower of Ladies and Goulemen.

It is not intended, by these Lesson, merely to interest and names the learner, but while these objects will be kept in view, efforts will also be made to use the frather-de tribes in all their beauty and attractivasen, as a means of affording an insight of the wonderful Order found in overy portion of creation.

The familiar Habits of Birds; their Manner of Flight; their Manner and the found in the familiar Habits of Bongs; their Guiding Instincts;

Invery portion or creaters.

The familiar Habits of Birds; their Manner of Flight; their Migrations; their Songs; their Guiding Instincts; their Affections; their Nests and Egg; their Fluange, with its exquisite colors and ornamentation; Microscopic Examinations of the Down of the Young, and the General Structure and Classification of Birds, will be treated of, as well as the relations of Physical Camers to the Residences of Birds; their Geographical Distribution, and their inportance to Agriculture.

Geology, in its connection with Ornithology, will also be considered; and the position of the Class of Birds in the Progressive Order of Creation, so far as revealed by Modern Science, will be made apparentable Birds of the World will be noticed, and their location in the Massum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Falladelphia, designated.

nated.

These Lessons will be finely illustrated by memorary gant Engravings, and Specimens of the unjority of common long Birds may be seen by the Class during continuance of the Course, while the subject will be ther elseidated by Charts prepared for the purpose.

TRUES, for a Course of this Lessons, \$2.00 cock.

Liberal deduction made to schools and classes.

GRACEANNA LEWIS, Oare of Edward Parries South-west corner of Eighth and South ( PRILADELPSIA.

#### TESTIMONIALS:

TESTIMUM AM PROGRAMMENT SA recommending of Miss Graceanna Lewis, as in all respects of Miss Graceanna Lewis, as in all respects of persons discouragements of persons discouragements. e Loctures of Hise Grammun area, and other or thy the confidence and encouragement of person seed to study Natural History, and especially Orbita JOHN CASSIF

T. C. PORTER, President of Franklin Marshall College, Lancauter A. G. PORTER,

ISAAC P. TRIMBLE, M. D.,

Author of "Insect P unless of Fruit and Fruit Tree
and Entomologist. the State Agricultural Score
New Jersey, Newark, N. J.

Kennet Square, Chester County, Punnsylvani
April 10th, 1865.

The undersigned, who have enjoyed the pleasure of iraccanas Lewis's instructions on Ornithology deem it due to her to testify to the instructions on Ornithology deem it due to her to testify to the instruct with which she succeeded a clothing the subject, and the clear and inseld method dopted in her Lectures. We greatly dealer that she may not a wide field for her valuable and elevating instructions.

DILLWYN PARRISS,
HELEX LONGSTRUM,
ANN PRESTOR,
MARTHA KIMBER,
EDWARD TOWNERSD,
J. G. HUNY, M. D.,
Philadelphia, 7th mo., 1865.

## Aver's Pills.

RE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings un-iontable? These symptoms are often the privade to s-is illness. Some it of sickness is everying upon you, and all the arcrated by a timely use of the right remody. Take hood, and let the fields move on unobstructed in health blood, and let the fields move on unobstructed in health ann sangerous distanpers. The same purgative effect expets them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural fametices of the body, they are rapidly, and many of these survives the body, they are rapidly, and many of these survives the survives of the

# AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent
Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever,
Pever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Ohill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; in-deed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaris of miasmatic countries.

or minimatic countries. This remost has rarely failed to care the severes cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage ever other Ague medicines, that it subduces the complain without injury to the patient. It contains no equinion other deleterious substances, nor does it produce quinten any injurious effects whatever. Shaking brothers of army and the West, try it, and you will endorso the american. Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and old by all druggists.
Oct. 13

### IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has remove 223 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET,

where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to core in mine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are none to axool her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one size, heir,
made from the roots and boths of the forces.
She Champose with a bark which does not grow in this
sountry, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning gray.

using the accordance, and will prevent the hair from turning groy.

She also has shother for restoring grey hair to its natu-ral color is mently all cases. She is not aff-lid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the Seantley. They are also per-ked for east onners to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

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

LADIES,

LEXIMONS, Mass.

LEXIMONS, Mass

# 82000 A YEAR

MADE by any one with \$15—Steam Treels. He az-perience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiere and Treasurers of three Basis endores the circular. Sets free with samples. Address the American Steam Treel Works, ith samples. Address pringfield Vermont, October 6. 3m, 1

# Farm for Sale Franklin, Mass.,

CONTAINING they five acres of illings and pasters, before acres of illings and pasters, but a contained they five acres of illings and pasters, but a contained acres, being acres, and is considered acres, being acres, many age, with all the motion improvement, many, both, \$2. Alot, topic, pour and peak trees, grapes, currents, ste. Purpose information can be obtained at the Aud-Binnery Office, No. 221 Wighlander Street, Business.

THE LOTUS PLANT.

BY PRECEOUS SILTON.

A Brahmin on a Lotan pod.
Once wrote the hiely mans of God.
Then, planting il, he neted in prayer
Ber some new freils, submoven and fair.
A stare noise by who beer o lond,
Fell panting on the death read i
The Brahmin, praying, straighting you
And lifted up the failing men.
The God entires done, he stood aghast

The feed soates done, he seem agnate At Southing one breasth lie easte.

"Behold !" he cries, "I stand meteon My hands have clasped the vile and m The Level bushed the receipted face, And wrought waitrede of grace.

The buried seed arose from death, And bloomed and fruited at his breath; The stalk held up a leaf of green, Whereon these mystle words were seen

" First count men all of equal costs, And count threelf the least and lost." The Brahmin, with bewildered brain, Beheld the will of God writ plain. Transfigured then be stood in light;
The slave was siered in his sight.
Thereafter in the Brahmin's breast
Abode God's ponce—and he was blest.

For the Liberator

RESPONSE. The world will thank that Brahmin chief, Who copyrights that mored Ren?; And Christian nations well may send To Indin's shore for such a friend—

preach this respot of the East.

For where this equal garpel goes,
"The desert blossoms as the rose."
"Our God" has taught these four years past
That men are born of equal caste;
On yonder green Palmetto tree
Jehorsh writes, "All men are free."
On course Seathern solm and riso.

On every Southern palm and pine,

On every Northern oak and vine, On every plant and shrub and flower. This glorious lesson of the hour, To fossilize in grass and forn,
That unborn millions'yet may learn
That Lennry was God's design,

And FREEDOW is a boon divine O, Christian, 'tis for you and me To plant ourselves a "lotus tree"; And find, as did the prophet chief, God's will engrained in flower and leaf.

Since all are free and equal born, Do this, and there will be no need or when the pride of caste has ceased, ask the prayers of Brahmin priest.

THE NEW YEAR OF JURILEE.

Ain.—Kingdom C Say, fellers, hab you seen de King Wid the muffstash on his face, Gwine down de street on Funday mernin', Wid a sort ob warlike pace?

A man was smokin' in a 'potteeary shop, Whar nuffin but drags war had,

Cherus.—De man he run, ha! ha!

De King he stay, ho! ho!

He took possession ob de shotticary pop.

An' swared he'd neber go.

har he poured 'em in a great strong coffer, what he poured em in a great strong cours, To help de treasury fill. Chevas—De Gubner laugh, ha ! ha ! De King he crow, he ! ha ! He swards he's sies ebery bean in de city, An' make de law a go!

He seed a man jes turnin' a corner, Wid a pot ob beans an' pork ; He told him to drap dem smekin' wittles,

He cotched a barber shabin' a man Jes after ten e'elock;
He seised de barber an' all his soap,
An' put 'esa under lock.
De man be went to church dat day,

All ruff what his whiskers grew— An' wid him anudder what de barber stops

When he'd got only half way through. Clorus-De barber shabed, ha! ha!

chap was selling some Sabbath Gazettes

On a corner in Franklin street;
De King be esteed de likerntere,
An' didn't leab a sheet;
He took dean up to de State House, too,
Bery much pleased, do doubt;
Do boy went home a' weepin' an' wailin',
An' twenty-nine cents out.

barns De King be laugh, ba! ha! De boy he cry, boo, hoo! Dat man didn't pay for my Sunday papers An' I don't know what to do." ling is goin' to show de folks Dat de world stope stovie on Sunday mornin', At percisely ten o'clock. But dar is jes' disting shoot 't,

ordin' to de wise Judeo Maine

Chrus—De people langle, ha ? ha ? De King he shout, he ? ha ? " I'm bound to hab a good fat office, An' a year ob jubile ?"

The ancients had an Age of Gold,

Bat Wilson, from the lowlier base

Which mus' go agis his grain, He can't obeat 'm out ob deir brown-bread an' mutton,

BENATOR WILSON'S SILVER WEDDING.

BY MRS. JULIA WARD DOWN.

De King he rabed, ho! ho! He mid he'd punch all illegal shabers In de place whar de wool ought to grow.

A Brahmin on & Lotus pod

IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS WITHOUT COAL Genius.

MODD, OR GAS:

MODD, OR GAS:

DOES the work easier, quicker, better, and with a use, without a radiator, does not prescriptly after the temperature of the room while it may be used with a radiator to heat a room in a very about time. It also perfectly free from soot, ashes and emoke, and make a supplementation.

inpleasant smell.

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

Baking in these stoves, instead of the old imprise process, is residered a certainty; the bread comes out of the count, is residered a certainty; the bread comes out of the certain the fair bread comes and in the branch and country minutes, with a fair bread with the branch and country of the keat can be instantaneously regard.

Breiling;—Mr. Morrill, the inventor, is new keep language,

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD language.

CHALLENGES THE WORLD

to produce a method by which a steak can be briled that will compare with the Patent Broller. "which abstrale the will compare with the Patent Broller." which abstrale can be briled that will compare with the Patent Broller. "which abstrale many drop of the fat or paret can pushly to exactly, slikes spill with the steak lipid produce and patent and the steak of the patent patent and the steak of the patent and the steak of the steak patent and the steak of the steaks, as now a face to the invest alone, instead of tree intering the invest date to the invest alone, instead of tree intering the invest date to the invest alone, instead of tree intering the invest date to the invest alone, instead of tree intering the invest date to the invest alone, instead of tree intering the invest date of the investigation of the steaks, and the steam and out-doors even, in good the bones avoided. In fact, every had of breached its bor can be accomplished with convertainty and econogry and with far less labor, that with one contained and the steam and conting less by one looust that great and did to the perfect of the steam of t

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE

(From Meatre, E. D. and G. Draper, Manufacturer, Bayes date, Mass.)

The undersigned have used Morrilli Patent. Surpression of the undersigned have used Morrilli Patent. Surpression of the undersigned have used Morrilli Patent. Surpression of the undersigned and well satisfied with a Way consider it a very valuable improvement, and "hereful recommend it for general use, especially be a sunser cook-store. We think it has never been surpassed for bridling and baking meats and baking break, and actual best store for heating flats for troning we ever aw E. D. A. G. DRAPER.

[From Dr. J. Cherete of Charitations, Man.].

Mn. Moore—Having field yearted the Europe-Code, Programmer of the Programmer of the Europe-Code, Programmer of the Europe-Code, Programmer of the Europe of the Europe Code, Programmer of the Europe of the Europe of the Europe of E [From Dr J Cherrer of Charleston

Genotesment, Nos. 37 and 39. Compress Netter Romes.

Bostros, May T. 1945.

TO THE AURENT OF THE MORRILL PETROLAGE Prost Co.

Dear Sin.—Having fully tested the new Petrological Store made by your Compress I have happy to be at letticeNote made by your Compress I have been to use in my eating foom, and find them superior to anything i know of tor owking purposes. It bakes bisecuts and brook testes spreadout, and undeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it.

Withing you every success, I remail yours, trail.

EDWARD PERKINS.

[From Res T. C. Pister Poster of the Methodist E. Charel.
North Reading Mass.]

South Reading Mass.

To the Perfective Street.

Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement.

To read week my family have been testing the area the commy purpose a family it agests everything to the commy purpose a family it agests everything to the commy purpose. It is a family to age to everything to the commy purpose a family it agests everything to the commy purpose. The statement of the kind we have every family in agests everything to the state of the kind we have every family. In account of the kind we have every family has cort un less than eas and enveloperative strength and so the property of the state of the kind with a commy wife can do her ironing in less time than with a commy for hours, and returned to find our best of hean aircip baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kinds of pastry, steaming, brolling, and tearing I do not heritate to say that I never have seen its equal. I think that the shade is a preprince in the use of the "double better," but should judge its utility must be in a corresponding ratio.

Paster of M E. Cherk.

[From Res. I. P. Chekman, Paster of Ortholes Corpose.]

[From Rev. J. P.: Cushman, Paster of Orthodox Congreys Itemal Church, Brighton, Mass.] Baiontes, June 1, 1865

DEAR SIR-After a brief experience with your sters It gives me pleasure to my that it gives great numberous for baking, it answers botter than any store or rase with which we are equatored: for bronking, it or printy unsurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing processor, while the eccape from the best gives cut was nordinary five must, in the summer, make your fives a great comfort in the kitchen

Very truly yours,

J. F. CUSHAAN

BOSTON, August 10, 1565

MERSHES. MORRILL & CO.

URRYLERES.—I am often asked how I like my — Petrole
um Store. I I would here state that it works admirably
and like it much. I have been a housekeeper more that
forty years, and have, during that time, used nearly laif
the same number of cooking apparatos, such at magne,
cook-stores, &c., but have never found any that quay
not be used equally as well in winter. We can get break
to this for rammer use, and see no reason why they can
not be used equally as well in winter. We can get break
fast with it—wrist; boil teak-tette, made ten and need
stonk, while a person would be building a fire in a magfound the least difficulty whatever. Certainly then us
softing that equals it in baking biscuit, threat, or pies.
Yours, truly.

No Tremost Place

MOTHT WASHINGTON, August 23, 1860

Sin: I do certify that, with the thermometer at freeing point, (32 degrees.) I heated my office free feet is
seven) with one of Morrill's Petroleum Stores in few in
utes, to seeh a degree that I was obliged if open he decdoor. And I would recommend them at the best and
cheapest, most portable and safers store for arming fose
or small rooms that were come under my observation.

Your, &c.,
Telegraph Operator, Sammit of Mt. Washington, N. B.

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

VITII every facility for selling Wool to the best between trade,—a good store, situated in the cast, the Boston trade, and an extensive acquaistance with manufacturers:—I respectfully solicit consigners: No market offere greater inducements to the fixed from that this. It is the headquarters for New-England manufacturers; here are their agreedes, and here it is most convenient for them to buy. My terms for seiling are as follows:

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED. ne per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and government tax of one-lenth of one per cent.) on take.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,
there were all expenses after the Weet is received a
store, for three months,—labor, storage, inserance
and all Wood west to me will be carefully graded over
and all Wood west to me will be carefully graded to will
be market. Latters, saiting information, will be promptly answered. Address P. O. Box 1861.

Mestra. HALLOWELL & CORURA, Boste a.
Mestra. HALLOWELL, PERSCOT & Co. New York.
Mestra. DAVIS, Fras & BAREA, Philadelphia.
Boston, August, 1865.

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

Selections.

A VOICE PROM MANARETH.

BY H. H. BRIGHAM

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE REV. H. D. WALKER, IN REPLY TO A WAR SEERON PREACHED BY HIM IN SEPTEMBER, 1864.

cause thereis such an agitation as never bettore toos place within its pale.

Believing with Jefferson. "That error of opinion may be tolerated where truth is left free to combatit," and also with the Apostle that we should "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good," I have attentively examined your argument, and very carefully read and re-read your argument, and to expect the state of the state of

which the nation is engaged. I have not voluntarily done so, either by my money, my influence or my vote. And since the war broke out I have become more convinced of its unlawfulness, in a Christian point of view. I have negatifor my duty by seeking wisdom from God, as well as by reading and investigation. I have desired to know my duty. The result has been that I am more and more stainfed that war and Christianity are incompatible. Your sermon fails to convince me. Yea, on the contrary, I am more than ever persuaded that war is sinful, and that it is my duty not to go forward " and subjugate the South, by killing, slaying and destroying them.

I will now proceed to the contract.

and developments, as duties and penalties demand-ed or required of us to-day, not only astounds men but shocks them, and their adoption would be deemed

The conclusions, therefore, which you draw from your test are not satisfactory to me, and I consider them invalid, because they are deduced from premises, which the subsequent dealings of God with man declare unto us were not the highest development of moral duties and obligations. And, sir, it is humiliating to me, as well as astonishing, that with the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ for our guide and protection, mea will turn from it and seek for duties and obligations from a dispensation declared inferior and imperfect by Jesus Christ and his Apostles. A dispensation itself which looks forward to Christ, and enjoins upon us to hear Him " in all things."

The whole scope and to

more convinced of its unlawfalness, in a Christian point of view. I have sought for my duty. The result has been that I am more and more statisfied that war and Christianity are incompatible. Your land that its use of the control o

Reflect, also, in regard to the custom of offering public prayers to our Father in Heaven for the success of our army, and our enemies at the same time also praying to God to give strength and success to their arms. I confess that to me such a practice appears eminently shocking and profane. The idea of two communities of Christians, separated perhaps by only a creek, at the same time begging their common Father, he who commands as to love one another, and especially our enemies, to bless and curse not, to assist them in reciprocal destruction, is an idea of berror of which I know no parallel. "Lord, assist us to slaughter our enemies" is their prayer. "Father, toggive them, they know not what they do;" this is the petition of Christ, the prayer of wisdom, and of safety."

When I take into consideration this subject of prayers for the success of armies, made as they at the

correct position for us to take is a course of the success of armies, made as they are to the convergers upon the plain of the every five the fleavenly Father and Creator of us all, and take oscion bened upon the dispensation of the New Cocce ment. We are to place overgives upon the plain of Bethehem, beside the cradle of the great Christian Legislator, and we shall have a correct view of our dities, and an illuminated sky above us. We should stand upon the Book Christ Stand, looking their importunities are simulties are simulti When I take into consideration this subject of prayers for the success of armies, made as they are to the Heavenly Father and Creator of us all, and take, of also, into account the ferocity of the request, the solemnity of its circumstances, the falseboods of its resentations, the fact that both parties are professing Christians, children of the same God, and that their importunities are simultaneous to their common a Lord, I do not think that the world exhibits another example of such 'irreverent and shocking intensity.

BY IL II, BRIGEAM

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BY A state of the way in an access from through pathology and state access from the week of the state of the word, and not after Carter."

St. Paul.

BY LI II, BRIGEAM

BY A state of the word, and not after Carter."

St. Paul.

BY LI II. D. WALKER:

BY Dans Size—Ally regard for a correct development of human conducts, and my force host of the word.

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BY Dans Size—Ally regard for a correct development of human conducts, and my force host of the words.

BY Dans Size—Ally regard for a correct development of human conducts, and my force host of the doctrine and positions, assumed by Townell, in year, published discourse upon the present M of a human conducts that the access of words.

The absolute of the words of the words of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the words in the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in the second of the cases of reform, and especially in the case of reform, and especially in behalf of the cases of reform, and especially in the case of reform, and especially in the second of the cases of reform, and especially in the case of reform, an

as individuals and nations are loyal to their driving law, they receive a biessing, and no arther.

And now the American people are legislating that war is right, and loyalty to Government in its intentance of war an imperative duty. I cannot agree with them in this legislating, any more in that may be received the same in the present property of any other sin to be right. Fidelity to Christ and the principles of his Kingdom which he is even the property of the property of the property of any other sin to be right. Fidelity to Christ and its principles of his Kingdom which he is even the property of the property of

their frequences.

We are here told by one who cannot lis, and one also who knows our interests, that God will foreign to the own knows our interests, that God will foreign to the own the state of the conditions, and these conditions are that we bright them who trape against us, but if we do not forgive them be will not forgive in. A most solems thought, servous declaration, and one which we should fully comprhend, and strive carnestly to obey the acceptance and doing of which is absolutely eneutial for us, in order that we may reddire the divine forgiveness and the full fruition of the Gespel.

But is this daty recorded, this noble characteristic of Christianity, Christian forgiveness, inculcated or acted upon in war, or made in the least possible manner to control the action of men when about to engage in bimans slangther? Indeed, is not a spirit diametrically opposite inculcated and acted upon on the field of battle. Insertice, we witness there nothing but batted and revenge; the very worst passions of the human soul is complete mastery. Kill and destroy your enemica, even by thousands if necessary, is the "all-pervading spirit.

Mankind have yet to learn one important lesson. They are, however, beginning to learn it. It is this, vix:— That the laws of morals are as much to be regarded and are as binding on Governments as on individuals. People conduct as shough this statement was not true. They seem to regard the action of legislative bodies as not amenable to moral duties and obligations. They can do in a corporate capacity about as they please. Now this a fearful mistake. We are addressed by God as individuals, and we are accountable to him as such. And we cannot throw off this individuals cannot be disregarded by us in any legislative capacity without serious consequences following. Governments are under the same obligations to obey the trath, the laws of the living God, as individuals.

Loyalty therefore to Governments are under the same obligation and morality, cannot be made right by any legislative c

where now, I inquire, would have beeh Christianity and the great reforms which have so blessed mankind? The business of reformation belongs to him who sees that a reform is required. The world has no other human means of amendment. If we believe that war is not allowed by Christianity, it is our business to oppose it; and if fear or distrust should raise questions on the consequences, apply the words of our Savior, "What is that to thee?"

Follow house me.

ERATOR.

It does there that it is destroy, came then to tend the destroy and the destroy and the destroy and the destroy of th

ter, they required of every person who purchased is pew in their house of worship, by the deed given to pledge themselves to discard therefrom, not only for the present time, but forever, all colored persons.

for the present time, but forever, all colored persons.

To-day how astounding to us are such developments. We can hardly believe them. Bur they
were so. So will it be in regard to war. It will
be ultimately looked upon in its true light, and
its horrible demands and requirements morally resisted; and the military fame of its heroes will be
forgotten; while the name of Wilberforce and
Clarkson, of Garrison and Phillips, will be revered
and loved, through all coming time. Napoleon and
Wellington, Grant and Sherman, will be lost sight
of, in view of that hearty and generous support, of
that admiration which will finally be given to the
philanthropists and Christian benefactors of our
race. I have thus, my dear sir, laid before you my views in relation to war, and endeavored to point out what I regarded as injurious and anti-christian in your discourse. I have fulfilled a duty which I could not, in justice to my feelings and obligations, refrain from performing. My position, I am well hayare, is not in harmony with the multitude, indeed, I stand almost alone. But nevertheless, I must be true to the light that is within me. I abould be false not to be so. I dare not do otherwise. God has given the anti-slavery movement a glorious triumph over its enemies, and I feel confident he will, in due time, give the anti-war movement the same happy result. Having God for a leader, and Christian truth upon their side, the noble causes cannot fail; they must prevail.

States.	Union.	Dem.	States.	Union.	Dem
Maine,	5	00	Kentucky,	4	5
New Hampshire	, 3	00	Oblo.	17	1
Mamachusetts,	10	00	Indiana.	8	6
Rhode Island,	2	00	lilinois.	11	3
Connecticut,	4	00	Michigan,	6	00
Vermont,	3	00	Wisconsin,	5	1
New York,	20	11	Minnesota,	2	00
New Jersey,	2	3	Iowa.	2	00
Pennsylvania,	15	9	Missouri.	. 8	ī
Delaware,	00	1	Nevada.	ĩ	00
Maryland,	3	2	California.	3	00
West Virginia,	8	00	Oregon,	1	00
Kansas,	1	00	0.000	1550	
Total,	Union	sts, 1	3 ; Democrats,	41.	

believe that war is not allowed by Christianity, it is our business to oppose it; and if fear or distrust should raise questions on the consequences, apply the words of our Savior, "What is that to thee? Follow thou me."

This is the point from which we wander—we do not bettere in, the providence of God. When this statement is formally made to us, we think, perhaps, that it is not true; but our practice is an evidence of its truth. For if we did believe we should also confide in it, and should be willing to stake upon it the consequences of our obedience. We can talk with sufficient fluency of "trusting in Providence," but of the application of it to our conduct in life, we know wonderfully little.

Who is it that confides in Providence, and for what does he trust Him? Does his confidence induce him to set aside his own views of interest and safety, and simply to obey precepts which appear in expedient and unmafe? This is the confidence induce him to set aside his own views of interest and safety, and simply to obey precepts which appear in expedient and unmafe? This is the confidence that is of value, and which we need, but of which we know so little. Those who are ready to sustain the consequences of undeviating obedience are the supporters of whom Christianity stands in need. She wants men who are willing to suffer for her principles.

In conclusion, allow me to say a few words in resolution to andertake this task. There are not delar have a prepared without an indicating the lisue will be held personally such and supported thousand of this was expended without the owner of the formation of the close of the times. There then two millions of delars have not made and the support of the formation of the close of the times. The number of the formation of the close of the times. The number of the formation of the close of the times. The number of the formation of the close of the times. The number of the formation of the close of the times and the colored children, several thousand of the was expended with the co

Botty. and.

To Silver thence descending While yet in baser metal told The series had its ending. The golden time bore men divine, The silver, men beroic; The brazen did to deeds decline. Rebuked of sage and stole. The mystic trine by Plate cast

Was thus reversed from Hature ; The gold was in the unknown Past, Our country knows the Age of Brass, Whose wary politician
Digs in that ore the steps that pass
To recognized position.

The cityer westage grining, Climbs over towards the golden gre With labor incomplaining. Well may the country theirs like him. To whom her heart's beholden.— His Present's Silver never dim.

His Potent always Golden: