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Our Country is the World, one Countrymen are all Plankind.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1816.

Selections.

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of the (London) Morning Advertiser:

The Tunes, through its contributor, "His has lately been commenting upon the corlately been commenting upon the cor-between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams course, the arguments of Earl Russell, low me a few words on the other side, the so long adopted by the *Morning* giving a hearing to both sides of every apportance.

ams's first charge against the British Gov, that numediately upon the proclamation
kade of the Southern ports of America,
the Confederates, we declared belligerent
stavor of those Confederates, who were inellion against the United States. Earl
Historicus," and The Times maintain, onhand, that the act of the United States in
ag the blockade of certain ports held by
, not only justified our Givernment in
belligerent rights to the Confederates, but
are lorred us to do so. To this point alone
time this letter, as this was the only one
d upon by "Historicus" in his two letters
bed.

place, then, I maintain that it is place, then, I maintain that it is a netrational law, that no nation whater any obligation to grant belligerent see who rise up in rebellion against a te. Assother nation may grant belligit pleases; but this is not a necessary it does so, it must take its account word by the sovereign State as having untriendly part, especially if it can be the declaration of belligerent rights to end the direct cause of great loss of create individuals, and has been the direct resulting the property of the state of the set of t

essly prolonging the rebellion. v out on.

d State. Had it agland of those belligers and, nor any other shipbuilder of ade, would have dared to supply with a single ship of war; for such also and the supply seems and the supply seems and supp

The first reason alleged appears to tile nature. It is asserted that be as war and fighting between the the Confederates, both parties were I the Confederates, both parties were the privilege of being considered and awful and equal belligerents. Such a write English Government has no right mill the insurrection against the United are always refused to grant belligerent is until they had fully established their. When Hungary rose up against drove the Austrians out of their cound never thought of giving the Hungarent rights, which are, in reality, a quasiful their contracting the power as an independent on the Italians held Venice, and the ockaded that port, we did not preclaim

ligerent rights in favor of such rebels, any more than if no such proclamation of blockade had been proclaimed.

III. A proclamation of belligerent rights in favor of robels is a gusti recognition of those rebels, a declaration that those rebels have a legitimate right to reparate from the parent State, and are therefore entitled to be treated by all neutral nations as being on a complete footing of equality.

IV. The proclamation of belligerent rights in favor of the Confederates not only did what has been stated in our third proposition, but was in a manner tantamount to the issuing of letters of marque, to any vessels which the Confederates might engage, to plunder, burn and destroy the merchant vessels of our ally, the United States.

In conclusion, I shall shortly point out the position in which Earl Russell has placed us by his despatches, that whenever a sovereign State is obliged to blockade a port which rebels have taken possession of, the act of blockade entitles the rebels to boist a maritime flag, and to be recognized as lawfall belighternts. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," says the proverb; and there is no nation in the world that will suffer more injury from the carrying out of such a doctrine than England, with her commerce in every clime, and her merchant marine traversing every sea. Suppose another matiny should take place in India, that the Hindoo rebels should obtain possession of some port, and that we should be obliged to blockade it. The doctrine laid down by Earl Rossell would justify France and the United States to allow or wink at privateers being sent out from Bordeaux and New York, manned by Frenchmen or Ameriwould justify France and the United States to allow or wink at privateers being sent out from Bordeau and New York, manned by Frenchmen or Ameri-cans, and baving two or three Hindoo officers aboar for form's sake. These Hindoo Alabamas woul-attack our ships on the coast of Europe, in the sam way as the Alabama and the Florida attacked the American shipping in Chinese and Australian waters Suppose, again, that an Irish rebellon should tak place, and that the Irish rebels, with the assistance to Louis Napoleon, should take possession of Corl and that we should blockade it. In such a case consuling to Earl Respell, the Irish rebels would be th merchantmen in waster JAMES A sey might find them. JAMES A St. Anne's Hill, Cork, Oct. 21, 1865.

SOUTH CAROLINA RE-ESTABLISHING

We have received a copy of the new Stave Code of South Carolina. A Commission was appointed, at the request of the late Convention, by the Provisional Governor, to prepare a code for the regulation of labor and the protection and government of the colored population of the State. It is their report which lies before us, and which is introduced, we are informed, into the Legislature as a Bill, shortly to become a Law. Messrs. D. L. Wardlaw and Armistead Burt, compose the Commission, and put their names to the report. We do not doubt they have done the work they were expected and desired to do, and that their code is such a one a will in substance be enacted into statutes by the Legislature. It is of a character to suit the Southarcter to suit the Northern temper, we must admonstrate to sait the Northern temper, we must admonstrate the suit the Suthern temper. We have received a copy of the new Slave Code South Carolina. A Commission was appointed

the army or navy of the United States."

That is a very adroit way of putting it; but it is impossible to disguise the fact, that the law means to hold the lash over the free negro as a means, not for the punishment of crime, but for eithering a contract. Being thus legalized, being put in the hands of the Magistrate, and in other cases in the hands of the Magistrate, sure to be the friend and neighbor of the master, there will practically be no more timitation of punishment under this new Slave code than before the war under the old Slave code.

So much appears upon the first glance at this code. It covers, however, thirty-six closely printed pages, and embraces many more provisions than we can collect or refer to in a single column. Such extracts as are made above suffice to show its spirit and purpose. They will suffice also, we trust, to give the North some hint of the sort of reconstruction likely to take place by the admission of States clinging

FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following most interesting and instructive de tails are from a letter to the *Independent* by a gentleme connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in Nori

this number, only 8,000 are dependent. This does not show a very lazy or inactive spirit among these people, for the whites, who had all the land and money, have been supported to a larger extent than

The negroes. The negroes, brought up to doubt everybody, when declared free, could not believe it until they tried for themselves; consequently, some left old homes and went to cities and towns, and tried the life of ease and leafing awhile. Many, too, heard and believed that Uncle Sam would give each of them a farm, and refused to make any arrangements to work with land owners. Others thought they had earned, by a life's work, the piece, of land they lived on, and demanded it of former owners.

Col. W. issued a circular, telling the freedmen that the Government would divide no land in this State smong freedmen, and sedwied them to work

Two murder cases have been tried, and in each one the sentence has been a mere farce.

A woman (lovely young lady of good family!) shot, in cold blood, a negro. The murder was proved a brutal one, of the first degree. The sentence was \$1,000 fine. Black makes a distinction in some men's minds, that destroys all sense of right and instinct.

and justice.

A man whot a negro dead. The negro had taken a horse to ride. White man shouldered his gun and started in the same direction, and met the negro coming home with the horse.

"What are you doing with that horse, you black

"Nothing, massa; I gwine home now; went to do some business for you."
White man replies by blowing his brains out, for presuming to insist him. A court of U. B. officers fined this man \$600, and sentenced him to six months

Do you ask what will be the fate of these people when the Burran is gone? I do not believe Southern courts will be more just toward them than a court of officers in the U.S. service, and such are their decisions.

court of officers in the U. S. service, and such are their decisions.

However, a freed people must suffer in the change from slavery to freedom; but whea, once free, they will know how to appreciate and use freedom.

There are now in the State 68 schools for freed men, with 85 teachers, and about 3,624 pupils. Many of these schools are taight by freedomen, and are self-supporting; others are taught by teachers from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sacrificing missionaries as ever earned a crown. They are not received into white society here, but are looked down upon by the citizens, and, although iadies of refinement and education, are dependent entirely on themselves for society. They live uncomfortably, teach dirty, ragged childron in old, dirty rooms, because the South don't think niggers ought to be intelligent, and the negroes are too poor to clothe themselves.

rations.

512 marriages have been performed by ministers selected by officers of the Bureau. We are trying to clevate the morals of this people. They have never felt the sacredness of the marriage-tie. They have had no good example set them by their masters. In two instances, I have seen mother and daughter children of one white man. I think these what we are doing F. H. B.

"NIGGER EQUALITY."

Senstor Wilson—who has spoken effectively for the Union cause and ticket at Rhinebeck, Oneida Cortland, Fonda and Johnstown, during the las week—closed the canvess on Saturday at Little

" · Our country, said that illus where the had rame in incorrection state of the service and the transfer of the service and th

NEGRO SUPPRAGE.

their decisions.

However, a freed people must suffer in the change from slavery to freedom; but when once free, they will know how to appreciate and use freedom. There are now in the State 68 schools for freed men, with 85 teachers, and about 5,624 pupila. Many of these schools are laught by freedoms, and are self-supporting; others are taught by teachers from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the North, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the Morth, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the Morth, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the Morth, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the Morth, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the ment of the self-sears from the Morth, whom I consider as tree self-sears from the self-search from the self-sears from the self-sears from the search of the search the self-search the search the sea sized about 900,000 lbs. commentine, 32,715 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels possible tar.

We have in the State 14 bospitals, reporting to us for the first quarter—July, August, September—2,680 deaths. We have aided 5,441 sick persons, the first quarter bare been made, giving employment to 1,847 freedmen, at wages averaging from \$10 to \$10

AN HOUR WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

an interview with Mr. Johnson, of which be given as account in a letter to the Franklin Repository, un-der date of October 31, 1855. After speaking of the President's appearance and manners, Mr. Mo Clare service.

"However reficent he may be on some issues, he seems to have no reserve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent States. He discussed the position of those States and their people with great interest and eccasional warmth, and with a trankness that left he doubt as to his purpose. He holds that they were never out of the Union; that secession, however accomplished as a fact, caunot be accomplished in law; that the supreme authority of the government in those States was not overthrown by rebellion, but simply in abeyance, and of course it logically follows his premises that, since rebellion has ceased, the States resume their proper place in the Union, and restoration is accomplished.

mission, and it is not improbable that it will in the end be admitted. I have selden seen Congress struggle against power and hold one to the end. On the future of the freedmen, the President talks well. His displays more sense than southment on the question, and means to rolve the problem fairly, as demanded by civilization and humanity. Of their ability to win a position that will enable them to be incorporated into our system of government as cilizens, he is not eminerally hopeful, but feels that it must be fairly tried, with an open field for the negro. That failing, he looks spon colonismion as the only alternative.

It would be foolish to disguise the fact that the Pres-

ing letter from Judge Advocate General Holt to Senator Wilson, written after reading the valuable contribution of the last-named gentleman to the bis-tory of our Republic and of Freedom, is worthy of

with great enjoyment the volume which kind as to place in my hands a few eve and now return it, with my sincere strikes me as entirely unique in its chara-

three events should become their miscrism, and as ac-presenting, in a form at once so attractive and so ac-casible to all, the details of the program and the re-sults of the sublime battle for freedom which has taken place in the Capitol, you have performed a ser-vice that entitles you to the graticed of the whole

Very respectfully and sincerely,
JOSEPH HOLT.

The Montgomery Ledger, whose editor an extensive slave-owner, and who has systematily interpresented the freedmen, has furnished conclusive argument against the assertion that gross will not work. He has editered his for slaves one half of the crop made, they paying one-the expenses, rent, &c. They willingly assented the proposition, and this is the calculation which land owner makes in ready to the profit of the er makes in regard to the profit of nt. He says:—

\$300; half, \$200. The sum total of expenses till the 1st of September next will be \$2,375; this taken from the half of \$32,500, will be \$2,375; this taken from the half of \$32,500, will be \$2,375; this taken from the half of \$32,500, will be aven to be divided between thirty hands \$10,125, or \$337 in round numbers.

The proprietor will get \$12,250 as his half the crop, with \$725 asided for their part of the rent, making \$18,000.

If this calculation can be relied on, the negro, is stimulated to work, and the proprietor done better than he gere did when he hald him as a share."

"Where rabid and hitter men, formerly owners of always are moved to concelusions like there, share is hepsy that a single what a similar midden will in time develop is self throughout the South.

REGIO LASSIMES. We copy the following former the footh.

Region Lassimes. We copy the following former half throughout the South.

Region the Southers whether are in develop is improved ander the last, and that a stage was a smooth large and the part of the signer, the Southers whether are in developed that the last, and that a stage of develop whether the last, and that a stage of develop whether halfs, showing how much about of the signer half expecting qualities in a stage of the signer has subject. Here is no literate the securities by contrabands, and others, we always glodly soll case any one who given in anticid from machining the orbits. Here is an item:

A correspondent to East Tennesses given the laboration diships and of the signer and soll of the signer and the stage of the signer and sold of the signer a

White Contractor Contr

the same as issued to freedmen. Not less than 5,000 people are cutting wood for steamers on the Mississippi river, and more people are engaged in this business than ever, but they support themselves. The total number of freedmen in the State is estimated at \$46,000, of white only \$0,000 are receiving assistance from Government.

RECEPTION OF THE COLORED SOLDIERS

This is a day that will long be remembered by the colored people of the River of Pennsylvania. In view of the large number of colored sodders were coming home, many of whom pass through this city, it was determined by the colored people of this city that they should have a fitting reception accorded to them. A committee was at once organized, and Mr. George E. Stevens, one of the original members of the Path Manaschusetts Volunteers, who was promoted to the want of first licetenant for horseys at Fort Wagner, was selected to carry the arrangements into accounts.

rrangements into encution.

All last evening the streets were fairly alive with he soldiers and their friends, but there was not the ightest confusion, and nowhere was there to be on any insubordination. They remembered that II were looking upon them, and conducted them-

all were looking upon them, and conducted themselves in a worthy manner.

But to day was the great epoch. At nine o'clock, the procession began to form on State street, north of the Capitol, and by ten o'clock the column was in motion. T. Morris Chester, of this city, acted as chief markal, assisted by a number of side. The hier was through a number of streets to the residence of General Simon Cameron, on Front street. The line was drawn up in front of his house, when the old patriot appeared and was received with all the honors. He then spoke as follows:

I cannot ist this opportunity pass without thanking

The line was drawn up in iron to me soulse, where he old patriot appeared and was-received with all the honors. He then spoke as follows:

I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking the African soldiers for the compliment they have paid me, but more than all to thank them for the great service which they have been to their country in the terrible rebellion. I never doubted that the people of African descent would play a great part in this struggle, and I am proud to say that all my anticipations have been more than realized. Tour services, offered in the carty part of the war, were refused; but when the struggle became one of life and death, then the country gladly received yea, and, thank God, you nobly redeemed all you promised. (Applause.)

Like all other men, you have your destines in your own hands, and if you continue to conduct yourselves hereafter as you have in this struggle, you will have all the rights you ask for, all the rights that belong to human belings. (Applause.) I can only say again that I thank you favor the manner.

I cannot close without caying that there is at the head of the National Government a great man, who is able and determined to deal justly with all. I know that with his approval, no State that was in receilion will be allowed to return to the benefits of the Union, without first having a constitutional compet which will make all men equal before the law; which will presertibe no distinction of color on the witness-stand, and in the jury-box; and which hill presertibe no distinction of color on the witness-stand, and in the jury-box; and which will presert the no distinction of color on the witness-stand, and in the jury-box; and which will make all men equal before the law; which will presertibe no distinction of color on the witness-stand, and in the jury-box; and which hill presert the homes and the hand of all debts contracted for the apport of the war of the rebellion. Remember, when the war began, there were 4,000,000 of alaxes in this country, protected by law. N

Brevet Major General J. B. Kiddoo, one of the pioneer officers of colored troops, was loudly called for, and made a few remarks, which were well received by the assemblage.

The column then resumed its march, and proceeded to the Capitol grounds. Here the troops were again drawn up in line, in front of the main building. Seats were placed under the portice for the accomodation of the speakers and the invited guests, while the steps and grounds were filled with an eager audience.

guests, while the seeps and grounds are aggregationes.

Marshal Chester then introduced Rev. J. Walker Jackson, who offered prayer.

The band then played, "My Country, 'tis of thee," after which, Rev. Stephen Smith, the President of the day, made a few remarks, thanking the assembly and the Garnet League for the honor that had been conferred upon him.

The following litters were then read:

LETTER FROM GENERAL MEADE.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 12th, 1865.

GRHTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTER: I regret exceedingly that my duties and engagements will not
permit of my being present at Harrisburg on the 14th
inst., at the reception which you propose to give to
the returned colored coldiers. This reception meets
my cordial approval, and I am glad that the colored
soldiers are to be thus welcomed. I trust you will be
enabled to give them a reception worthy of their services, of the cause they have been upholding, of the
State whose honor they have been understaining.

Respectfully yours. GEORGE G. MEADE,

Respectfully yours, GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General U. S. A.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLES.

LOWILL, Mass., November S.

GENTLEMEN OF HE CONNITTER: If my engagements will possibly permit, I will be present to meet my colored feilow-soddiers on their return from the service of their country. I have witnessed their particles and discipline in the camp, and their bravery and good cooducts on the battle-field, and, above all, their devotions and nawerving loyalty to the life and the Government, and I deeply feet that, they are eithed to the gratitude, bounty, and unfailtering justice of their feilow-countrymen. As the possibility of their feilow-countrymen, As the possibility of their feilow-countrymen, the consideration of their feilow-countrymen. Betwick of the section of the letter of the country men. The possibility of the letter of the country of the letter of the

At the conclusion of the reading of this letter, the

applause was designing.

A letter was also read from Hon. George L.

Stearns, of Boston, in which, after regretting his in
ability to be present at the reception, he says:

ability to be present at the reception, he says:

"History will yet violicate the patriotism of our coslayed citizens of the free States. When their offers of service in the beginning of the war were rejected with montanely, they promptly voluntered at the cell of their country when she needed them to help conquery a relentless foe. Every battle-field on white, were permitted to face the enemy bears witness to their weedly valor, and their perfect discliption. She expects their to do as they have done, and steadily rise to all the edwardages which they desire and claim, and thus they will help she cause of freedom and manhood all over the world."

Dr. John P. Smith, of Scoton, read the resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, we, the colored citizens of Pennsylvania,

erty, of truth and justice, against rebellion and Nor do I forget that on his way in slavery. They were thrice welcome. To the members of the Garnet Lengus he returned thanks for stations, he never faltered in the

SPEECH OF SCHUYLER COLPAX THE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. This evening a large crowd of the friends of Speaker Colfax repaired to his quarters, and complimented him with a serenade. In response to carnest calls the honorable gentleman appeared and addressed them. After some preliminary remarks, he said :-

After some preliminary remarks, he said:

"It is suspicious that the ablest Congress that has sat during my knowledge of public affairs meets next mouth to face and settle the momentous questions which will be brought before it.

It will not be governed by any spirit of revenge, but solely by duty to the country. I have no right to anticipate its action, nor do I bind myself to any inflexible and unalterable policy; but these ideas occur to me, and I speak of them with the frankness with which we should always express our views.

Last March, when Congress adjourned, the States lately in rebellion were represented in a hostile Congress and Cabinet, devising ways and means for the destruction of this country. It may not be generally known, but it has been revealed to me on the testimony of members of the so-called Confederate Congress, that Gen. Lee, the military head of the rebellion, declared last February, in his official character, that the contest was utterly hopeless, but that their Congress and Cabinet determined to continue the struggle, and twenty thousand men fell after that time on both sides in the battles around Petersburg, Richmond, Five Forks, and other battle-fields. Since the adjournment of Congress, not a single rebellious volunteer surrendered, not an army laid down its weapons, not a regiment abandoned their falling cause; but the Union armies conquered a peace, not by compromise or voluntary submission, but by the force of arus. Some of these members of the so-called Confederate Congress, who, at our adjournment last March, were struggling to blot this nation from the map of the world, propose, I understand, to enter Congress on the opening day of its session, next month, and resume their former business of governing the country they struggled so expensed to the second of the second of

stand, to enter Congress on the opening day of its session, next month, and resume their former business of governing the country they struggled so earnestly to ruin. They say they have lost no rights. It seems as if burning the ships of our commerce on the ocean, the starving of our prisoners on land, and raising armies to destroy the nation, would impair some of these rights, until their new governments are recognized by Congress. (Cheers.) The Constitution, which seems framed for every emergency, gives to each House the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications of the election returns of its members, and I apprehend they will exercise that right, Congress having passed no law on reconstruction.

President Johnson prescribed certain action for these States, which he deemed indispensible to their restoration to their former relations to the government, which I think are eminently wise and patriotic.

First, that their conventions should declare the various ordinances of secession null and void, not as some have done, merely repealing them, but absolutely without any force and effect. Second, that their Legislature, should ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, that this cause of discussion and rebellion might be utterly extripated. Third, that they shall formally repodiate the recognition of the Confederacy by the United States. (Cheera.) This reminds me of an old friend in Indiana, who said he liked to give notes payable ten days after "never." (Lunghter, and criec of good.) But there are other terms in which I think there is no division among the loval men of the Union. First, that the Declaration of Independfriend in Indiana, who said he liked to give notes payable ten days after "never." (Laughter, and cries of good.) But there are other terms in which I think there is no division among the loyal men of the Union. First, that the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as the law of the land, and every man, alien and native, white and black, protected in the inalienable and God-given rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Mr. Lincoln, in that emancipation proclamation which is the proudest wreath in his chaplet of fame, (cheers) not only gave freedom to slaves, but declared that the Government would maintain that freedom. (Applause.) We cannot abandon them and leave them defenceless at the mercy of their former masters. They must be protected in their rights of person and property, and these freemen must have the right to sue in courts of justice for all just claims, and to testify also, so as to have security against outrage and wrong. I call them freemen, not freedmen. The last phrase might have answered before their freedom was fully secured; but they should be regarded now as freemen of the Republic. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.)

Second, That the amendments of their State Constitutions, which have been slopted by many of their State Conventions as reluctantly. under the

enthusiastic cheers.)

Second, That the amendments of their State Constitutions, which have been stdopted by many of their State Conventions so reluctantly, under the pressure of despatches from the President and the Secretary of State, should be ratified by a majority of their people. We all know that but a very small portion of their voters participated in the election of delegates to the so conventions, and nearly, if not all, the conventions have declared them in force, without any ratification by the people. When this crisis has passed, can they not turn round and say that these were adopted under duress, by delegates elected by a meagre vote, under Provisional Governors and military authorities, and never ratified by a popular vote? and could they not turn over the Anti Lecompton argument against us, and insist, as we did, that a Constitution not ratified by the people may have legal effect, but no moral effect whatever?

Third, That the President can, on all occasions, insist that they should elect Congressmen who can take the oath prescribed by the act of 1882; but in defiance of this, and insuling the President and the country, they have, in a large majority of instances.

Whereas, we, the crimed distance of Promyters of the training of the period of the training of

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

THE LAST QUARTER. THEN !

The Liberator, is now on its last quarter, prior to the man close of its publication. It is not only desirable, but necessary, therefore, that those who are indebted to it should promptly remit what is due; as the expenses of the paper have been greatly increased, and its receipts lessened, during the present year; and as every farthing will be needed—and more—to enable us to complete the volume.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THEIR SUC-OEBSORS.

Thirty-five years ago, a dete American elevery. It was humble enough, as to the numbers and resources of the few who pledged them solves to it; quite insignificant, indeed, in respect o any show it made among men, or when tried by any of the accustomed standards of power and respectability. But it was a real movement. It had to do with a real wrong, gross and palpable as a mountain, the cries of whose victims had already long been heard, forcing whose victime had already long been heard, forcing themselves up through everylimpediment and against all deafness, cries which again and again had found expression in the voices of faithful men and women, yet none of whom had discerned or declared the adquate remedy. Jefferson, Morris, Martin, Franklin, Madison, Jay, and others of our estilest elatesmen had seem, Immented, pointed out, and striven to prevent the growth of that slavery which they knew must of their remonstrances, daily grew stronger, and spre a more ominous cloud over the country's future.— Jesse Torrey, in 1807, published his "Potratiure of Domestic Slavery." This plain but touching story of the negro's wrongs, though unheeded by many and some hearts, and laid a good foundation for effective work in the future. Rush, Hicks, Lundy, and their associates, did not allow the work to slumber. Much like "the voice of one crying in the wilderness" they were. Nevertheless, they "prepared the way," and fulfilled the important work of leaving the soil mellower and more ready than before to receive the sowing of the truth, at the hands of more clear-sighted labo

was so simple and obvious, indeed, that that alone could explain the fact that it was not sooner seen and recog vitals of the nation. And when this was seen and fell cate-I will not excuse-I will not retreat a single incl pose to apply it, were found at length. conditions of arousing the nation existed at lengt And soon the good fruit from truth's seed in congenial ground began to appear. Wherever there was a liv-ing conscience, it responded to the summons; where ever there was a true heart, it sprang up to answe

at any time, they were yet as numerous as leaders need be; and though always themselves surprised that there were no more of them, yet, as events have shown, they were numerous enough. We need not recite their names. They were to be found in every free State, and out of the darkest Egypt of the most ters, whose spirit and deeds fully proved their divine calling. Agreeing together in nothing class, perhaps, they were as of one heart and one mind in the great cause of abeliabing alarety, rescuing the slave, and redeeming the land from the sin and shame which alavery had brought upon it. The "common people heard them gladly." The cause of the ignorant, degraded, abused, outraged slave became the cause of thousands of pitying hearts. It grew to be an enthusiasm. It became a mighty revival of God's truth, where and power though ignored by churches and grace, and power, though ignored by churches and scorned by clerical men. So mightily grew the word

of God and prevailed. ders at first and for a little time a to despise the Anti-Slavery movement, and their Northern servants plied them with assurances of its way to slarm and anger, and they set about in earnest to cresh it. Many times they affected to believe they had succeeded. Again and sgain and continuity they wielded the power of the Federal government against had succeeded. Ag wielded the power

came together, until now themse fire States have joined in the uncolorest, and but two others are wanting;—which, and even more, are morally sure to pass ratifying acts at an early day.

In these circumstance, the work of the American Abolitonists and Anti-Slavery Sociation, seath, fravers a speedy close. When the condituted authorities of the Ration, in the prescribed manner, shall anyounce that the Americanes is adopted, this playery has been abolished throughout the land, and is prohibited forever by its fundamental law, then should the Anti-Slavery Societies everywhere disband their the Anti-Stavery Societies everywhere disband their organization, with profoundly grateful recognition of the Almighty guiding hand through all their work. The end of starcy makes anti-slavery asso thenceforward superfluous.

And who are the successors of the Abolitionists? for the end of slavery by no means puts an end to the crosel effects which slavery has "crought, nor extinguishes the spirit of oppression in the hearts of the old slaveholders. The AMBRICAN MATION is successor to the Abolitionists! It has confessed the essential justice of the principles, the predictions, and the demands of the Anti-Slavery Societies. It has swept away the wrong against which they have conteuded so long, and is about to record an eternal prohibition of it as the worst enemy of the mational peace, honor, and life. It therefore becomes the Nation's duty—the duty of its government, and not less of its individual citizens and people—to render to the million of alarenty's vicitizes, now-born as they are into freedom's light and sir, all the protection, all the instruction, all the and air, all the protection, all the instruction, all the opportunities which their sufferings and wrongs make necessary, for their security in life, in liberty, and in

all the rights of humanity and citizenship in the land. And it is encouraging to see springing up in many places the associations which are to do the special work of educating and befriending the freed populato stand by their side in their Bret efforts to too to stand by their side in their livet-fibra to stand upright as free men. All these site successors to the Abolitionists, carrying forward for the free the work which they had done for the slave. It is succuraging, too, to see many religious bodies and charches confessing the mighty work which God's providence lays on them of lifting up the freedmen, and bringing them into the full relations of manhood and rhood. Let no Abolitionist be found backward or halting in rendering his aid to this great practical work, through some of these many channels.

Chief among them all, as a direct instrument in the

work is the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMIS the land, East and West, are helpers and auxiliaries Its organization as a great popular force, coincident in extent with the whole country, is complete, and it aummons every man and woman in the land to hold up its hands, and fill them with beneficent power for the noble work it has to do. Even now they summo people from actual starvation in the coming winter. Can any Abolitionist refuse to see that in practical la-bors for the freed people is the true carrying forward, and legitimate succession, of his own earlier work? -6. M., JR.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX ON RECONSTRUC-TION.

In the recent speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Washington (the most important part of which may be seen in a preceding column) we have the testimo-ny of another public man—and a man whose character and experience give great weight to his opinion and experience give great weight to his opinion—on the importance of further guaranties than Freshlent Johnson has demanded of the loyalty and sincerity of the States lately in rebellion, before they should be ad-nitted, either to participation in the Federal Govern-ment, or to further official opportunities of extending State Rights into State Sovereignty at home. It is most refreshing. Inspirion, and full of most

State Rights into State Sovereignty at home.

It is most refreshing, inspiring, and full of good omens, to hear a man long conversant with politics life making the serious public statement that "the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as the law of the and." In times past, the leaders of our politics have been accustomed utterly to ignore and disregard the fundamental truths expressed in the Pro-amble to the Declaration, and not only to refer us sole ly to the Constitution as the rule of action, but to, emphasize its worst clauses as the once which should govern and characterize our policy. The Revolutionary Fathers of New England earnestly sought to reduce to practice those vital truths of the Decigration of Independence. They were ready to give up that antagonistic system of slavery which had careleasly been suffered to plant itself among them, and to introduce civil and political equality among the people of the United States. But, by some fatal mistate; they assessed the militance of some Southern partners to be tenance of that great idea. Hence their consent to a limited continuance of the slave trade; hence the growth and extension of slavery; hence the rebellion. We have sow, through the defeat of the rebellion, one more chance to make a right beginning; to make the Constitution as well as the Declaration express that Constitution as well as the Declaration express that are properly as the Careta of Caristian idea of the brotherhood of man, and to seem administer, our Government, State and National, in history and the conclaimed with that idea. For Heaven's aske, let us Government, State and National, in history and the contract of the contract o

atroction for more rapid and for dire a vote to the black loyalists tree of the South, and encourse or of other outh, and encours loyalists, black a se of the few Son

ure to white of the South. Under this attending, they also might begin to work.

To return in Md Coffai—he does not in express drawn, to the freed or titles provide in the South. Jid he purposely omit it? Ill an. And does he wish that it may be passed by for the e statement, I prefer to take for granted iders this point included in his first specithat he considers this point included in

facilitie, "That the Declaration of Independence shart
be recognized as the law of the land." Is not the

> "We hold these traths to be self-orient—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creater with certain unallenable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to scene these rights, governments are in-stituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."
>
> If this does not mean that suffrage is a natural

> If this does not mean that suffrage is a natural right, and planty a natural right, what does it mean?
> The does of Colfax's speech gives President Johnson a more hearty endorsement than I can at present see to be justified. It seems to me that plain and frank criticism upon the President's course is yet needed, for the admonition and instruction alike of hids, of the politicisms and of the people. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the Presi-dent's policy is not yet fully developed, and that, in spite of unfavorable appearances, it may yet justify. Mr. Colfax's enlogy. Let us hope that it will do so.

THE JAMAICA IMBURRECTION. A late copy of the Kingston, (Jamaica) Standard says, that slightly over one thousand exclusion shades have been hanged and shot in the parish of St. Thomiss-in-the-East up to date; and it is not at all suitilizity that ere the different coerts marrial close their sittings, there will be far over two thousand who will have paid the penalty of their vile attempt to exterminate the white and colored races of this island. The most fearful strocilize have seconsparied the outbreak of the blacks, who seem to have been animated with the most fiendish spirit; and yet the fact peers through the accounts given of their rising, that they have been made ambient to a system of misgoverament and oppression very discreditable to the whites, which, associated with the idea that they had no legal siode of correcting it, led them to believe that the extitypation of their oppressors could only bring them relief.

The above le from the Boston Journal. We have had evidence, for some time, of the severe oppression to which the blacks of Jamaica were subjected by the planters and government of that island; and warnings of trouble to come at no distant day, if jus-tice were not done. What has the British Government done to prevent it? or to stay the massacre .for it is nothing else,—of the captured insurgents. Where has the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery So. varies has the action and Foreign Anti-Savery So-ciety been, with its protests and demands! For more than thirty years, the Jamaica blacks have waited for justice and fair dealing. Never before, we believe, since Emiscipation took place in those islands, have they litted a hand to take the life of one of their oppressors ! On whose head comes the fearful respon

marks, 100 whose need comes the reard responsibility of the bloody work just enacted there?

Marks, 100, how an English Colonial Government deals with its robels! Tet English papers and men, who support their government, ery out that America must not be vindictive against her robels, and exhort these thems. must not be vinescrive against ner recess, and values, them to a pare every rebel life, even that of the leader of the rebellion, the representative-man of the compira-cy against the Union, the crafty traitor of almost a life-time, Jefferson Davis I—n.

"THE RIGHT WAY."

We have already noticed the new weekly paper of this name, issued from the Anti-Slavery Office, and to be grainitonally distributed for some months to come over the country. It is a great undernaking, but its projector, Major Grooses L. Straras, is not accustomed to look buck, when he has laid his hand on the plough. From the first number, we take the following extract, from an article on Fresident Johnson:

"We have supposed that we differed in opinion from Andrew Johnson trion some important points of national policy. We rejoice to hope from recent developments that these differences are less than we believed, and that some of them are theoretical rather than practical. But we have never doubted his patriotism and fidelity. How could we distrust a man who remained faithful when he had every motive to be faithless, except, simple somes and integrity, and expect him to become faithless when he has every motive to be faithless, except, simple somes and integrity, and expect him to become faithless when he has every motive to be faithful, except, indeed, pure love of wheteness for its own sake? What Northern man has siven a proof of love of country and fidelity to the Union to be compared with that which Andrew Johnson has given 1. What Northern man has been so estuated that he could give work a proof 3 [Go, read the records of the season of Congress of 500-51, when, among all the Senators from the part of the country, Johnson, stood alone, and boldy denounced the rest as atraitors; read the heritiling stories of 51, when he was again and spain involved, threatened, and assalled by bodies of inturiats meet, when his property was confiscent, his sick wife, with her entild, driven into the

accordance with according a secondaries with the course suggested by Mr. Coltan, and have been easily and the pursuit of happiness." Only thus can our reconstruction be sound or permanent. Only when ready alecterly to cooperate in this idea should the States lately in rebellion be restored.

That we may have the beet assurance that such single the states are probable and intedded, it seems in the secondaries and intedded, it seems in the secondaries and intedded, it seems in the secondaries are secondaries and intedded, it seems in the secondaries are secondaries and intedded, it seems in the secondaries are secondaries and intedded, it seems in the secondaries are secondaries and the secondaries are secondaries are secondaries and the secondaries are secondaries are secondaries and the secondaries are secondaries are secondaries and the secondaries are secondaries and the secondaries are secondaries and the secondar

LETTERS FROM BEW YORK. NO. XLVII. To the Editor of the Liberator :

I had intended, taking my theme from the election of last week, to windicate a little the character of New Jersey, which has restled ill now under a loud to be sure, of its own choosing, yet nose the los exceeding the really excellent parts from the public game. I should have queed the observation of Mr. Lorenno Bebine, in his work on the American hydritist, to the effect that the losses of New Jersey is the Revolutionary struggling perhaps surpassed those day other bolomy; that her voluntary sacrifices of seven money were at least us large; that her solder is the continents farmy were complexenous for their planty and fidelity; that within her limits were fought one of the most important battles of the war, as this

NOVEMBER 24.

ward making it not discreditable for any man to be a

NEW JERSEY,

THEO DONING MDCCCLAY

ANNEXATION. Dame Freedom looked from out her bower; Her garden stretched from sea to sea:

There was great New York, and Pennsylv

She saw the waves of the Pacific

To westward plain as plain could be ; But when she turned to the Atlantic,

Then called the Dame unto her gardener

O gardener, speak the truth to me.

"Who built the wall that rises ronder

And shuts my garden from the sea?" Then said the gardener to his mistrem : "It is the State of New Jer-see."

"Now, gardener, tell me, if thou knowest Who may be King of that countree?"

"They say, and I have heard my father, The C. & A. Monopolee."

The Dame she tore her golden tresses

"Go, gather every lusty yeoman, And batter down that wall for me

And tell the people they are free. And if they question, 'By whose warrant?'

Answer, 'Annexed by Liberty."

" And add the land unto my garden,

II. RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

Scarcely thy busk-fed belly brought thee out Of thy self-exile, with a heathen race

Too long sojourning! when the saving doubt Of thy misconduct pierced thy deep diagrace. Sit here and marvel at the unclean mire-

Not less that then didst enter than emerg Lo ? does it seem as if the contaming fire, Or wind, or flood, could such defilement p

Yet .- for thy fate was midder than our grief,

Welcome without repreach to arms that ach

And weightier than our censure, and our love outstripped thy erring, and refused belief That thou wast steeled to influence from above

With stretching toward thee, lost and found again Arise new-robed, and of the least partake:

tizen or a native of

And Illinois, and Mir.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1864

and fidelity; that within her limits were tought may of the most important battles of the war, and this there the heat qualities of Washington as a sumander were displayed. I ishould also have compared that Revolution, so far as it related to New Jettey, with the present, and while finding a match for her reculiarly inflamous tories in her latter-day Copperheds, I should have pointed to as high a reputation achieved by her volunteers in the recent condict for liberty as in that for independence. Finally, I should have expanded to the control of the soll, elevation, and scenery; her improved and her undeveloped recourses, whether agricultural sees. undeveloped resources, whether agricultural or manucourses; and her only need—the overthrow of a corrupt and corrupting monopoly—in order to attract the in-telligent and industrious, and to secure that competi-tion which is the essence of liberty and progress. In-stead, however, of such a presentation, I send you a medley in werse, which I hope may do something to Preamble to the Declaration 1 Let us see :

For thee this day the fatted calf is slain. II. We have already noticed the new weekly paper of this name, issued from the Anti-Slavery Office, and to Come, change the time ! the times are changed; We'll taunt no more our sister, But now that on our side she's ranged, We'll tell her how we missed her. Since good has come from Nasareth,

Why ply the worn-out query?
Why waste another idle breath
In this suppressio peri? New Jarsey! underscore the "New"— The "Old" deserved our sneering; The State that hoists the Union blue,

Can she get too much cheering Confess, it was no common stuff That rose from such a fever, Took up her bed and walked enough She says she 's well ; believe her '

Hold out an arm lest she may fall-She is n't yet foot-strady-

Like any Free-State lady. And change the tune! we sing no more "Our sister's degradation ; She walks with sunlight through the door Of her and our salvation !

ESTENTE CORDIALE. Hand-shaking, curtry, and embrace, And then a count of noses: Not one is absent worshipping

PERLEY, of the Journal, writes from Washing

"". The forthesiming report of the Prevent Marshal of
this District will show that this District only farmined
shout seventeen hundred, and fifty-fire white solitduring the way, many of show were drafted, but ther
were unward of thirty-fire hundred colored, soliton,
nately all of whom volunteered. Tet the colored
regression caused was at the next municipal election.

- I

table, and in the later hours of the eve-been most instructive, entertaining and list use of the English language, always in exquisitely beautiful. But, owing to his

LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

Остовек 30, 1865.

.

EL .T. 123322

his own cause, which Go Ever faithfully yours, JOSEPH MAZZINL

WISH AND PURPOSE OF THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE CONSTITU-TIONAL AMENDMENT.

THEALIB ERLATOR.

The every mixture principle below on the state of the sta

net Gayle, of Cahawba, who offered a m Frison and sent here to report to the United States Diarriet Attorney, while the sum of \$25,000 to appear at the United States Court, which is to third Monday of this month.

LESSONS IN ORNITHOLOGY PARLOR CLASSES.

of Franklin Marshall College, Last of Franklin Marshall College, Last on SEAAC P. TRIMBLE., "Insect Beaming of Fruit, and Internologist of the State Agriculturi ocropy, Newark, Hode James and Marshall College, Targett College, State College, Coll

Kennet Square, Chester Courts
April 10th, 1865.

IMPROVEMENT IN Chumpooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANRISTER WOULD inform the public that she has ren
213 Washington Street, to
210 ST WINTER STREET,
where she will altered to all diseases of the Hal

antisty betty . sair

TO A PRIEND.

When first I med year glance, my friend, Some instinct seemed to speak, And marmer, "Here life's quest may end ; Beheld the heart you seek !

Long, long the mater, the making | long The hope the fill depair | A Probably rice from the throng, The answer is thy proper!

" Now drop the burden of thy fears, Thy corrows put away; The light that in thy East appears Shines to the perfect day.

"He thee no more the letter gloom,
"The threatedings of the past ;".
Thy spirit, ransomed from its tomb,
Scapes to its life at last ("

What was thy charm? Not till this hour Could earthly spell command, For use the witchery and the power Held in thy eareless hand 1

Was it, that in some vanished year, Lost, lost in mists of yore,—
Thy soul was part of mine, and here
Rectained its own once more? I know not. Friend, then mayet not see

(Then shouldst not—it. All thy affection is to me, My refuge and my rest!

The slouds may lower around, and dark
The lightnings on the gale;
But,—still thine image in my heart,— On ! on ! I will not qual! !

> For the Liberator. MODESTY.

BY KATY CARSESLE.

The lowliest one is lord of all-The meakest heart is hing ; is worth on soul and brow is stamped His worth on soil and brow is stamped With God's own signet-ring.
His brow is orbed large with thought, And kingly eyes has be ; But 0! 'tis passing wonderful His lowliness to see!

Meek treads he with bare feet the thorn Is paths of poverty;
Nor drams be that his royal soul
Should fare more royally;
And when the pilgrims in those paths Lift eyes with love all dim, His forehend droops, his eyes grow wide, To think they look to him!

Behold, ye proud, who erowse of gold Or laurel garlands seek: The grandest bead—the fairest ways Are twined with violets meek! Nor gold nor bays can give the grace That modesty imparts ; Bo, viewless, sways his sceptre strong— So reigns he king—of hearts!

THE HARP OF ANDREW MARVELL

cese verses are an coho of Marvell's Ode to Crom-commonwealth of England, which by a successful The Commonwealth of Engiand, which are a second was placed upon a sure foundation of Freedom, was then, by an unsuccessful "reconstruction," slid back to its old corner-stone of monarchy. Let not the Republic of American lon, after a like wat, suffer a like fate ']

O Marvell's harp! I dare to wake Thy elient strings, for Freedom's rake,
To tell how vain thy boost
Of Crumwell's conquering hort.

Or would that Marvell's self, instead, Could warn the living by the dead, Though won at bloody cost !

Our shaken land, in peril's plight, Bent forth her lowliest to the fight, Until by men chalaved The free themselves were moved!

But O, victorious State—unjurt, Perfidious, false to Freedom's trust !-

Before the Judge of all the earth Men hold an equal rank of birth, An equal right of breath, An equal dust of death.

edom ! open theu a grave Where every king, where every slave, Shall cast his crown and chain, Till only men remain!

Oreste then them a Christian State, Sublimely just, supremely great, Where men shall set no ban On any right of men !

while, I lay thee on the ground For now no poet's stroku

Hath power to break a yoke.

But when the tardy earth hath relied Her kingdoms to the age of gold, At last a poet's song Shall crumble down a wrong !

FORGIVENESS.

My boart was heavy, for its treat had been
Absord, its hadness assumed with foul wrong;
to, versing gloomity from my fellow-men,
One sensitive Subbath day I strolled among
The green monotic of the village burial-place;
Where, pondering flow all human love and hate
Find one and hove; and how, soon or late, Pass the green threshold of our common grave,
Whither all footsteps tond, whence none depart,
Awed for myself, and pitying my race,
Our common sorrow, like a mighly wave, Jone G. Weirren. | Swept all my pride away, and, tree

NUTTING TIME.

DY FIFE-IANG O'BRIEN. The sute are rips, and the day is the, The purple hills in the sunight ships, And the brown sute redden the transhing tops Of said graceful tree in the hand copes.

The copus is filled with the happy noise of thingston girls and chabling boys, And the bisted branches yield their fruit, That heavily drops at each old troe's root.

Under the brow of the coper everyod hill, Ethel and I alt illest and still, And I hold in mine her east white has The conflict and whitest in the land.

ter your fruits, ye lade, shore, . Mag the cost at the good you fore ; The only fruit that to up tree dear, 20 500 | I have gathered to day in the waite hand bereal.

THE HARVEST MOON,

The Tibe 2 A La C. . clease to mort to poorse the weak, and to there may need for mixing the Ottech

SUNDAY OR BABBATE. The Sebleth question is up again in mr. James goberison, a member of the Presignation Pres Cherch is Gingow; was taken to task by the Rich-Bession for speeding some of the hours of desi-day, in the regular employment as printer or exporter to a delly netwapper. It appears, however, that the occured knew the rights, and dered to make the them. to a setty assumptor. It appears, however, that the second three his rightly, and darred to maintent them. He not only made an intelligent and spirited defence of his conduct, in the body before which the accusation was first brought, but, when the amthorities there decided against him, carried the case by appeal to the Presbytery, and afterwards to the. "Free Church Synod of Ginagow and, Ays," conducting his own defence we skilledly as to call forth the admiration of the daily press. The dightization of the Church attempted to overswe him. He was abused by Professor James Gibson for daring to "drag his Kirk-Seasion before the Presbytery, and the Presbytery before the Synod"—as if the very act of defending himself against an unjust charge were an additional himself against an unjust charge were an additional offence. The Glasgow Herald, commenting upon the offence. The Glasgow Herald, commenting upon the intemperate consociousness of this Reverend gentleman, reminds him that to break the Nieth Commandment is not the best vay of vindicating the Fourth, and records the sincere conviction of its Editor that "in the worth which constitutes a man, and in the faith and humility which constitute a Christian, James Robertsen is any day following the the measure of the

stature of James Gibson."

This case, without doubt, will be carried by to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the discussion to which it gives rise will be certain to do good in one of two ways: It will wither cause that Church to recede from the unchristian and un-scriptural ground which it now holds, or it will make manifest to observers that its dogma of a Sunday

manifest to observers that its dogma of a Suncay
Sabbath is unchristian and useriptural, and thus diminish the prestige by which it now holds a portion
of the community in bonds of superstition and error.
We judge that the time is rupe for this discussion
in Scotland from an intination in the Gisagow Harald
that there are eminent brethren in the ministry of the
Free Church who are opposed to the ultra Sabbatarian
states of Dr. Calderwood and Professor Gibbon. views of Dr. Calderwood and Professor Gibson and whose ideas upon the proper use of Sunday are more accordant than theirs with the spirit of the Gos-pel and the civilization of the age. In fact, there appears in the same number of that paper a communi-cation signed "A West Country Minister," ably stating the liberal side of the question. This article (which is given below) is well suited to enlighten the of the week. It is time for our Sunday laws also to be tested, and carried up by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.—c. K. w.

WAS IT SYNOD OR SANHEDRIM!

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald :

Sin-As a clergyman been reading with care the various turnings which this Sabbath controversy has worse and worse, and the discussion in the Free Kirk Synod is the most extravagant of all I have yet seen. I write because I feel sahamed to see Christian ministers manage one of the most delicate points in the

to contend with the primitive defensers. It is surely easy to do this is a Charch which professed goes to the Bible direct for every point of faith and practice. Attagether, it is a very lead attitude for even a sectarion portion of the ministers of Christ's Google to get toto, to attempt to binder the daily use of common printed intelligence. Why go peopling into the details of printing offices 1 Are not editors and printers, for the most part, Christian men, with consciousses a continue of the christian men, with consciousses and printers. the most part, Christian men, with consciences as active and responsible as those of ministers? Abov tive sind responsible is those of ministers? Above all, what ground is there to refuse participation in Church ordinances to say man on paliry grounds, when there is so much to be said on the other side? The foundation of the Puritante Substit in theory is, moreover, a thing impracticable and impossible. No human being can keep the Lordy Day even once in that high-dying style of public and private devotion and exclusive religious conversation which we hear of so exclusive religious conversation which we hear of so often. There are no persons who so much injure the true Lord's Day of the New Testament as those who gather the bigots of the churches in our city halfs to talk intolerance, and who site, up cases of discipline needless as this Robertsonian one, and who concert anothermaticing pastoral addresses and make imperthent appearances in the managers' rooms of reliway companies. Newspapers, in resisting and exposing, companies. Averaging, such extravagant p are doing what ought also in part to be de reasonable and liberal among the clergy.

I am, &c., A WEST COUNTRY MINISTER.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

The admission of a Missi Garrett to practice in London as a druggist is exciting much comment is England. She went through the usual course, five years' apprenticeship, a preliminary examination is arts, and two professional examinations, each comprising five subjects. It is said of Miss Garrett that her examination was particularly brilliant, and that the Chairman of the Apotheraries "complimented her on her preparation, expressing a wish that all men were as well prepared." Whether we are to regard this as the Chairman's appreciation of her sex or not, the compliment seems to be deserved, and we trust Miss Garrett will succeed in gaining a large practice, thus earning a living for herselt, and, we venture to hope, a prospective husband and future family. A London journal remarks that toward this lady the "regular practitioners are understood to feel a great jealousy," "just as the Irish in New York do of negro candidates for work; and he will be a hold man who first consents to meet Miss Garrett in consultation." There is about as much sense in the opposition of the Irish chambermaid toward the chambermaid from Virginia, as there is in this dislike of London male physicians toward women. According to all the authorities, this woman is proficient in the arts and sciences; she has passed through all the forus of study, and certainly knows as much about the functions of the body, the cause and course of disease, the nature of remedies and the surest way of preserving health, as the bigoted Sawbones who believe that medicine is among the sixed sciences, and that all attempts at innovation are empirical.

It is with medicine as with all sciences. The older we grow, the more we know. The laws of native first and contraction are empirical.

Syod la the most extravagnet of all have yet seen. I write because I feel sahamed to see Christian minimizes one of the most delicate points in the Gospel with such consummate folly and reckleaness. The commonest produces would have suggested to Church courts to get this case of Mr. Robertson's as specifly and quelty ended as possible. And even if the matter were to be publicly discussed in court after court, why could it not have been managed free from personality and open-mosthed railing against one of the most surfort and homerother in the first of the most surfort and homerother in the first of the most surfort and homerother in the first of the most surfort and homerother in the first of the most surfort and homerother in the first of the most surfort and homerother in the first of the most surfort and homerother in the first of the most surfort and homerother in the first of the firs

ness, as distinguished from gloom on the one hand and opport on the other. It is one of the most striking facts in the Ocepel, that one of the very few faults found with our Lord by unhavorable contemporaries was his supposed Sabstai-breaking. Again and again the was to accused. Let those who interpret the Fourth Commandment, in the thunder and lightning style has as accused. Let those who interpret the Fourth Commandment, in the thunder and lightning style like of Jerus.

Another point,—What is the number of ministery of the Christian Church who interpret the Lord's Day in this rigid style that is causing so much controvery at greent 1. What is the substantial of the s

NEW ENGLAND ROSPITAL FOR WOMEN

The annual meeting of this institution took place on Teesday aftersoon, Nov. 14th, at the Warrent street Chapel. Mr. Goo. W. Bond was called to preside, and proper was offered by the Rev. Jacob M. Manning.

The Secretary, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, read the annual report. It was stated, in order to correct prevalent misapprehensions, that the Hospital was not free, except in cases of absolute inability to pay. Many patients had been taken, at four dollars per week. The wives of country clergymen had, in several cases, been received at a nominal sun, and an appeal was made to the country there which must be raised by contribution in order to receive a files sun voted by the Legislature, \$3000 have been raised, and \$2000 are wanted. There is also a debt for improvements of about \$2000, which should be paid. The ladies of Roxbury were thanked for the proceeds of a fair, amounting to over \$600. In October last, four new wards in the building on Pleasmat street were opened, and samed after those devoted friends to the cause, Lee, Hurd, Parkman and hay, Dr. I. H. Bowditch had been appointed Consulting Physician. The report was accepted.

By the report of the Treasurer, (Mr. F. W. G. May,) it appears that the receipts from all sources were \$14,484 49, including a loas from Mr. May. The current expenditures amounted to the same. Debt on account of repairs and fitting up the new wards, \$4234 07.

The current expenditures amounted to the same. Debt on account of replains and fitting up the new wards, \$4234 07.

The following Board of Directors were chosen: Mr. George W. Boad, Mrs. Louise C. Bond, Miss. Misrab J. Beck, Miss Mary Bartol, Mrs. Mary C. E. Barnard, Mrs. Mary G. Boardman, Mrs. Anna H. Clarke, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Mrs. Lucretta G. French, Miss Lucr Goddard, Mrs. John Goldshwit, Mrs. Charles G. Loring, Mr. F. W. G. May, Mrs. Joanna L. Merriam, Mrs. Mary A. S. Palmer, Hon. Samuel E. Sewell, Mr. J. H. Stephenson, Mr. James Tolman, Mrs. Lyman J. Whipple, Dr. M. E. Zaczrewski, Mrs. Heary W. Patnam.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of New York, delivered an diffest upon the "Necessity of Collure for Women Physicians." The subject was enforced and illustrated by an estimate of its importance when compared with other pursuits. The physician has absolute control of life and death oftentimes. Hence the need of honesty, high, moral integrity and thorough education. The profession of medicine was thrown open to women in this country without hindrance, a fact not existing elsewhere. It was, therefore, of importance for the world's aske, and for the elevation of women, that this trist be not abused. Dr. Blackwell's address occupied about one hour, and was well worthy of the occasion and subject.

Dr. Zaczrewska, resident physician at the hospital, made a very interesting report, mostly connected with the hospital practice, and gave some details of the good it had accomplished. Her remarks were received with applause.

Mrs. John Ward Howe, by request, read two little poems, entitled "Endeavor," and "A Parable."

Remarks were made by Mr. J. H. Stephenson, Mr. Barnard and others, after which the meeting ad-

Remarks were made by Mr. J. H. Stephenson, Mr. Barnard and others, after which the meeting adjourned.—Journal.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH HER?"

what shall we do with Her?

(From the Christian Inquirer.)

A very interesting article appears in the November number of the Altanice, and to be by Mr. Store, on "the Woman Question, or, what will you do with her?" Very ably and clearly it sets from the difficulties of householders in securing sufficient and adequate help in the work of the household that and dequate help in the work of the household that we will be the things to regime that young American women, with their intelligence and handiness, prefer almost any occupation to the Mr. Store, look upon the unwillingness of American women to enter the kitchens of their neighborrs in women to be added to be the part of the memory with their women to be added to acceed to the women to be added to acceed to the women to be added to acceed to the women to be a

that it is a wirked and unchristin pride in American girls, that they refuse the admirable places of ferred them in domestic service; and urges the solitime humility of those who, like their Master, are content to serve. Her language would have some appropriateness, if whe hered were occupying the station of a servant. Is it less than an insult, now, when it means, "I do not serve, I rule; come and serve me and mine, sea a good Christian ought to do?" The language reminds one of the strong persussions awhite snoce, to induce fignitive alease to return to their masters—"Do more to save the Union y you cought; you are a colored man y you cought as a Christian to return to your masters." The heat reply to which was made by an excaped slave; "The place is vacant, if any gentleman would like it." And the fugitive might have gone a little inriter, and asid, "If Christianity makes it combody's duty to be a slave, in order to save the Union, and I do not want to go, then would is not be just for the commissioner, or the preacher, or other advocative of alastery to take his harm, and lets no be relieved as little whill?" Does little, is not descended to the depth of the question, between the sendences of heart and imaght. Her, Stowe believes in service, "except when, for the convenience of her own class, whe would persuade other people to serve?"

But with all, her philanthropy, her sendences of heart and imaght. Her, Stowe hes not descended to the depth of the question, between the samployed and comployer. In the same household. There is a difference wider than can, he mand, between services in the charge of the content with the reversion bear of the day, and allows as requires the habour to the people to service where the same household.

tend of b

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN. More than a year since, a female preacher. Rev. Olympia Brown, was installed pastor of, the Universalist Society at Weymouth Landing. The novelty was calculated to create a temporary interest wholly independent of the merits of the preacher. Everybody must go at least once to see so strange a thing as a woman in its pulpit. But the novelty has worn away, and whatever prosperity now appears in the Weymouth Society ought, in common fairness, to be set down as genuine, and, therefore, as having all the elements of durability. It therefore gives us sincere pleasure to record a very successful ministry since the installation. If all the ministers of the stronger sex had half the seal and industry of Rev. Olympia Brown, the results would be apparent in propring parishes. Dering the long probation of more than a year, she has honestly earned a right to this honorable mention of her labors.—Unictralist.

MR. NASEBY DREAMS A DREAM.

Fernandy Wood roze and proposed a compermize es follows:

"That harmony and good feelin shood prevale, heart-stall never be, rossed in these halls, that whenever referred to it shell be termed 'misunderstandina."

That the flags, cannots and such like trophies found by the Federal surpy in verious parts of the Southern States be to wonst destroyed.

That penabuse be payed to the misunderstanding both techniques.

Guysgudenk."

Guysgudenk.

Guys

point to the control of the control

ave ber from the indignity of being Mrs. Smith's girl, to Mrs. Smith's sevent, or Mrs. Smith's anything.

Jana one thing is wanted in the demestic corvice; to make it attractive. It must be a home offered. The same servent must be disneed. It is an exceedingly offensive, one, the fundamental principle or quality must be gueranteed. The girl may not at at the table with the fundity is the tension of the fundamental principle or quality must be gueranteed. The girl may not at at the table with the fundity is the tension of the fundamental principle or quality must be gueranteed. The girl may not at at the table with the fundity is the tension of the fundamental propect, must be a member of the family. You would like American domestics? Will you teach them it to know their place? "You cannot have them. You do not deserve to have them. You never can have American domestics until you can respect your hired help with that respect which is due to womain, until you can take that interest in them and bestow upon them that love which the human heart requires. Wages can never pay for pervices from the heart. No amount of money can ever pay for a kindness. We shall have American domestics when it is felt that tour conduct toward our domestics, our personal regard for them, and our understice, our personal regard for them, and our understice, our personal regard for them, and our understice, our personal respective the good which our hearts be netwer is among our American people a sad and whocking state of sentiment of the slaveholder lives not at the South alone. When we see conclines in livery, though it be but the battons of the coat or the buckle on the hat, we see evidences of that love of authority over man, that desire to have inferiors, and to "keep people in their places," which culminated in our great war; that spirit which denies American least, democratic ideas, Christian ideas; the spirit of the stave lease and no need to consider it. She will answer it herself.

They, Ortwerta Bnown. More than a year since, a

SAINTS REST (which is in the Stait uv Noo)

SAINTS REST (which is in the Stait uv Noo Jersy.) July 12, 1865,

Droems is becoming the most commonest recreation I hev. I don't know whether these dreems is the spirit of prophesy, sugar-coated with sleep, or whether they are superindoost by the reglar three quarters uv a pound uv tripe I eat at about 11 1-2 P. M., but dreems I hev.

Last knight I dreemed that I had brigd time, and wus set ahead about nine months, which time brings forth, events. in pollytike ex well ex in other things to tecins to menahus.

Methot the south bed bin consillyatid and reconstructed, and hed cum back into the sisterhood uv States, ex sisters givrally cum back after a quarrel. South Carliny was represented in the house by Ginral Swasher, and all the Rhetts, et setry, and Missippy by a dozen or 2. Kernels and Ginrals, for that State sent none to Congress ceptin its heroes. Geffson Davis was a candidate, but hevin sed in his zeel for repudiashen, that he was for repudiatin all debits, his constitucency was afraid that he mite incloud the Consecut was debt, such yelfeeted him, and elected fairral. McGoogum, who held that the Fedral war debt, su unconstituoushnel, and must be repudiated, while the Confedracy's cought to be paid ex a consistery measure. The gincoine Dunocrisy ov the North had elected soull members to give the South controle uy Coogris.

In my dreem I was seated in the Galliry uv the House. A member from New York was interdoom to all proportiatin's a sum uv money fer the purpose uv erectin, a monument to the memry uv the Union sejiers who full at Gettysburg. No sooner lead the lanatic read the title uv the bill, than Ginerals McGoogum and Swasher, and Col. Pelter, uv George, walked over 10 his seet, and with their canes beet him over the helt, twenty or fifteen minnion. He was carried out for ded.

Ginral McGoogum claimed the floor.

"Mr. Specker," said be, "I'm bilin! Indignation has been is a heovin and tossis my whise gullorus Republic. I stand been. I have constructed and constitution of the constitution of the con

The Most Worlderful Invention of the Age.

Sout at the mobbill's PETROLEUM STOVE

One of the Most Brillions Triumphs of America

Gentus.

IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS WITHOUT COLL WOOD, OR GAS:

WOOD, OR GAS:

WOOD, OR GAS:

DOES the west ender, quicker, better, and with as
much continues as any known method; and in the
continues, as redistore, does not method; and in the
compensatory of the room, while it may be total with a
respectatory of the room, while it may be total with a
respectatory fore from each, under and smoots, and make as
supplement, smooth.

Warercome He. 36 Bromfield St., Botton, Han. Daking in these storms, instead of the old injected process, is readered a certainty; the bread come on if the country of the

Hug ;-Mr. Morrill, the inventor, to up his eq

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD to produce a method by which a steak can be ben't will compare with the Fatent Broiler, "which always the steak leipt, making even a tongh one tender, they of the fat or juice can pussibly be usuand, attained to the steak leipt, making even a tongh one tender, they of the fat or juice can pussibly be usuand, attained to the sea which the meal. I reading is accomplished quite as the iterat, there is no rough ness or dirt to treable, beated on the face; and in the summer the beat fixed to the iteration, and in the summer the beat fixed to the iteration, and in the summer the beat fixed to the iteration, and in the summer the beat fixed to the iteration, and in the cond-down even and the beated on the fixed to the iteration, and dimprecable.—the river and portable, can be carried out-down even, it was the consequent of the terms and dimprecable.—the river and the steam and dimprecable.—the river and the steam and dimprecable, when the confined to recomplished with more certaing conclude down as bount, stowes smad prove an invaluable blessing, the Per conting less by one fourth than gas at two deliars p mend feet, wh'le the work is performed infinitely. Young mes out all clay, wanting a quick theat on re to their rooms.—families with children needing fire at night,—mechanics wanting early breakfa nor macura is thirty minuted time after ligh free,—housekeepers wanting heat in rooms without country houses,—in fact, all who value their time or or the health, confort and courseinces of the wives and families, must creatually by them saw. "CHALLENGES THE WORLD

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE

READ THE POLLOWING TESTINGUIALS. From Mesers. E. D. and G. Draper, Manufacturers, Hopedale, Mass.

The undersigned have used Morrill's Palest "Erraper Clove" in our families, and have thereogyly stated in merits in conding, and many other families of our anguistance have it in use, and are well satisfied with it. Y. consider it a very valuable improvement, and therefully recommend it for general use, especially for a manue cook-stove. We think it has sever been surpassed for inveiling and baking meats and baking break and it to best stove for heating flats for Ironing we ever me.

E. D. & G. DRAFER Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865.

From Dr. J. Chrever, of Charlestown, Man.

[From Dr. J. Cheeser, of Charlesteen, Man.] CHARLESTOWN, May 14, 1845.

Mrs. Moorn—Having fully tested the Everyper-Cooling. Store purchased of you two mouths since, and promised that time to give you my opinion of it, after benning fully satisfied with it is mettic or desertic, as the can supprove, I now, withdut heelitation, processes is for repersor to any cooling appearant I faste ear res. It sat day proves to be all you recommended, but infinitely sure, so not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does not fail in any particular in being all that can be researchly desired by any one after acquiring a little superiess in its use.

From Mr. Edward Perkins, Proprietor of the large Esting Establishment, Nos. 37 and 39, Congress Street, Boton.)

Borros, May 17, 14th.
To vun Agenv or vun Monnill, Pernolate Brotz Ca.
Duan Sin.—Having fully tested the new Priviews.
Store made by your Company, I am happy to best testineny to its merits. I have them in use in ny eating beau,
and find them superior to anything I know of for easking
purposes. It baskes biscoils and broils steak splendish,
and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed
for it.

[From Rev. T. C. Poster, Paster of the Methodist E. Chen,
South Reading, Mass.]
SOUTH READING, MASS.]
TO THE PETROLEUS STOYE Co.:
Allow me a place upon your circular to make the fel-lowing statement:

SOUTH READING, Mass., May ID, 1944.
TO THE PRYNCIAUS STOVE CO.:
Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:

For several weeks my family have been testing the sow and eccessory of your "single burners," and fast that for the common purposes of a family it excels swrything else of the hind we have ever seen. In point of eccess, a base cost us less then was and energerith each prover. My wife can do her irrosing in less time than with a some stoves, and awaid the necessity of being testared with ascessive heat. We have absented ourselve from the heat for hours, and ready or the table; and for hairing all linds of passiry, etcaming, broiling, and teasting, if one therital to may that I never have need in equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my steely, sparing it to the likelies as short time when called for to prepare our wash. I have head on experience to the use of the "double harden", but should judge its utility met. C. PUTER, lug ratio.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orthodes Compressional Church, Brighton, Mess.]
BRIGHTOS, June 1, 1845.

O. F. MORRILL:

DEAN SIR—After a brief experience with year dam, it gives me pleasure to my that it gives great ministics. For baking, if answers better than any store or nap with which we are acquainted: for briefling, it is private which we are acquainted: for briefling, it is private which we are acquainted: for treeing great or convenient, while the escape from the best girns self an ordinary fire must, in the summer, make year agrees counterf in the kitchen.

The strate years.

Description of the second of the

J. P. CUSHMAN

Borros, Aspat 10, 164.

Meners. Moneral. & Co.:

Borros, Aspat 10, 164.

Meners. I would here state that it works definish, and like it much. I have been a housekeps mer that forty years, and have, during that time, and surject the same number of cooking apparatus, and a range to this for summer use, and see new found my thing et al. to this for summer use, and see near any sky ray to this for summer use, and see near any sky ray to this for summer use, and see near the state of th

MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 21, 1863. MOURY WASHINGTON, ASPEN ASPEN

Tolograph Operator, Summit of Mt. Wathin WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Channing Street, Boston.

WIRE every facility for selling Weel is the left of the Period trade, and good store, cleased in the ere of the Benden trade, and an anisotive acquisitors made and anisotive acquisitors. He market officer greater independent to the religious thinks. It is the bendensterior for Re-noglem and factorizers above, are shell a agencially, and here is convenient for them. As shell a agencially, and her is religious convenient for them no shell a agencially, and here is religious to the religious and the religious to the religious and t

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED, One per cont. pie pound, and one per cont. (and green tone in an of concentant of one per cont.) on airs.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUEST.

Bree, pose seeth (and, government tax) or galethought over gill expense after the Work is retake, for three months, white, storage,

for three months, white, storage,

instants will be sharped. Interest on all reason

instants will be sharped. Interest on all reason

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instants will be sharped. Interest on all reason

I shall haim to keep my consigned the sharped

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did. All World man, better my the mandate grade Ring. If required to mary it over the automate and appeared to a charge and the charge. Interest on arrange and appeared to the base of th