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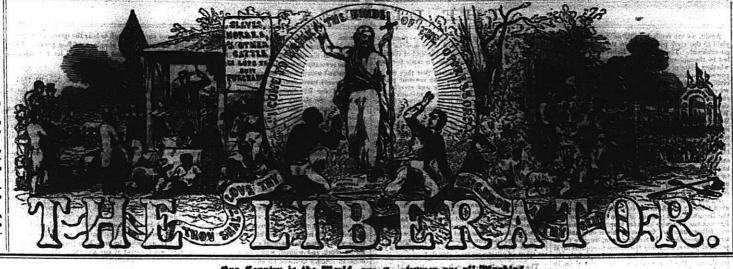
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WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRISTON & SON, Printe

PRES LINCOLD ON MEGRO SUFFRAGE.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 48.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1817.

Selections.

THE NEXT STEP FORWARD.

the Democratic party has now no Northern late. The Republican, no Northern adversary, that also brings forth! The election demonstration better the strongest party ever known to Ameria politics could be crumbied like a great rock to fine dust. The overthrow is final. And as the name of Orange laid his hand upon the corpse of latter V and exclaimed, "Dead? Then lot it min deal!" so be it said of a party that struck Liberty and destroyed itself! cratic party has now no No

and destroyed itself!

and in the same grave is the last cowardly
the Republican party against lifting the Lqual Rights!

onthe past, mild-mannered gentlemen months past, milu-manning, "Boward us at street corners, saying, say rec montes produced the Republican party! To whom reply, Beward lest the Republican party! To whom reply, Beward lest the Republican party at The grandest sign of the times is, that an liberty is growing stronger than any an party. Political equality is now no longer med by only a few voices crying in the will. The finest minds, the warmest hearts, the ed by only a lew voices crying in the wi-The finest minds, the warmest bearts, the wills, chosen from all the nation, are gath-by day, like pien at a bugle-call, and mar-themselves into a Knighthood for the Right is a first crewd is justice. It shall express the crewd is justice. It shall express rry, for its battle will end at noon-day, who will not say Equal Rights shall not text presidency. The party that will not cry shall not inherit the next adminis-

gh ground? No. It is the lowest pos-in-the letter A in the alphabet of De-antly is a man baptised into the spirit of does, who does not recognize the princi-al Rights as inherent in our institutions, into a practical issue hangs now upon or resisting this single principle! Four Rights as inherent in our institutions, toous a practical issue hangs now upon recisting this single principle! Four zens of the Republic, are denied those which all the other millions enjoy. Shall how make to these sufferers a restitution its robbery What a con

I the Republican party refuses to stand for nal Rights, then for what purpose shall that party inue to exist?

years past, political parties have been formed

inne to exist?

years past, political parties have been formed bestions of tariffs, or banks, or internal improveto, or other issues of civil economy. But, in generation, no political party can proofer exthrough the animating vitality of a moral prinThe Ropublican party never won a victory
pt by borrowing strength from the enthusiasm
teel by moral principles. It won its late victonot be reason of its political schedules, but of its
di principles—for the platforms in the various
es only half expressed the convictions of the peoEvery orator who addressed a Republican
ense during the late political campaign bears
more that the pulses of the people were everyre to Equal Rights. When Mr. Bescher sat in
mater box of the Brooklyn Academy of Music,
which is the proper of the people were everyre to Equal Rights. When Mr. Bescher sat in
mater box of the Brooklyn Academy of Music,
which is congregation cheering the very opporows which he recently preached at Plymouth
which he recently preached at Plymouth
which where "that we emphatically approve
understohnson's policy, and emphatically approve
dent Johnson's policy, and emphatically approve
and both tox, saying, "Even I, a half-repentant
et, will not discredit myself by an Amen."
be former aims of this Republican party are
ed. Del it advocate the non-extension of Slav
That was accomplished. Did it advocate

That was accomplished. Did it advocate of the war? That was accor-advocate the Proclamation That past. They do not survive. If now the Re The Depote and service of the first that design is time Congress must every mix door for the control in the con

Shall this protest be heeded or scorned? White and Anglo-Saxon, we reduce a white and Anglo-Saxon Republic in The Republic is for all its citizens alike. So we add our voice to swell louder the appeal of the oppersend. Let the cry be heeded by the President, by Congress, by the Republican party. But if by none of these, what then? Then "thall not God asenge His own elect, which cry day and night unto Him, though he bear long with them? I tell you he will are none than smedial." " shall not God avenge His own elect, which try way and night unto Him, though he bear long with them? I tell you he will avenge them speedily ! "—Independent

THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE GREAT AMENDMENT.

Congress, by a two-thirds vote in either House has initiated, and already twenty-five States have ratified, by a majority vote in either branch of their respective Legislatures, the following important Amendment to the Federal Constitution:—

" ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

The States which have thus far ratified this amendment are as follows:—

Illinois, Feb. 1, 1865. Rhode Island, Feb. 2. Rhode Island, Feb. 8.
Maryland, Feb. 8.
Massachusetta, Feb. 8.
New York, Feb. 8.
Pennsylvania, Feb. 8.

nla, Feb. 3. Vermont, March 9. Feb. 2. Tennessee, April 5.
1. Tennessee, April 5.
8. Connecticut, May 4.
b. 8. Iowa, June 30.
Feb. 8. New Hampshire, June 30.
BOUTH CAROLINA, NOV. 13.

South Carolina having thus given the ball a fresh impelled by several of the States which reluctantly followed her into the Rebellion which dug the grave of the "peculiar institution." New-Jersey—whose late Legislature was induced to reject the Amendment—has in consequence chosen one which will surely and speedily accept it. So, we trust, will Oregon and California. Delaware would probably do likewise, now that her soldiers are at home once more, if a new Legislature were now to be chosen; she will do it, if needful, next year.

But it will not be needful. Even if we count Colorado a 37th State, and thus render twenty-eight. States requisite to perfect the ratification, the number will soon be made up. We should gladly celebrate this consummation on our approaching National Thanksgiving; but, if the privilege be then denied us, we can wait a little, not doubting that the end is socure.

South Carolina, it will be noted, hesitated to ratify until spurred thereto by a sharp message from the Thanksgive the state of the property of the continued in the continued of the continued of

South Carolina, it will on note, nestage from the President through the State Department—not be cause she had any lingering hope of being enable to retain or restore slavery in name, but from dilike to see. 2 of the Amendment, and apprehensis

mond Enquirer as follows:—

"But the Constitutional Amendment has not been adopted, because the popte of Virginia will not consent to give to Congress the right to Irginiate for and control any part of her people. This may be State rights, and as such, may be very obcorious to the Radicals. But, suppose the State persists in her refusal, what then I Governer by election. Virginia has her Legislature, not by the grace of President Johnson, but by the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Her people

has need, not of New England's faults, but New England's viscose.

Meanwhile, on with the agitation! God forbid that any man shall ever keep quiet in this country, till he has his civil rights! Four hillions American citizens now say to the Government: "When other men were traitors, we were loyal; when others were men were traitors, we were loyal; when others were loosely used to the country of the country o filment of this high obligation. Ours must hence-forth and forever be a Union of Free States and a Nation of Freemen, or Congress will be grossly de-linquent and culpable. Gov. Perry's objection to his construction of the great Amend or illogical. If Congress shall fort for the negroes," or for others, it

SIGNIFICANT HINTS ON RECONSTRUCTION

The action of Southern conventions and efficials the work of reconstruction is indicative of a spirit

The action of Southern conventions and efficials in the work of reconstruction is indicative of a spirit which only needs to be "let alone" to bring back all the worst features of Southern domination. Mr. Seward expressed the opinion that reconciliation could be effected by a judicions system of "pressure and persuasion"; but it is fully apparent that the time has not yet arrived to relinquish the "pressure" portion of the operation.

As a slight illustration of the strength with which old habits cling to the reconstructionists, and of the tenacity with which they albere to the old social system, under a slight disguise, it may be mentioned that the special commission appointed in South Carolina to draw up a code for the freed population of the State, have reported a long series of regulations, which are now under examination in the State Legislature. The new code lays down that all having less than serven eighths of white blood are to be deemed persons of color. It gives to them the right to hold property, real or pursonal, to sue and be sued, and to have all such legal remedies as whites are entitled to. It establishes the relation of husband and wite among them, and that of parent and child, but provides that the person contracting with a freedman is to be known as the master, and the freedman as the servant. Children of freedmen may be apprenticed by their parents to respectable white or colored persons until they are twenty-one, and the master is to be entitled to the services of the apprentice, may recapture him if he runs away,

"The Convention of North Carolina has domented and well toward restoring that State to her proper national relations, but something yet remains to be done to render that restoration immediately practicable. An acceptation of the Congressional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States

State of State of vespectfully submit for the consideration of your honorable body:—

1. That the people, viz: the inhabitants of the late rebellions districts, having by their own acts vacated, overthrown and forfeited their rights as citizens and as State organizations, and having, by act of Congress, been declared alien enemies, have as yet no right, and are improper persons, to be represented in Congress.

2. That the policy of the Executive in the congress of the congr

7. That emancipation is not complete as long as the black codes exist.

Therefore, your petitioners pray that your honorable body immediately take measures to provide provisional civil governments for the late rebellious districts, and, as security for the future, to exact irreversible guarantees, among which should be:—The Unit; and Sovereignty of the Republic; Enfranchisement and Equality before the Laws; Security of the National Delta; The rejection of the Rebel Debt; Compulsory Education; National peace and tranquillity by Impartial Suffrage.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

CONDITION OF TENNESSEE. GRAPHIC PICTURE BY GOVERNOR BROWNLOW

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.

Editors Cincinnati Gazzete: —In your paper of Satriday, I find this notice:—

"Gov. Brownlow was robbed of \$500 and his watch by some highwaymen near Nashville, while he was riding out with Hon. Horace Maynard, on Friday evening."

evening."

This is a mistake. It was my son, the Adjutant-General of the State, who was riding in a buggy with a son of Horace Maynard. I am too prudent a wan to ride out on any road leading from or coming into Nashville, other than a railroad. This whole contry abounds in thieves and robbers, any of whom would murder a man for his watch or for a \$5 bill. Despite of all the vigilance exercised by the civil and military authorities, murders and robberies are of daily occurrence—both in Nashville and the surrounding counties of Middle Tenuessee. As survending counties of Middle Tenuessee. of daily occurrence—both in Nashville and the surrounding counties of Middlo Tennessee. As loud and as numerous as are the complaints against East Tennessee by the papers of Nashville and a certain class of politicians, there are five of these outrages perpetrated in Middle Tennessee to every one that occurs in the eastern division of the State. To be candid, there is almost as much disloyalty in Middle Tennessee now, as there was int/1861. And this is no of the whole South, minus the number of disloyal men who are under ground! Tennessee is in a much better condition than any one of the seceded States, and ahe lass great room for improvement. Six or seven out of her eight representatives in Congress are true and loyal men, and for the good of the State and nation, I should like to see them admitted to seats in the approaching session. But this I can.

in the State, who could take the cath, had been de-feated. Under the circumstances, the mission of these North Carolina gentlemen to Washington seems to be to induce the President to extend the protection of United States authority over that polit-ical surpration which carried the State out of the Union, and to secure the immediate recognition to its representatives as against those who kept the that event transpired. Whatever has been usue to every State.

4. That before recognition of the late rebellious districts as States, and their admission to the National Councils, a dee regard must be had for the rights of the loyal people, and for security for the future, which cannot be obtained by oaths.

5. That while we may renounce indemnity for the past, irreversible guarantees for the future must be insisted upon, and should be obtained before readmitting rebels to equal rights with loyal persons.

6. That the States actually cooperating and supporting the national government, as represented in Cogress and in Legislatures, constitute at all times a constitutional quorum to make laws and to amend the Constitution, any number of ex-States, having no constitutional representatives and legislatures, nowithstanding.

tion from Gov. Wells's supporters would have been fatal to his hopes. The disloyalists in New Orlean tion from Gov. The disloyalists in New Grandfatal to his hopes. The disloyalists in New Grandfatal to his hopes. The idea that Gov. Allen is ineligible interests. "The idea that Gov. Allen is ineligible interests." ble," they said, " is entirely erroneous. The taking of the oath of allegiance will qualify him to accep broad and uver ver that might mean verwhelmed. With These States a Southern State has yet dared to raise its head?

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The following letter from President Lincoln as just been brought to light :

DR. THEODORE CANBIUS:

DRAN SIR :— Your note, asking, in behalf of your-self and other German citizens, whether I am for or against the Constitutional provision in regard to naturalized citizens lately adopted by Messachusett, and whether I am for or against a fusion of the Republicans and other opposition elements for the company of the contrast o

REBELLIOUS SPIRIT IN THE SOUTE. A letter of a recent date from a gentlemen in New Orleans contains the following:—

contains the following.—

"I may say that I apprehend the reign of seces is gradually reinstating itself here, and that Ne Englanders may, era long, be left out in the cold."

After stating threats that had been made in his presence against Northern men, and that it was n

presence against Northern men place for them in that city, be p

place for them in that city, he precesses —

"I hope the President and Congress will
as not to encourage this spirit to any great
I fear there is danger of running candida
the ground, and it may be that the only he
exotics is in the speedy arrival here of more
same sort. We shall need this sort of vegice
abourb and render harmless the sessioness

A MIXED CASE — A WRITE AUST APPER A BLACK NINCE. A special depatch to the Cincinnati Gasette, of the 30th inst, says —

"A girl nearly white visited the quarters of General Brisbin and claimed sallitary protection from her aust, a white woman, who claimed her as a slave, and demanded that the girl should citize pay four hundred dollars for her freedom, or return again to have a six demanded and the says four hundred dollars for her freedom, or return again to ing, thrifty black man, and provin a good house and comfortable; I claimed Sally under the Mayorie negro elave, and sought to return When the case came up before G that it was improper for relations in bondage, and, therefore, action in peace. She departed. Aust X. m worthy Major for this development chivalry.

We learn that Hon. Govent Davis field a position in the Bourbon Circuit Court opinist the Kentucky Bouthern Railrond, and Goussals Brights and Pale-er, claiming \$10,000 in damages, for carrying award of his slaves out of the State under Palese's and Brisbin's orders. This is to be a test care, and will lead to many more if paralitint to progress.

Grand Commercial Committee Commercial Commer

Free Street

[From an article by Charles Sumner in the As

Mostly for December.]

Two verses saved from the wreck of a once popular poem have become proverbs, and one of these is very Tashous. They inculcate clemency, and that common sense which is fosind in not running into one danger to avoid amother. Never was their lesson more needed then now, when, in the name of clemency to beligerent traitors, the National Government is preparing to abandon the freedmen, to whose it is bound by the most seared lies; is preparing to abandon the national creditor also, with whose security the national welfare is indissolubly associated; and is even preparing, without any probation or trial, to invest beligerent traitors, who for four bloody years have mardered our fellow-citizens, with those Equal Rights in the Republic which are desired to friends and allice, so that the former shall rule over the latter. Verily, here is a case for common sense.

mon sense.

The lesson of clemency is of perpetual obligation.

Thanks to the medieval poet for teaching it.

Harshness is had. Cruelty is detestable. Even
justice may relent at the prompting of mercy. Do
not fail, then, to cultivate the grace of clemency.

Perhaps no scene in history is more charming than
that of Casar, who, after vows against an enemy,
listened calmly to the appeal for pardon, and, as he
itizened, let the guilty papers fall from his hand.

Early in life, he had pleaded in the Senate for the
lives of conspirators; and afterwards, when supreme
rules of the Roman world, he practised the clemency
he had lonce tiefended, unless where enemies were
incorrigible, and then he knew how to be stern and

lives of conspirators; and afterwards, when supreme rules of the Roman world, he practised the elemency ha had lotte defended usless where endmice were incorrigible, and then he knew how to be stern and positive. It is by example that we are instructed; and we may well learn from the great master of clemency that the general welfare must not be sacrificed to this indulgence. And we may learn also from the Divine Teacher, that, even while forgiving enemies, there are Scribes and Pharisees who must be exposed, and money-changers who must be scourged from the temple. But with us, there are Scribes and Pharisees, and there are also criminals, worse than any money-changers, who are now trying to establish themselves in the very temple of our government. Cultivate elemency. But consider well what is enabraced in this charity. It is not required that you should surrender the Republic into the hands of pardoned criminals. It is not required that you should surrender then the more thanks of pardoned criminals. It is not required that you should surrender then should lies to the tender mercles of these same pardoned criminals. Clearly not. Clemency has its limitations; and when it transcends these, it ceases to be a virtue, and is only a mischievous indulgence. Of course, one of these ilmitations, never to be disregarded, is the general security, which is the first duty of government. No pardon can be allowed to imperil the nation; nor can any pardon be allowed to imperil the nation; nor can any pardon be allowed to imperil the nation; nor can so the temple of the control of the distinction which cannot be forgotten. Nothing f vengeance; everything for justice. Follow this rule rengeance; everything for justice. Follow this and the Republic will be safe and glorious. wrote Marcus Aurelius to his colleague and cossor in empire, Lucius Verus. These words are

"Ever since the Fates Placed me upon the throne, two aims have I Kept fixed before my eyes; and they are these.— Not to revenge me on my enemics. And not to be ungrateful to my friends."

It is easy for the individual to forgive. It is easy also for the Republic to be generous. But forgiveness of offences must not be a letter of license to crime; it must not be a recognition of an ancient tyranny, and it must not be a stupendous ingratitude. There is a familiar saying, with the salt of ages, which is addressed to us now :— Be just before you are generous. Be just to all, before you are generous to the few. Be just to the millions only half rescued from oppression, before you are generous to their cruel taskmasters. Do not imitate that precious character in the gallery of oid Tailemant de Reaux, of whom it was asid, that he built churches without paying his debts. Our forement duties now are to pay our debts, and these are two-fold:—first, to the national freedmen; and, secondly, to the national creditor.

Apply these obvious principles practically. A child can do it. No duty of elemency can justify injustice. Therefore, in exercising the beautiful power of pardon at this moment in our country, several conditions must be observed.

1. As a general rule, belligerent traitors, who It is easy for the individual to forgive. It is easy

several conditions must be observed.

1. As a general rule, beligerent traitors, who have battled against the country, must not be permitted at once, without probation or trial, to resume their old places of trust and power. Such a concession would be clearly against every suggestion of common sense, and President Johnson clearly saw its o, when, addressing his fellow-citizens of Tennessee, 10th June, 1864, he said: "I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there he but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely."

2. Especially are we bound, by overy obligation of justice and by overy sentiment of honor, to see to it that beligerent traitors, who have battled against their country, are not allowed to rule the constant hoyalists, whether white or black, embracing the recent freedmen, who have been our friends and al-

lies.

5. Let belligerent traitors be received slowly and cautiously back into the sovereignty of citizenship. It is better that they should wait than that the general security be imperiled, or our solemn obligations, whether to the national freedman or the national

cutor, be impaired.

Let pardons issue only on satisfactory assurance at the applicant, who has been engaged for four are in murdering our fellow citizens, shall sustain Equal Rights, civil and political, of all men, adding to the principles of the Declaration of Indeedicance; that he shall pledge himself to the sup- of the national debt; and, if he be among the packets of land, that he shall set apart home-is for all his freedmen.

Fallowing these simple rules, cle

Fallowing these simple rules, elemency will be a Christien virtue, and not a perilous folly. The other prover bas its voice also, saying plainly: Frélow common sense, and do not, while excaping one danger, rush upon another. You are now espring from the whithpool of war, which has threatened to absorb each engulf the Ropablic. Do not rush upon the opposite terror, where another shipwreck of a different kind awaits you, while Sirens tempt with, their song of death. Take warning: Secking the escape from Charybdia, do not wash upon Seylla. Alas I the Seylla on which our Republic is now driving is that old rock of concession and compromiser which from the beginning of our history has

driving is that old rocz of concession and compro-mise which from the beginning of our history has been a constant peril. It appeared in the conven-tion which framed the National Constitution, and ever afterwards, from year to year, showed itself in Congress, until at last the Oligarchy, nursed by our indeligence, rebelled. And now that the war is

Congress, until at last the Oligarchy, nursed by our indeligence, rebelled. And now that the war is over, it is proposed to invest this same Rebel Oligarchy with a new lease of immense power, involving the control over loyal citizens, whose fidelity to the Republic has been beyond question. Here, too, are Siereas, in the shape of beligerent traitors, using softly that the Republic may be lured to the old conception and compromise. Alas! that, escaping from Charybdis, we should rush upon Scylla!

The old Oligarchy conducted all its operations in the name of State Rights, and in this name it rebelled. And when the Republic sought to suppress the Rebellion, it was replied, that a State could not be ecceed. Now that the Rebellion is overthrown, and a just effort is made to obtain that "security for the future" without which the war will have one in vain, the same cry, of State Eights is raised, end we are told again that a State cannot be coerced,—as if the same mighty power which directed armice upon the Rebellion could be impotent to enact all needful seleguards. It was to encream these pretensions, and stamp the Plainibus Linea upon the Rebellion could be impotent to enact all needful seleguards. It was to encream these pretensions, and stamp R Plainibus Linea upon the Republic, that we hattled in war; and now we surrender to these tyrannical pretensions; again. Eccaping from war, we rest upon the Republic the Segula.

Again, we are told gravely, that the nation Again, we are fold gravely, that the national power which decreed canacipating cannot maintain it by saucing salveral cufranchicement, because an imperial giverances must be discountenanced,—as if the whole sugarstics of a superalism." or a controlled Twent by our of place, until the national security is candidated, and our debts, whether to the national freedman or the mational creditor, are placed where they cannot be repudiated. A phastom is created, and, to avoid the plantique, as real coverant constant and, the credit his plantique, are real coverant constant and compromise,—as from Again, we are reminded that military power must yield to the civil power and to the rights of infigurement. Therefore, the Rebel States must be let to themselves, each with full control over all, whether white or black, within its borders, and am powered to keep alive a Black Code abhorrent to civilization and dangerous to liberty. Here, again, we rush from one peril upon another. Every gave cise of military power is to be regretted, and yet there are occasions when it cannot be avoided War itself is the transcendent usample of this power. But the transcendent usample of this power and self-government cannot be conceded to beligness one be deprived of his day, except by open disbosesty.

Finally, in a population of 421,244, in 1852, only 2012 persons were allowed, in 1863, to vote at an election for forty-two assemblymen to represent the transcendent extends to not must be new disaster to the country. Therefore, in excepting from military power, care must be taken that we do not run upon the opposite danger,—as from Chargholis to Septia.

Again, it is said solemnly, that "we must trust

tary power, care must be taken that we do not run upon the opposite danger,—as from Charghelis to Scylla:

Again, it is said solemnly, that "we must trest each other"; which, being interpreted, means, that the Republic must proceed at once to trust the beligerent enemies, who have for foin years murdered our fellow-cliticans. Of course, this is only another form of concession. In trusting them, we give them political power, including the hiemes to oppriess loyal persons, whether white or black, and especially the freedmen. For four years, we have met them in battle; and now we rush to trust them, and to commit into their keeping the happiness and well-being of others. There is peril in trusting such an enemy, more even than in meeting him on the field. God forbid that we rush now upon this peril,—as Join Charghelis to Scylla!

The true way is easy. Follow common sense.

fitted. They have cut their own throats. The fereing that we rush now upon this peril,—ar Join Charybdis to Scylla!

The tree way is easy. Follow common sense. Seeking to avoid one peril, do not rush upon another. Consider how everything of worth or honor is bound up with the national security and the national faith; and that until these are fixed beyond change, agriculture, commerce, and industry of all kinds must suffer. Capital cannot stay where justice is denied. Emigration must avoid a land blasted by the spirit of caste. Cotton itself will refuse to grow until labor is assured its just reward. By natural consequence, that same Barbarism which has drenched the land in blood will continue to prevail, with wrong, outrage, and the insurrections of an opproved race; the national name will be dishonored, and the national power will be weakened. But the way is plain to avoid these calamities. Follow common sense; and oldain guaranties commensurate with the danger. Do this without delay, so that security and reconciliation may not be postponed. Every day's delay is a loss to the national wealth and an injury to the national treasury. But if adequate guaranties cannot be obtained at once, then at least postponed all present surrender to the Oligarchy, trusting meanwhile to Providence for protection, and to time for that z wakened sense of justice and humanity which must in the end prevail. And, finally, take care not to rush from Charybdis to Scylla.

JAMAIOA AS AN EXAMPLE.

JAMAIOA AS AN EXAMPLE.

We print the greater part of an article with this title, in the New York Evening Post. The more the facts come to light in regard to the recent insurrection in that island, the more evident becomes the tyrannical conduct of the planters, the culpable negligence of the home government, and the absolute need of a thorough e in the laws and government of the island.

home government, and the absolute need of a thorough cliange in the laws and government of the island.

"The recent disturbances in Jamaica do prove that the blacks, like the whites, will not always endure oppression; and rightly regarded, the story of Jamaica since—and before—the liberation of the slaves, teaches an important lesson to us. More than lour years ago, we pointed out the latal mistake which was making in Jamaica. The condition of that island is in many respects similar to that of our Southern States. It is underpopulated; it has large quantities of uncultivated and cheap land; it has a staple product, sugar, but is also capable of producing many other articles valuable in connecree, it has for more than half a century been under the rule of a planting aristocracy, wasteful in their habits, idle, and selfash.

This small class has shaped the policy of the island; and that policy has ruined not only the island; but themselves. This ruin they charge upon the blacks; but what are the facts of the case?

During the ten years after emancipation, the black and colored population of the island decreased at the rate of 'mearly a half per cent.' but before emancipation, under slavery, the annual decrease was at the rate of two and a half per cent.! Many sugar estates have been abandoned since emancipation—true, but during the most prosperous seven years under slavery, over one hundred sugar estates were abandoned; during the fifty years preceding emancipation, over two hundred of these estates were deserted. Why? because of the wasteful living of the proprietors, who ate up not merely their profits, but their capital.

ing of the proprietors, who ate up not merely their profits, but their capital.

costs three cents in Cuba to produce a pound of stagar; it did cost four and thirty-seven-hundredths cents with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor; it costs now but two cents per pound in Jamaica, but one and seventy-two one-hundredths in Trinidad, and but one and seventy-two one-hundredths in Trinidad, and but one and two-fitths in over-populated Barbadoes.

From the date of conancipation to this day—in all the English islands, more or less, but in particular in Jamaica—the planters have arrayed themselvers against the laboring class; bolding the power in their own hands, they have sought in every way possible to keep them in ignorance, poverty and dependence; in short, they have never changed from that aspect of camity to labor, which is the natural condition of capital in a slavebolding community. If they had been wise men, equal to their great part in this drama, they would have seen their account in fostering by all means the intelligence and industriose habits of the freedmen. Instead of that, they invented as a first step the oppressive system known as tenancy-at-will, by which those who consented to labor for them became at once serfs, little less oppressed than when they were slaves. Under this practice a laborer has a house and land allotment on an estate, for which he pays a stipulated rent; but he is under an engagement besides, as a condition of frenting, to give to the estate a certain number of days labor, at certain stipulated wages, varying from one-sixth to one-third less than the market per day. The is, therefore, virtually a slave; for if he resists the conditions of his bond, he is ejected by summary process, and loses the profit be hoped to reap on his little stock."

Is it surprising that the negro, feeling himself for the first me his own man; not annaturally dishisting the proposed to itself, being accomplished, its miles on a first the method of the method of the men esteemed the best and when the open completed to work for his landlord at twenty cents per day. He is, therefore, v

two years ago passed—
— an set which, under the pretrupe of punishing farcenies, would have introduced the apprentice system
again into the island. All kinds of possities have been
increased in severity, and punishable offunces untiplied. Immigration fave for the besult of the planter
which have entailed no end of debt on the hinad, have
been passed very freely, and the negro has half to pay
his share, of the taxation imposed for an object intended
to displace his own labor and to reduce his weget. A
patry sum of less than £2,000 a year is devoted to the
purposes of education, while suparate of £30,000 a year
are spent on aniaries for local officials.

The and of all this is, as it must be duplorable; the prosperity of the island has been fatally injured; the prosperity of the island has been fatally injured; the people, are discontented; even the planting class, the authors of these evils, have not been benefitted. They have cut their yown throats. The story of denaics oughs to warn the leading men of the Southern States against the fatal mistake of supposing that any interest in a country can profit by the degradation of the working class. The freer, the more intelligent, the nore prosperous and secure will be their leaders and chiefs. Instead of inventing laws to the leaders and chiefs. Instead of inventing laws to the process of the leaders and chiefs. Instead of inventing laws to the process of the legislatures of the

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

THE LAST QUARTER.

The Liberator is now on its last quarter, prior to th final 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 ex penses of the paper have been greatly increased, and its receipts lessened, during the present year; and as every farthing will be needed-us to complete the volume.

MR. GARRISON AND THE LIBERATOR.

The last week of the present year will be an occ sion of mixed emotions to that peculiar people,—zeal-ous, we are sure, of good works,—the public of THE LIBERATOR. To most of its members, THE LIBERATOR has been an important part of their moral life for many years. All of them have enrolled themselves under its banner from their hearts serve in the great cause is whose behalf it was first unfolded. It has had no popular favor, no craftiness lowed and sustained, as it was first raised and carried forward, in the strength of faith in great principles, and an earnest desire to remove mighty evils from the land through their might. They who joined themselves more than a generation of men ago to

"The youth who bore, through snow and ice, The benner with a strange device,"

and they who have recruited the thinning ranks as death and desertion told upon them, had no more ex-pectation of personal advantage, or even of sudden profits, but their capital.

But free labor is said to be more costly than alare labor. What are the lacts? With slave labor, it costs three cents in Cuba to produce a pound of sugar; it did cost four and thirty-seven-hundredtha cents with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor, it costs with slave labor in Jamaica; with tree labor. ary youth of the poet, has survived all the hardship and exposures of the icy world he undertook to sub

be resists the conditions of his bond, he is ejected by summary process, and loses the profit be hoped to reap on his little stock.

Is it surprising that the negro, feeling himself for the first time his own man; not annaturally disking plantation labor, as reminding him of his former condition, ('no inducement could bring a "colored man to work on a sugar plantation' to this day) and naturally eager to try on his litherty, should be fatally repelled from the task which these aristocrats purposely made as hateful as possible to him? In liar-badoes, where of 106,000 acres 100,000 are cultivated, where land is worth \$300 per acre, and where the proportion of population to land is 'nearly one and a half persons to elseware acres, the agent of the his should not have acres, the should have done in his place—set up for himself. Fifty thousand able-bodied men were busined from the plantations, and are now small persons to elseware acres, the agent of what the white made with the states are the should not surprised that the state of mornity among those who remain on the estates as 'tenants-at-will' is infinitely lower than among the independent farmers and trademen; marriages fewer, births lower, crimes more frequent, mortality greater, and intelligence and property less.

Planters complain that the plantation were than among the sidely each and the state as 'tenants-at-will' is infinitely lower than among the independent farmers and trademen; marriages fewer, births lower, crimes more frequent, mortality greater, and intelligence and property less.

Planters complain that the show more acreer and if you include the plantations which have a create the surprise of the continued to the following the plantation will be accounted to the following the plantation of the f

mation would have occurred, and Lather never hear this cradle. So slavery would have been abolland without Carrison. But in this instance, as in time others. Divine Providence, or the annipotence of creat, found or made the Man for the Hour. All the mental and several qualities of Mr. Carrison were precisely times demanded by his task. A deeply religious nature, without a shade of fanatician; a clear percention of duty, and a devotion to it which never conceived the possibility of disobedience to its dictates, an enthusians that never diagred, tempered by a precical common sense that never made a mistake, a singular as to measures that was never at fault, and a penetration into men that was seldom decived at all, and never long, and above all, an about the latest to the consequences of this course to his safety, his reputation, or his worldly condition, these were smong the essential qualities he possessed for his work, and without which he could not have done it. Added to these, his clearness of conception and foreible and foiglost expression, whether by pen or voice, the infinite variety of his treatment of the and foreible and jogical expression, whether by pen or voice, the infinite variety of bis treatment of the great theme which possessed him, but which he mastored beyond any living man, enforced by the weight of his character and the instinctive feeling of all whom he addressed that he was himself the last obman of men to begin and promote the astonishing revolution in the presence of which we stand, and the extent of which we are but beginning to discern.

This truth is now generally acknowledged by all men intelligent of the facts of the history of the last

thirty-five years. Mr. Carrison has the rare felicity of living not only to see the great work of his life accomplished, but to enjoy the fame that should so company great actions, but which is too often with-held by mankind from their benefactors until they are beyond its reach. "There is nothing so suc-cessful as success," and the amaging contrast between the small beginnings of his movement against slavery and the splendor of its ending is one to strike most forcibly on the imagination. An obscure youth standing up before a mighty nation and defying it to the combat on this momentous quarrel, declaring— "I am in cornect! I will not equirocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I WILL BE REARD!"—and after a litetime in sufficient of his vow, while yet in the full activity of life, seeing his work crowned by the act of the nation, and his part in it recognized by the most illustrious of its Chief Magistrates, is one of those rare spectacles which sppeal to the universal human heart, and impress the selves indelibly on the memory of mankird. We prehend that there is no living public man for who there is felt so sincere and so general a respect statesmanlike conduct during the last five years. He saw the end from the beginning with a clearness of vision vouchsafed to few of us. He was considerate of difficulties and patient of mistakes, through his discerning of spirits, in circumstances which made many of us almost despair. Though ready to critiand he was ready always rather to help than to hin der them. His resdiness, moreover, to perceive of affairs demanded, made it patent to all the world bors, and the sense of them will not grow less as time goes on. The memory of mankind is impatient of many names. One or two is as many as it will usually consent to connect indissolably with the most be"Our acquaintance with Mr. A. [Superintendent neficent of revolutions, and the name of Garrison can never be separated from that which has struck the increase and multiply into a great multitude which no man can number. The afflictions under which and in the career of private prosperity and public their gratitude with but one name, whose beneficent glory cellpses every other in our history. In the his-tory, the traditions, the songs of that mighty nation, the names of Lincoln and of Garrison will be foreverrevered as those of the Moses and the Aaron of the

great Exodus of their race.

The approach of the close of THE LIBERATOR seems to make this imperfect tribute to the services of its editor proper, while his absence from his post makes it possible.—z. q.

EDISTO ISLAND-THE FREEDMEN-GEN. HOWARD'S RECENT VISIT.

We have been privileged to read a series of letters rom Edisto Island, S. C., written by Miss E. B., a lady of Springfield, in this State, connected with some of the best families in that city, a lady of educa-tion and refinement, and who has been acting since last winter as a teacher in the schools on that island unese letters were written with any view to publication; but, having casually come to the knowledge of them, we have sought and obtained leave to publish some extracts, which follow here. A more particular account than that given below of Gen. Howards visit to the island, on his recent mission from the President to the freedmen, we have reason to expect, will appear from the second than the second that the seco his staff, and also two of the old (rebel) proprietors of

s man. He could not refuse to obey the divine or it is not strong enough to bear the ignominy of break-man necessity which compelled him, perhaps re-cussity, to his office of leadership. But without if it have 20 peopled to its loss," let it "make its

of play; but he is quick and is now growing ambitious.

Ann, about ten, is the brightest of all, and comprebeeds the minute we explain to her. Then follows Bean, about four and a half, and he can tell all his let-ters, and is beginning to put them togethery. He is a comical child, and makes very shrewd remarks. • • I made a bandage for a woman who was suffering dread-fully from an internal trouble, and she came to me about a week agd, looking like a different person. Her face a week and, looking like a different person. Her face had lost its look of painful misery, and she expressed so much gratitude to us that I felt as if I was reputly for coming here, if I resped no other reward than to feel I had done her, so much good. It was a little thing to do, but has afforded her great relief.

I can hardly realize that we are living in the midst of a people who have so lately been slaves, and been so suddenly thrown into freedom. For everything it as onlet and orderly as if they had always been ac-

so suddenly thrown into freedom. For everything is as quiet and orderly as if they had always been ac-customed to it, and they take care of themselves as readily and handily as if they were always free. Their crops are large, and beautifully cared for, and they intense for any human being to work, but in which they were formerly compelled to toil. In every in-stance in which we have conversed with them,—and we take every opportunity to do so,-they express the greatest joy for their freedom, and feel it is the the greatest joy for their freedom, and feel it is the greatest boop possible, and always end by blessing the Lord for it. They feel that the Yankees have been their good friends, and that President Lincoln did much for them. They all say they knew of the Emancipation Proclamation before it came, but began to ar the good time would never come in their day. " It was so hard waiting," they say. One of their hymns ends, every verse, like this, -- Nobody knows the trouble I see, nobody but Jesus, "-and sometimes, "Nobody but God;" and Sarah, our woman, often says, "Nobody but God knows what we have all suffered."

In a letter dated August 29, she speaks of the value of the cotton crop on Edisto Island asbeing over \$100,000, if no injury came to it; but already the worm, (which attacks the cotton in puite raiy season, had appeared, and anxiety was beginning to be felt.
"We have picked some of it in the bolls, and we are going to have some rice, which is now commencing to ripen. There is but a small quantity raised in this iland, but in Johossee, just above a large quanti-ty is grown. It is Gov. Alken's old plantation, and avery large one, covering the whole island, and it is feared he may regain it. Many of his old slaves are

of Freedmen] is a very pleasant one; he has shown ur much kindness, and we feel new courage for our undertaking. No liquor is allowed to be brought here. Mr. A. is very strict upon that point, and enforces the rule. Tea and sugar are given only in cases of sickness. • • Stout men and women will go out early in the morning to work in the fields without a mouthful to eat, and come in at ten o'clock and in the career or present shall be but the half-doubted the past and the present shall be but the half-doubted traditions of barbarism, Garrison must needs be the hero of the black race. Or, at least, he will divide the hero of the black race. Or, at least, whose beneficent till sickness comes, which prostrates them at once, the mastlends with but one name, whose beneficent till sickness comes, which prostrates them at once, and the with fevers, after a day or two of illness. But Mr. A. says there have been but few deaths in proportion to the population, when it is considered that many here came from the interior, and are not acclimated. • • • Lately, there have been new regulations made about their marriages, and there have been some serious quarrels in consequence. One man came here on Sunday to see Mr. A. who had two women claiming him; and they had fought him and each other, and he wanted 'the fuss settled.' Mr. A. referred him to the three Commissioners, black men, who settle all such cases."

> "We are fast getting settled in our new home, which we find very pleasant, and shall commence our winter school on Monday. The season has been very late, and sickness upon the island so severe, that we did not dare to move earlier. Now we have been

eight more teachers.
"I wrote to mother a long account of Gen. Howard's visit to this island, which is deeply interesting circumstance, as we have heard them related by the friend to whom Miss B. wrote, were of the saddest kind. It being announced on the island that Gen. Howard was coming to visit and speak to them, the freed needs, in year tumbers was and most and drawn un another to the President which is great which is the property of the property o assembled in one of their churches, and a cavalcade is very well expressed, but in their peculiar manner. of eighteen of them, (oddly mounted enough,) rode Mr. A. has it to revise and correct, and I intend to to the landing to meet him. He came with two of copy it. It was written by one of the number, and his staff, and also two of the old (rebel) proprietors of of course the spelling needs much correction. It do his staff, and also two of the old (rebel) proprietors of the island, Major. Whaley and Mr. Seabrook. The victors entered an ambaince, but already the sight of the former rebel proprietors had evidently awakened terrible misgivings in the minds of the escort. At the church, by degrees, the nature of the errand was made known,—with many expressions of regret, but, as was said, by order of the President. It was represented that lands of other pardoned rebels had been restored, and the President wished to sate by the same rule to all. It was wished to make some arrangement, which should be for the benefit of both parties, the former owners and the laborers, fair wages being guilty of fying to, them, if it returns these lands to rule to all. If was wished to make some arrangement, which should be for the benefit of both parties, the former owners and the laborers, fair wages being secured to the latter, with schools, &c., and full protection. Much feeling was manifested, and responses of strong dissent made. A vote was taken, and a few voted to go to work for the old masters, and a few voted to go to work for the old masters, and a few against it,—the great body refusing to vete 4 all, but gent body refusing the vete 4 all, but gent body refusing to vete 4 all, but gent body refusin

here. The portion of the Island nearest the bay is almost entirely self-supporting.—very few of the popule having drawn rations from Government. Many pot them have laid up money, own horses and wayses and, houses. This side of the island is very positive has been fearful mortality, and the crops have fallen short for want of care, because of sickses. Another year would put their capacities to the best with much more correctness. Even now, people as five here, just secaped from rebel matters, and desitate of everything. One master, who professed to be for the Union, hired some of his former slaves, promising them a portion of the crop. Now he has turned them away without giving them anything, and they arrived here a few-days since, sick and string, without anything. Mr. A. has done everything be could to relieve their wants, but Government they The portion of the island nearest the bay is without anything. But A. has done everything be could to relieve their wants, but Government these no rations now, and it is difficult to get snything for

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN WAR: Facts and Fallacies. A The American Wan: Facts and Fallacies. A Speech, delivered by Handel Corsham, Eq. as the Bruadmend Rooms, Bristol, [England], on Friday, February 12th, 1884. New York: 1885.—pp. 21. Mr. Cossham—one of a party of English gentlemen who have lately been travelling in this country for commercial and other purposes—has compiled with the manual of some American friends by relating the commercial of some American friends by relating the commercial and other purposer—nas compared with the request of some American friends by printing the speech which he delivered (as above) in England speech which he detivered (as above) in England, while the slaveholders' rebellion was yet pending. He gave a neat and effective reply to the allegations then currently made among his countrymen against the United States Goternment, and the course of the North, and proved filmself-truly our triend when so many Englishmen turned against us.

YOUTH'S CARKET AND PLAYNATE. A Magazine for Boys and Girls: Edited by Mark Forrester. October, 1865. William Guild & Company, 33 School Street, Boston, Mass."—pp. 40.

This well-conducted juvenile Monthly has now en-

red upon its twelfth year. It seems prosperous and eserves prosperity.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEADER, Allen Coffin, Ed. tor, is a lively and spirited paper recently established in Charleston. It takes a vigorous atand in behalf of the rights of colored men, and makes good saggestions in regard to the reconstruction of the South It is to be devoted to the interests of "Free Labor and General Reform."

THE FREEDMEN'S RECORD Building, J. November, 1865."
THE FREEDMEN'S BULLETIN. Chicago, November, 1865."

These two monthly publications, representatives of Societies laboring in aid of the freed people of the South, state the facts most important to be known respecting their condition and prospects, and present the claims which these facts make on the benevolence and justice of the Northern people

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE and Report of the New England Medical College. Boston 1865."—pp. 23.

This Report, which is to be had gratuitously at the

College, No. 30, Canton St., contains lists of the Trustees, the Faculty, the Students and Graduates of 1865, and all the graduates since the commencement of the institution. The Report of the Secretary, Dr. of the institution. The Report of the Secretary, Dr. Gregory, sketches the history of the College thas lar, and announces that it is proposed at once to c the raising of a building fund of \$100,000.

HARPER's MONTHLY for December contains the foi-

Making the Magazine; A Common Story; The Royal Portraita; First and Last; A Retrospect, Names of Men; Sally's Disappointment; Aspirations; Armadale-by Wilkie Collins; Our Thanksgiving; Death, Our Mutual Friend-By Charles Dickens; At Christmas Time; A Village in Massachusetts; Happy and Unhappy Marriages; Editor's Easy Chair; Monthly Record of Current Events, Editor's Drawer.

This is a good number of Harper. Its articles are good and its illustrations excellent, especially those to the first article, descriptive of the immense building in which the Magazine is made, and the various de retments of labor which it involves. Dickens's tale, partments of labor which it involves. Dickens tae, "Our Mutual Friend," is finished in this number, which is for sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washing-

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December gives us an attractive table of contents, as follows .

Oriffith Gaunt—or, Jealousy; The Parting of Hector and Andromache; William Blackwood; The Chimney Corner; The Forge; King James the First; The Sleeper; Doctor Johns; Books for our Children Dios Te De; Mode of Catching Jelly Fishes; Adelaide Anne Proctor; Beyond; Clemency and Com-mon Bense; Reviews and Literary Notices.

"King James the First" is a spirited and charming "King James the risk is a specific saketch, by Gail Hamilton, of one of those young rulers of the household, whose commands every subject of that narrow realm delights to obey. She does not find "total depravity" in little Jamie. In his presence it is a doctrine hard to be understood. "Honestly it is a doctrine hard to be understood. "concein's speaking, he does not appear to have any more departy than is good for him—just enough to make him piquant, to give him a relish." Fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, will enjoy reading this structure.

"Clemency and Common Sense arts; a cariosity of literature and thor, Charles Sumner, gives in the first a narrative well soiled to interest the lovers of old, rare and well satted to interest the lovers of oil, rare so curious books; and, drawing a lesson for the pressi-time from the popular proverb which he has traced to its home in a forgotten Latin author, he depics with abill and power the dangers that beset our coming re-

The November number of the CHRISTIAN EXAMI-ER contains the following articles

1. Mill's Review of Hamilton; H. Palgravi Arabia; III. Dr. Newman's Apologheav. Phoneers of France is the New World; V. English College and Schools; VI. The President's Reconstruction; VII. Review of Current Literature.

All these are interesting articles, excellent, making an exceedingly favorable agents of the work. The political article, however, he ose that most needed atrength and vigor, seems lacking in soundness. Its author's view of "The President's Recognity and the seems of the president's Recognity and the seems of the president's Resoundness. Its author's view of "The Presions are construction," and of the present sate of up constitution, and of the present sate of up constitution facts will warrant. This writer congratulates us presidently on a cessation of "the period of violent crime, to which we were reconciling ourselves as we might, a start of the period of the constitution of the period of violent crime, to which we were reconciling ourselves as we might, a start of the period of the period of violent crimes, to which we were reconciling ourselves as we might.

orable, a glorious record. on Examiner (much to the discredit o ans) is now to go to New York for an Publisher. Rev. Henry W. Bellows all assume the former function, and Jame will assume the former function, and James of 522 Broadway, the latter. What effect these ges will have on the character and vitality of the

picat. A Monthly Magazine, devoted to No III, November, 1865. Boston: For Williams & Co., 100 Washington St., A. 92-512 Washington St.; J. J. Dyer, 25 Siret. New York: David G. Francis, 606 Price, 20 cents.

as in its two predecessors, The Rad the most advanced religious thought of the from superstition on one hand, an ofference on the other. True to its the root of the matters with which i drai, welcoming the deepest though erms disposed not to shrink from the work not merely, nor chiefly, a negative one usl religious truth, insisting on the ed of God, the Brother hood of men, and the in regard to the friendly cooperation of huh necessarily flow from these. Le nous hearing to this new claim or and act in accordance with them.

e Labe of Contents, the list of Contributors, of subscription, &c. &c., see the advertis other column -c. K. W.

OLS POEMS, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES Toknor & Fields have added these piquar Prople," and have illustrated several o the Feeple, and fundly. Among these, we may the diastration of the first piece in the Look Railed of the Oysterman." That ballad is a mong a circle of (shall we say 1) bogs we so mong a circle of (shall we say i) cope -c sof we imagine the special pleasure they will a swing it illustrated. We had often tried to see nd 1 to a correct notion of that submarine cotop, but were never able to get more than an

Taker was born in Lexington, on a farm while n in the l'arker family for an hundred and fifty ed a still owned by his only surviving brother, arker. The house in which, as he says, in his " on the 21th of August, 1810, early inchering morning, I came into this world and sortows," was long ago removed, and one

ne the past week. Mr John R. Manley, the detay gable " clerk of the Twenty-eighth Congre-onal Society of Boston for many years, the faith found of Mr. Parker during his life, and one of the cutors of his will after his decease, placed a me-rial stone on the site of the old house, to indicate the irth place of Mr. Parker, and as a testimonial of the non in which he holds his memory

The stone is of light, Concord granite, finished on issues three feet square, three and a half feet high, and resting on a base four feet square and one foo high On the front face, in raised letters, is the sim-

BIRTH PLACE

THEODORE PARKER.

nument is highly creditable to the Granit oping by whom it was wrought—a fine specimer sor of the principal products of New England; and a sgr shall have been forgotten. It was furnished

h the transte Rasiway Company."

Per l'seker farm is on Spring street, Lexington,
son the Waltham boundary line, and on the road be ern those two towns, distant about two miles from

CORRECTION.

Mr Garrison - In a recent number of the Libe sted that a lady residing in Florence, an artist Bostonian, had refused to receive Miss Edmo cris, and returned the letter of introduction n sent by the lady's sister. The ex is at follows. There are two houses of of the same number: the letter was set shole matter until she received a letter requesting an explanation of the repor and assuring her that the letter of intro had nover reached its destination, offering to Has Lewis every acception, artistic and social,

COLORED HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1865.

TO GARRISON Drak Sir.-I have the honor to inform you that officers of the 13th Regiment U. S. Colored In hatry, and 500 enlisted men of the same, have for 15 Association, called "The Kansas Homestead Colo tuation Association," the object of which is to take homestrads together, in some county in Kansas, when we can have homes. It is a well-known fact, the fore is not in the slave States a place where a dis-targed colored soldier can go and be eafe; and in or-fet to sustain our men on their homsteads, we will find some help by subscription the first year, and should we not be able to attain this, we propose to lay our farming implements, &c. &c., on credit. This sections are the states of the states Regiment has been in service since August, 1968; I myself since the breaking out of the rebellion. We have lost nearly two hundred of our men killed dead is action tince the organization of the Regiment.

Should our plan meet with your app in your power, will you help us ? With highest consideration,

Yours, very respectfully, L. S. HART, let Lt. 18th U. S. C. L., and Sec. E. H. C. A.

Address, Box 242, Nashville, Tenn.
Reference, Hon. J. M. Ashler, M. C., Washing

17 We hear from New York State that Salli Holley is holding interesting and successful meetings in Tompkins Co. and its vicinity. Her subject is—"Jestice to the Freedmen." The Dryden Workly New speaks of the carrestness, fedguence and pathos of her address in the Preobytechan Church in that place, and urges a full attendance on her subsettent meetings. torot meetings. 107 RAN ALEXA TOL 1.

13 Three negroes have been shot by returned hibs soldiers within a month at Alexandria.

ADDRESS OF THE

American Freedmen's Aid Commission.

This organization has been called into exist an obvious necessity. Its primary purpose is to six plify and give national unity to the operations com-prehensively known as the ment.

Co-extensive with the country, it is composition all the State Freedmen's Association already established, and their auxiliaries, with provi-aion for the addition of such others as may be established.

Its ultimate object is indicated by its name-Freedmen's Aid Commission. It is to aid the new ly-liberated blacks to overcome the difficulties their new position; to assist them in the trials their transition state; to help (in cooperation with Government's Bureau) to place them in a condition in which further help shall not be needed.

The measures on which it depends for the accom-plishment of its object are chiefly the provision of material supplies for the relief of extreme physical teachers to give instruction in rudimentary learn

For the purpose of procuring these supplies and supporting these teachers; of purchasing the books slates, stationery and other accompanients needed in the work of instruction; the Commission relief

proposed has been abundantly proven. The ele-vating effect of the Freedmen's School, wherever established, has been immediate and palpable. Its indirect influence upon the people around has been quite as striking as its direct action upon its immedi-ate pupils. The lessons of the school are repeated in the cabin; the effect upon the cabin reacts upon the school; and thus the two, by their mutual a

fit of all concerned.

In proof of this, and illustration as well, we refer to the history and results of every Freedmen's establishment in the Southern States.

In South Carolina, where the work was first begun,

and where its subjects were among the least promis-ing, the results have been such as to convince the most skeptical. Herds of human chattels, impelled by force, have been converted into communities of human beings, regulated by law. Ten thousand igno rant blacks, degraded to the lowest point within the power of alavery, have been lifted up to a condition of comparative intelligence. These now constitute a self-supporting, law-shiding, wealth-producing comme them have helped to fight our battles in the field, others, not fit for military duty, have raised food and forage for the army; the children, meanwhile, being in the schools, fitting themselves for the graver re-

Receiving wages for their labor, many of these peple have acquired property, and some of them com-parative wealth. A few have become planters on their own account. A Freedman's Bank has been established in Beaufort, in which, on the first of July, six months after it was started, upwards of \$150,000 were placed on deposit by men who but a little while

Northern capital, at which goods are sold, amounting by a gentleman in Boston for the benefit of a single eighborhood, sold goods in the last year amounting

What has been said of the Freedmen's enterprise in South Carolina may be asserted with equal truth of every other similar undertaking in the Southern States. In a late authenticated report from the Freedmen's Bureau, it is stated that " in Mississippi, nearly 10,000 acres of land are being worked exclusively by the families are organized into a laboring community carried into effect by the superintendent of the colony The plan has worked well, and the people take grea interest in their elections. They choose their best men; and they have recently elected a school board to serve six months. Their industry has been stim ulated by their own ambition, without the control of be with you and your noble old fellow-workers ! I do white men, or threat of punishment. Physicians who not know where they are, but please to convey to practise among them receive their pay as among whites. The shopkeepers are colored. The Govern

ment rations are being repaid by crops.

It is not claimed that all the improvement noticeable in the condition of Southern blacks is due to the Freedmen's Aid Associations. The necessities, the opportunities, the sufferings, even, incidental to the

Nor would we derogate from the credit due to the Freedmen's Bureau for much of the progress that has lately been made in this good work. On the contrary, we join heartily in the testimony generally ent, and are ready to do what we can to of our own instrumentalities, we have that gentleman's emphatic testimony. In a recent published letter, addressed to this Commission, he says: "Education underlies every hope of success for the freedmen. Everything depends on the youth and the children aghly instructed in every industrial pur

The coming winter threatens to bring upon the freedmen extreme suffering. Added to the many other causes of this, is the restoration to their former owners of abandoned lands and conficated estates. This will deprive thousands of confiding leval people of homes, and of the fruits of their indestry, on which they were depending for support.

A condition of things such as this makes appeals to the humanity and sense of justice of the people. These people must be helped in this their trying hour. Much of this help must come from the North. It is the work left to us from the war. It is necessary in orders to restore to the blacks and whites, and to the shole country, the full bleesings of enancipation. It is a sure step in the way of reconstruction. It is a sure step in the way of reconstruction. It is a sential to the proper reorganization—drift, notical and individual—of Sonthern society, and to the interests and honor of the nation.

All classes of people are interveted in the success of this work, and we invoke the added all. We call upon the uninstaters of religious to present the claims to the streams of the manner of religious to present the claims to the uninstaters of religious to present the claims to the streams the manner of the manne

the people, and upon the churches to contribute liberally to its support. We call upon the editors of newspapers—religious or secular, literary or political—to give us the benefit of their assistance. As conservators of the public west, this matter concerns them indicately. We call upon merchants and manufacturers—upon artinans and capitalists—for their bearty couperation: for this is a work which has its well-defined commercial aspects, not less than its philanthropic attractions. We call upon all classes of people, invoking them by their gratitude for services rendered, and their shame for wrongs inflicted, to ald in this great work of humanity and justice. Let it be remembered that these people—slaves by our concurrence—came forward in the nation's trial hour, and by their bravery helped to turn the tide of battle in our favor. Shall we repay such generosity with neglect and indifference i The thought of such baseliness of the property of the people of the desired with the already been done in this behalf forbids any such apartered years and the services. the people, and upon the churches to contribute lib rally to its support. We call upon the editors already been done in this behalf forbids any such ap-

During the past year, one thousand teachers have been maintained among the freedmen, giving instruc-tion to 100,000 pupils. Sunday schools, evening schools and industrial schools have been established in addition, while not less than twenty asylume, have een maintained for the benefit of col-

These are encouraging facts, but they are but the beginning of what needs to be done. The number of teachers and schools should be multiplied seven-fold, teachers and schools and the manupired seven-row, and the other instrumentalities in proportion; and that without delay. For the means of doing this we look to the people. No further argument need to be added. The case once fairly understood and fully appropriately the desired results will be care to fellow. preciated, the desired results will be sure to follow

ample means and generous purposes, who constantly illustrate the annals of philanthropy with wise and no-ble benefactions. Probably in no other direction can the benevolent now look with just expectations of so prompt and gratifying returns for means invested The eager seal with which these rapidly rising milupon every sid to betterment, useful learning, indicate a soil ready for good seed, as soil is rarely ready, and from which no wise hus-bandman can well refrain his open hand. Contributions may be addressed to George C. WARD, Treasurer, 56 Wall street, New York. Cor-

condence may be addressed to the Secretary, at General Office, in Washington. MATTHEW SIMPSON Presiden

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, First Vice-President. CHARLES G. HAMMOND, Second Vice-President. JACOB R. SHIPHERD, Secretary. GEORGE C. WARD, Treasure HUGH L. BOND, Pres' Eastern Dep't,
J. MILLER McKIM, See'y Eastern Dep't,
CHARLES P. McILVAINE, Pres. Western Dep't.

JOHN M. WALDEN, Sec'y Western Dep't. General Office, 444 Fourteenth St., Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH FRIEND.

BRISTOL, England, Oct. 26, 1865. TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

DEAR SIR-I most gladly avail myself of the op articles, absolutely necessary to maintain existence.

In a few rude nation of your more immediate work. I have not venerables absolutely necessary to maintain existence.

In a few rude nation of your more immediate work. I have not venerables are indefinitely extended by the opportunities and desires which are furnished and stimulated by freedom. Union more than the rights of God's ed and devoted friends of the colored race will have

And now I feel the greatest happiness in learning

unless we find that we can unite together here to send a larger sum. Farewell!-may every blessing them my warm greeting. Yours, most ruly.

MARY CARPENTER.

GOVERNOR PARSONS OF ALABAMA AT THE UNION OLUB.

THE UNION OLUB.

THE UNION OLUB House, in this acaday evening fortnight, between Senator tearry Ward Beecher, and Gov. Andrew, on not the visit of "Gov." Parsonsot Alaidon. Swayne of the Freedmen's Boreau, as wide a comment, we are disposed to let ther light in upon the matter, ha one, really, interrest. The recital will possibly prove a some of the "reconstructed" gentlemen. on Tues ner, Hen

to some of the title North.

Parsons was introduced to the company, con-

ligious training, the fearful prejadice and hostility against the blacks can be overcome. They them selves will be able to demand and receive both privileges and rights that we now have difficulty to gustancie. Therefore, I carneatly entreat benevolent associations to leave no stone unturned to give them the opportunities for gaining knowledge."

In dwelling at such length upon the importance of education, we would not be understood as depreciating the necessity of physical relief. Such relief, for a little while, at least, is imperatively called for. The period of transition from Slavery to Freedom is, under any circumstances, embarrassed with difficulties; but when it occurs amid the desolation of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties must of necessity be greatly aggravated.

The coming winter threatens to bring upon the freedomen extreme suffering. Added to the many other causes of this, is the restoration to their known of the practical production of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties; but when it occurs amid the desolation of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties is but when it occurs amid the desolation of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties is but when it occurs amid the devolation of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties is but when it occurs and the devolation of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties is but when it occurs amid the devolation of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties is but when it occurs and the devolation of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties is but when it occurs and the devolation of war, and with a people despised and hated, the difficulties is but when it occurs and the devolation of war, and with a people despised and hated. The occurs are defined to the despised and hated, the difficulties is but when the occurs and the devolation of war, and with a people despised and hated. The occurs are defined

art. That we should shi the South by means and migration was evident, and no more wise method of Hurranners. Owing to the magnetices of the article that the described difficulties could be derited. He described the described that the life been in antagonism to the flouth, and hen they attempted a war in the interest of dravery. Southerners of the war. He was to a vigorous proceeding of the war. He was the respection of the war.

nated. What he had said, he doesned it test for to state to the gentlement from Alabama, the might not be deceaved in expecting aid where he confident it would not be offered; and this in no of unkindees to the gentlemen or his friends per The matter was then dropped, and the com dispersed, little knoss of friends, however, gath ab-ut, and generally thanking Mr. Samber for a only what they thought.—Commonwealth.

To the faithful discharge, above re an unpleasant duty. Mr. Spaner has again the thanks of Massachusetts. It is an unpleasant duty. Mr. Spanner has again merited the thanks of Massachusetts. It is much to be regretted that Governor Andrew chose to place himsel in opposition to the influence of a plain statemen such as Mr. Suganda taken in New England, let Mr. Beecher and the

DISTRESS AMONG THE PREEDMEN.

We print below a letter from one of the Secretaries of the American Missionary Association, which shows the pressing necessity for immediate action on behalf of the freedmen of the South. We learn that our

rediste action.

The restriction of abandoned and confiscated lands is fast rendering houseless and houseless and helpless housands of these families. In one district in Virgina, the present superintendent says that probably liteen thousand people will be turned away from their towners, and left with so means of support. On one elentation or farm called Acretown, because each family, had one acre assigned it, were three hundred families, many of them wives and children or widows and workens of colored soldiers. This farm is ordered to

e cleared.

In another district of Virginia, it is estimated by hose best qualified to know, that not less than twenty housand persons will be thus made homeless, and the uperintendent of schools in that State, under the As istant. Commissioner of the Bureau, says, that in Statern Virginia, at a low estimate, the number who re thus being ejected from the farms, which are becomes the late repel namers, rannot be less. re thus being ejected from the tarms, which are or-go repossessed by late: rebel owners, cannot be less han 70,000, and plan the great majority of them will be left not only atterly homeless, but without any resulting medias of support, just at the beginning of elinier. Disease and death have already commenced her work, and we dare not trust ourselves to state he number of those who, it is estimated, must perish before the opening of spring, unless the kindness of poverament or an abounding charity bring swift re-

lief.

Like causes are coming into operation in South
Carolina and elsewhere, and thousands upon thousands, unless government interposes in their behalf,
will be driven from their little homes, and left by
former owners to perish.

Wishing you great success, I am,
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. WHIPPLE, Cor. Sec.

THE SOULE ASYLUM.

The following, from a New Orleans paper, in regard o successful efforts i: behalf of colored orphans in list city, made by a larly well known and highly esteemed in Boston, will interest her friends and the friends of humanity :-

friends of humanity:—

"We hear with satisfaction that Mrs. Looise De
Mortie has succeeded in saving the children of the
Sould Asylum from the clutches of apprenticeable,
that is to say, from bondage. The Asylum renounces
all support from the Freedmen's Bureau, and underthis condition will continue independent of all Government authority. It is now for the colored population
to autain that benerolent institution.

We cannot bestor too much praise upon Mrs. De
Mortie for the firm stand she has taken on that occasion, as the guardian of the children extrasted to
her care. She was responsible for them, and would
have been unfaithful to a sacred duty had she delivered
her pupils into an apprenticeable, unknown and unauthorized by our laws.

Gen. Fullerton issued, yesterday morning, the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEIMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, STAFE OF LOUI

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 25, 1865.

Madame Louise De Mortis, having made arrangements to render the Orphan Asylam in the Soulé Mansion self-capporting, and not at all dependent on the Government, the order of apprenticeship, issued from this Bareau, so far as this Asylom is concerned, is hereby withdrawn. J. S. FULLERTON, Brett Brig. Geo. and Ass't. Commissioner, State of Louisiana.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN GEORGIA.

" Dixon," the Southern correspondent of the Bo rtiser, thus describes the passage of the bill sholhing slavery in the Georgia State Convention :-

"The question of the terms in which slavery should e abolished and prohibited, which occupied one long

pe aoutsited and prohibited, which occupied one long and exciting day at Columbia, have acarely compled one minute. In the new Bill of Rights, as it came from the committee of aixteen, is this clause:—

'The government of the United States having, as a war measure, proclaimed all claves held or owned in this State smanotipated from slavery, and having carried that proclamation into full practical effect, there shall henceforth be within the State of Georgia weither slavery nor involuntary servitude, awar as pusishment for trime after legal conviction thereof; produce, that this acquiescence in the action of the government of the United States is not intended to operate as it relianglements, or watver, or estopped of such claims for compensation of loss, sustained by reason of the cuancipation of loss sustained by reason of the cuancipation of his slaves, as any citizen of Georgia may hereafter make upon the Justice and magnanimity of that government.

heresfer make upon the Justice and magnanically of that government.

The clause was reached at exactly are o'clock this evening. The clerk read it in his high monotone—holding the paper in one hand and a candle in the other, for the hall is low and derk,—the President responded, as he had alineteen times before in the leaf hall hour, 'If there he no objection, and the chair hears none, the clause will be considered as agreed to, and the clerk will read the next in order. There was no objection, and the clerk well read the next in order. There was no objection, and the clerk went on with historeding. So, without a word to warm the blood of friend or for, the great Empire State of the Boath took an the banner of liberty, and fell late the ranks of progression."

the bander of Blory, and fell late the ranks of personnel.

Betterstalls. A namber of colored men belonging to a First a regiment, whose term of collections to the first the sengence of colors business eithers the mentions of the personnel of the first that the mentions of the personnel of the personnel of the first that the mentions of the personnel of the first that the mentions of the personnel of the first that the mentions of the personnel of the first that the mentions of the personnel of the first that the first that the personnel of the first that the first that the personnel of the first that the personnel of the first that the first that

the citys assumance rives than measurance rives than pre-of the President or government.

There is no concession required on the part or us-people of Ministance of the Legislature, other than a people of Ministance with the laws and Constitution of the loyal compliance with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the adoption of auch measures, which is a supplementally of the properties of the pro-ceeding protection to all freedings or freement in per-sistent protection to all freedings or color, as will en-without regard to color, as will en-

government to dictate what action should be had, but, on the contrary, to simply and kindly advise a policy that, it is believed, will result in restoring all ther lations which should exist between the States compris-ing the Tackets 27. ral Ue

suggrations herein made, for they are offered in that spirit which should perrade those who desire peace and harmony, and a thorough restoration of the Union. There must be confidence between the government and the people, and while the government confident in the people, the people must have faith, in the government. The must be mustal and reciprocal, or all that has been dose will be thrown away.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

We print below a letter from one of the Secretaries of the American Missionary Association, which shows the pressing necessity for immediate action on behalf of the freedmen of the South. We learn that our respected fellow-citizen, Mr. Charles Tappan, to whom the letter is addressed, has undertaken to collect clothing, blankets and supplies of all kinds, for this object. Mr. Tappan will take charge of and forward such supplies or money as may be sent to No. 14 Washington street, and confided to his care for this purpose.

American Missionary Association, 18 Washington street, and confided to his care for this purpose.

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American Missionary Association, 19 Washington street, and confided to his care for this object of the same washington at the confidence of the same washington, and the constitution of the same washington, and the constitution of t

DESTITUTE PREEDMEN. General Saxton has issued the following circular:

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

"BUREAU OF REFUGERS, FREEDMEN AND ADANORED LABUS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1865.
"The freedmen in the States of South Carolina and Gyorgia are, in most cases, in a destitute condition as regards clothing and biankets to protect them during the ensuing winter, and donations of such articles are earnestly solicited from all who feel inclined to aid these nor neotile.

respectly solicited from all who feel inclined to au these poor people.

All letters in regard to this matter should be addressed to Captain J. P. Rutherford, A. Q. M., Charleston, S. C., who has charge of the distribution of clothes to the freedmen in these two States. The best channel of transmittal for donations is through the nearest Freedmen's Ald Societies, who have the lacilities for transportation, and will gladly take charge of all such contributions.

All articles of clothing, such as shoes, stockings, coats, pantaloons, dresses, shirts and under-clothing, for men and women, and children of both sexes, would be acceptable, and would be a charity well bestowed.

By order of Byt. Maj. Gen. R. Saxvox,

Assistant Commissioner.

H. W. SMITH, Asst. Adj. General."

DIED-In Jamaica Piala, Mass., Oct. 15th, Rev. Jours Davis, aged 7s. Since leaving his native State, North Carolina, where for many years he labored to elevate those identified with him by complexion and condition, be has occupied pulpits in Canada, Boston, and elsewhere.
He was a member of the Baptist denomination.

EF An informal Conference concerning Peace will be held on Tucsday, December 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Room No. 4, 158 Washington street, Boston. Distinction of the cause will be present, and all inter-ested to unite in an effort for the immediate abolition of War are cordially invited to attend.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE

The Radical

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

THE publication of THE RAPICAL was commenced in obedience to a recognized and for a popular Magazine which should be devoted to the discussion and presentation of the advanced religious convictions of the present time. The encouraging response which has airrady greeted the publisher, from a large number of people, in all parts of the country, is the assurance that the publication was well timed.

THE RADICAL is a Magazine presenting the thoughts of able and disinterested writers. It has no notarian blus, but welcomes train from whatever source it may come. It is," as a city Journal has stated, "a Magazine for all people who are not too closely weekled in their own least to learning freedom of loughty and sarross discussion."

The following writers, according others, are engaged as regular or consultant out the state of the

Rev. Samuel Johnson Rev. D. A. Wasson. Rev. Robert Collyen. Rev. J. K. Hosmen. e Boston Rev. J. K. Hosnun. Rev. Jons W. Chadwick. Rev. Jons Savan. Rev. Everary Fuller. Rev. Everary Fuller. Rev. Everary Fuller. Rev. Everary Everary Co. R. Wiffyll. Rev. E. R. Amon. Rev. E. R. Amon.

S. H. MORSE, EDITOR. Traux : Blagte subscriptions, Two Dollars a year. Bin-gle copies, 20 conts. United States bills preferred. Address, S. H. MORSE, at HAYMERILE, Mass. Bend 20 conts for specimen numbers.

A. CONTENTS OF SEE DECE L. Real and Linaginary Authority, by Samuel Johnson.

2. Not in Word, by W. H. Farnesa.

2. The True Light, (postery) by J. K. Homner.

4. Do Mon peed theirsation' by G. H. Whippite.

5. The Lord's Supper, by Daniel Sowen.

6. How I turned. "Parkerite," by Fred. May Holland.

Vall Assessment Thought (poetry)

way.

10. Letter from James Presing Clarks.

11. "The Works of Spinteton" Book Notice. The December comber will be ready for said in Bosto on Monday, 4th inst., by A. Williams & On., 100 Wesh ington street; by A. K. Loring, 519 Washington street S. J. Diyer, 55 School street.

Among the article contained in lack numbers are a falloring; "Belincon of Heighteness, by Rabari Online"; Additi-y J. H. Ramonn, Board and Free, in Standard J. Among and Among the Contained to the Contained to

FOR THE YEAR 1866!

THE COMMONWEALTH," (ROSTOR, MASS.)

ANTI-SLAVERY JOURNAL,

living attention, also, to LITERATURE, ART and in discovery will be been a the name perspected by the state of the perspected by the state of the perspected by the state of the state

LESSONS IN ORNITHOLOGY. PARLOR CLASSES,

C BACKANNA LEWIS will give Interestion Classes of Leeling and Comment of Backers of Comments of Leeling and Leeling and Comments of Leeling and Commen Character Ladin and Gastlemen.

It is not intended, by these because morely to intended and Polyana and American and American and American and American the next polyana and american the learner, but while these objects will be hept in view, effects, will also be made to use the frather of tribes in all their becausy and attributed rooms of a live in a little processing and attributed and their processing and their

their Migrations ; the win. He exquisite colors and emanentation; Alleremore Emminations of the Down of the Young, and the General Structure and Class distinct of Block, will be treasted of, he will se the relations of Physical Onnes to the Emission of Birds ; their Geographical Distribution, and their in-portance to Agriculture. Geology, to his connection with Ornithology, will also be needed; a said the matter of the Physical Con-

Many of the most beautiful or remarkable Birds of the World will be totlord, and their location in the Hapsem of the Aindemy of Barari Science, Philiadephila, Smig-nated. of the Amedeury of Francest Sefement, "Bellinderpith," in model. Leave at 2000 at 18th and the yell recover. These Leavens will be finely Hustrated by minnerses, gast Engravings, and Specimens of the majority of common Song Birds may be seen by the Chan' during continuous or the Ocurreit while the subject will be ther emiddated by Charte propagat for the pulpose. TRUES, for a Ocurre of Eng. Leavens, 25, 100 med., Liberal deduction made to relicion and reliables of twee persons. These who delates become will be the control.

GRACEANNA LEWIS,

TESTIMONIALS:

The undersigned have great pleasure in recommending the Lectures of Miss Greenann Levis, ha is all respects orthy the confidence and encouragement of persons discoved to study Natural History, and especially Orghibology.

JOHN CASSIN, ice-President of the Academy of Natural Science adelphia, and author of "Birds of Califor Texas," &c., &c., &c.

Prezident of Franklia Marshall College, Langueter Author of "Incot Enemies of Fruit and Fruit Tre and Bhomologist of the State Agricultural Society New Jerny, Newark, N. J.

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

The undersigned, who have sujcyed the pleasure of graceanna Lewis's instructions on Ornithology does it does her to testify to the interest with while size uncoesced in clothing the sujcet, and the clear and lesid method adopted in her Lectures. We grantly design that she may find a wide held for her valuable and devailing instructions. DILLWW PARRIES, E. H. CLEWIGHD, HELEY LONG-THE MARCHAD, HELEY LONG-THENEY, MARCHAD, HELEY LONG-THENEY, MARCHAD, G. ROWARD, ANY PARRIES, CALES E. HALLOWELL, E. WAND TOWNSEND, J. G. HENY, M. D., Philiadelphia, 7th me., 1865.

Ayer's Pills.

RE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings unstortable? These symptoms are often the prietide to resultiness. Some fit of sekness is excepting upon you, and sid he revited by a timely use of the rightremosty. Take or's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purity Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered numeri-the blood, and let the fields move on unsburnsted in again. They stimulate the functions of the body is cross scrivity, and purify the system from the obser which make disease. A cold actiles somewhere and see how directly they restore the material action to rystem, and with it his beinyast feelings of to again. What is two and so superrust in this private common complaint is also time in many of, the deep-sand dangerous discinpers. The mass purposite, affects and dangerous discinpers. The mass purposite, affects must be a feeling of the being the see in the control of the material functions of the bedry, they are sidly, and many of them usually made by the man me Nose who know the virtues of these Pills will neglecturely on the see that the seed of the seed of

AYER'S AGUE CURE

For the speedy and certain Ours of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Pever, Remittant Fever Chill Fever, Dumb Agus, Periodical Resdache, or Billous Resdaches, and Billous Fevera in-deed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the

or minsmatic countricks 12 24 EUTA . This remody, has ravely falled to core the severest cases of Chilis and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other three medicines, that it subdues the complaint without large it is he patient. It contains no quicke or other detections missiance, nor do not be produce qualitative any injurious effects where the complaint of the contributions of the ermy and the West, try it, and you will endows these neartions. ed by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mark and

nes of the second CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR,

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY

HE Visiron will commons its benth release with the January number, 1866. This is the only Day School lodical published at SEVERTERIUM CERTS A THE VIN Periodica YEAR 1 Magaz YEAR!

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IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dy "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANKISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANKISTER

WOULD inform the passes for complete security of press
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PRINTING MATERIAL BOR GALE.
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Baetry.

Yes, Head of the notion I from almost despairing, From doubts and from dread that the strongest

ehill,
From the old slumbering arts, with their wily came
We turn to you, Voice of a Prec People's Will!

There is but one question, for thought as for feeling, The same that the cannon-shot answered so well; Is Lethe again o'er our drowy powers stealing esting vigor must n

No foot-hold for trainers—no matter what gaines Make comply the features they tarn to your view; No matter here plausible sound their devices— You reluid but on the Elemalty True!

That stone the first builders so madly rejected Must be of our Temple the chief corner-sto That primal formation, long spurned or neglec The granite of Justice our basis alone.

Then rear the broad structure, with column in the protes structure, which providing blue; senity's Zion—in far fainting marches Tie Humanity's Zion—in far fainting marches The sight of that dome shall its spent powers res

Reem, room in its courts for the wronged of each m But first for that race whose blood coments its wa Two conditions alone—loyal hearts, education— Ere Preedom her sons to their neblest work calls. AMERICAN CITIERN! Henceforth, forever.

That man be the noblest the moving world know Bought and sold for base ends again? Never, O, Na While memory's light o'er our history glows.

Yes, Head of our Nation, no more of despairing, No more doubt and dread shall the patriot heart chill-No more the old arts shall have power for ensuaring, If you are but true to a Free People's Will! Boston, Nov., 1865. ALMIRA SETHOUR.

WONDROUS AUTUMN TIME. O Raler of the waning year!
How calm, while summer lingers here,
Is thine eschanted aleep!
When murmuring woods are full of songs,
And all green leaves are, whispering tongers,
And fields grow rich and deep:

Till wakened by the shrilling sould Or shouts of jouend harvest-home, That down the echoing valleys come, From laughing hills apart.

How calm a splendor ever lies O wondrous Autumn time! Like the glory round a good man's head When angels 'light about his bed, And waken thoughts sublime.

And who could dream that you sweet light Burning through every starry fold,, Were signs of Nature's death!

Ah, me ! thy coming stirs the sense, At every portal calling thence The troops of awe and fear.
We think perforce of days gone b
And days that a'l as swiftly fly— Knowing thins errand here. e cannot with the swallow flee,

And shun the gloomy days that be So full of winter snow; We pass into our Orient land Across dark seas; where some bright hand Calls from the deeps below. Thou art the gloomy spirit of all The scondrous years that rise and fall

Within the glass of Time : When first the child-like earth swung round Exulting in her prime. Born when the black pine crowned the hills

And violets pierced the soil that fills
The elm tree's rugged spurs :
When were the thorn her snow-white crown, And chestnut spires fell softly down Among the golden furse.

Still thy dread pinions, as of old. The sylvan hills and vales enfold O'er all the spreading land;
And earth's sweet face, once bright
As the fair forebend of a child,
Is seared as with a brand;

And still Man's conscious spirit feels While far and wide the cest wind pears,
The God Almighty's breath;
(While as in prayer all heaven is bowed)
O'er hill and valley blowing load,
The Autumn-blast of Death.
Whyper While far and wide the cast wind peals.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING HYMN.

DY EDWARD P. FOWELL.

[Copies of the following Hymn of Praise for choir an congregational use on our Mational Thanksgiring can b had at cost (75 cents per hundred, set to familiar music of J. P. Masen, 5 Cornhill, Boston, or by addressing P. O Box 814, Portsmouth, N. H.]

Praise the Lord, 0, ransomed nation ! Praise Him all, from see to sea; He hath built a firm foundation, Hen the rock of Liberty ! Futile was our best endeavor,
Till we turned from wrong to right;
Gloom had chrouded us forever, But for Heaven's redeeming might ! Then with persons sing God's praises.

Now and through all coming time; Love which municod's standard raises Herita greatede mblime! Hope and Trust at length vi Over transition Dealth and Call for matters, hely, glorious, Living faith, and constant th

Infinite Johevah ! aid as,
While we in Thy favor stand,
To recomber Thou has made as
A regoverated land !
And while time shall with us ling

May we love the Just and Right,— Seeing Freedom's guiding Sager Pointing to eternal light?

BROADCAST THY REED: Brindests fily heed I
Although some portion may be found
To full on uncongruind ground.
Where stand, or store may stay
Its coming into light of day;
Or when it comes, some position air.
May make it droup and wither there-To long it into houseous towery From flower to fruit, a glob thine eyes and \$11 thy one with sweet surprise. Do good, and God will bless thy deed-Broodnest thy west.

—Chinder

Per the Liberator.
PROGRESS. THE GOOD OF ALL. Con Progress, in the varied stages,
THE STATE Content on Wide and Wigger;
The entry found and promisely.
The contry found and promisely.
The contry found and promisely.
The contry of the control of the

The Tiberator.

RELIGION, AND THE RELATION THAT RELPVOLVESS BRADE TO IT

to state some thoughts suggested by Rev. Robert Collyer, entitled "The Ho d by a Die of Helpfunes. "As this discourse has been delivered in several places, and printed in The Realized and elsewhere, many of the readers of the Libertuse have probably read or heard it. For those who have not used with it, I shall sufficiently describe the parts upon which I wish to comment. of Helpfulness." As this dis

The author teaches that our great busine world is to help, (of course taking care not t for which he was placed here by the Creator; and that leading a life of helpfulness entiries him reckoned a religious man in this world, and to receiv

"salvation" in the next.

Taking the eminently useful life of George Stephenson, the father of the Railroad system, as an illus specimen, Mr. Collyer compares or contrast the life of one of the representatives of the it with the file of one or the representative of the Church ides, namely—one who has spent a long life in will courses, but who, six months, or six weeks, or six days before his death, had repented of his sin, led a good and pure life, adopted religious ideas like those commonly held, and said clearly that he believed God had pardoned his sin, and would take him to heaven ting the Church's claim of salvation for th Admitting the Church's claim of salvation for the latter, (though on a ground entirely different.) Mr. Collyer claims the religious character, and the salva-tion belonging to it, also for the former, and represents Stephenson as presenting his locomotive before the throne of God as his title to salvation, and God as

The right to make this new claim, while acquiescin aims previously made, seems to be placed by boundless thing, that the views of it taken by other systems (however correct as far as they go) do not exhaust it, and that Stephenson's right to be shel-tered under its wing is as clear as that of the Church's repentant sinner. Mr. Collyer is so thoroughly a lib eral Christian, that he admits the claim of all existing churches to be representatives, to some extent, of Christianity, in spite of their diametrical difference

from him and from each other.

Mr. Collyer, though not defining religion, assum everywhere that it is helpfulness, or that helpfulness is synonymous with it. But if he is correct in this, he is wrong in representing the popular churches as co rect teachers of religion, since they take a ground no merely different, but opposite. They teach that, what ever excellent uses helpfulness may serve, it is no religion, and that religion is something of an entire! different character. The salvation which they allot to their repentant sinner is not in the least on the score of a final fragment of his life spent in good or help ful works, but on a ground utterly and essentially different. They accuse Mr. Collyer as beretical, the so. The liberality, therefore, which prompts him to recognize the representatives of these diverse sects as sound religious teachers, is more like good-natured weakness than strict adherence to truth. If his system is the right one, theirs is not the right one. theirs is, his is not. A discerning liberality will acknowledge such good things as the opposite system contains, but it will not ignore the difference between

tion with the church, (on the whole, the best that can be given,) namely, go to that one which kelps you. And yet even this rule will not lead the majority of men in a right direction, since their minds have been poison-ed, from childhood, with an utterly wrong and false idea of what their spiritual need is, and what their true spiritual help should be. The Church has taught them, from their earliest years, that their chief need is to escape from hell, and that the only way of escape is found in acceptance of its terms. Of course, in ac is found in acceptance of its terms. Of course, in ac-cepting those terms, the sineer feels a vivid sense of relief and aid. Of course, those who join the Ortho-dox Church, and those who are confirmed by the Epis-copal Bishop, and those who receive absolution from the Catholic priest, all feel themselves kelped in the most essential manner. They have obtained salvag-tion. But salvation is recognized as help only through a previous belief in the Church's assumption of the this way do not learn from their spiritual advisors the great lesson that Mr. Collyer teaches, of helpful ness to others as the preëminent duty. These churches point towards their first duty in an entirely differe

Mr. Collyer taught his sick soldler that God, the Father of all, is the Father of each of us after death ust as much as before it, and may confidently be looked to with that anticipation. But most of the churches that Mr. Collyer has enumerated as good and helpful teach precisely the opposite. God, according to them, is to be the enemy, throughout eternity, of these who do not, before death, accept their terms. Is it wise, is it right, believing as he does, to send men to such

The ground upon which Mr. Collyer claims "sal-vation" for Stephenson leads us to another difficulty. How many people are there who, not possessing the Church's certificate of admission to heaven, can show a life of eminent usefulness by way of claim to it? Few of us have been so "helpful" as Stephenson, and most of us have more counterbalancing faults or vices than his record shows. The Church admits to beaven a small number of mankind, with special Let us suppose that as many more get in, with Ste-phenson, as eminent benefactors of their kind, in one way or another. But what is to become of the han-dreds of millions 1 The great mass of men and wo-men are still left unprovided for. Wanting both piety and active helpfulness, how are they to get into the very problem of How are they to attain that indispensable possible, for

What is "Salvation"? Unless we have an accurate idea of what it is, we cannot talk or think under

de its pale is to attend first, and most earnestly and above all things else, to the saving of their sou. How comes it that their souls need to be saved ? The Church answers, " Because they are lost, lost,

From what do they need to be saved !

From what do they need to be saved ?
The Church answers, "From hell, from eternal
five, the leavishable doom of all who are not ensed."
Looking further into the matter, we find it maintained by the Church that this "hell " and this awful " have been established by God. Inque about God, we learn from the Church th

haps only also teen is twenty of the chareless that call the used on the formation tench this horrible doctrine. But this is still an immense majority. And all the clergy of these chareless each as true, and all the clergy of these chareless each as true, and all the standards on them receives as true, that which is above described as the meaning of the word "solvation."

What is to be said of the representation thus made is the chareless.

by the churches?

If we look at it in the light of that reason which the are God, the real Father, gave to be our guide, and in the light of those sympathies and uffictions which He—the deer Father—has implanted in the heart of each one of us, we shall be constrained, by the force of truth, to take the following positions, namely:—

namely :—
The sesumptions upon which this Church idea of Salvation" stands are a mass of falsahood. Of course, a proportion of undeniable truth is mixed with it in the teaching; of course, things obviously true are craftly warped so as to appear to support the false-hood; but the degreatic assumptions upon which this hypothesis called "Salvation" is rearred are thoroughy and absolutely false.

1. God is not the odious mixture of good and evil

that this scheme represents Him. He is the genuine Father and Mother of each individual of the human race, caring for each with all the wisdom and all the tenderness belonging to those relations, and extending on and tender help through the

that wise supervision and tender help through the whole existence of each. Consequently—

2. Man is not "lost." He is as much within God's power, and under his protecting Fatherly care, as on the first day of his creation. He has never been beyond that power nor severed from that care. He is just where God expected and intended him to be, in the first stage of an immense and beneficent system of constitution. In other month, Col. 10 Med. of education. In other words God, the all-wis all-powerful, has not been overpowered or outwitted by any hostile being in the execution of the beneficen by any nostile being in the execution of the benearcen purposes which we must suppose Him originally it have had by the crestion of man. Consequently— 8. There is no need, there was never any need, of a "Plan of Salvation" for man; and, of course, there

never sear any such supplementary "Pian" in God's economy. The original purpose of the Infinite Fa-ther still holds. It never "repented Him that He had made man." The All-wise saw from the beginning all the experimental trials among good and evil that His children would make in the course of their edu-cation; and their temporary choice of evil is so far from surprising or disconcerting Him with whom 'a thousand years are as one day, that He has made the results of such choice eminently useful in their educa-tion. Since, then, nothing has occurred to disturb tion. Since, then, nothing has occurred to disturb God's original purpose of progressive providential education for man, it further follows that—

4. God has never established any such horrible thing as that which the Church calls "Hell"; unspeakably horrible, whether it be imagined a place of never-end ing bodily torment, as the Church generally teaches-or a state of never-ending spiritual suffering, as Henry Ward Beecher teaches. Not only would it be a libel on the Father to suppose never-ending evil or never-ending suffering a part of His purpose, but there is no reason whatever to suppose the necessity or the existence of any such thing, whether place or state. The idea originated in times of comparative ignorance : It has were base enough to make their trying out of the revisions first inspired in the community by the supposition of its truth, and partly by the well-meaning dupes of such men; and it is now used by the clergy to drive into their net those who cannot be otherwise drawn

These things being so, we are assured that, there being no such thing in existence as that which the Church calls "Hell," there is no such thing needful to man as that which the Church calls "Salvation." Of course, I use the term in the Church's meaning which is the meaning accepted among the Church's pupils, otherwise called the Christian world; for all the Catholics, all the Greek Church, and an immense majority of the Protestants, accept and believe thi

Now, Mr. Collyer does not believe in the Minota rish being, half Father and half tyrant, that the Church puts in the place of the true God. He believes in the Perfect Being who is true Father and Friend to ever man, as much after the death of his body as before will continue, to work with prosperous beneficence never having so failed or come short as to make a amendment, a Plan of Salvation, necessary. Why then, does he use that damaged phraseology 1 Why wishing to teach the truth, does he continue to use the word that is founded on a group of falsehoods, and the near it the false idea preached everywhere by the Church ? Would he not do better, should not we al who worship a God of love do better, to dispense with the word "Salvation," and use some expres onveying a meaning different from ours ?

We, children of the Heavenly Father—in virtue of our humanity, undoubtedly His children—and His chil dren no less even if we are prodigal sons—we do not need salvation. We have no more need of a contr vance to escape from hell than from purgatory. Thicken of the necessity of attempting such an escape, an the methods of accomplishing it, would only divert us from the real work which God has set before us in this world—the progressive improvement of ourselves and our fellow-men. This is evidently God's plan, the education of His children in wisdom and goodness; and our business in this world is to be worker

together with Him.

We are now in God's primary school. Our daty in it is to do its work faithfully, day by day; not to spend our time in speculating as to what our be in the grammar school, and the high sch be in the grammar school, and the high school, and the college, and in such other departments of in-struction and discipline as are yet to come. A very moderate allowance of faith would teach us that He, the Superintending Father, will provide for that; and a moderate exercise of reason ought to teach us that faithful attention to the duties of this department is the very preparation needed, and the best p improve ourselves and others. This is the whole

But, it will be asked me—Do you leave out of con-sideration the ugly fact of sin 1 the fact that many of us often, and all of us sometimes, are accustomed to work not with God but against Him?

Every teacher of a primary school knows that no lar is perfect, that some are wilfully disobedie and that some persist in wilful disobedience, course, this state of things is to be provided for.

Our teachers, too, are imperfect, as well as thei children. Some try one method, some another, fo overcoming the evils of disobedience. Some hav Some try one method, some another, for g the evils of disobedience. Some have ces, others less. Hone of them are wicked more success, others less. None of them are wicked enough to burn the unruly scholar all ve, as the Church makes its God do with his refractory peptis; but, being limited in power, and windom, and time, they are sometimes obliged to yield to the difficulties of the situation, and to turn the bad boy out of school. What I claim for the true God, the loving Father, is, that being salimited in power, and wisdom, and time, the difficulties of the situation are never too great for the A. S. A forther about God, we learn from the Church that he is the Creator of all men, and thus their Father; and that he practically shows himself their Father to this written, namely—that he thinself their Father to the ravies, namely—that he thinself has assistabled beyond the grave, and provides the care of them in this world, and gives each of them, a chance to be saved from the hall which he himself has assistabled beyond the grave, and provides eternal happines for each as are "saved," remaining traly shell return forever; but that, to the immense number of persons who are not "saved," remaining traly shell return forever; but that, to the immense number of persons who are not "saved," he cance to be a Father as soon as their bodies die, and not towards them with dreadful severity, precisely as that wards them with dreadful severity, precisely as that wards the majority, are listed to the strength of the situation are never too great for Him. He will accomplish His benevotion paragrad to the ultimate beliness and happiness of mental the same transfer of the strength of the s with dreadful everity, precisely no their worst enemy would do, thouserforth, herver.

All this is really the doctrine image by an immense majority, my sinety-size in the headful of the character is ine world that call immenses of the character is ine world that call immenses of the character is ine world that call immenses or them to the character is ine world that call immenses or them to make it is a stream or a stream or them to continue the character is ine world that call income to the character of the ch

ance and the attempt at amendment in the next world, and the next, and the next, as less than in the present one. He is to be loved and honored because He is obviously nextly of love and honor.

This is the way in which God deals with sia. But how are use to deal with it in ourselves? Lead of an is conscious of yielding to tempetation, of doing wrong actions, of indulging evil affections, of choosing, for the tites, conscious opposite to God and goodness. Kow, even if there he no hell existing, and no mivation from it needed, do we not need a mediator to reconcile us to God, and an atonement to wash away our ain?

Helpfulness, aid towards the welfare and the improvement of human beings, is, no doubt, the great religional and improvement and language to recognize the duty, and reconcile i

our ain?

I nasser, we do not need either. Though we may have been alienated from God, God is neer allenated from too. He is always ready and glad to welcome the repentant singer. Whoever is almorrely trying to crase to do avil and learn to do well has God already on his side. What men need is to be assured of this fact, and thus to be encouraged never to give up striving for self-learners. on no side. What men need is to be assured of this fact, and thus to be encouraged never to give up striving for self-improvement. Error and sin are to be expected of human frailty. When a man does wrong again, after repenting and reforming, "no atrangs thing has happened to him." He has repeated the experience of all men, even the best, that have gone before him. It is the invariable lot of human liv. I say this not by way of expuse least of all as gone before him. It is the invariable lot or numberly. I say this not by way of excuse, least of all as suggesting indifference or easy assent to the repetition of sin, but as recognizing a fact in human life and human character. This verse states the fact and gives

"The wisest have been fools,
The surest stumbled sore;
Strive theu to stand; or, fallen, arise !
I ask thee not for more."

What we need is to recognize the fact that every sin is an act of folly as well as of wickedness, to turn from it with hearty repentance, to make such amendment to any wronged fellow-man as the case admits of, and to watch, and pray, and strive agains a repetition of the sin. If you fall again, be not dis-couraged, but still try. Try, and keep trying, and never cease trying, to avoid the things you know to be wrong, and to do the things you know to be right. This is the whole duty of man. The religious teacher can teach this just as easily, and can make it just as clear to his pupil, as what he now teaches about put ting trust in a mediator. The pupil can make the effort of offering his sincere penitence to the Father, the Being against whom he has sinned, and to whom he wishes to return, as easily as to a mediator. This is the right course, and it has the further advantage of being a direct, instead of a circultous course.

As to the pretended need of a mediator, is there any one pearer to a father than his child ! Did ch any one nearer to a father than his child? Did the Prodigal Son need a mediator! Jesus teaches us in that beauliful parable how to go to God, manely, in person, and not by depaty. The Prodigal Son would have committed a new error if he had applied to the bodelent elder brother, or to anybody else in the universe, to intercede for him. His application directly to the Father is the best proof of the sincerity of his love and the heartiness of his abschages. And the love and the heartiness of his obedience. And the Father so receives it. He asks no atonement, no sacri-fice, no process of purification following the return and confession. The act of returning in penitence was the purification. A. d the Father, who had been ready, every day and hour since his son's departure, to welhis return in this same manner, says imme diately -" Bring forth the best robe and put it of him." He is again and at once a son, with all the rights and privileges of that relation, according to the nstruction that Jesus himself gives us.

The return of the Prodigal Son is a good illustra-tion, to my mind, of what religion is; and this agrees with the definition given by Theodore Parker of religion, namely—" Voluntary obedience to the will of God." Voluntary obedience! The motive is the ex-Voluntary obedience! The motive is the escorrect one, that the life which is helpful to one's fel-

correct one, that the life which is helpful to one's fellow-men, in such manner as Stephenson's, is therefore, necessarily, a religious life. Religion necessarily implies, does it not, a purpose towards God; and it may or may not combine with this purpose towards God; and it may or may not combine with this purpose towards God the attempt to do something for man.

It will not do to say that the Indian Fakir who spends his life in fulfilling his vow of self-townest—and that the Spanish monk who divides his life between masses at the sitar and-prayers in his cell—have no religion. Their religion is so real a thing to them, that they sacrifice the comfort of their whole earthly lives to its supposed requirements, and would die at the stake rather than disavow it. Nobody could possibly exemplify the purpose and effort to be religious more really than these men. And yet the lives of neither of them add one particle to the sum of human welfare. Moreover, the religion of both takes its peculiar character from a gross delusion, a complete separation as proved and one particle to the sum of human welfare. Moreover, the religion of both takes its peculiar character from a gross delusion, a complete manner. lives of neither of them add one perticle to the sum of human welfare. Moreover, the religion of both takes its peculiar character from a gross delusion, a complete misunderstanding of what God is, and what He piete misunderstanding or what God 18, and what ite requires. These errors, however, great and injurious as they are, do not prevent those who hold them from being sincerely and thoroughly religious men. The habit of wishing and trying to do the will of God, as they understand it, constitutes their full and vaild claim

to the religious character.

On the other hand, helpfulness may exist, and in a On the other hand, helpfulness may exist, and in a very high degree, without religion. During the whole of that eminently useful life which George Stephenson passed, after turning away from the Mathodist meeting one Sunday morning, as Mr. Collyer relates, he did not seem to be actuated by any religious purpose, or motive. Even his helpfulness seems to have been an indirect result of his labors, rather than the controlling motive that arged them. He seemed moved rather by a scientific longing for disposery and attein. rather by a scientific longing for discovery and attainment, the joy of subjecting matter and the laws of matter to his will, than by satisfaction in the relief, given to the labors of men by these discoveries and inventions. Useful as he was, the special element that constitutes religious character did not appear in him, from that Sunday morning to his dying day.

A still stronger instance is Robert Owner when I.d.

him, from that Sanday morning to his dying day.

A still stronger instance is Robert Owen, who led a life of very eminent usefulness, all the time under valuing, disliking, and opposing religion. He thought it an injury rather than a benefit to the world. He thought the time wasted which men spent in following its dictates. And the reforms which he wished and labored to introduce into society, fielded, always, a disusse and discouragement of religion. Yet his help any grice—were the freedom of the blacks and the recommendation of the blacks and the ary kind. He loved man even more than science. The scalous labors of his whole life, and many special acts of noble disinter-cetedness, were done with the express desire and pur-pose of helping his fallow-men to easier, higher, and better lives. He wished to lighten labor, to facilities admention to raise the action. and to learness, as far as possible, the sum of burness welfare. There can be no doubt of bis heavy welfare. There can be no doubt of bis heavy wish and purpose to do all these things, and

Here we have the peculiar and remarkable phonomenon of two men going on from early manfaoud old age, not thinking of God, not mindful of their o ligations or their duties to Him, and yet doing, for gard to their follow-men, just the things that I would have them do. No doubt, at Mr. Collyer say the coal-pit and the machine-shop new Stephenson means taken. He small do same for the the coal-pit and the machine-shop were Step proper place. He could do avere for the pr the coal-pit and the machine-they see the progressive proper place. He could do seev for the progressive improvement of the human race in the department of improvement of the human race in the department of mechanical invention than in say other. May more Considering what rous of churches he had the chalce of, he did well to disregard them. His time would have been wasted in poing to them. He time would have been wasted in poing to them. He was better employed in the midst of his tools and looks. Not object in the property of the complex of the midst of his tools and looks. It is improved them as individual to him and before, the improved them as individual to man before, the disproved them as meabout of day lead weary; and seven the Europey computions is suggested for these voce wastly better than the title march them as religion in the profit distributions for good works the midstall thought of the Father who had decreased the with thanking, command scattered in His award, the state good works the midstally contains a substate of His award, we state unfaithful thought of the Father who had contained to the profit of the Father who had contained to the profit of the Father who had contained to the profit of the Father who had contained to the profit of the Father who had contained to the profit of the father who had contained to the profit of the profit of the father who had contained to the profit of the father who had contained to the profit of the father who had contained to the profit of the profit of the father who had contained to the profit of the profit of the father who had contained to the profit of th

added limite and marbulance even to lives so benealcont as theirs. Very likely they were prevented from doing so by a too easy credslity, unking for a true picture of religion the abund ideas and superstitions observances represented by the clergy as constituting it.

Helpfulness, aid towards the welfare and the improvement of human beings, is, no doubt, the great pruntiest dary that God brequires of us. But it before rational and improved beings to recognize the dary, and the appropriateness and beneficence of it, and the existing to the excellence of Him who engined it, and the entisfaction of being workers together with Him in loving help to those who need. The doing of the good works in question is a great point gained, even if they are done thoughtlessly and mechanically, as the ox eats grass. But how much better is it to do them intelligently. Beneficence is good; but the beneficence that in-But how much better is it to do them intelligently.

Beneficence is good; but the beneficence that inquires and discriminates is better in every way than that of the sallor on pay-day, who is quite as much bent on getting rid of his money as on relieving distress. What we all need is to conform ourselves to truth, to fact, to the realities of God's envirers. We can no more afford to ignore the fact that God is entitled to our love and obedience, than any other fact belonging to our existence here. Good as they were, Stephenson and Owen would have been better, help-

Stephenson and Owen would have been better, help-ful as they were, they would have been more helpful, if they had kept this fact in mind. More helpful. The enlightened religious man can give spiritual as well as material help, and how often loes each of us need it! Our lives areja series of alions of hope and fear, joy and sorrow, exultation and despondency. He who can, in the moment of need, give the confident assurance to one who has lost sight of it, or to one who never knew it, that God is his best friend, that he is neither forsaken nor forgotten, that he never needs to despair, that there is a right and a safe way out of difficulties even as great as his, and that all things will work together for good to him who with persevering faith keeps himself on to him who with persevering faith keeps himself on God's alde-witch an one, I say, bestows help infinitely more valuable than the payment of a debt, or the gift of a farm. To help an ex out of a pit is good. To relieve a man from bodily suffering or necessity is better. But to minister to the necessities of the highest, the bobbest, the most characteristic part of man's nature, to help his sout's need, to confirm his sout's health; this is the highest and best of human works.

This is what the clergy and the churches falsely pre-tend to do. This is what helpers on the merely ma-

terial plane come short of doing. This is what the enlightened religious man can do.—c. x. w.

THE SPANISH SLAVE TRADE. The Queen of Spain has taken a step towards abolishing the infamous system of elavery and slave-trading which remains as a stain upon Spanish civilization. The authorities of the Spanish Government, particularly in the American and tropical colonies, have been gully of many crimes in dealing with the negro. Cube has been made a depot for kidnapped negroes, from whence they were brought into the United States. Now it is directed that all negroes taken in Africa and brought to a Spanish colony as slaves, shall be made free, with the option of remaining in the colony and working under contract or returning to Africa. Other negroes in the Spanish powinces of the Antilles will be protected in their freedom by Spanish authority, as soon as the present arrangement of an apprenticeship of five years shall cease. "From the moment," says the Queen's minister, "the Government leaves the emancipated negroes in complete liberty to dispose of their actions, mothing can be allowed to tramment their freedom." Thus we find that while Spain, as a Christian Government, stamps the slave trade "with the scal of the most absolute reprobation," it also uses all its powers to prevent those violations of treaties and connivance with wrong which have made Spanish honor bear a bad name.—N. Y. Tribuse. THE SPANISH SLAYS TRADE. The Queen of

CHURCH AND STATE IN ENGLAND. J. Stuart Mill,

So THEY Go. The Democratic leaders, finding hat they cannot manage President Johnson, have that they cannot manage President Johnson, have dropped all their honeyed compliments, and resumed their old-fashioned style of abuse. Thus, the Hart-ford Times says of the President's demand that the secoded States shall ratify the Constitutional Amend-

ment:

"We protest against all this. Every Democrat
and truly conservative min in the country will protrust against it, for the President has no such Constitutional authority, and it is the way to destroy the
Union, not to reconstruct it in a manner that shall be
oreal brazedi to the people of both sections of the

SOUTHERN FEELING. A St. Louis letter to the Chicago Tribune says:

Chicago Triosne says:

"An officer of the army, who is said to have been on a private confidential mission to the South during the last four weeks, passed through the city as reute to Washington on Eriday last, and though he gave no clue to his mission, he was outspoken as to his own opinion of affairs in the South. He said plainly the Provisional Governors were humbugs, and the leading namesting rebets in the South were fully committed to the policy of praviding hereafter, not only for paying the State devis created to help the rebellion, but also estipport in some manner the wounded rebit soldiers and the families of rebel soldiers dead."

Honnay B. Lam. This distinguished robel General has again taken the cash of sliegiance. He first aware allegiance to the United States when he restered West Point; when he was mustered into the array has a lieutenant, he again took the cath. How much more reliance can be placed on cath Kamber Three, then on Kambers One and Two 1 Of what has he repeated—Walcham.

Governor Bradford, of Md., has offered a reward of \$600 for the arrest of the incendiaries, who destroyed the colored Methodist Church at Middlington, Kent county. The motive was that the building was used as a day school for colored children.

as a day ashed for colored children.

Frontine May Are The Revenieur Paryt.
The Working Rees's Control Committee in Lovelling and the following resolution:

"That we have good reason to hope that the resemant we seek in bring about one he accomplished at an distant day, through the Republican party, and therefore it is inexpedient to organize an independent party or present a separate licket at the State and city electrican to be held the present year, nor until the party which has the power to peak our measures proven any ultimate open them."

137 Gen. Augus has bessed an order forbidding the whipping of colored uses, under any her of Virginia, within the limits of his department.

THE SEA INLANDS. A letter from Charleston says to begins has been resolved there by the Archard Commissioner, from the Secretary of West respectation and literature in regard to the Sea Islands age occurred by Secretary.

127 Cor. Habe, who has just critical from Louis duct, represents that the product point of relating that falte are enting very bally. In one patch, they was in our contine, and from habe at the cryp by an and entertain and repositions.

DECEMBER 1

The Most Wonderful Incention of the Apr.

MORRILL'S PETROLEUM STOVE

One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of Aneren

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

WOOD, OR GAS:

WOOD, OR GAS:

DOES the work ceaser, quicker, better, and win as an interest of the four case, without a radiator, deer so the control of the day of the compensary of the room, while presenting and the compensary of the room, while present time. It she perfectly free from soot, ashes and make as an interest of the room.

warerooms No. 36 Bromfield St., Berger, Man. Baking in there stores, instead of the old imprint process, is rendered a certainty; the bread curson at thirty ministes, with a fair bream state to being a condingly, for the Act can be instantaneously maked. Potatoers and large joints of most are 'one to, tarn." Broiling ;- Mr. Morrill, the inventor, to use his se

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

language.

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

to produce a method by which a steak on as be brilled the
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will compare with the Patent Broiler, which always issue
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or the health, confered on convenien

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE

BEAD THE FOLLOWING TESTINOSIALS. From Messre. E. D. and G. Draper, Manufacturers, Hope dale, Mass)

The undersigned have used Morrill's Paiest "Errepg.

Store" in our families, and have thereogly issued in merita in our families, and have thereogly issued in merita in onothing, and many other families of our ampaistance have it in use, and are well emissed out in it. We consider it a very valuable improvement, and therfully recommend it for general use, especially for a numer cook-store. We think it has never how surpassed for broiling and baking meats and baking bread, and it the best store for heating data for ironing we ever me.

E. D. & G. DEAPER.

Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865.

[From Dr. J. Cherver, of Charlesto

[From Dr. J. Chever, of Charlestenn, Man.]
Mn. Moore—Having fully lested the RiverspecksingStove purchased of you two months since, and promised at
that time to give you my opinion of it, after beams,
fully satisfied with its meetle or demertic, as the can my
more I nam without health of the common to the c fully satisfied with its metits or desertie, as the can any prove, I now, without besitation, prononen it for a prove to any coaking appearant I have now rear. It must prove to be all you recommended, but infality now, it not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does not fail to any particular in being all that can be reasen-bly desired by any one after acquiring a little appearance.

JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D.

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

Borros, May 71, 1845.
To the agent of the Monnill, Petrolite Store and Stalling fully tested the new Petroleus Store made by your Company, I am happy to best setting by to lite setting. The wife them in use in my cetting bean, and find them superfor to anything I know of lor cealing parposes. It hakes blockill and broils steaks splendily, and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it.

FOW ARD PERKINS.

(From Rev. T. C. Potter, Pester of the Methodust E. Churt,
South Readong, Mass.)

SOUTH READING, Mass., May 19, 1845.

TO THE PERSONAL STORES.

Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following efficients:

Allow me a place upon your circular to make the foliowing statement:—
For several weeks my family have been testing the weard crossony of your "single bursers," and fast that for the common purposes of a family it acrois certything eight of the kind we have ever seen. In point of crossony, it has cost us less then one enders/fourt fourty priors. My wife can do her irroting in less time than with a sommer store, and arried the necessity of being lestered with recessive beat. We have absented correlves from the heast for hours, and retarned to find our beef or beam sizely baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all lists of pastry, steaming, brolling, and founting, ide not her table to rey that I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, pasting it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our mehi. I have had no experience in the use of the "deable warner," but should judge its utility must be in a correspeding ratio.

T. C. PUTER.

Paster of M. E. Chrit.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orthodox Congressional Church, Brighton, Man.]

Barguros, June 2, 1863.

O.F. Monnitt:

Dan Sin—After a brief experience with your sters, it gives me plensure to my that it gives great attufaction. For baking, it, answers better than any itere or mark which we are nequainted: for healing, it is prints unsarrynamed, and the arrangements for ironing piece ury convenient, while the eccap from the best gives only an ordinary for must, in the summer, make your sters a great comfort in the kitchen.

Uner study worse.

J. P. CUSHMAN.

J. P. CUSHNAN.

BOSTOS, August 19, 180.

MESSIGN. MODELLA CO.:
GENTLANEN—I am often asked how I like my "Petritum Store." I would here state that it work administy, and like it sweeh. I have been a houseleeper mer thas forty years, and have, during that time, and smyly hell hes meen number of cooking apparatus, such as ranges, cook-ctores, &c., but have never found any thing quilt to this for nummer use, and see no reason by they may not be used equally as well in winter. We am get keen late with its "wint is to the cooking apparatus, while a person would be belifting a fee in a majitate with its "wint is to the cooking a fee in a majitate with its "wint is to be seed ours slores early in Juse, and have serie found the least difficulty whatever. Certainly them making that equals it in baking bismil, breath, while

No. 3 Tr MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 23, 1865. Sin : I do certify that, with the therme ing poles, (23 degrees,) I heated my slow: for minutes, now of Morrill's Petroleum Store, is for minutes, to such a degree that I was obliged to the most door. And I would recommend them he dies changed, most periable and after fiver for saming dieser, could promise and after fiver for saming dieser, could prome that ever encounder any neutrino.

Tours, 28.,

Thingraph Operator, Sammit of Mt. Washington, J. H.

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

THE every shellily for salling West is the best ad-manages,—a good store, situated in the extra of the Baston trade, and an extensive advantages with manufacturies.—I respectfully solicit consignment. He market offers greater Induscreants to the West Great hum this. It is the headquarters for New-Registal sur-bourcers; there are their agencies, and here it is not november to them to buy. My series for stilling as as olivers; a third series of the series of the series of the olivers in the series of the series of the series of the series of allows in the series of the series of the series of the series of the manufacturing the series of the series of

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED. se per cent, per pound, and one per cent. (and not tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on sales. WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,

WHEN ADVANCES ARE ADVANCES The Advances of the Company over all exposure after the Wool is received a store, for three mentals,—babo, energe, increase and store, for three mentals,—babo, energe, increase and ling. If required to early it over three maints, editions exposure will be enterged. Interest on advances and other advances will be entered to the final and the company of the three company of the compa

A JOURNAL FOR ROCILL AND PRINTED OF THE PRINTED AND TRACE ASSESSMENT OF A PRINTED THE RADIOAL