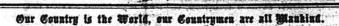
ROBERT F WALLCUT, GENERAL AGEST. TERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advance

Four copies will be sent to one address for TWELVE, if payment is made in advance. are to be made, and all lette

ments of a square and over inserted three

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



PRES. LINCOLN ON MEGRO SUPPRAGE

J. B. YERBINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1818.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 49.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1865.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE "BLUNDER OF EMANCIPATION."

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13, 1865.

Regro is still the principal theme of every,
What an amazing amount of ink the black
has absorbed! Contraband he certainly is
the new papers, nor in our common conver-

erreis.

re, who sits down to note the progres
the press, must pay his respects to the
virtues and his follies are interwover cares of domestic life. On the farm highway, in the country; on the railroad, on the on all the lines of travel, his presence is annoyance or usefulness, his absence is as the cause of endless and diversified dett. his merits or demerits, his childishness gefulness, his roguishness and laziness, his ingefulness, his reguishness and taziness, his nee and arrogance, or his deference and ess, his affection and attachment, are fruitful treessing conversation, illustrated by the scens to be fully supplied. last is, the white folks are in a transition of so are the negroes. They may truly say, or we apples swim!

in their power, and the other citizens ir rage and pass along. brighter sides to the picture. There There are brighter sides to the picture. Increase regroes whom not even freedom has demoralized. They are gentlemen and ladies still. The graceful bow or lowly courtesy proclaim the old gestility, and their humble, respectable demeanor appears in every word and action.

appears in every word and action.

The winds are chill. Cold, imperious winter is at hand. The foolish children—alas! they know no better—they wander from place to place. The rolling stones have gathered no moss. Spring and sammer have been given to the carnival of joy to realizing the sweets of liberation, light work and no gathering of truits and stores. The prospect is a sad one.

nevelence that blundered so into this sud-of emancipation, instead of choosing that moval of bondage which wisdom dictated, in the pinch of December's snows, and ong season of slush and cold which lingers till the month of May, when the stores of them, and the next one is still far in the

ince.

Sill those who have shouted over his disenthralt care for the negro then? They have the
ms, the fruit, it may be, of his labor. We have
The armies swept away our horses, freedom
oved our servants, our money—but every one
sy where that is; we know where it is not.
here are benovolent persons here from the
th, who are making arrangements to meet the
tis of the approaching inclement season. They
providing shoes, clothing, medicines, and bread,
y will to some extent encourage idleness, distriz to rogues and imposters, and overlook many
vastes of suffering; but if they are prudent and
was a hand of cooperation from some others who
rabe negro as well as they, they will do much
de and receive the benedictions of all good
HANOVER. e who have shouted over his disenthral-

THE FREEDMEN.

induced to believe that a portion be Northern States of this count

We are induced to believe that a portion of the people of the Northern States of this country—we will not dignify such a collection by terming it a party—in their ignorance, or scalice, or both, have taken, and are still taking, measures to increase the discontent of that unfortunate race in the Southern States to receastly endowed with freedom; to infame their passions, and thereby prevent any solution of the social and political question now pending, but one that is terrible to contemplate.

The first and most important step now to be taken by the freedmen of the South is to forget as much as possible of the past, and more especially that more recent period wherein their minds were filled with glowing visions of prosperity, engendered by men either malicious or ignorant. They must forget the falsehoods that have been told them, and look the future honestly in the face. They must know that those who have thus beguiled them are not their friends, and that for aid, counsel, and practical friendship, they must look to those among whom they were born, and in community with whom they be the prevent any fire of the fitter, unless their relations are clear and iriendly with the Southern people. There can be no middle ground to be assumed. They must be friends with the white population of the Bouth, or they are their enemiers, and as such will and must be treated. It is a great pity that these unfortunate creatures cannot realize such a palaphe fact. The conservative and sensible portion of the Northern people owe it to themselves to prevent any further minched committees such a palaphe fact. The conservative and sensible portion of the Northern people owe it to themselves to prevent any further minched committees and in the suppressed.

There can be no disguising the fact that here is idenses, carelessness, and a sureful of the fasture among the recentify thersted absent of the fasture amon

lence, and in several instances, violence, is clearly attributable to the exaltation, the infatuation, produced in the minds of the freedmen by bad and designing men, for occult purposes. We believe the intelligent officers of the Freedmen's Bureau have endeavored to dispel the erroneous impressions thus made upon the minds of the negroes, but the latter are both to credit the assertions of these officers, for, by so doing, they must surrender all their brilliant aspirations—their visions of ease and properity. We think this has added to their discontent, for they regard those bright days which have

The South desires, nay, needs, the labor of these people, if they can have it assured to them under proper legislation. Association fast made them familiar with this kind of labor, and for certain purposes they would prefer it, if the freedmen could be made to comprehend their own interests. But if the continued agitation of social and political questions is to attend the existence of this race among us—if we are to live in a state or chronic disorder, of chaotic disorganization, and see, constantly, around and amongst us, the elements of destruction ready for the use of fanaticism, instead of the peace

Selections.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTY OF A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

LATTER FROM ROBERT DALE OWEN.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

Now that we nearly approach the meeting of a Congress before whom will come questions of graver import and more lasting results than any that ever awaited the assembling of a national legislature in our country, suffer me, through your colums, briefly to invite the attention of the members elect and of the public to a clause in the Constitution to which recent events have given an unlooked-for importance; and to a practical recommendation which, if brought forward by the proper men in the proper way, will, I think, command two thirds of the votes in either House.

A word or two of preface touching the President and his recent policy.

Many good men think that he has placed too much confidence in the Southern ex-rebels; that he has pushed the Christian principles of forgiveness and concliation beyond their prudent limits; and that he has been expecting and facilitating the political rehabilitation of the late insurgent States at a day too early to consist with the public safety and with the future domestic tranquillity of the Republic.

That may be, and the President himself may, today, perhaps, admit it. But let us not, therefore, too hastily conclude that any harm has been done. TO THE EDITORS OF THE N. Y. EVENING POST

and the republican form of government would be violated thereby.

So, also, if a State disfranchise, because of race, the fiftieth part of her population, her action may violate justice, yet fall short of working a substantial change in her form of government. (De minimal control text) But if the number excluded by this qualification of race from participation in self-government amount to one third or one half or two thirds of her entire population, then large masses are disfranchised, and the republican form of government is essentially violated thereby.

If such disfranchisement be temporary, then it amounts to a temporary suspension of the republican form.

will to it.

There are two things, then, to be considered in this matter: our duty and our interest. They happen to coincide. God has decreed that if we neglect our Constitutional duty, we suffer our political allies to be disfranchised; in other words, we permit to be

at a day too early to consist with the public safety and with the future domestic tranquillity of the Republic.

That may be, and the President himself may, to day, perhaps, admit it. But let us not, therefore, too hastily conclode that any harm has been done. It is seldom unwise to tender the olive branch, even to the unworthy. After a great national outbreak, clemency should first be tried; in or, in practice, can we continue through a long term to treat whole to the magnanimous overtures of the President's Such, I doubt not, will be the judgment of Congress. Upon that judgment, I believe Congress will act; and, if it does, no impediment, I feel assured, will be thrown in its way by our Chief Magistrate. Andrew Johnson's past carer is, in many respects, a noble one; and I do not believe be will falsify it. I call to mind that, at Nashrille, a little more than a year ago, he declared to a large assemblage of negroes that "loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control the destinies of Tennessee"; and I remember when from the vast crowd of freedmen there came a voice claiming him as their Moses to lead them to the promised land, he replied: "Humble and unworthy as I am, if no other and better shall be found, I will indeed by your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondags to a fairer future of liberty and peace."

Conversing, a few weeks since, with an earnest tainker and a distinguished member of last Congress applications by representational safety is jeoparded if the Constitutional the national safe

guaranty touching a republican form of government romain a deal letter. I visit that Mr. Davis were a member of the Congree about to coveres, there is no member of the Congree about to coveres, there is no urga, as he did on the occasion referred to, he reasons for such as opinion. It is, beyond doubt, a correct one. We do well to lock narrowly at the provision and its legitimate romain through their convention or their State legislature. It is the provision and its legitimate romain through their through their convention or their State legislature, who have the right, and uponed the duty, to see that State povernments are, and remain, republican in form. (Art. IV, Boc. 4.) And the wholes people, not the people of an single State, as by the Constitution made the judges of what is republican form of governments are, and creaming the problem form of governments are, and creaming the problem form of governments are, and creaming the problem form of governments are, and remain, republican in form. (Art. IV, Boc. 4.) And the whole people, not the people of a single State, as by the Constitution made the judges of what is republican form of governments are, and remain, respectively. The second of the second

nands.

As to the civil rights of the negro, if Congress admit a single ex-insurgent State, without seeing to it that these are constitutionally assured.

sand to suffer such Stank to determine the qualifications of electron of Federal officers. The qualifications should be uniform in all the States, and the
representative of the auton should destroy the property of the

week?

"During the terms of service, the house occupied by any servant is the master's; and on the expiration of the term of service * . * * the servant shall be immediately removed." O, Lord Brougham! Why did you ever any an Englishman's house is his castle? Not even a black man's squalid cabin is his own!

form of government; they will be maning too.

It ion an accessory to an outrage on civilization. To
deny the negro the right to testify in a court of
justice is an act, not of disfrancisement, but of
outlarry.

States have the right to pass laws regarding vagrants and paspers. But a State has no constitutional right to incorporate is any year laws, or is
any law whatever, defining the civil rights of free
presents a provision restricting their effect is any
particular race of men. A State cannot, for earny
phe, constitutionally enact a vagrant law that shall
apply only to citizens of lirish descent. Such a law
would be in violation of a republican form of government, to tay nothing of its certain result; it
would be the signal for an insurrection among the
lirish all over the land.

The public desire is strong that fraternal relations
to be reconciled to a bruther in better than an altagith. Passe is a Good-like ristor. But if the context
with her white robus sulled with injusies, bridge
with her with robus sulled with injusies, bridge
with her with robus sulled with injusies, bridge
with her with robus sulled with injusie

Carolina into the Union with this code of reticulare-ment, we say let her stand in outer darkness till her Coinciderate gray shall turn groun with mildew and fungus! As Bouth Carolina was a radical, but her now be left to the Radicals! None her Petruchio can tame Katherine! "Bonny Kate!! We mean to kins you yet into a twees behavio! — Indepen-dent.

A MISSISSIPPI OUTRAGE.

The act which established the Free

HOW SOUTH CAROLINA ADOPTED THE

The adoption of the Openhational Assendment by the legislature of South Carolina was assounced last week. Full particulars of the proceedings are given by the Charleston Courier of the 18th Nov.
On the 18th, Covernor Pury sent the following message to the highlature:

*Executive Department;
SOUTH CAROLINA, Rovember, 1868.
To the Honorabit the Sound and House of Representations.

BOTT CANDER, Northern P. Committee of the Committee of th

Federal Constitution had not the words white and black in it, and that on the rebel area he knew no law but Federal law and moral law, as he

no law but Federal law and moral law, and had to appoint military governors and keep up martial law. Worst of all, I think, is his allowing referencization of the State militia. While doing

reorganization of the State militia. While doing this and withdrawing Federal troops, he says. If they (the Southern States) go wrong, the power is in our hands; we can check them a lany stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors; we must be noticed that the correct their errors;

year, this year also, allow dust to be flung into their eyes by the President, and take on themselves the guilt of paralyzing Congress?

OTheir errors—1. c., perhaps their cruelties. He proverting to preventing.

LETTER FROM OWEN LOVEJOY.

I would remind you also of all that Preside chason has so nobly done for the Southern State

I would remind you also of all that President Johnson has so nobly done for the South-Carelina in the manne of God enette throw away all that it he who appeals to South Carelina in the name of God enette throw away all that has so far been well done and defeat the restoration of the Union, but to be headed by lora and wisdom from on High, and anion and pace will once more reign through the land.

The Senate and House Immediately proceeded to discuss the amendment, and is the House four sets of resolutions were introduced and rejected. Mr. Wallace then moved to refer the whole subject, to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report on the reinsembling of the Legislature. This was voted down, fifty-six to forty-six; and finally the House adopted, by a wote of fifty-six to forty-six resolutions offered by Mr. Mailian, declaring the amendment accepted, adopted and ratified." sylvania. This is virtually to condons rebelled for the did in the sylvania. This is virtually to condons rebelled for the sylvanian of the sy

fied."

In the meanwhile, the Senate had been engaged upon the discussion of resolutions of adoption, which were finally passed, with the following amendment offered by Carlos Tracy as an additional resolution:

offered by Carlos Tracy as an additional resolution:

Resolved. That any attempt by Congress towards
legislating upon the pollitical states of the former
slaves or their civil relations would be contrary to
the Constitution of the United States as it now is, or
as it would be, altered by the proposed amendment;
in conflict with the policy, of, the Prasident, declared
in physical states of the theory of the tharmony upon which depends the vital interests of the American Union.

The House proposed to strike out the additional resolution; the Senate refused; and a proposition was about to be made in the House to maist upon striking out, and to ask for a committee of conference, when it was discovered that the hour of adjournment was approaching.

The resolutions; therefore, as finally adopted, are those proposed by Mr. Mullina, to which was added the resolution of Mr. Tracy, in the words following:

Whenever the Congress of the United States, by

whereas, the Congress of the United States, by int resolution, approved on the lat day of February, D. 1855, proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the ratification of the egislatures of the several States, which amendment

ollowing words, to wit:

3.—Bego, 1. Meltiter starrey nor involuntary,
, except as a busishment for crime, whereof
shall have been duly convicted, shall exist
e United States, or any place subject to their SEO. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this

SEO. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Apdroved February 2, 1865. Resulved, therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That the aforeanid proced amendment of the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby accepted, adopted, and railfied by this State.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing premible and resolution be forwarded by his Excelency, the Frevisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

red, That any attempt by Congress toward Hevolved, That any attempt by Congress toward glashing upon the political satus of former shares outer civil relations, would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States as it now is, or as it would altered by the proposed amendment; in conflicit the policy of the Predient, declared in the amenty proclamation-sml with the restoration of that armony upon which depends the vital interests of e American Union.

VIEW OF AN ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST.

The opinion of an honest and intelligent outside observer is always valuable. Professor Francis W. Newman is one of the most thorough English defend Newman is one of the most thorough English detenders of liberty on principle. His letter below (which we take from the Trunscript) gives his view of the position of our affairs as they were four or five weeks ago. Although some better indications have since appeared, our position is still critical, demanding constant vigilance and active exertion, both from the riends of negro rights and of human rights. It remains to be some whether or not the South will ultimains to be seen whether or not the South will ulti mately conquer. The letter is as follows :-

LONDON, November 8, 1865. LONDON, November 8, 1865.

My DEAR FRIEND: I confess that it makes me sorrowful to write to you. I have indeed put it off on that account. In your war I was never gloomy. I did not lose heart at Fredericksburg. But I am becoming gloomy now. Nor can I get comfort from other minds. All whom I meet, that were your warm friends in the war, are more or less sad,—some direfully so; but those who were your bitper enemies think President Johnson wery Judicious," and seem highly contented.

mics think President Johnson "very Judicious," and seem highly contented.

You all had the foud hope, (and in spite of Mr. Lincoln's weakness, so had I.) that this was to be your only civil war. You fought it with magnificent, unsparling energy, in order to give peace for ever to your children. But the ghastly vision now rises over me and makes me sick, that you are doomed to follow in the bloody routine of the old world. With us it is an axion, that kings have to be deposed and a dynasty exiled, before they cease to conspire against the constitution. Even this did not cure Louis Napoleon.

to conspire against the constitution. Even this did not cure Louis Napoleco.

I now miserably forbode, that you will have a civil war to decide whether President or Congress is to set the policy of the Union. All is in train for it, unless the next Congress sternly call the President to account. Nothing is clearer, than that he has pretended to do things experimentally and provisionally, with the express aim of so entangling matters that the Congress should have no choice but to ratify all that he has done, and have no real direction of the public policy. It is just what Aberdeen or Palmersten have systematically done with the English Parliament, but would hardly dare to do in so derrible crisis as yours. The first error was, in not prosecuting Buchanan in the summer of 1861. The next was in enduring Mr. Liescola's Lausiana Constitution, and his reply to Casgress that he meant to violate the Confiscation Size, if he saw it to be for the public good.

Out of President Liescola's high-handed settlement of affairs without Congress is developed the present policy of President Johnson. The conduct of Louis Mespoleon in 1848, 1850, 1851, shows what a President, elected by the people, and independent of the Parliament for Son years, can do if he have large patronage. He long, unity of action, prompting, continuity. Congress, bas, factions and long debates and long visitions, and when it comes to debate, finds itself foot series. Now President course (unless violantly arrested) assures to you many years

in reder to build, without giving the election from the content process of the content of the co

THE LIBERATOR.

The Ciberator. OSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1865.

THE LAST QUARTER.

wenty-lour of these gentlemen were present unanimously voted the following resolution resented in the House at the earliest momen

ble, by Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, over the ideal of the are beautique mover: This limits has been and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of fifteen members shall be applicated, finds of it shows it shall be members of the House and six of the Schatte, who shall inquire first the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether any whem are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report, at any time, by bill otherwise; and until such report shall have been made and finally acted on by Congress, no member shall be received into either House from any of the so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to the representatives of said States shall be referred to said committee without debate.

they (the Southern States) go wrong, the power is in our Annal; we can check them at any stage, to the cand, and odige them to correct their errors; we must be patient with them."

As your President is not at all deficient in understanding, I do not like to tell you what I think of this sentence; but he might seriely be asked by a negro to explain wherein is the virtue of such patience. Synthey Smith would say, that A exercise to them to give the series of white patience with B, while B is tormenting C. Does the President seriously say, that A exercise ruline patience with B, while B is tormenting C. Does the President seriously say, that A exercise ruline patience with B, while B is tormenting C. Does the President seriously say, that A exercise ruline patience, but is the kend for despair to the colored of or obliging the States to "correct their KRINGIS" exerciby o new civil war. It is comforting to the white race, but it is the kend for despair to the colored of race. It secures that the "South shall be victorious," as Wendell Phillips puts it; and from despair alone will come a negro uprising and war of races. This ownersation of the President, following on this heartless speech to the colored soldiers, (so unlike his Nashyille speech in October, 1864.) exhibits bim as one who cannot come right except by external constraint; and Mr. Seward's speech is the warrant that the whole Cabinet is going wrong the warrant that the whole Cabinet is going wrong the present state of such as apparent neglect of the Act of Congress which forbid and provided the following on this heartless speech to the colored soldiers, (so unlike his Nashyille speech in October, 1864.) exhibits in mis one who cannot come right except by external constraint; and Mr. Seward's speech is the warrant that the whole Cabinet is going wrong the present of the previous of attack, I think, would be to invite him to explain his apparent neglect of the Act of Congress which forbid and the programation of State militia should be solemnly denounced a

of the highest importance that a decided majority in both Houses should see the necessity of pitching their tion, from the beginning of the session, upon the key thus correctly struck. To treat treason as a crim nd duty is to provide that the traitors who have been shalls of marks shall not be successful in negotiation; shall not impudently thrust themselves into the coun-cils of the nation which they have tried to destroy; shall not plant the seeds of a future rebellion in the shall not plant the seeds of a tuture rebellion in the Constitutions or codes of their reconstructed States; shall not reasonme, in their several communities, that aristocrafic or oligarchic position which embled them to do the mischief of the last thirty years; and, above all, shall not be allowed, either in the way last men-tioned or in any other way, to hold undue power one moment longer over the black loyalists of the South, the rate which they as long held in always; the seche race which they so long held in slavery; the rac which they now doubly hate, first as having injured them, next as having been conquered by them. But the duties of the new Congress will demand

punish treason, but to resent the ill use of high powers, if you are to avoid terrible results.

If Andrew Johnson were to address Congress with perfect frankness, he might say: "You passed a law to forbid rebels to hold high power; I have overruled that and put them in power again. You confineated their estates; I have reduced that as nearly to a nullity as I can. The Constitution gave me power of pardoning criminals condemned by a court of justice; because in the best systems of jurisprudence there will be mistakes. I have assumed a more than regal power in a case of war and rebellion not foreseen, not provided for, and have forgiven in mass, against the expressed judgment of Coogress, rebels whom I avowed, six months ago, it was necessary to punish. In consequence, I warn Northerners not to migrate southward and suppose the problem finished. I have given the old tyrants power to persecute; and all white men who talk of equality must expect to be persecuted, until, after a lapse of years, the leopard has changed its spots, and "white men acre become black." Till then, let no one dream that we can dispense with patience, or have a prosperous South, a desirable field for immigration, or able (if willing) to pay Federal taxes. Such having been my deeds, I now trust you will find it is impossible to do anything but endorse all that I have done, and strengthen my hunds to oblige the South is the end to do justice to the negro."

The answer to this should (virtually) be,—It is possible to call you to account, for throwing away in six months of peace what we carned by four years war.

Mr. Seward admires a wound that "heals by the other action also, and action of the very highest im portance, namely: a statement clear and decisive, beyond the possibility of doubt, in regard to several matters which, though seeming to be settled in times past, were successfully contested in practice, to the

years war.

Mr. Seward admires a wound that "heals by the first intention"; so do I: Benjamin Butler, like a go od surgeon, cut clearly away the whole morbid part; then the healing went on rapidly. Mr. Lincoln was frightened at this and displaced him. Ever since the system has been to cut off bit by bit the mortified parts. (If injustice enshrined by law and administered by the magistrate does not make a polity mortlly, what does?) And now Mr. Johnson coolly arows, that in the end you can always correct the South, and always childe it to do right. Will the Abolitionists, as Mr. Garrison last year, this year also, allow dust to be flung into their jury of large classes of its people.

What is a Republican form of Government? This is one of the matters which should now be settled, for the instruction of the American people, and the di-rection of every future Administration. Our Consti-tution has always declared that the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government; yet, for half a century past, a despotism as absolute as any in Asia or Africa has ruled supreme in our Southern States. Within thos regions, the name of an American citizen was as pow ment, nay, their Courts (miscalled) of Jus Congress so define it that we may know when we have it.

Who are "citizens" of the United States ! One of the last letters written by Owen Lovejoy, dated at Washington, in March, 1364, has been communicated to the Washington Republican by ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisians, to whom it was addressed. The following are extracts: claim of citizenship is one which haughty officials have taken it upon themselves to deny to persons as fully possessed of all its characteristic features as them selves, and vasily superior to themselves in the moral scale. Let us now have this right so defined that no depial prevision of it shall hereafter be possible. "We cannot go to the bottom, where the granite is, in order to build, without giving the elective franchise to the negro. I am satisfied that if we stop short of that, our boust is built upon the sand, and that

Who have the right of suffrage under a Republican

of both these

THE THANKSCIVING CONTRIBUTION. We take for granted that all our readers are the proposed strangement to have collection

of the proposed arrangement to have collections takes in all the churches on the approaching National Thanksgiring, to be devoted to the rules of the rules of the grant of the proposed of the American Freedmen's Ald Commission (which appears to the American Freedmen's Ald Commissi red in the Liberator two weeks since; states the tion and lack of food are such that, without proand efficient succor, ecreaty thousand persons must die of startvation this vigalet! This sustement his middle, hat the aforeand appeal; it is no tide, impulsive, hat hasard talk, but is deliberately made by a responsible and well-known association, having agents in all parts of the late slaveholding States, whose reports are the warman and evidence of the truth of the statements made. But in other States, also, there is extensive upon charitable relief this winter, to same them from death by storation, does not, probably, fall much below ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND! Nor is lightenge that, in the sudden and complete breaking-up of all the social and commercial arrangements of the Southern States, the amount of destitution and suffering should be very great. This is always the result of long and desc ing war. Bul, added to that, in the present insumes, are all the causes growing out of the jealous and any reclings of the alaveholders towards their former starce,—as shown in the refusal of great numbers to employ them at all, and of still greater numbers to give them any fair wages for their labor. If, oat of three and a half millions of slaves, of all ages and conditions of health, and both sexes, suddenly thrown upon their own capacity to help themselves, and in the face of every manner of obstacle put in their way by the spite of their old masters and others, only one hundred thousand are thrown upon charity for a time, it will surely be deemed cause of surprise as well as of thankfulness. As to whether the policy of the gov-ernment has, or has not, affected their circumstances unfavorably, we cannot say. Possibly it has done so Xet, in the most favorable circumstances possible, it cannot be doubted that very extensive and severe auffering must have occurred. At all events, the people of the North cannot, and they certainly will not, she contentedly still, with knowledge of the scutal and prospective want of food, and absolute necessaries of

young persons there must be, among three and a balf millions of laboring people, who would be entirely un-able, in any circumstances, to obtain their own living, —even if they were placed amongst friends. Many of these would have no one to whom they could look for support, and so become, in the best circumstances, a public charge. From many of these their natural supporters have been taken away by the deaths of their sons, husbands, fathers, in the war,—some in the Union armies, others forced into the service of the

life among the Southern freed people, with

rebels. child, at the North this winter constantly remem-ber their destitute fellow-creatures, old and young, among the freed people. Let every religious society among the freed people. Let every religious society through the country make its contribution,—if not or Thanksgiving day, then at an early day,—in such form as suits it best, and consecrate it, with thankful hearts to God for the ability to relieve misery, to the rescue of those at the South for whose long-protracted wrongs and poverty the North is largely answerable. Every channel of relief is now ready and open. Let us, every one, recognize our duty to send the needed relief.—x.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE LIBERATOR. We believe we are safe in asserting that the subscribers and read-ers of the Liberator universally lament its discontinu-ance, whatever difference of judgment may exist ance, whatever difference of judgment may exist among them as to the propriety of that discontinuance. So close has become their follmacy with its leading thought and purpose, so warm their regard for its editor,—so indispensable, in short, has the Liberton-become to them,—that they cannot be reconciled to the thought that it is to be no longer.

"What paper shall we take in place of it?" is a question which must arise in snany minds. And each will answer the question for himself, according to his own views, fastes, and means. For those who are

will answer the question for blarrelf, according to his own views, instes, and means. For those who are able to afford the subscription price, [85 per annum.] The Nation, published by Joseph H. Richards, at 130 Nassau Street, New York, is in our opinion the most worthy to succeed the Liberatur. Its merits, of ability, boldness, variety, elsevation of thought and moral tone, its vigilant interest in the freedmen's cause,—to say nothing of its handsdoms appearance, and clear, distinct type,—make it a most desirable paper for every intelligent family. We wish it could be afforded at a price placing it within the reach of Liberater subscribers generally.

afforded at a price placing it within the reach of Liberator subscribers generally.

Our readers, however, will not forget that an Anti-Slavery journal will continue to lause from the present office of the Liberator. The new paper, canadished for gratuitous circulation, by Major Ozonos L. Stranza, callided "The Hight Way" commends itself to all as an out-spoken, uncompromising, ably edited, anti-siavery sheet. Although circulated gratuitously, Major Stearns desires the licin of all friends accurate the property of the readers when here are the statement way in the great ware made which he are statement. in the great work upon which us has entered. We recommend to our readers in every fown where the Chernter now goes, to make up a list of names of those who would read and circulate "The Right Way," and, obtaining such pecaniary contributions as they can in aid of the paper, send the whole to W. W. Thayes, aid of the paper, send the whole to w. was a side of the paper, at 221 Washington Street, Boston. This may be done at once, and the back numbers of the paper,—two or three having been issued,—may thus he accured.—i. w., yz.

COLORED PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

a call issued by thirty one of th

and Mr. Frederick Doligiass briefly subspaced the Convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization report-ing the following list of officers of the Convention which was adopted:

President—C. L. Remond, of Salem; Vice Presi

Rhode Island, Peter Nott.

the chair. Committees on Business and Finance were appointed, and the Convention adjourned till 24 P. M. In the atternoon, the Convention met pursuant to ad-ournment. After the reading of the records, Mr. Jedrge T. Downing of Newport, B. L. Chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following of resolutions, which we take from the repo orted the following series

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that there should be sent to Washington, to remain there during the session of Congress, a colored delegation, to endeavor to Influence the legislation of Congress, so that in its action it may not give "color to the idea" "that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect."

greas, so that in the scuton it may not give "color to the idea" "withat black then have no rights that white men are bound to respect."

Resolved, That this idea commends itself to white an well-as colored men; for until equality before the law for all Americans, without regard to color, be the guiding sentiment of the land, there will be kept up an agitation, a conflict as intense, as wide-spread, as all-absorbing as was, that, which marked the history of the anti-lavery warfare, which will materially affect all the business of the land.

Resolved, That with this view, we invite substantial sasistance from the merchant, the mechanic, the agriculturies, and from all interested in the nation's character and prosperity, that these interests may not be longer clogged by an agitation which will be unto the end.

character and prosperity, that these inserests may not be longer clogged by an agitation which will be unto the end.

Resolved, That the presence at Washington of a discreet, intelligent, and refined delegation of colored men (who would be the representatives of a large class) would have great influence in creating due respect for the entire colored people.

Resolved, That the States of Connecticat, Wisconday, and Minnesota, in refusing to allow colored American citizens the right to vote for their rulers, have given practical force to the idea that "back men have no rights that white men are bound to respect," their course not being marked by any discrimination as to character or intelligence.

Resolved, That we beseech Congress on this subject, whenever, it may not to follow this unfair expect.

Resolved, That we beseech Congress on this sub-ject, whenever it may act, not to follow this unfair ex-ample; for if if shall jeef an example of disregarding American's rights because of their color, it will ex-cuse, to a great-degree, the injustice, the outrages being showered upon the heads of unoffending colored citizen'in the South, for having fought and saved the matterial.

cuse, to a great aggree, the injustice, the outrages being showered upon the heads of unofiending colored clittees in the South, for having fought and saved the mation.

Whereas, in the construction of a government according to the "Declaration" of the nation, it should be made subservient to the rights and interests of the people; and whereas, according to the said "Declaration," "all governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed;" and whereas, any constitution or reconstruction of a government or State, to be just, must be based on this principle; and whereas, lit is a principle of the nation that taxation and representation should go together; and whereas, both black and white are taxed in common for the support of the government; and whereas, the Constitution of the nation knows no man, under any circumstances, by his color; and whereas, all distinctions among the government loyal subjects, of which it can in a political sense take cognizance, must be biased on law, alias "civil government;" and whereas. Prendent Johnson, in his several and in each of his proclamations, looking to a "reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, officially declares in these words, that "all civil government has ceased to exist therein;" therefore be it.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Convention that Coopress cannot justly recognize any distinction among the loyal citizens of the United States in say State being reconstructed, that a class, because white, has the exclusive right to vote therein, or on any idea as to the existence of privileged classes in any such States, in which "all civil government has ceased to exist."

Resolved, That it the many cases which have occurred vecently of whipping, scourging and murdering of the freedment of the South, by their late master, as well as by the cruci and oppressive laws, which have been reacted, by the provisional Legislatures of the

Mesotred, That the many cases which have occur-red recently of whipping scourging and surdering of the freedmen of the South, by their late masters, as well as by the orisel and oppressive laws which have been enacted, by the provisional Legislatures of the Southern States, we see plainly either a desire to for-cibly drive the negrous from the country, or to pro-voke such resistance on their part as would excuse a general massacre of them; and we call sport the Con-gress of the United States, either by general law or through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, to throw around the loyal blacks such protection as will secure them from the hatred of their former owners a hatred created by the assistance which the blacks

The report was accepted, and the first resolution adopted, and, on motion of Mr. Hayden of Boston, it was voted that the delegation called for by that reso-

it was voted that the delegation called for by that resolution consist of one.

A Committee was appointed to nominate this delegate, and reported the name of George T. Downing of Newport, R. L. The report was accepted and adopted by acclamation. During the afternoon and evening ressions, speeches were made by Mr. Remond, the President, Mr. Douglass, and others.

OIROULAR.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION, GENERAL OFFICE, 444 FOURTEENIN ST. WARNINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1895. In pursuance of the original design in the estab In pursuance of the original using to that it is an illustrant, of this office, notice is given that it is an office of general correspondence, at which may be accumulated, for the sivantage of all correspondents, accurate and comprehensive information in regard to accurate and comprehensive information in regard to the history, present condition, and probable future of the Treedmen's Ald movement, as a whole, and in its

parts.

Correspondence is therefore, invited from all sources of information, whether within or without the limits of the Commission; and all information, gleaned from whatever source, will be at the com-

greaned from whatever source, will be at the com-mand of those who contribute to the common stock, subject only to modifications of obvious propriety.

This invitation is directed especially to-al. All officers of the Commission, and of its branches

DECEMBER 8.

cise purpose, its general and particular policy, its constituency, its field of operations, its collections and disbursements in the aggregate, and the like.

2. More definitely, its operations in detail during the constituency of the constituenc

2. More definitely, its operations in detail during the year ending August, 1866; as (a) collections (b) disbursements; (c) collecting agencies, and there coast; (d) teachers, superintendents, and other employees; their aggregate number and relative distribution, geographical and other, extending to complete lists, if practicable; (e) concide statements of the relative to the process of the pr

II. From field agents, district superinten From neut agents, trastrict appermented, and theres, duplicates of their monthly reports to the pass commissioning them, severally, or a starty in equivalent as may be. III. From assistant commission

111. From assistant Commonwell, and agree of the Bureau, monthly duplicates of reports redered by their subordinates, so far as the same may be of premi interest, and properly communicable; or, be solidations of these, tabulated for convenience ince, with explanatory notes when nec

ome from other sources. And, generally, from all, free so friendly criticism in the interest of the Commis-

It is believed that such an interchange of the It is bettered that each an interenange of the results of wide experience and extended observation may be made conducive to the greatly increased efficiency of all instrumentalities, and to the marked satisfaction of all participating laborers.

ns, to insure prompt delivery, should be marked " Lock Box, 51."

JACOB R. SHIPHERD, Secreta

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XLVIII.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1865. To the Editor of the Liberator:

To the Eather of the Laterator:

The President having seen fit in interrupt the opening of the session of Congress with a Thanksgiving,—
as if that body needed reminding that it is proper to
say grave before proceeding to digest the affairs of the
antion,—a little interval is left for those parties whe
are likely to be unpleasantly affected by the action of
Congress to congratulate themselves upon their preare likely to be unpleasantly affected by the action of Congress to congratulate themselves apon their pres-ent impunity. On Thursday next, Jeff. Davis, on waking, will offer thanks because he still survives the Confederacy. The political leaders and rulers of the anhiguated States will simultaneously be thankful that they are not absolutely restored to the er, they are by no means absolutely departed from it.

A grateful chorus will also arise from those who, being excepted from the amnesty, had means enough to ravel to Washington before December that remission of sina which the Prophet awards to all faithful pilgrims. The freedman will rejoice that his fetters are not yet fastened on him again planter, that the ways of oppression are not wholly closed against his malice; the South generally will thank the leniency or stupidity of its conquerors for he opportunity of reviving a once suppressed relalion—of renewing a once fought and settled inthe-instead of submitting helplessly to the set d our of the Capitol and the White House.

It remains to be seen, indeed, whether the dem

of the field is to be affirmed, or reversed, or embedded in the forum; whether, even if the South is not ve torious, the North shall continue so. One sees at Athens the temple of Victory without Wings, and such a beity should abide with Liberty at the aliar of the Republic How to make her abide!—that is substantially the question for Congress. Some people, among the well neaning, imagine it can be done without the sid of the military. To such I would recommend a perusal of the letter of "Dixon," in your Daily Advertises of ast Saturday. It appears from that correspondent experience that his life was endangered, first, by de clining to take a drink with certain low fellows of the town of Albany, Georgia; then, that for simply with a rebel in the livery of the United States, he was ame necessary to retreat clandestinely from the hour and seek a lodging elsewhere; and that in the more eighborhood and even presence of Federal troops It shows how little afteration the last eight months of ederal supremacy have effected in S It shows that suspicion and hatred of Northerners still exist, intensified, we may be sure, by the physical and oral triumph of the North. And as it was once suspect him of being an Abellitionist, so now the sam knowledge will suffice to suspect him of being a free of "nigger equality." The penalties which attended the former suspicion, it is evident, will accompany the latter. Our "reconstructed" enemies are returning. with a nonchalance of which they alone are capable to their old tactics. They mean to impede locono-tion, keep out unwelcome immigrants, and bury tree speech beyond the reach of anything but bayor Already, the only presses which are unnuraled at the South owe their liberty of utterance to the tact that they are published at a military post. Withdraw this protection, and the fate of Lovejoy may over take every editor who pretends to be not only and slavery, but loyal. Take away the soldiers, and the freedmen's schools are doomed. Lawless violence will presently, have choked every channel of intelligence which the war has opened, and the poor white equally with the negro be beyond the reach of elevating in-fluence from without. In that day, it will appear, not that the second American revolution has gone backward, but that it has only advanced a single stage to

"I hope it is not ominous that ex President Buchan an's history of his own Administration was insed last week in this city, where his memory is the linked with that of his worthy subordinate, Captan Lealth Dandard. Isalah Rynders. It is not everybody that has me to read posithumous memoirs, and lest you may have been forced to neglect this curiosity of literature, it me characterize it briefly as a very g the grace of compromise. You are to magne at author who records for you half a dozen compact between Virtue and the Adversary, every one of which failed to satisfy either of the high contracting the satisfies of the satisfy either of the high contracting the satisfies and the satisfies the satisfies and the satisfies t parties, and who thinks that, after all, there is so other way by which the universe can be governed.
Of course, the object of such bargaining is proc.
that trianguility of the State under despotius sch is we are now witnessing in France, and which Rou we are now withesing in France, and which now evan styled forcibly the peace of the gravejard. One hardly knews what feeling should predominate as be read a Buchanani's dispassionate deleace, whether of astonishment that he can have lived through the part

it is not secured.—S. N., Th.

I Letter from Hamilton of Miss Martineau.—The sepath fleation of Miss Martineau.—The sepath fleatineau fleating is a consecutive History of the Percent vice. As and 4. The work is a consecutive History of the Percent vice.—Sepath for miss of the Commission, southward.—III.—All seed agains, superlationdrate, senders—as a consecutive History of the Bareau of Freedomers, Mattheway. It is not seed to be a martineau fleating in a consecutive officers, agents, experimental entry in our annual fleating in an event which cannot be far distant.

The sequence of the Commission, and of its branches of the Commission, southward.—III.—All several was consecuted to be re-among the second consecution of the branches of the Commission of the Commission of the constitution of the present of the Commission of the Commission of the constitution of the present of the Commission of the constitution of the present of the Commission of the constitution of the present of the Commission of the commission of the present of the commission of the present of the commission of the present of the commission of the commission of the present of the commission of the present of the commission of

mobering the approaching holiday, we shall SOUTH CAROLINA COLORED CONVERTION: We make the interaction of the contraction of the that time, too, another experiment in recor will have been decided ; I mean, the sub will have been treasured a name of establishment men for knaves in our municipal for may know that there are three parties which favor a change of Mayor, sgainst which favor a change of Mayor, sgainst which favor a change of the series in the status quo. So we are likely there in the status quo. So we are likely change, where any change will be for the charge great hopes of the success of a coverent the heavy tax-payers and the short ous demagogues—between the Citizen's As other distinguished friends of economy ther distinguished friends of economy the government. I trust they will no red, if their candidate wins, but I canno anguine as they. It is very much e a wholesome diet for the people.

on Monday, the 4th. In the Senate, Mr. Massachusetts introduced several bills on opera and Mr. Wilson one, whose effect distinction among citizens on Tennessee, a man of undoubted inciple, recognized as a mem Committee to inquire into

r representatives to seats in

which was communicated to Con-ternoon. We have no space to their adoption of the Anti-Sia hen unly at the last moment, selop mend their being received o franchise through action of th Il maists on the necessity of ful tree drach in their liberty, property,

BOOK BY L. MARIA CHILD note volume of 277 pages, only recently yet eigerly expected by all friends of the announcement came. It has with during fresh strength and the true record of what colored men

ritten sit the biographics over again tact, has given us new biographies of such ons as Banneker, Toussaint L'Ouverture, estles, James Forten, Madison Washington, wiles William and Ellen Crafts. Inte ese are prose and poetical contribu Mrs. Jacobs, Mattie Griffith, Judge Kel

book than ourselves, speaks of it with the uthor can doubt her conscientious fidelity he book, or her power to throw a charcerds of the book are to be used for the ben reedmen, in a very judicious manner, a

The Nashville Caon thus reviews and depre-en istakes of the South in not embracing nickly the terms of President Johnson: and begin with Tennessee, the President's ite. Has she come up to his standard? So chaled the rebel debt, declared secession null astetished slavery, rauffed the Constitutional state the oath of office. So far, all well. But compartant question of protecting by law the the freedmen, making them equals before the too whites, what has she done? Just nothing, ang them justice on the question of estifying cy, what has she done? Just nothing is patice on the question of testilying passed the Senate, but hange fire in presentatives; and, we are told, will save appear at Washington, sid, as a treatment of the she has obspice only—ask admission for her Senator to the control of the she had been asked to the control of the she had been asked to the she had bee

A State Conv Carolina met in Charleston in Honday of Insue closing its Labors this morning. Delegates were attendance from all parts of the State. Representation were were present—men when sentiments would not commanded respect even in the North. That? most skeptical. The Lawy of acknowled in Charleston, a journal of acknowled and far from being asspected of pose faith in the capabilities of the negroe ment, declared it to be a very respect.

Without attempting to give a tent was done, your correspondent will transcribe the most material part of the proceedings.

The Convention organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—Thomas M. Holmes. Vice Presidents—Jacob Mills, J. J. Wright, W. M. Simons. Secretary—Jacob Mills, J. J. Wright, W. M. Simons. Secretary—Jacob Mills, J. J. Wright, W. M. Simons. B. Ra

Jacob Mills, J. J. Wright, W. M. Simons. Servicines—John G. Des Verney, A. J. Ransier, E. B. Rangy.

The following Committees were appointed:—
On Finance—Paul Poinsett, John Bounn, Wm. Dart, of Charleston. On Business—Robert De Large of Charleston, J. J. Weight of Besunfort, John Chennut of Kershaw, Mark Brooks of Sumter, S. Gaillard of Johu's Liaind, W. B. Nash of Richland, G. Baxter of Winrah, James McPherson of Orangeburg, Francis Davis of Chester, —— White of Greenville.

A State Central Committee was also chosen, shose duty it is to advise together upon the general interests of the colored people. They were also empawared to call a State Convention of the colored people whenever in their opinion it shall seem expedient.

The following resolutions from the Business Committee were reported, which met with a warm support, and were unanisously adopted:—
Whereas, "knowledge is power," and an educated and intelligent people can neither be held in, nor reduced to, bondage; therefore,
Resolved, That we will insist upon the establishment of good schools for the therough education of our children throughout the State; and that to this end we will contribute liberally of our means, and will earnestly and persistently forward every means calculated to clevate us in the rank and position of an enlightened and Christian people.

Resolved, That we solemnly urge the parents and guardians of the young and rising generation, by the sad recollection of our forced ignorance and degradation is the past, and by the bright and impiring loope for the isture, to see that schools are at once, if not already, established in every neighborhood, and, when so established, to see to it that every child of proper age is kept in regular attendance upon the lane.

hame.

Resolved. That we appreciate, with hearth overflowing with grafitede, the noble and self-sacrificing
spirit manifested by the various philanthropic and
Christian associations of the North in previding
teachers and establishing schools among us; and that
we can only best testify such graitude by heartily cooperating with them in their great work of love and
humanity.

Subsequently, the following resolution was reported from the Business Committee:

Sausequently, the following resolution was reported from the Business Committee:—

Resolved, That, as American chattel slavery has now passed forever away, we would cherish in our hearts no malice nor hattred toward those who were implicated in the crime of slaveholding, but would extend the right hand of fellowship to all; and would make it our special aim to establish unity, peace and brotherhood among all men:

Which was after an animated debate, adonted.

brotherhood among all men:

Which was, after an animated debate, adopted.
A resolution very justly complimentary to Gen. Saxton was also reported from the Business Committee, and adopted with a will, to wit:

Resolved, That this Convention desires to express, in behalf of the colored people of this State, its sincere gratitude to Brevet Major-General Saxton for the impartial manner in which he has guarded and protected the freedmen of this department, manifesting in all his intercourse with them the spirit of the soldier, the patriot and the Christian.

It was also

Resolved. That we carnestly solicit of the Genera Government the continuance of the Freedmen's Bu reau until such time as full protection shall be guar anteed to us by the Constitution and laws of the State

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS AND WRONGS It is said in the Declaration of American Independence, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain indicable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of landings."

race endowed by their creaming the endowed by their crights; that among these are life, liberty, amount of happiness.

That the phrase "ail men" includes the negro, no ne will attempt to deny; therefore we, the colored citizens of South Carolina, and of these United States of America, justly claim such rights as are set forth in the above-medioned Declaration of Independence.

of America, justly claim such rights as are set forth in the above-meditioned Declaration of Independence. To secure the free enjoyment of these rights is the proper object of civil governments.

Right is defined to be the just claim, ownership, or lawful title which a person has to anything. He has a right to his own body and mind, his money or other property which he has honestly earned, and the right of dispose of the same as he will, provided this is not done to the injury of others and in violation of the laws founded upon the rights of size.

But in violation of the above, principles, and of justice and humanity, we have been deprived of our hattaria rights, which are founded in the laws of our being, which consist of personal liberty, the right of personal security, and protection against jujuries to

ato the bleased lifter or meetry, or principles in their path.

We do sincerely hope that you will grant your peritioners their desires. We are mitteen of this State, and are deeply attached to our home. We have lived ogether peacefully, heretofore, and we feel assured that nothing is needed to reader our future relations mutually beneficial but the bestowment of the rights

that nouses, mutually beneficial but the bretowness, will eve ask.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will eve ask. And your perinders, and in behalf of the Convention Pray, &c.

Signed per order, and in behalf of the Convention THOMAS M. HOLMES, President.

John C. Dra VERNET, Scoretary, Charleston, St. C., Nov. 24, 1850.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE CONVENTION THE WHITE INHABITANTS OF THE STATE O

THE WHITE INHABITATIS OF THE STATE OF BOUTH CARGUINA.

"FRILOW-CITTERNE": We have here essembled as delegates representing the colored populs of the State of South Carolina, to the canacity of a State Convenion, to copler together and to deliberate upon our intellectual, moral; industrial, civil and political condition, and particularly our condition as affected by the great changes which have recently, taken place in this State and throughout this whole country, to declare our sentiments, and to devise ways and means which may, through the blessing of God, tend to our improvement, elevation, and pregress, fully believing that our cause is one which commends study the country of the country of the control of the cont

"Whatsover ye would make the do ye even so to them."

These principles we conceive to embody the great daty of san to his fellow-man; and as men, we only sak to be included in the practical application of this principle. We feel that the justices of our cause is a sufficient spology for our course at this time. Heretofore, we have had no denses opened to us or our children. We have had no firesides that we our course of these inequalities to work

saking this appeal to you, we adopt the in an making this appeal to you, we adopt the lan-guage of the immortal Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," and that "life, lib-erty and the pursuit of happiness" are the right of all; that taxinon and representation should we to-

'Breathes there a man with soul so dead, That never to himself bath said,

Thus we would address you, not as rebels and er

litted he meet the question of railfection of the literature of the State, in consequence of the State, in the St

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS

United States—
The first decree, which are all heaven on more,
Those Fate, fulfill it, and, so powers approve.
The Fate fulfill it, and, so powers approve.
We also recognize, with livelight gravitate, the van
service of the Fredmen's Harvas, together with the
first of the good and wise throughout our land, to

Constons of the difficulties that surround our post tion, we would use for no right or privilege but such as rest upon the atrong best of justice and expe-diency, in view of the best interests of our entire country.

diency, in view of the best interests of our cultic consiry.

We sake first, that the strong arm of the and order be placed able over the entire, people of this State, that like and property be secure, and the laborar as free to sell his labor as the merchant his goods.

We sak that a fair and imparitie construction be given to the piedges of Government to se concerning the land question.

We sak that the three great agents of civilized society—the school, the pulpit, the press—he as recire in South Carolina as in Massachusetts or Vermont. We sak that equal suffrage be conferred upon us, in common with the white men of this State.

This we ask, because all free governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and we are largely in majority in this State, bearing for a long, period the burden of an odious saxaiton without a just representation.

We sak that colored may shall not, in the continuous of the continuous of the state of the continuous of the continuous of the state of the continuous of the continuous of the state of the continuous of the continuous of the state of the continuous of the continuous of the state of the continuous of the continuous of the state of the continuous of the continuous of the state of the continuous of the continuous of the state of the continuous of

We ask that, inasmuch as the Constitution of the We sak that, inasmuch as the Constitution of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, and the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, that the late efforts of the Legislature of this State, it pass on act to deprive us of arms be forbiddes, as a plan violation of the Constitution, and onjust to many of us in the highest degree, who have been soldiers, and purchased our musters from the United States Government when mustered out of the service.

We protest against any code of black laws, the Legislature of this State has enacted, or may hereafter enact, and pray to be governed by the same laws that control other men. The right to assemble in pesceit convenitor to the men. The right to assemble in pesceit convenitor to enter the enact of the day; the right to enter upon all avenues of

gent legislators.

We solemnly affirm our desire to live orderly and peacefully with all the people of this State, and commending this memorial to your considerate judgment,

ver pray. THOMAS M. HOLMES, President.
JOHN C. DES VERNEY, Secretary.
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 24, 1865.

I am requested to name the authors of the Memorial, Address to the Legislature of South Carolina, Address to the People of South Carolina, and the Bill of Rights and Wronge, as follows: They are all coloremen: Jonathan C. Gibbs—Memorial to Congress of United States; F. J. Cardoxs—Legislature, o South Carolina; E. J. Adams—Rights and Wrongs R. H. Cain—Address to the People of South Carolina.—Cor. N. Y. Tribese.

the same who, until recently, for many years correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard,-

" It is believed here that a majority of the pe of the rebellious States are determined not to protect the freedomen in their rights. The disposition seems to be to insult the President and Congress by return-ing the most off-maire rebels. This is the view taker of the matter by Mr. Coffax and other prominen

ing the most off-naive rebels. This is the view taken of the matter by Mr. Colfax and other prominent members of the new Congress; consequently, they are determined that Southern cleimants to seats shall remain outside till better evidence is given that the people of the South are loyal.

Congress, will act upon the theory that the war is not ended. It is precisely the ground occupied by the President and every one of the departments of the government. Volunteers not yet discharged have repeatedly demanded their discharge in compliance with their terms of entilstement, and the invariable reply is, "The war is not yet closed." The Treasury Department also holds, in reference to the payment of bounties, that the war still exists. The Fresident, while he protects the freedmen with the bayonet, does it under the theory that the war has not come to an end. That is, time enough has not elapsed to satisfy the President and Congress that the people of the South are steadfastly loyal.

Prominent Republicans, who have had interview with the President.

are steadisatly loyal.

Prominent Republicans, who have had interviews with the President within a few days, assert confidently that he agrees with the average sentiment of Congress upon the subject of reconstruction. At a Cabinet meeting held on Friday last, the President expressed himself in strong terms of disapprobation of the South, because of its apparent refusal to accept the terms of reconstruction field out. The defect of the service of the logical properties of the service of the servic

FORD DOUGLAS.

es of the death of Dr. McCune Smith at

Union: But it is of the yes particularly to speak. We cannot give the date tion, etc., of Ford Double-

in a virial mated.

In any of those everyclopedia and dictionaries where white men of far inferior genius and renown are dated, and represented like the specimens of an anti-quariant. Somewhere in the South, some theirly years ago, the white blood of the uppressor, singling with the darber blood of the uppressor, and according with the darber blood of the uppressor, and according to the latter of the blood of the uppressor, and according to the latter of the blood of the uppressor, and according to the latter of the blood of the uppressor of the latter of the blood of the uppressor of the latter of the l

predamation and extens aspending the unit, not uit the ten up to different and extens aspending the privilege of the urit of Hober Copus in the Batten and Deritories of the United States be revolved and annuled, excepting at the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Teneuser, Forth Carolina, Seath Carolina, Georgia, Floritz, Alabuma, Ministeipi, Louisiana, Aghamasa, and Toxas, the District of Columbia, the Turnington of New Mexico and Artinoa. To vimes whereof a manufacture to be united caused the vest of the United States to be united caused the vest of Dovember.

By the President, War. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE PARDONING BUSINESS. The Washington Star Tuesday says

"Notwithstanding the order of the President direct one variationing the order of the President directing that no more pardon warrants be lasted at present applicants continue to flock in upon the Aktorio-General. Among those who called this morning wers R. M. T. Hunter, and the Rebei Generale Tertill of Texas and Brown of Tentestee. Included in the litt of applications for partion which have been died list of applications for leaneasee. Incanced in that of applications for leaneasee to incanced in the laws for future consideration, are the politicated on the sundred and twenty-two expolicers of the Linked States navy, one hundred and twenty-nine rebel general officers, and eighty-eight members of the Confederate Congress. There is also a large list of the rebel senders, including George Davis, Attorney General, Tresbolm, Secretary of the Treasury, Seddon, Secretary of War, Mallory, Secverary of the Navy, and Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederates, A. H. Besphems, their Vide President; Gevernor Smith, and Leicher, of Vieginia, Lowe, of Maryland, McGrath, of South Carolins, Moora, of Alabama, and Cark, of Mississippl. There are slice veryal large petitions for the release of Jeff. Davis, which with the others are filed away with the mass of documents accumulated, at the Pardon Bureau, to await developments. Many of the applications, for pardon are co-dorsed by our own generals and sentiors.

CERSUS STATISTICS. According to the census re were twenty dred and forty thousand, while new closes in the forty thousand, while new considers and soon in the year 1810, the higgregate manufacturing of ortain specified articles amounted to \$198,013,471, and in 1800, the value of the same brancher of the consultations of the consultation of th

GOVERNOE PARSONS ON PROTECTING THE PREEDMEN. GOV. PARSONS Of Alabama seems to have gained some new ideas in his resent rip North, for, in his message to the Alabamal-Legislature, he speaks of legislating for the freedmen in a better tein than most other Southern Governors. He says:

or legislating for the freedmen in a better vain than most other Southern Governors. He says:

"I have come to the conclusion that our interests as a people, especially of the white race, will be promoted by the passage of an act declaring that freedmen shall have the same measure of protection which our laws secure to our non yoting white population. This, with the adoption of vagrant laws similar, in most respects, to those of Massachusetts, will demonstrate to the world that we are hoosetly endeavoring to meet both aspects of our new condition.

"The idea of requiring a freedman to carry a pass at any time, but espectally in time of peace, that he shall not be at liberty to hire himself for a less period than a month, and that he shall not be permitted to have a light in his dwelling after any given hour, is not only inconsistent with our American notions of freedom, but is utterly at war with them. Liberty and the 'Carfew' cannot exist together.

"The people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, have forever prohibited slavery—in so doing, they have forever established liberty! Let us boldly, watchfully, and with unfaltering purpose pursue the grand idea."

Jawatca. The London Daily Nesse is indignant with the tone of the military despatches and newspaper correspondence. From Jamatca, which, it, thinks, proves that the ferocity we denouse in sargers can take possession of English hearts, and mercy and justice can be forgotten by English offerer as throughly as by Indians or Cossacks."

The London Times, on the other hand, characteristically says, the authorities of Jamatca have acted with rommendable promptness, the chief rebels having been tried by martial law and at once executed.

Hay. Dn. MASSIE. Dr. Massle, of London, deliv-red a most admirable lecture at the Cooper Institute, in the condition and wants of freedemen, stating that he had travelled through the South and observed them losely; and expressing the conviction that they should allowed to give evidence and excepts the right of utfrage. The doctor has been, for stany years, the loguest and consistent advocate of every enterprise we have a memberation as well in his own consisten-

END OF THE HATTIES RUBLETON .—CAYS HATTIES DESTROYED. New York, No. 30th Advice, of Hayti, had arrived at Santiago De Cabe, e.e. route of Hayti, had arrived at Santiago De Cabe, e.e. route of St. Thomas, having been expelled from Jamaia.

Gape Haytien had been busharded by two English was vessels, and reduced to since. Geffrard's stropp are in possession of the rains. Many of the rebole perilabel and the rest Hed. The insurrection in Hayti instructionard.

throp, for its had the qualities the spaces of a Committee of the Control of the

aleigh, war of the Control of the Co

PEACE MEETING. Fracts and the process of the proces

EF AUSTIN RENT TO HIS PRINTEL I have 600 copies of my small work on Chalught Love. I know many to have highly priest it. Influenciatory theuma-tion has orippied me. There is de slopped types my feet for eight years her best against the over three. I may live some years, but shall here to either again. I hannet at-tend to the determining and may the fine foot. I me peer If any person or per I will rell them for half what it, will now cost to prin them, and for loss, if I must. Whoever writes, will sent tamp for return postage.

Rest Stockholm, St. Lawrence Do., R. T., Oct 14.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE. The Radical

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

THE publication of Tub Rabstar. West considerated in obedience to a renegated used for a special Engarine which should be devoted to the discussion and presentation of the ordraned religious convictions of the present time. The encouraging response which has already greeted the publisher, from a large member of people, in all particular country, is the assurance that the publication was well

imed. THE RADICAL IS & Magneton presenting the thoughts of his and disinterested writers. It has no metarism bias, able and disinterested writers. "It has no memorable but welcomes trath from whatever, some a time "It is," as a billy lournal has stated, "a Magazine I people who are not too felicity welded to blackwar to tolerate freedom of inquiry and except dishables Translation of the control of the c

regular or consident contributors:

Rev. Jons Whiss.

Rounn Moons.

Rev. Sanven.

Rev. D. A. Wassens.

Rev. J. E. Housen.

Rev. J. E. Housen.

Rev. J. E. Housen.

Rev. J. B. Mayro.

Rev. J. D. W. Housen.

Rev. J. B. Mayro.

Rev. J. B. Mayro.

Rev. Status.

Rev. Status.

Rev. Evans.

Rev. Evans.

Rev. Evans.

Rev. Evans.

Rev. Rev. Rev.

Rev. Rev.

Rev. Rev.

Rev. Rev.

Rev. Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

Rev.

R

ARRINGTON. HERRY JAMES.

[AY HOLLAND. T. W. HIGGINSON.

Rev. O. B. PROTRING

BROT. W. H. FORMER

S. H. MORSE, Enros. PERMS : Single subscriptions, Two Dollars a year,

gie coptes 70 webs." Untile States bills preferred.

The world-has stude to one palent this temporal and the eternal. By this it means a division of worlds. This side the grave, means temporal. The side beyond the grave, we may be seen to be supported by the side the grave, being the side that the side of the world and the seen of this world a class strendly, and see all temporal. Its Religion, as Coloridge mid, is the third seed in early a not find a better distinction? Shall we not find a better distinction? Shall we not so interpret religion that we can bet the white world rest until our fortune of life. Such as there, as developmenting the world as severed as the next hall by life as little to be despited firth, as in highly by life as little to be despited firth, as in highly by life as present against definition writer, makes it his while argument against definitions writer, while it is required that world as several against this world as accommodate the world as accommodate in the world as accommodate the world as a several as a severa

Address, S. H. MORSE, at HAYES 20 cents for specimen numbers.

FOR THE YEAR 1866!

THE COMMONWEALTH," (BOSTON, MASS.,)

at Republican ANTI-SLAVERY JOURNAL,

Fiving attention, also, to LITERATURE, ART and NEWS.
Close observance will be had of the leases pertaining to the actilement of the great civil contest.

TRENKS: \$3.00 per annual. Behavitation received for six months. Specimen, copies sent greats on application.

CHARLES W. SLACK. with with Baronfield Str WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Jr.

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Channing Street, Boston. With every facility for selling Wood, to the ber vantage.—a good store, offended in the even the Boston trade and store, offended in the even the Boston trade and the Section trade and the section of t

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT BE One per cent. per pecanil, and one per cent. (and go-ment tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on mice. . WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUERDATED FOR STATE OF STATE

References : Monte. Hallowska; Pauscow & Co. Rev York Monte. Dayis, June & Banus, Philodolphia, a-Boston, August, 1985; it is noted and when their

, "Bute. & Banun, Philodolphia. . . . n., 1865₆: he active outs witzen, bute CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.

Jee'l TONOMS IN

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

SUFFRAGE.

A RHYME FOR THE PROPER

Otro a man his freedom, And then withhold his rights / That is a kind of Liberty That wouldn't do for Whiten. "The well enough for Higgore," The chamolish logid reads: —Now our tipon much impliction, Such anti-human create! -buman creeds !

For 'tie black hand and white hand-And God made both— And the hand that holds a musher Is it to hold a wee ; They're helped us conquer Treason,
And take it by the threat;
And the hand that holds a musket

They're poured their blood like water
To mys the country's cause;
And yet, they have tenned the right
To bely us make the Laws!
For blows they're brought us blessing;
For scourging and for soars,
They're beloped redeem the dear old flag,
And blooved stripes and stars! And 'the black hand and white hand, et-

The sweat and toll of ages
Is on their dusky brow—
Oh, brothers! let our hearts be strong
To do them justice now!
*Tis all they sak us—Justice!— The encoding to of man-Bo long withheld !-- the tardy char To do the but they can !

For the black hand and white hand, etc.

Then here's a losst to end with : THE SUPPLIES OF THE FREE! what were Life or Freedom else, To him, or you, or me? So here's a toast to end with, And give it three times three The rights of all men, black and white! The suffrage of the Free!

-For 'tie black hand and white hand-And God made both And the hand that holds a mucket Is fit to hold a vote ; They've helped us conquer Treason, And take it by the threat; And the band that holds a mushet Is fit to hold a vote. nti-Slavery Standard.

THE CHOLERA.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO OUR CITY OFFICIALA. Over the land and over the sea
A strange ery ringeth horribly,
And strong men shudder fearingly
At the ery of a demon from over the sea :--

' I've crossed the land, and over the sea My bark is soudding merrily,
'Westward, ho!' so cheerly,
With a freight of death from over the sea."

It has fied with the numer over the sea, It has rustled away with the autumn leaves. It has finished the harvest and bound the sheaves, It has " gathered them in," and filled the graves Of city and hamlet, over the coa.

The surely coining, over the see,
And the postilence jurks in the fifthy street,
In the garbage heaps that swime won't cal,
And recking alloys and dang-hills greet
The hungry ghoul from over the sen.

It has reached our land, over the coa. This monster, wan and fierce and grim, And the palsied beart and the trembling limb est meat and food for him comes to his banquet over the sea. Oh, do you not hear them, from over the sea.

Cry shame / to men to wisdom dead, To the addled brains and hearts of lead, That prate and wait till hope hath fied, And the pestilence walketh this side of the

Oh, Fathers of Cities, this side of the eea, Will you wait till the time has passed, Wait till the pestilence binds us fast, Wait till the Chefers rides on the bind. Breathing death on this side of the sea?

Gird up your loins, this side of the sea And serub and sweep and ditch and drain, Lest the countiese dead and the thousands slain And the widows' prayer and the orphans' pain Chall Grive you, accurred, beyond the sea.

Over the land and over the sea A strange cry ringeth herribly : "Make room for Death and room for me,

We come to your land, over the sea!"

Louisville, Nov. 4, 1865.

TIERY DIVIT

A NEW SONG.

DT BLIEF A. PITTERRER.

Awake the harp, and thrill the string, While Freedom's burning numbers ring Throughout the clime! For she will ever stand, Powerful, sublime and grand, To endiest time! Awake the harp, let music flow Let hope and inspiration's glow Warm every tone!

Th, catch the glory-beaming nound,
While myried strains in joy recound From some to some ! Awake, and lot its numbers tell How Treason to its level fell Reyond the main Above the plain !

Tune, tune the characte to an endless chim-Of joy t oh, entit to a The Ages grace.)
Oh, may we never fall to be
Obedient to that doctiny edient to the distiny
That ways our land!
stajetrike with heavenly seel each string!
rike deep the burning cheeds, and sing er yet to be ! Of gle

Oh, sing of Ager yet to rice, Transfigured beath the flushing chies Of Peace and Liberty !

BAVING PAITH.

BY J. C. L.

Great spirit of renowing truth t Come shining through our derbused eyes, And make the tides of light well in. To obscare from ever said from sin ; Destroy the refugie of thes.

If any sheshed of the has

If any sheshed of the has

Read as has threen in the chain,

Burn through and unity such fitters

Bro determed Englatics on their particular to precious country,

Point in the French may ye have j

Point in the French may ye have j

Point that Golf liver and works to day j

Falls Rold all rightnessmen ground

Their Burnhelm many with the

Certain erroneous ideas are popularly granted in this country, as in other country. Christian. They are baid not only without and against evidence, but without even the and against evidence, but without even the presence of knowledge on the part of the great anjecty of those who hold them; since sheety also of every hundred of those who receive the ideas referred to, when questioned as to the grounds of their helief, can give no reasons that will for a moment here examination, but can only refer to the assertions of certain other persons, whom they suppose to be well informed upon the subject. The ideas here referred to are in the department of

religious belief, and are resolutely and streamously maintained to be true, even by those who can give no reason for them; and even in the face of strong reasons adduced against them

Some of the erroneous ideas thus popularly held and maintained relate to the Bible. It is really believed by a majority of the people in this country—

1. That the writings of Hebrew authors, collectively known as The Old Testament, are infallibly cor-

rect in fact and doctrine.

2. That the writings of Christian authors, collectively known as The New Testament, are infallibly

drely known as The New correct in fact and doctrine.

3. That these two agree together, as parts of one that it is possible intelligently to accept all ystem, so that it is possible intelligently to accept the statements of both as true.

4. That all parts of these two books are so he

geneous, and so perfectly accordant with each other, that my affirmation made, or any injunction given, by any part of either, may properly be said to be affirmed or enjoined by the Bible.

5. That the writing of all the documents constitutions

ing each of these two volumes was miraculously su-

perintended by God.

6. That these two constitute one infallible, sufficient, and obligatory rule of life for Christians.

7. That if both these be not accepted as infallibly correct, both must be rejected as valueless.

8. That, if the mythological portion of either of these works be discredited, their moral and spiritual sections became valueles to the downer.

portions become valueless to the doubter.

9. That statements showing error in any part of the Bible, or absolute contradiction between two parts of it, are an attack on the Bible, instead of merely on the clerical hypothesis of its infallible correctness.

10. That the Bible requires the observance of Sur

Others of the erroneous ideas popularly held and

maintained relate to Religion. It is really believed by a majority of the people in this country— It. That God requires Christians to accept the Old and New Testaments as His Word, and as their isfallible, sufficient and obligatory rule of life.

12. That God -requires Christians to observe Sur

18. That God is pleased with the observance called

14. That God authorizes the claim made by priests and clergymen that men are bound in duty to attend their Sunday services, yield to their dictation, and contribute to their support.

15. That freedom of thought is dangerous to Beligion, and that reason is entitled to less freedom of exercise and fullness of control in Religion than in other matters.

16. That men and women need a mediator or an

Intercessor to make their supplications or their thanks-givings, their perseverance in right or their repeat-ance of wrong, acceptable to their Heavenly Father. 17. That the Heavenly Father will inflict horrible,

vengeful and eternal sufferings on a large portion of his creatures when this life shall have ended, instead uraging and helping them to reform and

improve, as he does in this world.

The ideas above specified are taken for granted as true by a great majority of the people of this country. Not one person in a hundred ever thinks of inquiring into the grounds of the current belief. Those who de inquire find certain books existing which undertake to give proof—demonstration—of the truth of these ideas. Of the insufficiency and unsoundness of these attempts at proof I shall speak hereafter. But the majority of men do not take the trouble to read them, or to sak for them. They acquiesce in the religious ideas which existed in the place of their birth and education. They take for granted that which they find taken for granted by the majority of people around them, just as the Hindoos, the Turks and the Chinere do. And, from hearing these ideas constantly assumed as certainly true, they come to assume and affirm them themselves, and will even vehement by arguer or them against any questioner. Yet, when the questioner exposes the false, or sophistical, or ir-relevant, or insufficient character of the traditional the questioner exposes the false, or sophistical, or irrelevant, or insufficient character of the traditional formula they repeat, they are utterly helpless, and can only (like the Hindoo, Turk or Chinese) refer to certain learned professional persons whom they suppose to be able to answer the difficulties in question.

When a missionary of the American Board goes to the scene of his labors in a foreign country, he of course appears, to the necole whom he there address.

course appears, to the people whom he there addresses, as an infidel. They have a religion in which they put entire confidence as the true religion. They are sure it is true, because they have always heard it taught and seen it practised, and because the wisest and best men they have ever known have followed and best men they have ever known nave followed and recommended it, and because the blessing of God has always followed their, belief and practice of it. A certain infided (let is he remembered that such heather must necessarily look upon the missionary in this light, and call him by this name)—a certain in-fidel has come among them, declaring his purpose to the slightest ajunction to observe Sunday as a Sabel has come among them, declaring his purpose to the slightest ajunction to observe Sunday as a Sabel to oppose and try to break down their religion, the true religion, and to put some liftled ideas of his own in its place. They of course take it for granted that he are to a sabel the whatever.

So had no New Testaments, (in connection with the lift of Rev. Heary Grew, or the Essay of Rt. Rev. Archbishop Whately,) that the Bible contains not the slight, and the such there or not though as a Market of Rev. Heary Grew, or the Essay of Rt. Rev. Archbishop Whately,) that the Bible contains not be supported by the sunday of the sunday as A Sabel the sunday of Sanday whatever.

So Make such use of Sunday (either by rest, recrefidel (let it be remembered that each hea

be a bed man.

The inflot-missionary, having a better intellectual training than the average of the hunthes whom he addresses, will probably soon refute some error, or expose some absurdity, belonging to their religious system. But he does not thereby change, their belief in it. They knew themselves to be followers of the true o it. They know themselves to be followers of the true religion; since he opposes that, they know him to be an inside! The inside! Is learned, and crafty, and wicked. No wonder, they say, that he can puzzle them, plain and simple people that they are. But there is, of course, an answer to what he impudently alleges against the true religion, and the pricets know that answer, and can retute the inside! They therefore seed him to the pricets for his reply, remain in the mean time entirely ammoved in their conviction of the truth of their religion, and are quite ready to except the subsequent assurance of their pricets that the feature inside! a very had and a very dangerous eccept the subsequent assurance of their pricets to the foreign infidel is a very had and a very danger

We speak of these people as strangely and shared fully projudiced. We think that they waght, when the error of their religion is pointed set to secure the error of their religion is pointed set to secure the error of their religion is pointed set to a madde consideration to the new tiless presented by the designary than they cought not to means, in advance of examination, pitters that their new follower and designary than they cought set to means and designary than they cought set to be a set of comparison that is we have been as a set of comparison that is we then, and appending that each facility than tender of the project of the project of the contract of planting his faith on the interest of his relies.

ZEEZZZZ

THE TIBERALES

they not obliged, in conversation with any questions of their degrees, to simply the immiliatency of their degrees, and the knowledge for the delenes of their decrease, and the kinese that there are consequently differently only the control of the control of the sequently differently in the control of the control o

ent, in this respect, from the Hindows, the Turks, the Chinese?

If all the professors of all the different religions existing on earth should beneatorth relies to examine the merits of my diverse system, and review is allow free examination into my slegal defects of their own, it is plain that the progress of the true religion would be greatly obstructed. We consider it a resemble demand that the Hindows, the Turks and the Chinese should compare our religion with their own, adopt shoes features of ours which are manifestly trace and better, and discard those features of theirs which are proved errousous. But in regard to our own religion, we do not adopt the method. We gre as much shocked by variations from our customery religious beliefs and observances, we as readily give as ill name to those who question them, and we as streamously refuse to estouch them, and we as streamously refuse to estouch them, and we as streamously refuse to estouch them. of Asia or Africa.

Surely it is just and reasonable that each sh examine for bimself the grounds of his own faith, welcome the scrutiny of others in regard to it, and abandon those points of traditional belief which he finds to be indefensible. Burely, if the devotees of every religion would do this, the true religion wou every religion would do this, the true religion would advance at a rate never yet witnessed in the world, and every false religion would continually diminish until it became extinct. Surely, a method of procedure so right and so desirable for the devotres of every religion must be right and desirable for professors of the Christian religion; both that which is popularly called so and that which is truly so.

Since, however, the people of this country refuse to adopt the just and rational method above suggesting the standard of the standard desirable to set forth plainty (as above).

ed, it seems desirable to set forth plainly (as at what are some of the indefensible points in the what are some of the indefensible points in the pop-lar faith; to inquire, further, how these errors orig nated and how they keep their place in spite of the general progress of intelligence in the community and to inquire also how these errors may be removed that is to say, how light may be obtained, and progre-

II.

THE CAUSE OF THESE DELUSIONS.

1. The cause why these errors are so largely ac cepted, and why they remain unchanged in the midst of progress made by the same people in other departof progress made by the same people in other departments, is because a large body of men, possessing the respect and confidence of the community, are constantly teaching these things as trath.

2. These teachers (the clergy) are enabled to persuade men to receive errors as truths, through a habit of the community, from childhood, traditionally to

accept their claim to teach by God's authority, and as

accept meir ciaim to teach by God's authority, and a ambassadors specially commissioned by Him.

8. They are enabled to make this, teaching effec-tive by a habit of the community, from childhood traditionally to accept their claim that God require-men reverently to attend their Sunday services, and Ager their teaching. 4. The teaching which they incorporate with their

Sunday services is further made effective by the peo-ple's traditional acceptance of another constant as sumption of these clergymen, (in their pretended character of ambassadors from God.) namely; that Reason is "carnal"; that the free exercise of it in religion is dangerous; and that tradition and authority are safer and better guides. They thus accou plish a nullification of Resson, as far as religion is concerned, and displace it from that position of super-intendence over the life for which (manifestly) it was created. 5. The Sunday teaching thus forced upon the pe

ple through a systematic perversion, by the clergy, of the religious sentiment, must needs have a pernicion effect upon the community, because it po who accepts it; persuading him that tradition is a safer guide than Reason, and the implicit following of authority better than the exercise of free though and individual judgment.

III.

MEANS TOWARDS THE CURE OF THESE DELUSION The one method of dispelling these (as all other delusions) is to give free scope to the exercise of Reason; to recognize the truth of this saying—"He

who will not reason is a bigot; he who dares no reason is a coward; he who cannot reason is a fool. The one method of removing those evils in society which spring from the delusions above mentioned, i which spring from the delusions above mentioned, is practically to follow such truth as may be attained by

the free exercise of reason.

for the purpose here contemplated, I start from this axiom, or self-evident truth, namely :--Whatever other duties God may require of men He certainly requires them to use, each for himself and herself, as the means of deciding upon any course of action, that Reasoning faculty which He created within them.

Assuming, then, that such individual exercise of Reason, first to decide and then to act, is not only the right but the duty of each person, I suggest the following as right and wise means for dispelling the de

ns in question. 1. Discontinue attendance on those Sunday services which you find habitually unprofitable to your mind

2. Satisfy yourself by careful examination of the Old and New Testaments, (in connection with the

anne such use of bunday (either by real, recreation or employment) as you shall fluid really conductive to the welfare of body, mind and soul.

d. Judge, by the free exercise of that Reason which god has given you, and by the search for knowledge wherever it can be found, what old idea; are worth retaining, and what new once are worth adopting.

S. When you find an idea to be ill founded, or erromant.

noous, guard against the blunder of hastiy as its opposite to be true. It is much easier to a an opposent's error, than to be sure of the sor an opponent's err of one's own pos

(To be continued.)

THE END NOT YET.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

It is written that Mones telled with God on with a man, "face to take," Whether this record by accepted in its Herril sense or otherwise, it is certain that God has apoless, not only to Mones, but also to all man of all mations, "whether they will home or whether they will home or whether they will forborn." And we to that man or that this who will not hear and And the admonitions of starred Wisdom and Reservations;

And most emphasizably has the spoken to the people of this land, so that the dallest may have an independ the commond, that here can't map hear and understand the commond, that here can maps parish. To the Editor of the Liberator : It is written that Moses tal

where the proposed a flow here the control of the c

and now a correspondent of The Notice in paper which should—at bear, o it were to me—behale such are discounts in a continuous in its continuous in the first the date contracted directly the late deventating was got of deficiency may be bounded "; and he goes on to point out the governance to be derived from the new order of things in the net impossible future." Here bins, (p. 45, 26, 2): "It would create and keep Here hies, (p. 43, No. 2): "It would create and here up a more correct base in art and literature, by giving large numbers of educated persons time and means for in cultivation; and it would communicate greater fixity to habits, modes of thought," 2c. Now, to "create and keep up a correct taste in art and literature" may and would no doubt be very fice, if we do not pay too great a price. But is must be remembered that for every pair of hands that refuses to do be a support of the support of the

be remembered that for every pair of hands that refue to do its share of the world's work, some other pa must do double duty; so that the increase of peop who do nothing for the common weal really diminished instead of increasing the number of those who have leisure to cultivate a taste for art and literature.

But is it certain that any considerabe number uch favored individuals would turn their attention iseary of evil ? In the quaint language of Dr. Watts-

Since the days of William the Conqueror, one fun-ily has "floated upon the top wave of English soci-ety." As care-free as the lilies of the field that are clothed in splendor and fed right regally without toll with leisure to pursue the paths of science and litera-ture; yet, if in all these centuries it has produced a single poet, painter, essiptor, or historian of ensience, I, at least, have not seen that fact recorded.

Work out your own salvation," cries inexorab Nature to the child of genius. "It is labor that shall save you from a life of selfish indulgence, very likely

Gall Hamilton tells us that a man may cultivate the muses upon a diet of out-meal: Doubtless he can, with better success than Dives, gorged with meat and Let not the friends of equal rights make haste to

lay aside their armor, lest upon the ruins of slavery serfdom be built. The "good time" is surely coming, but the end of oppression is not yet; and to all true reformers would say, "Watch!" C. G. MORGAN. Albany, Greene Co., Wis.

SABBATIISM IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Presbytery has adopted a resolu tion denouncing the publication of Sunday newspa-pers as a desecration of the Sabbath, and calling on the Christian public to abstain from reading or buying them. We are not aware how many Sunday papers are published in that city; but Mr. Forney's long-es-tablished daily paper, The Press, has just commenced issuing a Sunday edition, and in one of its number we find the sensible article here following :-

THE RIGHTS AND THE COMPORTS OF THE WORK ING CLASSES.

THE RIGHTS AND THE COMPORTS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

One of our chief objects in publishing the Press on the first day of the week was to furnish such a medium for universal perusal as would be in harmony with the chill acter of the day, and consistent with an earnest desire to promote the well-being of the community at large, and especially of those controlling classes who labor from Monday morning until Saturday night. This is the second number of our Sunday Journal. The first was commended for the variety of its information, the freshness of its intelligence, the good temper of its discussions, and what we trust we made prominently clear, the decency and decorum of its contents generally. This results not only from habit and from a willingness to conform to good breeding and to good taste, but to do nothing which might, in the slightest degree, offend the sensibilities of those who do not think such a journal should be published on such a day. We trust to be able in a short time to satisfy even those citizens who say they will not read the Sunday Press. Acting upon this principle, we hope to do an amount of good which will command their candid and their spontaneous approval.

There is one subject which, though much spoken of in private, has yet received no formal public utternance. We allude to true on the city pussenger railroads at certain specified hours on the first slay of the street. Reflection and some experience have convinced us, that not only the rights but the interests of the great body of our working population require, if they do not demand, that what has been successfully tried and continues to be beneficially maintained in other citices, shall no longer be denied to them in Philadelphia. The argument is as old as civilization, that those who contribute most to the solid strength of the State should be chiefly protected by the laws; and we regret to say that it is no less true that the massey who labor are too frequently left to suffer by those who should administer government majoly in thei

"Sunday shines no Sabbath unto them."

Who has not witnessed with sorrow the scenes in the stifling alleys of our city, swollen with all manner of people, living in subterranean and crowded tenements, forced for utter absence of means to breathe the poisocous, air of localities from which they could not stray unless to fall into dissipation, with all its attendant vices? Call to mind, if you please, the eights at which you have shoddered in the hot and nellew swollage of July'and August, in

with all its attendant vices? Call to mind, if you please, the eights at which you have shothered in the hot and sulley sevenings of Joly and Angus, in years gone by, and think of the poor children either kept coulined in close and airies house, or driven out into the torrid and glasming sun of the streets. The Pharises, who peates of moral and religious culture to such as those, should recollect that it is a primary necessity to strengthen the body, and that they are helly fatted to receive moral maxims when the sights, notines and enjoyments of nature itself are almost absolutely dended to them.

Enough for the present to nate that, in spite of all objections, such cities as Beston, New York, Chicago, Washington, Fissioney, Gincinssait and New Orisans, have formally incorporated the system for which we plead among their minicipal observances, and that it has worked well and has received the tactiff in of the express approval of the great religious bedien. We speak of an experience of several years in Washington, view the Sulice and Proprietor of the Press, alwoosted, at dress in the minds of clasmor, that which we lose commend to our inguisitors and the railway comparises here. There is not into United States a more quiet and exemplary city on the Subbath-day than the city of Washington. The care that early the name the city Passanger Enthread and they, now rout the first because it is not unwarrhy of their vegeral, and frankly paths. chair flow, prouch to fuller countrystion country of the communication for the public correspondent. This which we notice the public tours with the form of the country prouds him. received up A them Jayon speed as the facilities effected to the termich)

(strange to say) proceed to address him as if he a Jew, quoting the reproaches of Jewish proposensished in the Hebrew Scriptures, against Je violators of the Jewish "Fourth Commandm as if that bore any relation to the matter is question i As if the rebuke which rightly censured the Jew for Saturday labor (a thing forbidden by the Jewish law) was of equal force against the Christian for Sunday tian law! Their letter closes by intimating (mor clerically than logically) that, unless he follows the counsel, he must expect "the displeasure and curse of Aimighty God."

Col. Forney's reply treats the Committ

Col. Formey's reply treats the Committee was great forbearance, abstaining from comment on the theological absurdity of their position. He, however, gives them a gentle touch of the argumentum and hominem, telling them that they know very well that the Sunday paper to which they object is written and printed by Saturday labor, while the Monday paper to think show Ao not object is written and printed by which they do not object is written and pr Sunday labor. He intimates that the moral c of his paper will not suffer by comparison with that ers that call themselves " religious," and be demand for it, and also that the true welfare public, intellectual and moral, will be promoted by it

We shall see what move will next be made by the Reverend upholders of Sunday rest on false pretences.-- C. E. W.

Ayer's Pills.

Ager's Pills.

A RE you sick, fashle and complaining? Are you out of corder, with your system dernaged and your feelings us combinated? These symptoms are often the prelode to serious Illness. Some 65 of sickness is creeping apon you, and should be averted by a timely use of them the prelode to serious Illness. Some 65 of sickness is creeping apon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remody. Take Ayur's Pills, and sickness out the disordered humors—parify the blood, and feel the finds were on unobstructed to health again. They atlantists the functions of the body into vigorous solving, and parify the system from the obstructions, which make disease. A cold attice somewhere in the body, and deranges its ensumal factions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organ, producing general aggravation, esfering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural scient of the system, and with it the social one, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural scient of the system, and with it they also be a superior to many of the deep-scated and dangerous discuspers. The same pargaitre effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the anxiers's functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surrive our be body, they are rapidly, and many of them surrive our be body, they are rapidly, and many of them surrive our be body, they are rapidly, and many of them surrive our by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they care, such as Headache, You Blomach, Dyenetery, Blilsus Complaints, Isdipestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveney, Constitution, Heartburn, Rheemalism, Dropay, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are sugar-conted, on that the most scendilic can take them easily, and they are surrly the best pargative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

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

This remedy has rarely failed to care the severest cases of Chilis and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ages medicines, that it subduce the complaint without lajary to the patient. It contains no quisine or other deleterious substances, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Enaking brothers of the army and the Weet, try it, and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists.

Oct. 13

LESSONS IN ORNITHOLOGY. PARLOR CLASSES.

PARLOR CLASSES.

TRACEANNA LEWIS will give Instruction in the TRAVUAL HISTORY OF BIRDS, to Schools and Private Classes of Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is not intended, by these Lessons, merely to interest and amuse the learner, but while these objects will be kept in view, effects will also be made to use the feathers of tribes in all their beauty and attractivenes, as a means of affording an insight of the wooderful Order found in every portion, of evastary and attractivenes, as a means of affording an insight of the wooderful Order found in every portion, of evastary and extractiveness, as a means of their flight of the wooderful Order found in every portion, of evastary and their flament of their fillerations; their Song; their Guiding Instincts; their Affections; their Nesta and Rggs; their Plamage, with its exquisite solven and eramementation; althorough with its exquisite solven and eramementation; and the General Structure and Classification of Birds, will be treated of, as well as the relations of Physical Cames to the Residences of Birds; their Geology, is list seamestion with Ornithology, will also be considered; and the position of the Class of Birds in the Progressive Order of Creation, as far as revealed by Medern Sciences, will be made apparent.

Many of the most heautiful or remarkable Birds of the World will be motiond, and their location in the Mansen of the Amelmy of Matural Sciences, Philodolphia, designated.

These Europea will be finally illustrated by numerous Re-

of the Amstern will be finely literaried by numerous Ele-mander. These Lestons will be finely literaried by numerous Ele-gant Engravings, and Specimens of the majority of our commisses design literary be seen by the Class during the continuous of the Courses, while the subject will be fur-ther clusicated by Charter propered for the purpose. Trans, for a Course of Six Lessons, \$3.00 cach. Liberal deduction minds to reduce and classes of over fifty persons. Those who desire lessons will address

GRACEANNA LEWIS,
Care of Ebwarn Panness,
South-west corner of Elgoth and South Siz.,

The undersigned have great pleasure in recommending the Lectures of Mile Greannan Lowis, as in all, respect worth; the confidence and encouragement of persons dis-greated to study Katural History, and especially Ornithology posed to study Katural History, and especially Ornithology JOHN CASSIN, TESTIMONIALS:

Totas," do., do.

7. C. PORTER,
President of Franklin Marshall College, Laccester, Pa. TRACE TRACES AND A CONTROL OF TRACES AND ACTION OF TRACES Receives of Presis And Freis Traces and Entered Presis And Freis Traces And Entered Entered Services And Freis Traces And Entered Entered Entered Entered Entered

VINUENT BARNARD,
April 10th, 1965.

April 10th, 1965.

The undersigned, who have enjoyed the pleasure of common Low-fe's justications on Uralishdays does it do he be the studied, to the intensets of the place and lost in deciting the subject, and the clear and lost methodopied in the factors. We greatly desire that the madestate in her factors. We greatly desire that the madestate in her factors. We greatly desire that the madestate in her factors. We greatly desire that the madestate in her factors.

But with field for her valuable and elevating instruction.

Databary Parisons.

Hance Lowersters.

Hance Lowersters.

Hance Lowersters.

Manual Parisons.

Ann Parisons.

Cater 5, Hallowersters.

Because Hallowersters.

Because Hallowersters.

Bows no Townson, J. G. Hurry, M. D., Philadelphia, 7th mo. 1865. PRINTING MATERIAL FOR SALE

TWO fromth of Long Primary of Shorth 100 years and the commended water. the claims will be good and man-femate of Minister and Brook Prim, any har and a find office way hay for mails. May improving storage storage and the man has been improved of a temporary claim.

GROOD A TEAR

MORRILL'S

PETROLEUM STOVE.

One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of American Genius.

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

WOOD, OR GAS:

Hittle expense as any known method; and is its uses, wethout a radiator, does not perceively affect to emperature of the room, while it may be used with a radiator to beat a room in a very about time. It will perfectly for from soot, ashes and smale, and make an ampleasant smell.

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

Baking in these stores, instead of the old imperied process, is rendered a certainty; the bread comes out of the overal in thirty minutes, with a fair brown event, seither bearst nor dough, for the hard in beinstantaneously related. Potatoes and large joints of meat are doue to a Brolling;—Mr. Morrill, the investor.

ling ;-Mr. Morrill, the inventor, to use his ow "CHALLENGES THE WORLD

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD
to produce a method by which a steak cas be brilled that
will compare his the Patent Broiler," which always leave
the steak juley, making erea a tough one wired. At a
drop of that or jusic cast passably to warried, although in
the steak juley, making erea a tough one wired. At a
drop of the steak juley, making erea tough one wired,
the steak juley, making erea tough one wired,
the steak juley, making erea tough one wired
to broiled by the pure were this no conjusted
to broiled by the pure were this no conjusted
to broiled by the bat being communicated to the rature of
the steak juley and the steak of the transport of the steak
toughters is no roughness or dirt to treather, as in reashaded to the face; and in the summer the heat is no
shaded to the face; and in the summer the heat is no
shaded to the face and in the summer the heat is no
shaded to the face and disagreeables of washing in
the house avoided. In fact, every kind of household is,
and be can be accomplished with more certainly and encounty
and with far less thort, than with coal only and the see
shores mad prove an invaluable blessing, the Petroleus
contingies by one fourth than great two dollars per housand feet, while the work is performed infinitely better.
Young seen out all day, wanting a quick hast on returning
to their rooms,—families with children
free an inglat,—mechanics wanting a capt, breatfact, and
now succurry in thirty unbuted time after lighting the
fire,—housekeepers wanting heat is room illighting the
fire,—bousekeepers wanting heat is room illighting the
out the health comfort and convenience of themelves,
wives and families, must eventually bey there trove.

MORRILL PETROLEUS STOY E

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTINOSIALS. [From Mesers. E. D. & G. Draper, Manufacturers, Hope dale, Muss]

date, Max?

The undersigned have used Morrill's Patent "Erorspor Store" in our families, and have thercoghly tested in merits in cooking, and many other families of our acquaintance have it in use, and argywell satisfied with it. "A consider it a very raleable Tuprovenent, and therfully recommend it for general use, especially for a numer cook-store. We think it has mery been surpassed for benefits and baking bread, and it is best store for heating flats for ironing we ever use.

F. 1. A G. Tha hype.

E. D. & G. DRAPER.

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

Mr. Moorn—Having fully tested the Erozaporto-king.

Store purebased of you two months since, and prosince at that time to gire you my opinion of it, after becoming fully satisfied with its merita or demerita, as the case may prove, I now, without benitation, pronounce it for review to any cooking opporatus I have over sers. It so only proves to be all you recommended, but infinitely nore, the not half of its advantages were named. In let, it does not fall in any particular in being all that can be receased by desired by any one after acquiring a little experience in the new.

JOSEPH CHEEVER M D

Bostor, May 77, 1845.

To wee Access or the Morall Personairs Stove Co.

Dana Siz—Having fully tested the new Petroleum Stove made by your Company, I am happy to bear testineny to its meritu. I have them in use in my sating loose, and find them superior to anything I know of for cooking purposes. It bakes biscuits and brolls steaks splendidy, and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it.

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

[Press Res. T. C. Petter, Paster of the Methodat E. Chark, South Rending, Mass.]

TO THE PETROLEUS STONE OF MASS., Mass., May 22, 1863.

TO THE PETROLEUS STONE OF:
Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:—

For several weeks my family have been testing the area and consensy of your "inigle betterer," and find that for the common purposes of a family it exosts everything cise of the kind we have very seen. In point of creases, wit has cost us less then one and one-fourth cents per best. My wife can do her ironing in less time than with a common store, and avoid the necessity of being tortured with excessive beat. We have shearted correlers from the bouse for hours, and returned to find our best or beam sketly baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kinds of pastry, steaming, broiling, and toutting, I do not heritate to say that I were have seen it equal. I intend to use it as a beater for my study, sparing it to the kinchen a short time when called for to prepar our areals. I have had no experience in the use of the "double berner," but should judge its utility must be in a corresponding ratio.

Figure Res. I. D. Charley Desire of M. E. Charley.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orthodox Congress tional Church, Broghton, Mass.]

After a brief experience with your store Data Sin-Atter a orise experience with some it gives me pleasure to any that it gives me pleasure to any that it gives present attafaction. For baking, it answers better than any store or rasky with which we are acquainted : for broiling, it is perhap unsurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing press very convenient, while the except from the best gives out by an ordinary free must, in the summer, make your store a great counfort in the kitchen.

Very truly yours.

J. P. CUSHMAN.

J. P. CUSHMAN.

MERSER. MORRILL & Co.:

GENTLEMER-I am often asked how I like my "Persistum Stove." I would here state that it works adminish and like it much. I have been a housekeper souther feetly years, and have, during that time, need nearly helf the name number of cooking apparatus, such respectively. The state of the forty years, and have, during that time, need nearly helf the name number of cooking apparatus, such respectively. The state of the fort summer use, and ere no reason a ky they may not be need equally as well in winter. We are not state, while a person would be building a fer is a read-state, while a person would be building a fer is a read-state, while a person would be building a fer is a read-state, while a person would be building a fer is a read-state, while a person would be building a fer is a read-state, while a person would be building a fer is a read-state, while a person would be building a fer is a read-state. The state of t

MOUST WASHINGTON, August 23, 1865. MOURY WARRISTON, Agent 33, 1886.

Bin : I do certify that, with the thermometer at freeing point, (Al degrees,) I heated my office (ten feet by
seven) with one of Ajorrill's Petroleum Stores, in fra nituies, to such a degree that I was obliged to open the effedoor. 'And I would recommend that me at the best and
the post portable and affect store for varning office
o'r small recome that o were come under M. BATTISUN,
"You're, do., "A. BATTISUN,
Thingraph Operator, Busmitt of M. Eashington, N. H.
Thingraph Operator, Busmitt of M. Eashington, N. H.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing

"WITHOUT SMUTTING. MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER
WOULD inform the public that she has removed from
32 weakington Street, to
26.34 WINTERS STREET,
where she will attack to all diseases of the Hair.
She favoure to earn in time cases out of ten, as he has
fer many years made the hair her study, and is surther
are mean to axen her in producing a new growth of hiraire mean to axen her in producing a new growth of hiriller Enteneative differs from that of actipus also, being
under from the or actipus also, being
under from the or actipus also, here
are near to a manufacture of the forces.
She Champoon with a hart which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
unity, the Restorative, and will prevent the heir from
turning the Restorative, and will prevent the heir from
turning gray.

Be also has mosther for restoring every hair to its next-

turning grey acceptance, and self price of the property of the property. They are also proved for her excepts of the to Eurose with then, enough to have do Eurose with then, enough to have a their often may they can get sailing abrend the them.

MADAME CARTRAITE BANNISTES, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

Parm for Bale Pravklin, Mass., Compaining ships are own of these and pain. Compaining ships are of the same of the law has been as the same of the sam

operior advantages in our immediate vicinity. We now leave the subject, to be resumed in the same

Blaze the above was written, the Babbatleal contest in Philadelpits has made progress, as follows:

After the tire Sanday have of Co. Rorner's Press.

The Presenter's Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia and vicinity "appointed three of its minuteness a Committee to propose to the effect of discontinuous of lets experienced. Their letter and his raply are printed in the Press of Nov. 20th.

They first appeal to him "as a believer in the Christian religion," quietly making the false assumption assembly made by dergymen, that the publication of a paper as Sanday violates some rule of Christianity. They (judiciously) decline to precent "an argument touching the great lew of the Sabbath," and yet the protonon that there is such a law, and a law addressed to Christians, and binding upon them, is the asjunting apirit of the whole letter. They then (grange to say) proceed to address him as if he were