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TY LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865.

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

WHOLE NO. 1819.

# Selections.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT CONGRESS. a of the Message as more imm

great subject of liberty, and the rights o el neople, are given here : of the Senate and House of Repre-

ratitude to God, in the name of the everyation of the United States, is addressing you. Our thoughts e death of the late President by to the death of the late Fresident by resident treason. The grief of the nation in finds some solare in the considerations are not some solar in the considerative to enjoy the highest proof of its receiving on the renewed term of the resident to which he had been elected to the theorem of the civil war substantially to a health of the service deplored in all parts of the that foreign nations have rendered justicated. The renewal than ever devolved upon his predecessors. To fulfil my trust, lyest and confidence of all who are associated in the various departments of Governess outside and the conservation which leads hope to gain any and; it is, to state with frankness which guide my conduct, and their to the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will, in a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will, in a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will, in a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will, in a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will, in a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will, in a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will, in a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will be a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of my labors will be a consequence of the present state of affairs, well the efficiency of the present state o

ctions, and the condition of the country allal to buits Chief Executive Office States,-reasons not without

igh they will not be entirely satisfactory

for its success it requires at least e of the States which it concerns in invitation to those States, by re-grance to the United States, to retheir functions as States of the Union. But it isk that must be taken; in the choice of diffi-s, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and of pardon is exclusively vested in Government of the United States. ing that power, I have taken every precau

unqualified acknowledgment of the great ange of condition in regard to slaver

to of condition in regard to slavery own out of the war. step which I have taken to restore the drelations of the States has been an them to participate in the high office; the Constitution. Every patriot must general amnesty at the earliest epoch the public safety. For this great end, do a concurrence of all opinions, and mutual conciliation. All parties in the conflict must work together in harmony, much to ask, in the name of the whole on the one side, the plan of restigation d in conformity with a willingriess to onliers of the past into oblivious; and other, the evidence of sincerity in the tenance of the Union shall be put between the constitution, which provides for of slavery forever within the limits of So long as the adoption of this So long as the adoption of this delayed, so long will doubt, and

uncertainty prevail.

measure which will efface the sad past; this is the measure which will call population, and capital, and so parts of the Union that need them it is not too much to ask of the ow resuming their places in the on, to give this pledge of perpending. Until it is done, the howe may desire it, will not be deption of the amendment religious of disruption. It heals still imperfectly closed; it re-

amendment to the Constitution being adopted, He amendment to the Constitution being adopted, would remain for the States, whose powers have on miding in abeyance, to resume their places in two branches of the National Legislature, and the complete the work of restoration. Here it is true, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for biline entirens of the Senate, and for biline entirens of the House of Representa-tion, in judge, each of you for yourselves, of the tections, returns, and qualifications of your own biliners.

This is just and honorable to the President. Havong one his utmost to restore the Union on what he recorded as a fair and liberal basis, he committe wholly in Congress the province of determining the question whether the seconded States have qualified themselves to restore the constant of the constant

He intimates that the delay in the trial of Jefferson Davis and others has grown out of the fact that no Virtua during the autumn or early, winter, nor until Congress should have an opportunity to consider and act on the subject of the Courts.

nopply of slave labor is a piedge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising poulations of the General Government towards the four millions of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has present to read the property of strapping to consideration. On the propriety of strapping to propose the strain to consideration. On the propriety of strapping to propose the strain in the strain propriety of strain propriety of strain in the strain propriety of strain in the strain propriety of strain in the strain propriety of strain propriety of strain in the strain propriety of strain in the strain propriety of the st

were to be chosen. The Constitution of the its limits are exceeded. cera who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognitizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of
the State Legislature."

After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State
to enlarge the body of its electors, according to its
own judgment; and, under this system, one State
after another has proceeded to increase the number
of its electors, until now universal suffrage, or someshing very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was
this reservation of power in the habits of the people,
and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of
the Constitution, that during the civil war, the late
President never harbored the purpose—certainly
gover avowed the purpose—of disregarding; it; and
in the acts of Congress, during that period, nothing
can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy
which had so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by
the President of the United States, must have been
extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so
must have established a change of suffrage in the
Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than
in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act
would have created a new class of veters, and would n the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of veters, and would

in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of veters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other band, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene. When the turnult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest bage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith re-

Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim a just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to the side by side in a state of mutual benefit an good-will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us, then, go on and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily dishear ened. The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture an protection. While their right of voluntary migrition and expatriation is not to be questioned, would not advise their forced removal and colonization.

is limits are exceeded. We may, each one of us, it counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or sbort credits, to hold themselves in readiness to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the prodent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devotes on us to diminish by law the amount of paper, money now in circu-ation. Five years ago, the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency, is do not much measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

Our duet is doubly secure—first in the actual

funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

Our doot is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the situations. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark; that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believa, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through counties numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our law. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulse of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own camparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fietes of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fietes of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fietes of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fietes of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fietes of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fietes of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessities of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxas should be so distributed as not dements.

# This is the President's word about, and for, Gree

Britain:

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of beliigerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutralisy persued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were turnished, in a great measure, from the work-shops of Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armament, sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to rediew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and missery by the prolongation of our civil contest.

It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the

Now that slavery is at an end, or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavency was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had the second-best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and inuneasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant.

The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can custain a denser population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, that the multi-late late the propose of she would, that, that justification. For the future, which is sure to be lades for them with greater property than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of lave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a memerous and enterprising populations, which wi

States have, edvaceed to the character of an independent ration, eeem to have, been distinguished by some token of Providential agency "?

Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the Invisible I hand which has led as through the cloud that gloomed around our path will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1865.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War states that the military appropriations by the last Congress amounted to \$516,240,131 79; the military estimates for the neat facal year are \$33,814,461,83. The national military force on the first of May, 1865, numbered one million five hundred and sixteen men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to fifty thousand troops, said over eight hundred thousand have already been mustered out of service.

The Secretary gives a brief but comprehensive

ut of service.

The Secretary gives a brief but comprehensive The Secretary gives a oriet out compressense view of military operations during the last year of the war. Beferring to the present condition of the country with regard to its ability to raise and equip an immense army, and the consequent inexpediency of maintaining a large standing army, the Secretary

of maintaining a large standing army, the Secretary says:

"But the present generation of men in this country are now veteran soldiers. For the battle, the march, or the siege, they are already trained. They are as much at home in the tented field as in the farm-house, the manufactory or the shop. No time is required to train them; and the speed of the railroad and telegraph determines the time required to raise an army in the United States.

Second. As to arms and ammunition. The dishanded armies were allowed to take home their arms at a nominal price. Rust is not likely to gather on the masket and sabre borne through the campaigns of 1864 and 1855. The Government retains in its arsonals more than a million of the best quality of arms and equipments. The artillery on hand tissks the department for its means of storage. The manufacture of ammunition requires materials for which we have in some degree relied upon other countries.

arsenals more than a million of the best quality of arms and equipments. The artillery on hand tasks the department for its means of storage. The isamulacture of ammunition requires materials for which we have in some degree relied upon other countries, because they could be had cheaper. For this reason, and to guard against any mischance, three years stock of material for ammunition has already been kept in store, and the supply on hand is ample for any war that can be waged against as by any nation. Third. Clothing, transportation and subsistence. After selling and distributing among freedmen and refugees all damaged or irregular clothing, the stock of clothing and material in the quartermaster's depots is sufficient for any armies that may be called into service. The water transportation and volling stock, mules, wagons and horses held by the Government were adequate to the movement and supply of larger forces, in less time, than had herotofore been known in war. The Government has disposed or is disposing of this transportation, but it remains in this country, and can answer any exigency.

Number of men put into the Army. The aggregate quotas charged against the several States, from the 15th day of April, 1865, at which time drafting and recruiting cassed, was 2,759,049, the terms of service varying from three months to three years, as shown in detail by the books of the Provot-Marshal-General's office. The aggregate number of men credited on the several calls, and put into service of the United States in the army, savy, and marine copy, during the above period, was 2,656,553; leaving a deficiency on all calls, when the way closed, of 102, 456, which would have, been obtained in full if recruiting and drafting had not been discontinued.

1866, were \$14,556,158,70, and the expenditures \$13,534,728.30, learning a surplus of \$851,430.45.

The number of mail routes ordered into operation in the States lately in rebellion is \$21.

Belances were due from Southern postmanors at the outbreak of the rebellion, amounting to \$358, 500, 27.57, for of which have been paid. Means are being employed, through courts and other agreeces, to collect the amounts due the government.

The closing of the war brought with it the necessity of restoring the pould service in the Southern States. No time was leat in offering to the ciliassis of those States all the facilities which they wave in condition to except.

Among the many semarkable facts illustrating the progress of the people of the loyal States during the progress of the people of the loyal States during the progress of the people of the loyal States during the progress of the people of the loyal States that it is the vitality of free institutions and tools and superment, having no precedent in history, and confounding the progress of the leaves of the department previous to the resources of a free people, that of the increase of postal correspondence, as shown by the postal revenues to not have a supermental to the department previous to the relation, from all the States, was \$5,318,087.40, which was exceeded in the venu of \$6,038,011.30 by the restrict of the late year from the loyal States about

ed in the sum of \$6,035,031,20 by the receipts of the last year from the loyed Batters alone.

MR. COLFAX'S SPERCH. The following is the address delivered by Mr. Colfax's as taking the Spinkur's Chair in the National Hoston of Representatives real.

Gentlement of the House of Representatives real.

Gentlement of the House of Representatives real.

The real-combing of Compress, marking as a love the precent of the second house, and alone the precent of the second of the seco

over us; and, after a sine mouths' absence, Condistinguished arger, that the larger the cloud guide us of constitutional affection, great inherit-heir strong heir rights, of constitutional sheirs through their strong heirs through the states that last Congress and the exposition is to guarantee to every State a republican form of government. The robellion having overthrown the constitutional State governments in many States, it is yours to mature and having overthrows the constitutional State governments in many States, it is yours to mature and hence is guisation which, with the concurrence of one of all needs and income the content protection to all men in their inalienable rights. (Applance.) The world should witness in this great work the most inflicted fieldity, the most native that the republic might live. The emblems of mourning have darkened the White Hoese and the cabin alike. But the fires of civil war have ded that the republic might live. The emblems of mourning have darkened the White Hoese and the cabin alike. But the fires of civil war have uneral pyre of slavery. It is for you, Representatives, to do your work as faithfully and as well as did the fearless saviors of the Union on their more dangerous arenas of duty. Then we may hope to see the vacant and once abandoned seats around us gradually filling up, ustil this Hall shall contain Representatives from every State and district, their the state of the trail. the stars on our banner that paled when the States they represented arrayed themselves in arms against the nation, will shine with a more brilliant light of loyalty than ever before. (Applause.) Invoking the guidance of Him who holds the destiny of nations in the hollow of His hand, I enter again upon the duties of this trying position, with a heart filled with gratitude to you for the unusually flattering manner in which it has been bestowed, and cheered by the hope that it betokens your cordial support and assistance in all its grave responsibilities. I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

#### FREEDOM-OITIZENSHIP.

We are forced to look sharply after gubernatorial We are forced to look sharpy after guernatorial logic in the unreconstructed States. Thus Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi says: "The negro is free, whether we like it or not." Very philosophical. "We must realize that, now and forever." There is nothing like resignation. "To be free, however, does not make the negro a citizen, nor entitle him to political or social equality with the white man." Hold hard there, while we overhand this rather maddled assertion!

to possess.

Hold hard there, while we overhand this rather moddled assertion!

What does make a white man a citizen? His freedom. Why does he vote? Because be is free. What makes him politically equal with the next white man? His freedom. Then if freedom makes white men voters and politically, equal, why should n't it make black men voters and politically, equal? Freedom is positive. There is n't, there cannot be, one kind of freedom for whites, and another for blacks. If you try that dedge, you tumble head foremost into the smothering slough of privilege, which the nation is struggling to avoid.

We say nothing here of social equality. The regulation of that is no business of any Governor, Congress or Legislature. Hence the situaning question so often propounded with an air of predestinate triumph, "Would you like to have your daughter marry a nigger?" need not here be discussed.

But in this country freedom always implies politically and the situations of the situations.

doubts, querns, qualifications, conditions, hair-splittings, hesitations, hedgings, and half-acquisecences, of just sixed gentlemen as Gov. Homphreys. It delarts: that "to be free door make the negro is eithers." In affirms "equality of civil rights and immunities," and repeats all "inequalities" which may lare been established or maintained "by reason of any distinctions or differences of color, nees or decont." Gov. Humphreys eary that the black is not entitled to political equality; Mr. Wilson's bill say that he is, that he shall have it, and that legislation which shall dusy it must be considered, indeenseance, subjecting the offenders to fine and impressment. This makes up a size little into, and the fight is about to begin. There is no match that is good in flow. Humphrey's Message, that we hope, for his own asks, he will discover the virtue of consistency, and of consistency on the right side.—N. Y. Tribuse.

# AN OLD PRIEND WITH A NEW PACE.

Mr. Berj. Rhett communicates to The Charleston News, and communicate a plan for regulating the rela-tions between the Freedmen and the Whites of the South, which he may is substantially that adopted by Louis Napoleon for French Guinna, and has proved very suissinctory—to the Whites. Hear

that the substitute of the pear; the providing employment for the pear; the providing employment for the pear; the pear is those great indiscement to formate his employer, idleness and vagabondism, by confining his choice to his removal from one score of above to smoother—from his employer to the House of Industry. It prevents pauperism, by the State keeping a reserve fund out of the freedmen wages for sickness and old age. Frenchmen who have tried this system assured Col. Roman moved equally effective and far move

Mr. Rhett ought to rub his eyes sharply, so as (if possible) to rub them open, in order that he may see that this is the year 1865, and that the next in order, now close at hand, is certain to be 1866. What he proposes is the replacement of Slavery to an invidual by Slavery to a district or communa. A Black man, under his system, might be able to make \$500 a year by hiring and writing land, or by buying and driving a team and wagon, yet he would be prohibited by law from so doing; he might be offered \$25 per month by a planter living across the road running past his door, yet be obliged to work instead for \$10 or less for a planter living on his side of that same road, therefore in the district thereof to (the Bliebly was an unlocky at to be a 

# ABOUT NEGRO INSURRECTIONS.

Felix Grundy of Tennessee once wisely remarked,

Felix Grundy of Tennessee once wisely remarked, that the way to ensure the peace of a State is so to legislate as to make it the interest of all its honest inhabitants to keep the peace. Secure the rights of all, he said, and all will support and maintain the laws. Those people in Louisiana and elsewhere, who are fearful of a negro insurrection, will do well to bear in mind this speech of a Southern man.

Much has been said about the recent outbreak in damaics, and people speak as though negro insurrections were something new there, and had only occurred since, the blacks became free. But the facts are otherwise. While slavery existed in Jamaics, there was a constant insurrection there. For forty years, the macroons, mutinous and figitive slaves, held the mountain isotocuses of the island, and carried on a war with the white, and the gov-

which consists of two members alected from each parish, with an additional one for Spanish Town Kneston, and Port Royal, making forty-sevus in all. These are elected by fresholders of the annual value of six pounds starting restal, which reduces the entire, number of voters on the Island to three thousand, or one in one hundred and fairty of the constitute.

thousand, or one in very population. No white men, speaking the English language, its adding in the same relations to a small minority of wealthy aristorate, would have borne the state of things as patiently as those Jamaies negroes have—IV. Y. Reming Post.

THE JAMAGA TROUBLES. The conduct of the white in suppresses, the negro outbook in Juncies will leave a loop into on the Zerich male. As the fact a come out, I is found that in deservoirs are local, and that it we ruppresse as the fan day. All the monotoning outrages on the past of the middless and authorities read life, the same of the life of the late of the late

e "superior" and the "inferior" races in Jamaica, re before us for our edification. The burst of blind arry at the rising of the negro population shows the for at the raine of the negro population shows the feeling with which that population are regarded by the white.

the written.

The "authorities" noted as though they were benning wolves and hyenen, and all feeling of hemanity was extinguished, because the official nearestern and never considered their victims as heman. Only by acting now towards our negro population with justice, and giving them their natural rights, can we prevent both Bouthern whites and black from sinking into the barbarism of which we have an example in Jamaica.—Transcript.

#### GEN. HOWARD, AT EDISTO ISLAND, S. C.

[We regard ourselves fortunate in being able toublish the following account of Gen. Howard ecent meeting with the freedmen on Edis publish the following account of Gen. Howard's recent meeting with the freedmen on Edist Liand. It was not written with any expectation of publication. The writer is a lady of Bpringfield, Mass., (Miss E. B.,) of the best connection, education, and intelligence, and is a devoted teacher in the schools on that island. We cannot expect to have worthier or more reliable testimony on the subject than here.—Independent.]

the echools on that island. We cannot expect to have worther or more reliable testimony on the subject than here.—Independent.]

"I will now go on to describe Gen. Howard's visit. We were up bright and early in the morning, to be sure and be in esason, and evertook lots of the people, dressed in their best, entirely unconscious of the fate before them, as happy as possible. We went to the wharf to wait for the boat, and on its arrival Mr. Alden (superintendent of schools) went on board to meet the general. He was accompanied by a portion of his staff, (his brother and Mr. Stimson,) a chaplain, Mr. Tomlinson, the general superintendent of schools, and whom we had seen before in Charleston, and two of the former vesicients of the island, rebels, Major Whaley, and Mr. Edward Sachrook. Just as the boat landed, a cavaleade of edored men came racing down the road. There were eighteen of them, mounted on all norts of animals, mules, etc., looking like Falsaff's army. We had an excellent chance to see them as they arranged themselves in two rows, that the general might pass through. It was amusing to see their performance in getting it done in order. While they were waiting for the general, some of the persons who had come from the boat reported to one of the cavalry that the rebels were coming back to take possession of their property here, and that two of shem were on the boat. The word passed like lightning along the line, and such a change as came over them! They were load in their denunciations, and doclared they would not submit to it. Presently the ambulance and four fine white horses appeared, looking beautifully—a rare sight for us. They were placed at the chirance of the cavalcade, and the visiters entered the carriage. After they were seated, the ambulance and four fine white horses appeared, looking beautifully—a rare sight for us. They were placed at the chirance of the cavalcade, and the visiters entered the carriage. After they were seated, the ambulance and four fine white horses appeared, looking beaut but was obeying orders. After a few more word he introduced Genral Howard, who commence by saying that, as he passed up the river, he sa-fields of uncultivated land, which the Presider wanted cultivated, as he needed all the cotto fields of uncultivated land, which the President wanted cultivated, as he neceded all the cotton possible for the welfare and prosperity of the courity. I thought that was rather hard upon them, for a great many came here too late for that purpose; and many being unacclimated, have been sick and died, or their families have; and it is not a fair test of their industry to judge them by seeing their lands this year. Then be went on to tell how and why he was sent here, and how unwilling he felt to undertake it. When the purpose of his visit first dawned upon their minds, they were in a state of agitation, and we could see at once how averse they were to the proposition. All around us we could hear "No no!" We can't do it!" "Never!" etc., etc.; and it made my heart ache for them, they looked so sad and, shook their heads so mournfully, many of them leaving the church. Gen. Howard was much affected, and begged them to stay and hear him out. He went ou trying to persuade them to forgive; and then he put it to vote—those to hold up their right hands who were unwilling, when a few went up; then those who were unwilling, when a few went up; then those who were unwilling, and a few more were held up then. He said difference.

Then he asked them (first telling them as head of and a lew more were need up toen. He said to ayes had it, but I could not see much difference. Then he asked them (first telling them as head o the Bureau, he always had their interests at heart, Then he asked them (ark telling them as bead of the Bureau, he always had their interests at heart,) how many were willing to entrust theirs to him, when all hands went up. Then he told them that a commission of three would be appointed/one selected by them, one by the landholders, and the third the agent of the Bureau on the island, who is necessarily their friend, to settle all differences and arrangements between them and their former masters, make contracts, etc.; that they would be expected to live on the plantations where they worked, and fulfil their contracts; and that if their masters did not treat them well, they always had their agent, or this commission, to redress their wrongs, or Gen. Saxton, or, in extremity, himself, as head of the Bureau; that they were now free as air to go where they pleased and work for whom they pleased; that they must look for the interest of their children, and what would be best for them that many of the rebels had been pardoned, and retaken their lands on the mainland, and now these men, being pardoned, came forward, and asked why have should be desirable the server willings because themselves; that they must look for the interest of their children, and what would be best for them that many of the rebels had been pardoned, and retaken their lands on the mainland, and now these men, being pardoned, came forward, and saked why they should be denied the same privilege, because their lands were here; that it was a military necessity, instigated by Gen. Sherman, to place them here, and that, now the wards over, things are changed. It all seemed like sophistry, and as if he was trying to persuade himself as well as them. Still they were not satisfied. He told them it was not yet decided—that it would not be till he heard what they had to say. When he wished them to appoint three of their number to confer on the subject, which they did, and went into another room for the purpose. His brother went with them to read some official papers, which he had been quoting from. After they went out, Mr. Alden asked them to sing one of their hrmns for the general, when they commenced, "Wandering in the wildernass in corrow and gloom," a very sad one and very appropriate. At first one voice was heard, and then one after another they sell in, and it was very affecting. We asked the seen behind us to sing "Nobody knows the trooble lesse;" and he said, "fee a torn in my mind, I can't sing; but a woman on their old masters, and the tears rolled down their cheeks (the masters), and we all got a crying as one after another came for the same purpose. Mr. Alden esized his hat, and rushed out of the church crying, and every one was affected. We were introduced to Mr. Seabrook and Major Whaley, who looked in lina, residing mostly! in Charleston, leaving an overseer to beat and main his slaves on his plantations here. A bad man the blacks say; for it is just as had to let an overseer whip them as to do it himself. Old Jack was one of his slaves, and he has told us awful stories of the cruelty he had received. He said to us. It talk no word with him. "We after a summary of the chem again; and then, at his request, Mr. Wha

wish the result to be otherwise than it was. We asterward heard that he had been one of the prominent insignators of the whole thing; had burned his houses before he left, that they might not fall into Xantee hands; had shet down many of his slaves who refused to go with him; and had yowed he would hire Irish folions he would ever pay their a cent of wages! So much for his honosty! Just as he finished, a black man got up, and said he wished to any something to them. He told them that he had heard what he had said, and that, if he was sincery and though purpose to be a superior of his land, and give it to the children of the poor black people who had suffered so under slavey, and now in the same strain. I must say my propublies went with him. But, after he had finished, Gos. H. rose, and said that he was sorry to hear him speak in such an unchristian spirit; that he himself professed to be a follower of Christ, who taught as to forgive our enemies; and said that he had been in treasty-two battles, had lost his arm, and been serverely wounded many times; he was willing to suffer more, if necessary, and yet he forgave them, from the bottom of his heart. I thought it would be a little casier for him, to forgive hem for what he he do were crushed every day of their lives; but perhaps I did not know as well as he. The chaplain made a prayer, the committee reported to adjourn till Saturday, and the meeting closed." a prayer, the committee reported to adjourn Saturday, and the meeting closed."

# The Biberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865.

#### THE LAST QUARTER.

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

The Editor of the Liberator has just returne from a six weeks' lecturing tour at the West, extending to Lake Michigan at Chicago, and to the Missis sippi river at Quincy, Illinois, having addressed highl intelligent and respectable audiences in numerous places and in several States, seen and conversed with a large number of representative men, lost no appoint ment and no railroad connection, travelled at least three thousand miles, been marvellously impressed b what he has seen of the fertility, capacity, and boundless promise of the West, and every where treate with all possible courtesy and kindness, both in pub and in private. He was most happy to find but on sentiment prevailing among loyal men, respecting what should be done with the so-called reconstructed States; and that was, that they should not be admi into the Union at the present ses sion of Congress, no ma ter what parchiments they may present or promi-make; but the U. S. Government is under the m colemn obligation to keep them on proba equal rights and free institutions are accepted and en joyed on their soil, without regard to co race. In the Liberator of next week he will give somewhat extended sketch of his western visit.

#### THE AMENDMENT.

Twenty-seven States have now ratified the Const tutional Amendment, abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery in the United States. Many of the paper include lows in the list, and so make the numb twenty-eight. But Iowa, we believe, has not acted on the amendment yet,—has had, indeed, no oppor-tunity to do so. Its Legislature meets but once in two years, (unless extra sessions are called,) and has not met since the Amendment was adopted by Congress in January last. It will meet on the second Monday of next January, and will, unquestionably, and secure liberty for the freedmen of the Sea Isla ratify at an early day.

That being done by any one State,—Iowa, New Jersey, Oregon, or California, (the votes of all which are morally sure to be affirmatively,) the Amendmen will have been ratified by the requisite three-fourth of all the States, and due proclamation of its adoption as a part of the Constitution of the United States may be expected. We can see no ground for delay. If the States of the late rebellion are really in the Unionow, as States,—(which we do not admit)—even the we have the full necessary number. If those State are not in the Union, and, therefore, not to be counte at all, then we have many more than the needful number. In either case, the requirement of the Con-stitution is fully met, and the Final Abolition and Prohibition of Slavery should not be an open question

were South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, an Georgia! Tell us not of the marvels and wonders of other days! What prediction, five years ago only, would have been deemed so wild, so improbable, so insane, as the prediction of this fact? What a change in the relative position of those States to the Union and its Government! What volumes does it not speak and designs-of the complete overthrow of their mos cherished "peculist" institution! Far beyond all one. Rumor says that Mr. Johnson has distinctly ad human wisdom, skill, or power of conception, has the mighty change been. It is for us to recognize it as a most wonderful providence, to accept the whole of its overtures of the President caused new development strange significance, and he faithful to the new restrange significance, and be faithful to the new responsibilities and duties it lays upon us.—s. M., JR.

### EDISTO ISLAND. S. C.

We learn, very directly, from Edisto, that effo were still going on there to induce the negroes to come to terms with their old masters, the former pro prietors of the island, and with the prospect that the neasure will be carried; and further, that this has been brought about through the influence of Gen. BARTON. We have uniformly known Gen. Saxton as SARTON. a wise and firm friend of the freedmen, and cannot specting the South is enormous mis a wise note that it is not not their injury or wrong. Nevertheless, we feel that a very great and crying wrong will be done to those negroes, if those lands are now taken from them, and given back to their rebel masters. Those negroes were placed there, and the lands assigned to them, by order of Gen. Shirakar, both as a military promise of harmony and renewed attement to the Union." In his profuse exercise of the Executive and as a just consequence of the rebellion. them, by order of Gen. SHERMAN, both as a military necessity and as a just consequence of the rebellion and war against the United States, which South Carolina had inaugurated. Secretary Stauton, on his visit to Gen. Sherman at Savannah, confirmed and railfied the act, as was generally understood. Certainly he allowed it; and the sot accordingly had the sanction of the government, as it certainly had of the great majority of the people. They, we believe, will not now consent that this virtual promise and pledge of the vocative to these noors and it has vice to the constitution. Seven the adoption to the propose the vocative to these noors and its vice of the size of the united States.

which they should the testiment

The testimony which was presented in of Dec. 1, in regard to the state of this listed, is fully confirmed by two on which appeared in the New York Inde se had previously turn fect the disposession on terms of article. The people on the island red on masse. Some of the old in ston, who had not been upon the premise ears, came down,—among them Judge Who Charteston, who had not been upon the presentes for four years, came down,—among them Judge Wholey. People sulien under apprehension of had faith. The General states his instructions from the Treddent: the mesters, being pardoned, must have their lands; appeals to their confidence as a fellow Christian; but all is glum. Planters demand that the freed people shall give up the land and work for wages, or leave elands. A committee of black men goes out to sit. Meanwhile, what shall be done with the silent assembly, whose forceness fashes from their eyes like that of a tiger in a jungle? Judge Whaley talks No response. The General proposes that they slig. No response. "How shall we sing the Lord's cong is a strange land?" By-and-by an old man, bewel, with his elbows on his knees, and his face upon his hand, in a low mings vices becam. One and another than the low mings vices becam. One and another than the low mings vices becam. hands, in a low minor voice began. One and as roice dropped in, until the vast ass e mournful melody which ran as follows :-

"While wandering to and fro In this wide world of woe, Where streams of sorrow flow, We'll camp swhile in the wilders Then we'll be going home.

When tears o'erflow mine eyes,
Then to the mercy-cent
I go my Lord to meet.
We'll camp awhile in the wilderness,
Then we are geing home."

"The effect was overwhelming: the hero of m "The effect was overwhelming: the hero of many battles could not refrain from tears. The committee comes in; reports that they are willing to give up the [ownership of] the land, but that they wish either te lease or buy the lands, and will not come so near the old relation of slavery as to be employed by their for mer masters. The assembly endorses by sullen s here, or bursting sols and grouns. Meeting breaks up. The Judge tries to beckon his late beloved people to him. They hold back. He gets one man by the hand. "Why, don't you know me, Jack?" He answers, "I used to know you!" Of his hundred ex-slaves, only a half-dozen of the raggedent and most forlors of the women are drawn out to shake hands riorn of the women are drawn out to shake h and twitter their obsequiousness. The Judge goe home, calls together his clients, whose hundred and acres he represents. Next day he reports that the planters will yield the matter of employment, and lesse or sell the lands. What the final result may be is not known. Here is a scene for Carpenter's brush, and for Whittier's pen. So far the "Pilgrim." The sad scene is brough

fully before us by the concurrent witnesses. We trust the freedmen will stand firm, and never suffe themselves to be exjoled, or coerced, however gently, into the service of those black-hearted rebels, whose cruelty to them is equalled only by their treachery to instances) can never be expected to hold them t fair and just treatment of the working people of th

Meantime, we rely upon Congress to exert its jus as well as in all other regions of the South.---

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There are many points of view from which this do ument may be considered. I propose now merely to giance at the relation it beers to the rights and inter-

ests of the colored people of the South.

President Johnson has been for some months pusuing what seemed like a settled course of policy it wards the saits people of the States lately in rebellion, proposing a few very moderate measures of reform, on the performance of which they might assume the exercise of the full rights and pow-ers of loyal States, including the decision for them-selves as to who should and who should not red, is State and national affairs.

Had this shameful proposal been ac posal at once dangerous to the nation and unspeaks bly unjust and cruel to the colored people of the we should have lost half the advantage gain ed by the subjugation of the rebels, and laid the dation for a new rebellion. Most fortunately, if tely, the jud ial blindness of the conquered secessionists deliver ed us from this danger. They have now passed from the hands of the President into those of Congress. The apologists of the President called this policy is an experiment." If so, it was an unsuccessful.

of Southern audacity, instead of the submission proper to a defeated people, and the repentance suited to a guilty one. Simple justice (to say nothing of honora-ble (rankness) demanded that the President should be trankness) lay before Congress in his Message this expe and its result, throwing the light of his expe upon the situation, and warning them against as error on the side of undue indulgence. Instead o exercising this justice and this frankness, he said no one word about the matter. We come now to wh

The first thing that strikes as in his statements re lian had inangurated. Secretary Stanton, on his visit to Gen. Sherman at Savannah, confirmed and ratified the act, as was generally understood. Certainly he allowed it; and the act accordingly had the sanction of the government, as it certainly had of the great majority of the people. They, we believe, will not now consent that this virtual promise and pledge of the Young to these poorest of the poor shall be vivilated and broken. That they feel injured, wronged, cheated, there is no doubt. That the rebel-propristors on that and the neighboring islands were among the most virulent and active in the work of excession and war, there is no doubt; that they were of the foremost its leaders of South Carollina, hereaf the foremost State in the rebellion, there is no doubt. That there is any justice, reason or right, in now taking them from these faithful, humble triends of the constry, and giving them back to those who had most justify ferfeited them, and whose hearts cill swell with the pits and hattred to sur government, (all the more because of their own deficial, fina and shame,) we simplifiedly dong.

We shall look with no little interest and assistant for the full and public report, yet to be made. If the five field them is all its they have been published and understant of the proposed and the record purples to those lands, and the recent purpose of states and assistant for the full and public report, yet to be made. If the five field them is not against our proposed and the record purples to those lands, and the recent purpose of states and assistant for the full and public report, yet to be made. If the five field purple to those lands, and the recent purpose of states and assistant for the full purpose and the five deficial purples to those lands, and the recent purpose of states and assistant for the full purpose of the country is his own digit.

should enjoy the fall rights of citizens; no measures should enjoy the fall rights of citizens; no measures that he has actually taking was more important than this for securing a reconstruction of easy quie, and, and enduring. The reason for his not design it seems to the the did not enist to the it. The Message is deficient in frankman in this point also.

The personal aversion of the Precision to this measure must have been very strong, show he feels obliged to make an elaborate defence of his inaction, though there are no construction of the inaction, though there are no construction of the inaction,

though there are no grounds to be alleged in excuse for it except such as are obviously land-quate or trans-parently false. Of the latter nor is his atstement that "a concession of the elective franchies to the freed-men, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored mon, wher-ever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and South-western." No more absolute, mis-statement, could meably be more absolute mis-statement could possibly be Presidential decision respecting States lately in armed rebellion against the nation will modify the position or the laws of other States. The unsoundness of the argument here shows the unsoundness of the en-which can furnish no better excuse. The same alight regard (or disregard) for the int

ests of the colored people is shown in his next state ests of the colored people is shown in his next state-ment, namely, that "every danger of conflict is avoid-ed when the actilement of the question is referred to the several States "—(meaning referred to the white men, formerly slaveholders and rebels, of the several States 1) He dwells here upon an imaginary danger of conflict that justice to the freedmen would produce, but evidently thinks nothing of the real danger of conflict which an incorporation of cinsulties into the conflict which an incorporation of exjustice int new laws would produce; and, as evidently, he does not choose to think of the tyranny which would occurse be exercised over the colored people if the destiny were placed in the hands of their old oppress sors, the slavebolders, and their bitter enemies, rebels whom they helped to subjugate. If the Sou ern blacks should now be reduced, by Southern wh ed, by Southern wh legislators, to a state half-way between slavery an rdom, and if this should be accome violent outbreak, the President, apparently, would b

Some expressions which follow corroborate the view here taken of the President's present disposition to wards the colored people. He says indeed that "goo faith requires the security of the freedmen in the y and their property, their right to labor, and right to claim the just return of their labor." But the statement following, in regard to what consti-tutes the "liberty" here spoken of, is so shamefully inadequate as to deprive the recommendation of the value that at first seemed to belong to it. "The tion of labor by contract for the status of slavery. That is, (as he told the colored regiment whom h lately addressed in Washington,) the thing which ha been given them under the na the opportunity to do the hardest and least remune tive kinds of labor on terms less dissatisfactory th e former ones.

Will it be said that this view of the Preside

meaning is contradicted by other expressions in regard to the freedmen, such as—" The career of free indus try must be fairly opened to them"! I reply, thes ing words must be interpreted by the deed that go with them. While the President was writin this Message, he was also trying to put the govern ment of the Southern States into the hands of met who are already resnacting the "black codes" that for merly disgraced the South, putting all sorts of unjust restrictions upon "free negroes," and marking them out as a class for separate and specially stringent legislation. Had his course of policy succeeded. these few words would have fallen fruitless to th ground. What avails it that his talk describ legislation" as "contrary to the mailer of legislation" as "contrary to the genius of free gov ernment," when his elaborate system of policy, car ried on at the same me sured and protected class legislation? fruits ye shall know them."

Before closing, I must speak of two shameful insin uations in this Message, one adverse to truth, th

Pressing his favorite policy of giving to Southern whites the control of the status of Southern blacks, he says-" In my judgment, the freedmen, if they sho patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a par ticipation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene." Now, Congress is at least as much a part of "the General Government" as the Executive, and Congress certainly and obviously has the right is intervene in this case. The intimation to the contrary in a carefully considered official document is highly itable to its author.

The insinuation next (and lastly) to be mention in more than discreditable, it is disgraceful. The President says—speaking of a policy of the nation regard to the freedment—"I would not advise the forced removal and colonization. Let us rather courage them he have been to be a president of the ion. Let us rather et courage them to honorable and useful induthing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment." It is, then, still an experiment whether, in a land of liberty, millions of people are to be forcibly removed from the places of their birthand resi-

However distasteful to President John ing class in Massachusetts neight be, he would certainly not insult them and outrage reason and justice by saying of them to Congress,—"I would not advise their forced removal and colonization"—as if this measure were vizin the power or the rigot or Congress, to be decided by the assignment of reasons for and against 1. As if the very suggestion of such a measure as practicable were not an insult and an reason why this measure of oppre to by the President as feasible—th outrage! The sion is alluded to by the President as feasible—the reason why it needs to be mee with exposure and pa-buke at the outset—is that the moral sense of our countrymen has been so perverted by slavery that many in the country would rejoice and analst in the perpetration of such a piece of despote tyranny. The very suggestion of a possibility of doing it should be at once repediated by all right-minded men.

at once repudiated by all right-minded men.

On the whole, the tone of this Message towards the freedmen is painfully like that of its author's speech to the colored regiment in Washington. Fice-President Johnson favored the freedmen, and someonted to be their Moses. President Johnson neems inclined rather to be their Pharach.—c. z. w.

Constrictionals Assessment. The Legislature of Alabameter adopted the manifested to the states of constitution abolishing allersty. Brivingstout the scenario, The makes the treety-sights Bate that he resided the manufaceat, and the requisite manifest print Bates. It has been called by the following States:—Hillion, New York, Thode Island, Hayland, Manachasetts, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Miley, Ohlo, Econe, Element, Virginia, Light, and Hayland, Adams, Jerean, Adams, Josephines, Virginia, Josephines, Ohlow, Ohlow, Tenney, Afrance, Connection, Josephine, Josephines, Josephines

#### DID DAVID PORGIVE BATHAN?

Cley David was it man very fo y. Nathan, who have reason between righ ression upt at all exthe play of the color of the co doubt. Nathas was faithful to his one great can be both back over the past, we are not prepared to say that everything on his part has been as it should have been, but we can forget and forgive. Of late, indeed, his conduct has been good. He has not been captions and fault-findings. His name will stand well in history."

We do not find recorded in the Hebrew Scriptures that may each neather as the was taken by the royal

that any such position as this was taken by the royal sinner toward the reprover of sin. But if David had lived long enough to read the Congregationalist, he might have learned a new trick of Siate policy. The last number of that paper contains the following edi-torial comment upon Mr. Garrison:—

torial comment upon Mr. Garrison:—
"With the close of the present year the Liberator ceases to exist, and Mr. William Lloyd Garrison retires from a work begun by him thirty-fire years ago. We have at least numbed a consummation, where we can let 'bygones be bygones,' while we are reedy to offer our congruinations to one who has sood through objecty and reproach, inthiral to one great idea. As we look tack ever this long moral struggle, we are not prepared to say that everything on his part has been as it should have been, but we can forget and rejoins with him that through those years of tempest, we have reached the point where we now stand. Since the breaking out of the war, the conduct of Mr. Garrison has been and, as to win for him the kind feeling and regard of almost all classes of men. He has not been captious and fault-finding, but has acted throughout like a man who loves his country as dearly, that he is willing to make common cance with

What a pity that David did not think of patronis ing Nathan in that dignified fashion !

The matter thus ingeniously stated by the Congre

gationalist really contains these other not unimportan

For many years after Mr. Garrison had be ing the cause of the slave, and pointing out with just severity the sins of State, Church, Commerce, the press and the people in regard to him, the "religious" papers (so called) held a practically pro-slavery posi-tion, the same as the business papers, or rather worse, the former quoted Bible in favor of slavery secular and pecuniary considerations in its behalf. The Recorder and the Puritan were then the Orthodox Congregational newspapers of Boston, and stron allies of the slaveholders.

In process of time, the truths uttered by Mr. Garri verted (in spite of desperate ope clergy) some church-members as well as others; and the number of these increased from year to year Of course, these persons mourned over the wickedness displayed, in regard to slavery, by churches and newspapers which, they verily believed, were right is other respects. But they were too few to influence the position, either of the papers or the churches, and their efforts to do so brought them only oppro-language from both. The sons of Zeruiah we too hard for them.

In time, however, the number of orthodox antislavery people increased so much that, although still unable to move the Recorder, or the Puritan, they felt able to establish a new "religious" paper which should not shelter slavery while opposing the minor kinds of sin. They did establish one, and called it

This movement accomplished much, and might have accomplished much more but for one mistake into which its originators fell, namely, giving the edi-torial charge of it to a clergyman. The trouble was, ugh he had a very genuine feeling for th slave, he had a feeling no less genuine, and far more deeply rooted, in favor of his pro-slavery clerical "brethren," and their pro-slavery church-members. All these were his "brethren in Christ," and he could not bear to accuse them before the world, especially while people out of the church, like Garrison, were ccusing them. The result was that the new paper stood bravely for the slave up to a certain po the guilt of the church and the clergy. stopped, shall we say !-Far worse! It DEFENDED the church and the clergy, representing them as true Christians in spite elike of their slaveholding and m. This gave the mos their pro-slavery propagat to the slave system, throwing the mantle of Christianity ever it. Thus it enabled the vulgar herd of slaveholders to say to this Editor— "How is it that we are so censurable? We do only what your 'brethren in Christ' do, without lessing their er of brethren in Christ!" The editor of the Congregationalist has continued, us to the present time, to stand by his order. As against

ecular slaveholding, indeed, he took the part of the slave, and did it vigorously and heartily; but when it came to the holding of slaves and the defending of slavery by his clerical "brethren"—to be sure, he was very sorry; it was an unfortunate difference of opinion on their part; he feared that their usefulnes was impaired by it—but he never would admit the help helding slaves and businessed willing their holding slaves, and buying and seiling, and working and flogging them, and defending all this as authorized by the Old and New Testaments, made them any the less "brethren in Christ." Parso South-side Adams, and Parson Blagden, the wors commiss of the slave, were always treated by this editor as dear brethren. They were prized, and praised, and defended as Christian ministers. Their Christian charapter was upheld, and they were commended, and honored, and consorted with in all the mended, and honored, and consorted with in all the relations of ecclesiastical life, as true specimens of the Christian misistry, in spite of their prevention of the Gospel of Christ to the support of the "sum of all villanies." If they had perverted that Gospel to the support of Universalism, or Univariants, or Spiritualism, or Rationalism, the Reversed editor would promptly have expansed and renounced them; 56st, as they perverted it only in favor of shavey, he stuck to them like a brother, betraying and merificing the slave for that purpose.

Mr. Garrison taught, and proved, that the preslavery spirit was thoroughly incompatible with the Christian character. He did the work which the Reverend editor shrunk from though efficially bound, in both characters, to perform it. And now the Reverend editor forpies Mr. Garrison I Jan't it Indicessal—c. g. w.

The Minimppi Legislature has declined to pass the Constitutional Amendment.

By The Legislature of California met on the 5th at Sergments, and a data recolution was imprediately brought forward in the Senate, providing for the stillentian of the Amendment of the Professi Constitution, abolishing slavery.

By Gor. Branchette, is his message to the Senate Legislature, argue the adoption of the and slavery mendment of the Constitution, and cays the Mr. Davis should be hanged.

By Mr. Several has contact conjectuatory acquaint to Governor Farment of Alabora, on the processions of the small constitution by that State, as it completes the number according to the fact, of the constitution by that State, as it completes the number according to the small constitution of the numbers according to the same for the same for the number according to the same for the same for the number according to the same for the constitution of the numbers according to the same for the same for

### DR. HOLMES'S LECTURE.

After an interval of four weeks, the coernity Lectures was resumed at the Musi Arier an austrant to hour weven, one course of Fracturely Lockures was resumed at the Music Hall last Tuesday evening, and the sixth lecture of the course was given by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Ha stated was a five the The Poerry of the War," and a very full country for the War, and a very full country for the way to the way to the way to the country full country for the way to the country full country for the way to the country full country for the way to the country for the way to the country for the way to the country full country full country for the way to the country full the bore witness to the attractiveness of the speaker The lecture was one of the most be

The lecture was one or the most beautirst and atta-fying of the present course, and that is saying a real deal. The speaker paid his tribute of home to the women who have worked in ways to twice the women who have been a superior to the level of the l and so effective for the loyal cause, my no poetry could exceed in impressivenes bors of such hands, inspired by the impulse nearts. He referred, in affecting terms, to the many poems of action" that had appeared on the latti-field and elsewhere, showing beautiful and noble train of character shining through the bloody work of var. He described a few pieces, possessing real poetic ment. which had found utterance on the re water man round atterance on the reper side, and then passed to the consideration of the great harvest of genuine poetry, some from old, others from her pension poeny, some from use, others from new seriers, to which the country's cause, or the incident of the contest, have given birth during the last fou or the contest, nave given ourn during the last four years. To both new and old he did such justice as the lecture's limits would permit, keeping th the lecture a limits would permit, accepting the anguence in fixed attention save where it was broken by applause. He closed by reciting the affecting poem of "The Old Sergeant," written by Willis Forsyth, a rriter who had been unknown before the war.

The President of the Fraternity announced, to the great satisfaction of the audience, that Gen. Ben-jamis F. Bailer bad conseated to give a lecture in the course. The speaker next Tuesday evening will be Rev. George H. Hepworth.—c. z. w.

WE DISSERT. In the last number of the Liberator appeared a letter (copied from the Boston Treas-cript,) from Professor Francis W. Newman, of Enggland, written with reference to President Johnson and the state of our country generally, and in a strain sufficiently luguirious and dolorous to satisfy the momorbid of croakers. "I am becoming gloomy now, he says. "The ghastly vision now rises over me, an makes me sick, that you are doomed to follow in the sloody routine of the old world "!—"I now misers. bly forebode that you will have a civil war to decide whether President or Congress is to set the policy of the Union "!—" His [President Johnson's] conversaion, as detailed by Major Steams, and countersigned by himself, is absolutely frightful"!—" Benjamin Be by himself, is anotherly right of the plant of the plant is a good surgeon, cut clearly away the whole morbid part; then the healing went on rapidly. Mr. Lincoln was frightened at this, and displaced him. &c., &c., &c.
"Let us all be unhappy together
that we should

The letter is not one that we should have copied had we been at home; for it is characterized by that ne-sidedness of view, unfairness of statement, and pracular tone of criticism, which were married Professor Newman's lucubrations generally, ordered through which our naracular tone of criticism, which have marked and owever, to do the cause of freedom and humani: service, and occasionally succeeding; yet rather s hindrance than a help, on the whole.

Nor should we make this reference to the letter

rere it not that its author is specially complimented n our columns in an original introductory paragraph and that a bitter and defamatory impea personal integrity and our anti-slavery fidelify is co-tained in the following closing sentence:

"Will the Abolitionists, as Mr. Garrison last yer, THIS TEAR ALSO, silow dust to be flung into their eyes by the President, and take upon themselves the guilt of paralyzing Congress?"

ould not have intended to give us this thrust, even by proxy, and must therefore have overlooked it-OF THE LIBERATOR

SENATOR WILSON'S BILL. Our readers have no ficed that Senator Wilson was precisely as good as his word, first uttered, we believe, in a public Anti-Slavery meeting as long ago as last May, when he declared his intention to introduce, at the beginning declared his intention to introduce, at the beginning of the next session of Congress, a Personal Liberty Bill for the whole South. The promise was exactly On the very first day of the session, (Dec. 4,) he introduced a stringent bill, declaring "pull and world" all laws, acts, statutes, &c., of every descrip tion, which authorize or recognize any inequality of civil rights and immunities among inhabitants of the States lately in rebellion, on account of of color, race or descent," or by reason of any previous slavery or servitude. This is very thorough, and must, if effectually enforced, sweep away slavery in substance as well as name, and secure freedom as equal rights to all. We shall not allow ourselves to doubt that this bill, or something equivalent to it, will become a law, at an early day. The American people have plainly indicated their purpose not to throw away enefits resulting from their long and learful was or to allow worn-out Southern politicians to wort themselves into power again, and so cheat the natio of its right, its privilege, and its coming greaters
Both President and Congress show that they subciently understand the position. They sill proceed
calmily, deliberately, and wisely we trust, to recastruct the culter Hands Hands to Mander Wilson. struct the entire Union. Ho and all other faithful workers for justice and free

South Carolina. The newly elected Governor of this State has addressed a Message to the Legislaire, which was singular enough in compa se we have been used to see from that quarter We subjoin a few extracts.

Concerning slavery, Gov. Orr says

The war decided, that slavery should be totally and absolutely exterminated in all the States of the Union. The convention of this State, with unanimity and promptness, accepted the result of the laser safe the declared in the fundamental law, "that slaves having been enancipated by the action of the Union Surface authorities, always should navel be re-established in this State." (1)

A large part of the message is devoted to the negro

A large part of the message is devocated. The importance of your legislation, regularing the relative rights and duties of the whites and the freedomen, as your present session, cannot be erretimated. The wital interests of the State, in my jeff ment, are dependent solely upon the large ment, are dependent solely upon the your pass with reference to this population. They must be restrained from theft, vagrancy and cime, and taught the absolute necessity of strictly complete with their contracts for labor. They must be the restrained from theft, vagrancy and cime, and taught the absolute necessity of strictly complete with their contracts for labor. They must be protected in their person and property; and for a labor they will be restrained to make the established to ratify their contracts for labor, they must be restrained to the contracts of the contracts of the contracts of the contracts of the contract of the

hee'ded, if not to till the soil, in some ofhempinyment— for the culture of cotton and it all menial occupations, it is very doubted any laborers, in this country or in Ean numply his place. His long and thereaft in these comployments given his a certain a multiple which a stranger can only obtain by case. It he, therefore, of the first imports such a policy should be adopted as will en farmers and plenters to caupley the cape, the should remain cheerful and contented.

he should remain cheerful and contented.

This is nearer right than anything we have yet had from the South. With such purposes tourish the freed inhousers, curried into honest action, a first beginning would be made, and the full administ of the freedomen's rights, and the return of pursuant property to the Southern States, would be now and property to the Southern States, would be now all beautiful to the Southern States, would be now all board of the we load for now each ordine from a South Carolinus regulature at present. Let them describe the decimal of the places with the Good Lineals, and presents in there is the places with the Good Darrams Indigented.

ed them, with the approval of the United States Gov-ernment. That would be a guarantee of future jus-tee and fair dealing with the negro, which we could garly accept, and would show that South Carolina garly accept, and would show that South Carolina rally means to annul her own part in the rebellion

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA CONSISTS OF two sections. The first section from that right by reason of his race or color.

ret in the HISTITCE OF COMMINER, SINGLE OF EXCIDING that right by reason of his race or color.

Sec 2 Any person whose daty it shall be to receive rotes at any election within the District of Calumbia, who shall refuse to receive, or shall reject that set, which is represented to such right under that set, which is the liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable, upon indictment as fise not exceeding fire thousand dollars, or by imposent of a term not exceeding one year, or both; promisent for a term not exceeding one year, or both; promisent for a term not exceeding one year, or both; promisent for a term not exceeding one year, or both; and where the person injured is of African descent, see laid the jury empanelled to try the action or institute to the not exceeding three thousand dollars, or to impronoment for a term not exceeding six or almost one that the person indictment shall, upon indictment and conviction, be also to a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or to impronoment for a term not exceeding six or almost descent, one half of the jury empanelled in the time term one half of the jury empanelled in the indictment shall be of African descent.

This bill was read once for information, passed to

The bill was read once for information, passed to

use of Representatives, 133 to 36, on the first day of the present session of Congress, in relation to

has sure taken by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That a joint committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and to the Senate, who shall inquire into condition of the States which formed the so-called a condition of the States which formed the so-called andelegate States of America, and report whether at or any of them are entitled to be represented in their llower of Congress, with leave to report at any me, by bill or otherwise; and until such report shall are been made and finally acted upon by Congress, you her shall be received into either House from you the so-called Confederate States; and all pare training to the representatives of said States all be referred to said committee without debate.

A VIEW AT THE FOUNDATIONS, OF First Causes of Character, as operative before Birth, from Heredury and Spiritual Sources. Being a Treatise on the frganic Structure and Quality of the Human Soil, as determined by pre-natal conditions in the Parentage and Ancestry, and how far we can direct and control them. By Woodbury M. Fernald, Auof God in His Providence. Boston: Willlam V Spencer, 134 Washington street. 1865."

ndations, get some distinct idea of the first causes warm character, his character as differing from and felicines would not earnestly desire to know what namissible peculiarities of his own are likely to af-t for good or for evil his own offspring? There remost charming traits of soul, descending from proversities and strange and undesirable peculiarities
which are the last of, all things a right-minded person
would like to bequeath to his heirs, and especially to comes in the practical application of our author's in-structions. He shows how those evils of character which travel down from a point far back in the line of ancestry may be modified and ameliorated in respect to progeny by the timely knowledge and forethough

he points out methods by which evils, and some of them the very worst, that might possibly originate in temporary and changeful conditions of the immediate parentage, may be slogether avoided, and thus the final recipient of life and character be saved from idioid less disappointing than it too often turns out to be These suggestions are illustrated by strik-ing and copyricing facts, taken from undoubted sources of actual experience.

candid and diligent scekers after practical truth.

The whole subject is treated with the most delicate The dedication is in appropriate harmony with the author's motives and feelings, and is singularly im-

"To all the married, but particularly to those who complate entering that holy union, this little treat is religiously inscribed."

Let at not be inferred from the serious tone of the Any one, however, who has read Mr. Fernald' work, "God in his Providence" will hardly sunctisate anything but the same lively exmestness and docut style which he found there, and he will not

CHRISTMAN AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. Very 1930, joying parents and affectionate relatives and Front will be selecting their Christman and New Year. For a presents for their favorite children; and to (NIDE a story for children: by Theodore Tilton. With illustrations by H. L. Stevens." Published by descriptive rhyme, prettile illustrated, by the same ather Published by Sheddon & Co., New York. here will be sure to please the little folks, for whose minutes. musement and instruction Mr. Tilton has a specia

"THE YANKER MIDDY; or the Adventures of a Naval Officer. A Story of the Great Rebellion. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1866."

"Oliver Optic" is one of the best writers for boy there is, and in more than a score of books which he has written, we think that he has not failed in a single ice to interest them. The book with the above the is no exception to the rest, and cannot fail to meet with a large sale. A more acceptable Christmas recent cannot be made to the boys, and we doubt not that it will meet with general favor.

About four hundred editorials on the Presi the White House. About ninety-nine per cent of these heartily endorse the President's passand commend his proposed future policy.

COLORED JURYMEN. The list of jurces compiled by the city authorities of New Bedford, and publicly posted in the city, includes the names of seven

The colored men's petition, asking for suffrage a the District of Columbia, is ready for submission o Congress. It has over seven thousand signatures.

13 Mr. Patterson of New Hampshire, of the Committee on the District of Columbia, has intro-tuned in the House a Bill for the establishment of equal suffrage in that District.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YARMOUTH PORT, Nov. 1, 1860 YARMOUTH PORT, NOV. 1, 1865.

YARMOUTH PORT, NOV. 1, 1865.

My heart is full of yourselves, and the great and grand work in which you are engaged. Chaint charry is dead, never to be resuscitated in this Republic; but its apirit and its results live. How it, has demoralised the whites as well as the blacks I In both, how it has leasened and destroyed reasset for respects and great.

the whites as well as the blacks 1 In both, how it has lessened and destroyed respect for property and person! for domestic, social, commercial, and political relations! The teacher has no right to complain if his pupils practise on him the lesson he has taught them. If he teaches them to lie, steal, reb, and murder, and they practise these lessons on him, has he a right to complain? Is he entitled to sympathy if he does? The white man is the teacher,—slaves have been the pupils. What clas has the white man taught the slaves but that it is right to lie, steal, reb, and surder? What clas have Church and Steal, reb, and surder?

What else have Church and State, priests and politi-cians, taught the slaves, but utter contempt for truth, cians, taught the slaves, but utter contempt for truth, justice, mercy, marriage, percentage, preperty, percen, liberty and life—utter scorn for God and man 1 You say, "It is not strange that the negro should practise on the white man the lessons of two hundred years." Of all the miracles ever wrought on earth; the most wonderful is, the conduct of the negro towards the white man during the past fire years. Educated to every possible wrong and outrage against man and woman, yet how few and tri vial, comparatively, are the crimes he has perpetrated! Educated by the teachings and example of all around him, in church and State, to despise truth, justice, purity, conjugal, parental, and filial fidelity, and to trample down all the restraints of morality and religion, of purity, of home, of government, and of God, especially in regard to his restraints of morality and religion, of purity, of home, of government, and of God, especially in regard to his relations to white men and women, (for every slave knows that it is right for him to do to the white man to do to the black man or woman.) How few have been his violations of moral obligations and duty, compared to those done by his teachers!

those done by his teachers !

How this people have treated the negro! How we have shut him out from all avenues to wealth, to morel, intellectual, social, religious and political elevamorti, intellectual, social, religious and political elevation, and then have tunted him for his poverty and degradation! Appalling our retribution! We have reaped as we have sown! The meral constitution of the people has been wrecked! The Republic has been drenched with blood!

Cold bleast and of the social special services and Entonation. Education is its broad-

the nation can practically redress the wrongs it has states this winter, the future of the poor negro will done to him. My heart and the hearts of millions go out to you, and such as you, in the great work of saving the negro and the Republic from the appalling re-sults of slavery. You are doing the work on which depends the destiny of the Republic, and on which hang the hopes of earth's toiling millions. God, and

the people. Give to no man, white or black, governing power over others, till he has learned to govern him-self. I am not willing that an ignorant, drunken, brutal man should be invested with sovereignty over

in degree, and is equally entitled to our love and rever ence in proportion as he embodies the divine attri-butes. There can be no security for human rights but land for their provision crops, and some to spare for

in reverence for human beings.
HENRY C. WRIGHT.

COFFIN'S POINT, ST. HELENA, S. C., Nov. 15, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND, HENRY C. WRIGHT:—Your very

welcome letter of Nov. 1st was received last evening. It is very refreshing to hear from old friends, particu-larly from those who sympathise with us in our labors most man, and its people like the elect of the Most High; and we who have passed our lives in trying to correct some of the wrongs of that latitude are appalled when we encounter the barbarism of this. When we reflect that New England presents the best specimen of the most advanced civilization of the specimen of the most advanced civilization of the globe, how unbounded look the labors of the reformer? But we are sure to feel like shouting (in this latitude.)

"Give me back my ewn New England, With her cloud-enpped granice hills!"

With all her foults, God stassactusetts,
With all her foults, God stassactusetts,
The demon of Slavery has cursed this land and
people beyond the gower of man to describe or even ceive. The most radical and fanatical and crazy A bolitionist has never overstated the evils of slaver Abolitional has never derivated the even of many com-prehend the enormity of some of its details, but its combined evils, direct and indirect, are too mighty for man to conceive. I am often made and, and son for man to conceive. I am other mone and, and sout-times almost discouraged, in view of the terrible haven it has made of the homes, hearts, and brains of the negro. His worst traits of character are directly traccable to its influence; and I feel sure I should have in reply to an invitation to attend the meeting, and fabeen as stupid, as vile, and every way as low, if I had been similarly treated. The white oppressors are but ment of a National Pence Committee.

Remarks were made by S. H. Heywood, E. J. Butta

You ask me to give you the result of my "experience and leavery on man more and observation as to the effects of slavery on man more the negro as to the rights of property and person, and as to the domestic and social relations." His respect for the rights of property are mostly on the surface crim daylight, when his movements can be seen. It, soon becomes a settled conviction with all persons who have transactions of a business character with new America.

Though this dark picture is the rule, of course there are exceptions. I have had money returned me by a good woman, who said I had paid her more than

ists are the prevailing doctrines among them, and but

Book drenched with successful dar friends, for going, with others, to help make restitution to the freed negro, by educating and elevating him, and making him capable of enjoying all that the civil war, on his account, has brought fryhim! I have not said the above because you do not see and feel as I do in regard to the negro.

Your letters and your lives, for long years, demonstrated the class most needed here. But I tremble for the negro if South Carolins,—as at present constituted,—is to make laws for his government. She expects soon to be permitted to do it, and I fear she may. Heaven help him if she does—for she is without commassion or sense of justice in his behalf. If Congress

be tearint increa.

Since writing the above, we have had a pleasant
call from Mr. Dennett, correspondent of The Nation,
and author of the letters under the head of "The

all the wise, just and true, in and out of the body, help and sustain you in your sublime labor of love!

Will you write me a long letter, and tell me your own experience and observation as to the effects of slavery on the negro, as to the rights of property and person, and as to the domestic and social relations!

Is it not a wonder, considering his antecedents, and the teachings he has had from those around him, that the negro is as intelligent, as moral, as industrious, as ditting the control of the present continued to the control of the present control of the control of the present control of the control of the present control of the control of the

The pegroes have had quite a surplus of moneythose that have been employed by Mr. Philbrich, par-ticularly—and have always expended it very wisely. They have a great passion for horses, and have ex-pended great sums for them in the last two years, amounting to not less than \$2,000 on this place alone. In their rising condition, which is perfectly natural, they wish to possess those things which distinguish the whites from them, and which add to their pleas-

ing extenuating, and setting down naught in mallor."
I agree with you in regard to the ballot, but don't see
where you can draw the line between those who can, cept my thanks for the publications you have sent to me. Use this as you see fit, and let me hear from you

JAMES F. HINCKLEY.

cerning " peace," sud to organize efforts for the imme-diate abolition of war, was held on Tuesday, in Room No. 4, 158 Washington street, Boston. Blanchard was chosen Chairman, and B. Secretary. There was a good attendance. A letter was read from Judge A. W. G. Carter of Cincinnati

Remarks were miner by the Law of Milford, Hon. Amass Walker of North Brookfield, and Henry C. Wright of Boston, which latter gentleman moved the appointment of a committee of five to

call a National Convention.

Mr. Heywood favored the enlargement of the Committle to twelve, and that they be instructed to confer with the American Peace Society.

Mr. L. E. Josslyn, advocated the formation of a new American Peace Society in Boston, and further remarks, were made by Mr. Stevand of Hopedale; after which, Mr. Wright's section prevailed, and the committee called for was appointed.

TO THE THIRTY-MINTH CONGRESS.

Escept of blood the land has see And, not by cell, or gallow-sta Shall ye the way of God preper

What words can drown that bitter cry 1
What tears wash out that stain of death 1
What oathe confirm your broken faith 1

From you alone the custanty
Of union, freedom, jeace, we claim:
We urge no conqueror's terms of shame

Alas! no victor's pride is curs, Who bend above ar triumphs won, Like David o'er his rebel son. Be men, not beggars! Cancel all By one brave, generous action; trust Your better instincts, and be just!

Keep all your forfelt lives and lands, But give the common law's redress To Labor's utter nakedness.

Revive the old heroic will, Be in the right as brave and strong As ye have proved yourselves in wr

Then buried be the dreadful past, Its common siain be mourned, and let Its memories soften to regret. Then shall the Union's mother-he

Her lost and wandering ones recall, Forgiving and restoring all. And Freedom break her marble trance
Above the Capitolian dome,
Stretch hands, and bid ye welcome home!
Se. Nation. JOHN G. WHITTIER.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GOV. HOLDEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1st. The Raleigh (N. C.)

TO HOS. W. W. HOLDEN, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA:

Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient maner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor. You will be sustained by the Government.

wisional Governor. You will be sustained by switchoal Governor. You will be sustained by wisional Governor.

The results of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and spirit manifested by the Legislature be in the same direction, it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal.

It is hoped that the action and spirit manifested by the Legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed itself.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

Alabams is the twenty-seventh State that has ratified the Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Federal Constitution. New Jersey, California and Orgon will soon add their votes in favor of this important measure. The meaning and scope of this amendment will be seen by its provisions, which we reprint by re-

"Sec. 1. Neither Slavery nor Involuntary Servi-tude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been daly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enfo Article by appropriate legislation."

COURT DE GASPARIN'S LETTER. The principal positions in Count De Gasparin's recent letter to President Johnson are: First, that no Southern State shell be admission, and of reconstruction generally, have been estilled by Congress itself; second, that no asie and permanent reconstruction is possible, except on the basis of negro suffrage. It is needless to say that these points are elaborated with great ability, and with an understanding of our internal affairs quite remarkable in a fourierner. Count De Gasparin takes pands

GOOD-BYE, OLD ARR!" In a hospital at Name ville, a short time ago, a wounded here was 13 ing on the amputating table, under the influence of chloroform. They out off his strong right arm, and east it, all bleeding, upon the pile of human limbs. They then faid him gently upon his couch. He woke from his suppor, and missed his arm. With his left arm he lifted the cloth, and there was nothing but the gory stump? "Where's my arm?" he cried; "get my

The continues of the property on the call property of the call property

SHATOR SCHEME'S RESOLUTIONS OF RECONTROL VANCABLES (the The following the stroduced to-day by Mr. Summer in the Semier :

FROM KENTUCKY—GREERAL PALMER SUSPANDA Louissille, Kg., 5th. In the Jefferson Circuit ourt, in the case of the Commonwealth of Kennesky General Palmer, for alding slaves to enouse, Judge Court, is the case of the Commonwealth of Kernnety
v. General Palmer, for aiding slaves to escape, Judge
Johnston dismissed the indictment on the ground that
the requisite number of States had adopted the nonstitutional amendment abolishing alvery before the
indictment was brought, therefore all criminal and
penal acts of the Kentucky Legislature relating to
slavery were of no effect. The Commonwealth's
Attorney filed an appeal from Judge Johnston's decistion, and the Court adjourned, size dis.
General Palmer has issued a proclamation deciaring
that slavery has ceased in Kentucky. He also advises the colored people to promptly apply to the
courts for redress if public conveyances shall disregard their rights to travel at pleasure, provided they
conform to reasonable regulations.

Washington, Dec. 8. Reports are now arriving at the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, &c., giving encouraging accounts of the manner in which the Bureau is carried on in the Southwestern States. Hospitals and campa are being provided for the sick freedmen, and a large number are airesty established. Homes have been furnished and work supplied to great numbers of the felle and suffering. The number of those supported by the government is daily diminishing, as the freedmen gradually fall into employment.

Ment.

A Tatvare Box in a Church. Near Bedford, England, is a little village church, where the lord of the manor has a private box or apartment overlooking the c'aneel. A little flight of steps outside the church leads to the double door of this secluded cratory, which is furnished with a fire-piace and sundry comfortable chairs and footstools. The proprietor is a very devict man, and never misses morning service. When the service commences, he opens the bish window, which is exactly opposite the reading-desk, and be haves with the strictest decorrem until the prayers are over, and the pealm immediately from the service auding to the end. Then just as the minister enters the pulpit, he abust down the seah and dyrotes binself to reading the letters by the morning post, which have in the meanwhile been brought to him by a servant.

POINT LOOKOUT. The military operations at this place are fast coming to a close. The Quartermaster, Captain H. E. Good win, and a small squad of soldiers, under the command of a captain, are the only officers and men now there. The cottage mener pail been turned over to the owners. The stockade, which at one period enclosed some sixteen thousand Confederate prisoners, is still standing, as also are the long lines of empty hospital structures and extensive storehouses. Washington Intelligencer.

Correction. Gen. Howard telegraphs—to correct a report that he had said that he was not apprehensive of any great amount of suffering among the blacks at the South this winter—"I se expect which suffering among the freedmen and whites this winter, especially in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabamar, unless their wants be met. However, nothing alarming has been reported."

3ix persons were drowned on Thursday last week, in Maine, in the vicinity of Bangor, the breaking of loe on which they were skating.

WRILD of the PERRECOGNICAL JOURNAL GREE AS Promisms, for now subscribers, Strikway's Plance, Mason & Earlin's Milloures; Writerian & Wilson's Estrika, Writerian & Wilson's Estrika (Estrika) (Estri mences with January. It is a beautifully illustrately, devoted to Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physic mosthly, devoted to Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, and Phrenology, and is the only swind of the fine in the world. Terms: \$2 a year. Sample numbers 20 cents. Now is the time to subscribe, and to form clube. Send stamp for particulars to Fowland & Wells, 383 Broadway, R. Y.

TO LYCEUM MANAGERS!-MRS. FRANCES E. W. HARPER, of Boston, has prepared two lectures upon "The Lessons of the War," and "The Claims of the Negro, which she will deliver to Lycenma, &c., as requested. Ap plication may be made direct to Max. Harram, No. Blossom Street, Boston. She has permission to refer to Wm. Lloyd Gurrison, Eq., Leov. Mozers. R. C. Walerston, John T. Sarguant, Rev. Loonard A. Grimes, Charles W. Slack, Eq., and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, 78 Temple Street.

MARRIED—On Wednesday, Doc. 5, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Turness, WENDELL P. GARRISON, of New York, and Lour, daughter of J. Miller McKim, Esq., of Philadelphia. No cared.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and Puriodical Hendaobo or Billions Henduche, and Billions Fevers; indeed for the whole clear of dispace originating in billary derange-ment, caused by the malaria of minematic countries.

stump i "Where's my arm i" he oried; "get my arm; I want to see it once more—my strong right arm." They brought it to him. He took hold of the cold, clammy fingers, and looking steadfastly at the poor dead member, thus addressed it with tearful caracteres: "Good-bye, old arm I We have been a long time together. We sumt part now. Good-bye, old arm I You'll never fire another carbine nor iwing another nabre for the government "—and the bears rolled down his cheeks. He then said to those standing by: "Underestand, I don't regret its lose. It has been tour from my body that not one Stans should be tourn from this gloriton. Union." He might have added:—

"Some things are worthless, some others so good That nations that buy them pay only is belood; For freedon and Union cosh man even that part and here I pay my mare, all wars from my beart."

This is what that men gave. What is your share and mino t—Ckaptain McCohe.

Nuono Sorrman's in Warstmoror. The Sourd

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR. VOLUME I.

THE Verses will common its heat value with James yearship, 1992. This is the only by his Periodical publishes as REVERTI-TAYN CHEST TERM

A NEW RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.

# The Radical

PUBLISHED WONTHLY BY S. H. MORSE, BORTON, WARS.

S. H. MORSE, Entro

TERMS: Single subscriptions, Two Dallars a year. e copies 23 conts. United distes bills professed.

Tunus: Single subscriptions, Two Dollars a year. Single copies 13 canis. United dates bills preferred.

The world has much to my about the temporal and the electral. By this its means a division of worlds. This side the grave means temporal. The side beyond the grave means external. Politics, Art. Literature, Philosophy, Geisonce, are of this world—also merality, one are all temporal. Its Religion, as Coloridge add, is "other-worlds-neer." Shall we not fact a better distinction? Shall we not so interpret religion that we can let the other world rest until our fortune of life finds as there as dwellers—making this world as secred as the next shall by: life as itside that we can let the other world rest until our fortune of life finds as there as dwellers—making this world as secred as the next shall by: life as little to be despised here, as it shalls be in any hereafter? Phillipsohn, the able Jovish writer, makes it his chief argument against Christianity, that it yenders this world means of mankind who are chanting it, a troub in the grant mean of mankind who are chanting it, as trough to entirely colina. So far as Christianity can be under supensible for this "dispal strain of fasters life," it must go under condomnation. Jeans, however, was not a "Christian." He cut the One-world spart as regards the world. His "this world" manni surface, protession, illusion, chew, hypoerly, which. His "Eternal life" was quality of life, and not daration or plan of existence. "Lore God with mind and heart, and your neighbor as yourself." That was all he said. Tear down the partition walt, and you have One World and Eternity already with you. To live a this great Eternity, and, forguining little or great private aims, (which are temporal, for they must be ret aside for the common weal, by overly this whole devolvion to break as the content of the file of the common weal, by overly the a whole devolvion to break as they over where appear, revealing the Tree, Reneffell, and Occ. Providence, it Ballgion. Tall Religion can be ru

Address, S. H. MORSE, at HAVERHILL, MASS. Sond 0 cents for specimen numbers.

PROSPECTUS, VOL. IV.

# THE MODERN AGE.

IN behalf of "modern civilization," the revolutions of Science, and the inspirations of mankind..re venture to ply our pany oner anew in the waves of the world's advancement. While we shall not shrink from the orticism of any and every name and institution that stand in the way of the interests of the masses, the reader? of Thu Acm are assured that its pages shall not be solisted in mere partians controvery. They shall speak in the cash interests of Treth, as the botanist examines plants, as the antennemer surveys the start, as the chemist agitates the elements in his crucible, or as the goologies studies the grantennemer surveys the start, as the chemist agitates the elements in his crucible, or as the goologies studies the grantennemer of Science, including the elevation of Northern and Scothern Labor, the Enfrauschisement of Men and Women, and the Philosophy of Spiritualism; to note twe discoveries, and publish occasionally articles on Geology, Astronomy, or other interfed Natural Sciences. In addition to its original matter, we shall carefully select from sources quite inancemble to many readers.

In seeking to mulatain the Scientific and Liberal ton-desired by the Publishey, two qualifications will be generally required or viters for the New Monthly; visit cander and shifty. If, is endered ing to real the part of the seeking of the seeking of the seeking of these comes alone from the faithful chain of the Part of Tarra.

ally required of writers for the New Monthly; vis: conder and soldry. II, is endeave ing to realize our ideal, offences may come to the few, is them come alone from the faith-ful point of the Pax of Thurs.
Doubtleast there are men and women of talent and of comparatively liberal means, on whose interest in the per-manent success of a journal of the alms of the Mogran Aou we may depend for their private subscriptions, their personal influence among friends, their absolute decentions, or contributions from their pens. They are well aware that a journal ejecutific and radical (not erratio) at all points, can only be sustained by positive effort, and the material and mental aid of the sterling friends of progress. We trust to the impiration of a high purpose—that we shall not be forced to reliquish our visal work for the want of co-operation.

shall not be forced to variety and aspiring young want of co-persion.

The friends of Freedom, thinking and aspiring young men and women everywhere, thirring for knowledge, for human and self-improvement, are invited to co-operate with the Editors in the circulation of a Journal devected to the interests of Man in the higher departments of his career, independent of race, color, sax, eroed or country, and very land the province of the control of the co

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, IN ADVANCE. Address B. J. BUTTS, PUBLISHER, Hepedale, Mass. Or H. N. GREENE, EDITRESS,

FOR THE YEAR 1866!

THE COMMONWEALTH," (BOSTON, MASS.,)

ANTI-SLAVERY JOURNAL,

living attention, also, to LITERATURE, ART and IEWS. s observance will be had of the issues pertaining to tilement of the great civil essiblent. xx: \$3.00 per annum. Subscriptions received for miths. Specimes copies sent gratic on application.

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who have transactions of a business character with the freedamen, that the only way to pretice doe from the freedamen, that the only way to pretice doe from the freedamen, that the only way to pretice doe from the first that the freedamen and the sight. The only way to know that you are honorably dealt with as to a day's work is to examine it your self. The only way to know that you animals are not used and abund by them is to keep them out of their reach. The only way to prevent their mining corn and notion, for their ever use, or lead which you pay them for reising exiten upon, is to pull up the plants when they supear. And after submitting to all money of maintificance and describes in the work.  A PROPERCY IN REVICE.

In the year 1845, a citizen of New Hampshire, on riceling Mr. Polit's annual memage of that year, took one passage in it for the text of the following lines, which had the good fortune to be fulfilled-which is not the fate of postionl predictions I

"That system of self-government which seems not our cell." Furnishing another example that self-ment is inherent in the American breast, and must

Let groaning Africans rajcice, Redemption draweth nigh; The Southern Seer's consoling voice Bids every tear be dry.

His oracle has spoken well ; The thus that Heaven has willed; That roice is Slavery's final knell, Her destinies fulfilled.

The "sell" her cruel footsteps tread Possesses native power To bow Oppression's lofty head, And haste ber final hour.

The Northern breeze o'er Dixon's line Is wafting health and light;

"Self-government inherent" lies Within the native breast, That, bursting from its cell, shall rise, And claim its high behest. The institutions of our land,

That deep impression, bread and grand, Which Pilgrim structures wear.

God's seal is on them, and His arm 'Is stretched for their defence; Their influence with a heavenly charm Shall drive the exception hence. Well, Prophet, thou hast spoken right,

However short thy ken,
For soon will Freedom's growing light
Pour in on sable men. And Freedom's sword they yet shall wield, Yet Reason's strength employ,
Their chains shall fall, their stripes be healed,
Their sorrows turned to joy.

No thanks, O Seer, to thee are due, For words so just and right; Thy utterance, though wise and true, Reached far beyond thy sight.

So once, Caiaphas propheried, In words not understood, When God's own Son he crucified, And stained his soul with blood.

O. Slavery, thou shalt die at last, Though thou in Texas hide Thy knell shall peal on every blast That, sweeps thy deserts wide.

Thy friends, by artifice and wile, May lengthen out thy day;
Tis but reprieve—thy doom, meanwhile,
Grows heavier by delay.

Keen ridicule, in taunting jests, At thy pretensions sneers; The curse of God upon thee rests, And shakes thy land with fears.

Dark ignorance its baleful shade ] Has cast upon thy coast ; And vices, here unnamed, degrade The men that are thy boast.

Crime, shame and poverty are thine A trinity of woe;

Dost doubt ?—go thread Ohio's line,
Thine eye will tell thee so.

The curse of men that feel thy sting Still deepens day by day; Those whispers low shall thunders bring, And sweep the scourge away.

The light of Heaven shall o'er thee flow, Nor leave thee place or name; Known only in those realms of woe

From whence thy presence came.

This alludes to the depopulating influence of slavery, sen in many places where it exists.

-N. Y. Evening Post.

REST.

[The following lines were found under the pillow of a oldier who was lying dead in a hospital near Port Royal,

With little thought or care Whether my waking find Me here or there. A bowing, burdened head, That only asks to rest,

Unquestioning, upon A loving breast. My good right hand forgets

Its cunning now---To march the weary march

I am not eager, bold, Nor strong—all that is past; I am ready not to do At last, at last.

My half day's work is done, And this is all my part; I give a patient God My patient boart,

And grasp His banner still, Though all its bine be dim; These stripes, no less than stars, Lead after him.

"SHE IS SO DEAR TO ME." BY 'R. A. ADDRY

Ah me, she is so dear to see, so dear, Two lips with penches tinges stained, and sweet, Two wes white hands, which stay me when I go, Sweeping in east lines from twin arms of snew, That class about my neck whenever we meet,— Ab me, she is so dear to me, so dear !

Ah me, she is so dear to me, so dear, She seems another life within my own, Another life that hides itself in me Blow kindly, Fortune, till we reach the sen! Our cas true life from our two lives has grown Ah me, she id as dear to me, so dear!

For that she is so dear to me, so dear For that in life each life on each relies, To be away from her is tasting death, — "Ris loss of hope and life and light and bre And absence starves affection till it dies. Ah me, the is so dear to me, so dear !

### BONNET.

POSSURED BY GOUGH'S LECTURE OF "RABIT."
The point, of Richit. who era estimate.

Its Influsion on the beart, the bayes, the will?

Little centies encoundates, but they allowify.
Rich in its they place, till minimating gloss
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Consider the first with the shirt with a sign of the shirt with a sh SUSCEPTED BY GOUGE'S LECTURE ON "HABIT."

THEIR CAUSE AND THEIR CURE.

Whoever ventures upon the independent course here suggested will be met at the center with certain terms of reproach, and certain accusations and objections. This is marvidable. A priesthood will always defend their idol, and endeavor to destroy the resident those who expose their false pretensions in regard to the idol. If, however, we look long enough at these reproachful spithet and scomstions to discover precisely what they mean, and how for they are well founded, these obstacles will lose much of their terror.

ror. He who stays away from "meeting" on Sunday

He who stays away from "meeting" on Sunday to take a walk, or a ride, or a sail, will be called a Sabbath-breaker.

Many to whom this name is applied are so ignorant of the Bible as to admit themselves to be Sabbath-breakers, and not to have the least suspicion that they are falsely accused, and that the Bible-Sabbath has no more to do with Sunday than with Monday. Every one may convince himself of the utter falseness of the claim that either Sabbath-keeping or Sunday observance is enjoined woon. Christians by the ness or the caim that rither account-keeping or out-day observance is enjoined upon Christians by the Bible, by tracing in that book the history of the Jew-ish Sabbath, and seeing for hisself that the Christian Scriptures neither enjoin, imply, nor recommend any Sabbatical observance whatever. The Scripture doc-

There is one, and only one weekly Sabbath, enjoined, described, or in the remotest manner alluded to, in the whole Bible, whether Hebrew or Christian,—the Saturday Sabbath. "The seventh day is the Sabbath." No other day is so designated; so other day can be the Bible Sabbath (Exod. xx. 11).

11. This Sabbath was strictly a ceremonial and Jewish institution (Levit. xxiii.; Deut. v. 15). An especial "sign" between God and the "children of Larael" (Exod. xxxi. 18, 17; Ezek. xx. 12).

As confirmatory of this, Jesus studiously and re-peatedly violated the Sabbath; (compare Matt. xii. 1, 2, with Exed. xvi. 23, 23, and Numb. xv. 22, 26; also, John v. 8, 9, 10, with Jerem. xvii. 22; and justified this violation by the direct assertion of his right, and by necessary implication) of his intent to abolish it. "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath!" (Mark ii. 27, 28.)

broken by Jesus and his aposities, they never, on the other hand, enjoined, or even encouraged its observance in any munner whatever, either by example, by precept, or by slightest intimation; no can a single season be found among all the New Testamen writers, condemning the neglect of this law, or reproving the "Sabbath-breaker."

On the contrary, the Sabbath law was wholly and unequivocally abrogated for the Gentlle world, by the first great council of the catholic church, held at Jerusalem under the immediate direction of "the aposities and elders;" which council decreed that "the keeping of the Law" was an unnecessary thing, and a burden not to be laid upon those who were not Jews. (Acts xv. 24, 28, 29.)

VI.

Hence the subsequent Epistles, with one voice, regard the sanctification of the Sabbath as a provisional type, fulfilled and superseded by the gospel dispensation; the "rest which remains the to the people of God" being not that of "the seventh day," (nor that which "Joshua had given" in Canaan,) but that into which they "who have believed do eater," when they "have ceased from their own works." (Heb. Iv. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10.) "For by the works of the Law shall no flesh be justified." (Gal. ii. 10; Rom. iii. 28; ix. 82 &c.]

fiesh be justified." (Gal. ii. 10; Rom. iii. 28; ix. 2. &c.)

They uniformly speak of the Christian being \$\frac{1}{2}\ delivered from the Law," the Decalogue included (Rom. vii. 6, 7); which Decalogue, though "written and engraven in stones," was thus entirely "done away." (2 Corinth. iii. 7.)

In the most explicit and impervertible terms, they affirm that "the Sabbath-days" were the mere "shadow of things to come" (Coloss. ii. 16); an obsolete "ordinance" which had been "blotted out "by the new covenant; and they strongly condemn their "observance" (Gal. iv. 10), as among the "beggarly elements" of Jewish bondage.

Thus they decide obedience to the Fourth Commandment, and the "estimation" of its Sabbath, to be a "weakness in the faith" (Rom. xiv. 1, 5), even while placing it on the broad ground of the liberty of private judgment, and the right of each to act in conformity with his own persuasions.

W. B. T.

The term Sabbath-breaker, as I have said, is com-

The term Sabbath-breaker, as I have said, is com The term Sabbath-breaker, as I have said, is commonly applied to those who use Sunday for their business or pleasure without making any special claim of a right so to use it; but he who vindicates ghat right, and appeals to reason and Scripture in confirmation of it, is considered to have committed a far graver offence; he who stays away from the Sunday meeting because he believee it right and best to do so, and because he case how that day may be better employed, is very sees how that day may be better employed, is very sure to be called—an Infide!!—

sure to be called—an Infidel !—

The word Infidel means simply disbellever. As ordinarily used and applied, it is a term of reproach, intended to convey the idea that he of whom it is used is a baid and dangerous man. Nevertheless, its actual meaning is only that the ideas of that person respecting religion vary materially from the ideas of him who calls him so. I mean to say, that when one man calls another an Infidel, a third person cannot have the slightest accurate idea of what is the belief of the second, until he knows what is the belief of the first. All he can possibly know about it, until thus enlightened, is that the two are different, and that the first wishes to represent the second as a bad man on account of this difference. In the days of the Crucount of this difference. In the days of the Cru-sades, nothing was more common than the reproach-ful use of the word Infidel. It was used alike by Christians and Saragens, each against the other, and with directly opposite meanings. A blind man of that period, hearing one person call another an infithat period, hearing one person call another an infl.

del, might feel sure that the accused was of a diffection and laws of the Jewish religion, an antiquated and can party from the accuser, but he could know nothing else about him without further instruction. It would remain utterly doubtful whether he were a Christian or a Mussulman. And the word is ordinarily used in precisely the same manner, with the same of Christian or a Mussulman. And the word is ordinarily used in precisely the same manner, with the same of Christian or a Mussulman. And the word is ordinarily used in precisely the same manner, with the same of Christian or a Mussulman. And the word is ordinarily used in precisely the same manner, with the same of Christian or a mussulman. And the word is ordinarily that missionaries are sent to the Jews of the Jews of the Jews or the Je reproachful spirit and the same indefinite meaning, at the present day. The only proper and definite use of the word is to designate one of that very small

The Ziberhit Dr. . party who adopt and profer the title of "Inddel," and desire to be known by that hamne. Then, and not otherwise, will the word have a meeting at once anomato and just.

Store, then, with the single exception just mention.

coursts and just.

Since, then, with the single exception just mentioned, the use of the word Inddel communicates no definite information whatever, except that the accuser differs in religious epision from the accused, and whose to bring a represent against him therefore—and since it really shows only a bigueted and filliberial spicit in the former, and many of the greatest reformers in morals and religion have been thus adjunction by the popular opinion of their time—one need not be greatly disturbed by finding himself thus sligmatized now. It is matural enough that people who lack arguments It is natural enough that people who lack argument should use representes. Those who have truth or their side, and who can show reasons for their being need not be disturbed in mind, still less directed from

of delusion above referred to, as the assumption, confidently made by the clergy, and implicitly believed by the mass of the people, that the Bible, throughout, is the Word of God; written from His dictation, miraculously preserved by Him from all error, whether of fact or doctrine, and given by Him as the one infallible and sufficient rule for human guidance.

The assumption thus confidently stated is not only an utilerly unproved hypothesis, but the very term with which it commences makes a false and delustra implication. "The Bible." As if the Bible of delusion above referred to, as the assumption, con

sive implication. "The Bible." As if the Bible were one thing, instead of a collection of many things! As if its contents were uniform instead of heterogeneous in character. As if its were even one book, instead of two collections of books! As if it contained one religion only, instead of two directors, and in

Come with me, reader, to a great public library In one of its alcoves, let us any Alcove G, there are collected the works of fifty or sixty authors, persons of the most various talents and conditions in life, who of the most various talents and conditions in life, who wrote in different languages, and on a vast variety of subjects, at times extending over a period of fifteen or sixteen centuries. These books contain History, Poetry, Fables, Tales, Sermons, Songs, Dreams, Yoyages and Travels, Philosophy, Satire, Dramatic and Didactic compositions, and Records of Religious Systems, battles and wars, crimes and punishments. It appears that you have read some of there books, and superficially glanced over others. Now I serious-ly ask—Do you believe in the contents of Alcove G. as absolutely true, and infallibly correct in every

have carefully compared them, to find whether their statements are probable and reasonable, whether they agree with other testimony, and whether they agree together. Very few persons are competent to give an affirmative answer to such an inquiry, even after careful examination.

But auppose you make the requisite examination,

and find among these writers not only much that is good and true, but various irreconcilable discrepancies and contradictions, and some unreasonable and repul-sive doctrines, combined with statements which the

affirmatively?

Suppose, in addition, that your examination reveals
the fact that two opposing systems of religion are contained there, one setting forth the doctrines of the
Mohammedans, and the other the adverse tenets of
the Fire-Worshippers. Will not this state of things

when and by whom the hypothesis was invested that these two diverse collections of writings constitute one infallible rule obligatory upon Christians, you will find many difficulties in the way of honestly saying you believe all the statements therein contained. What right have you thus to believe, without more evidence than you possess upon the subject!

If you further take note of many positive and irreconcilable discrepancies, between different authors and

different parts of the same author, in the books in question, it will appear not difficult morely, but impossible, to accept all of them as true.

If you further observe that the two principal parts which have been strangely brought together to constitute this one book, called the Bible, are the history, records and laws of two antagonistic religions, a still further difficulty will present itself in the way of resisted but he true.

of Christendom is to convert them from Jadaism, just as much as to convert the Hindoos, the Turks, or the Chinese, from the false systems of religion which they follow. To persist in being a few is to refuse to be a Christian. The Jew who becomes a 'Christian is cursed, hated and recounced by his Jewish brethren.

the margins of so many of our Bibles.

The New Testament contains four biographics sketches of the founder of Christianity, Jesus of Nati

letters, relating to that doctrice, written by several of his early followers.

There is much uncertainty respecting the author-ship, and much respecting the date, of these docs-ments. Most of them were probably written by the persons whose names they bear, and all, no doubt, persons whose manes they occur, and an in word were written according to the best of the knowledge and helief of the authors. The biographical sketches, (called Gospels) are supposed to have been written at periods varying from eight to beventy years after the

has character, or to fathout me depin or in thoughts.
They often, by their own admission, falled to under stand his words; and they often, no doubt, formed erroneous ideas respecting them, without becoming aware of their error. He is represented as repeatedly complaining of their slowness, dulness and bliedness. these ten, however, incompetent as they were, pro-ceeded the only records that undertake to describe his life, his trachings, and his death. All our means of knowing what Jesus said, did, and meant, are com-prised in the record of four admiring but confessedly writing down from memory things which they often failed to understand, they have given us some of the noblest traits and some of the grandest thoughts that have ever appeared in any human being. The great

natural right to make laws, even for himself, much less for others. The laws of life, to body and soul, in all relations, are fixed by God. These can never

of the word is to designate one of that very small

These propositions are copied from an admirable volume with the following title—"The Obligation of the Sabbath: a Discussion between Rev. J. Heron Brown and William B. Taylor. Philadelphia; A. Hart, 1834.

Jimon, pp. 100.— Lu his work, Mr. Taylor gives thereough proof, from the Bibbs, of the propositions copied above. The two decition of the Sabbath is also staled, and providing the contemplation of the Sabbath is pleary Grew. Philadelphia: 1834.

"The Sabbath is Discussion between the sabbath continues of the Sabbath is pleary of the Sabbath is also staled, and providing the same system? The Sabbath is pleary Grew. Philadelphia: 1834.

"The Sabbath is Discussion between the Sabbath continues of the Sabbath is pleary of the Sabbath is pleary of the Sabbath is also staled, and providing works, assay;"

"The Sabbath is pleary Grew. Philadelphia: 1834."

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Unch are the met who cry out against the enfranchisement and cirvation of the negro. They call themselves Descends! They had rather steal than work. They have ever force santions to make the negre the motion of their children; but without legal marriage. These mee have cought the death of the equalite by mardoring half a million of one loved mee. Shall we now give them power over our descript to destroy any while we refuse the failor to our friends as some un. If I we do, we deserve the facous that we now my If I we do, we deserve the facous that we now us. If I we do, we deserve the facous that we now us. If I we do, we deserve the facous that we now us. If I we do not deserve the facous that we not the same that the fact that I live to see this day. Reality before God and the Law! is the great watchword of civilization and progress. Live any Liveau to be as a some—cannot lordel his right to the life and liberty of a man. To seeme that man may be held and used as a chattel is "the sum of all villany." To assume that man's "life, liberty and happiness "may be sacrificed to institutions, is to assume that the permanent may be accidiced to the translest, the substance to the shadow.

Down with all governments and religions, all creeds and constitutions, and with all ordinances and observements had constitutions, and with all ordinances and observements and cred that the program of the constitutions, and with all ordinances and observements and constitutions, and with all ordinances and observements.

substance to the disalow.

Down with all governments and religions, all creeds and constitutions, and with all ordinances and observances, that cannot exist without killing or enalstring man! Man eserced 1 After or abolish all his incidents, if need be, but let man be sacred! See and worship God in man! not in Bibles, Sabbaths, baptims, chreckes, priesthoods, or institutions. Man, the image and glory of God! Let man be sacred as God is!

Dear Garrison, I thank God for the Liberator! No Dear Garrison, I thank God for the Libe

Dear Garrison, I mant good for the Lecturary to book to paper, so creed nor code has done so much to inspire man with a tender reverence for man; to divert reverence from his lacidents, and to concentrate it on the man, the woman, and the child. This republic exists, avowedly, to protect man, not his incidents. The incidents are of no value, except as they contribute to the elevation, safety and happiness of

Will Congress heed this in its reconstructive policy Will it now practically assert that man is sacred, and never to be sacrificed to title, station, wealth, or in-stitutions? Are hats for heads, or heads for hats? Are institutions for men, or men for institutions?

Congress is to give its answer this winter in its action on reconstruction.

H. C. W.

#### BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

A special meeting of the government of the Board of Trade was recently held at their rooms, the President of the Board, George C. Richardson, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary read a communication from Alanson Penfield of Washington, asking the Board to cooperate in promoting the assembling of a national cotton-growing convention, early in December, to take measures for insuring a large cotton crop the next season.

Mr. Edward S. Tobey offered the following resolutions upon the subject, and supported them in a plutions upon the subject, and supported them in a speech of considerable length:—

Whereas, by the recent civil war, many of the outhern Status have become greatly desolated, and Whereas, by the recent civil war, many of the Southern Statuse have become greatly desolated, and a large part of their capital destroyed; and no inconsiderable portion of the laboring classes are destitute of employment, whose labor, unless now aided by capital, must be fost to the country.

Resolved, That the commercial and financial interests of the United States slike demand that speedy and efficient measures be immediately employed to organize and develop industry in the Southern States, in order to increase the production of their staples, and especially of cotton.

organize and develop industry in the Southern States, in order to increase the production of their their recollections were written down, give plausible grounds for referring any alleged error to them rather than to him.

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

The Ballot—is it a Natural Right? Shall it be withheld from the Loyal, and giren to the Dialogal?

TAUNTON, Dec. 2, 1865.

WM. LLOTD GARRISON:

MY DRAR FRIEND—Is the ballot, or suffrage, a natural right? As much to as is "supreme, irresistible, absolute, uncontrolled authority or sovereignty" of man over man. The ballot is the symbol of sovereignty. It means power in the voter to make laws, define crimes, annex penalties, and execute them; i. e., discretionary power over life and liberty, over person and property. Has God invested man with such power over man? So far from it, no man has a natural right to make laws, even for himself, much less for others. The laws of the limself, much less for others.

person and property. Has God invested man with number of the many property and the control of th

in 1866 without the interposition of the Federal Government; and Mr. Tobay desired that this course should be pursued, rather than wait for Southern action, while the freedmen were perishing from lack of shelter and food.

Mr. Akkinson said his principal objection to the resolutions was that they tild not declare the first requisite to be the protection of capital and labor at the South. A Northern man now going there knew that he would be in an insignificant minority. If justice was done in those States, by giving the whole population their rights, Northern settlers would have a unjoint to back them.

The question being taken on the passage of the resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.—Baston Daily Adecriter.

### CHOATE PRESCOTT, AND THEODORE PAR-

Omitable Prissoury. And Theodorals participated by the Parker claims precedence among the three in mental and moral greatness. We should not have conceded this in his lifetime, but the new light thrown apon his character by the correspondence published in these volumes constrains us to make the avert. Mr. Choate and more genius; a tissuer inaget, by initiation, into men and books; as magnation or imperial sweet; is subtile magnesium, flowing trust beart of brain, to take individuals captive, or sway bodies of name at will; but with the gifts of genium he had more of its econstriction and faults. Home, types of conscience, less almority of character, near palick sims and less sympathy with his rance and the philantarque movements of the age. Mr. Prescott was more exact in his achieversip, more aminable in character, more humans in a parignants, worse genial and lovable man, but in spite of uniform characterisms of continuous of the spite of uniform the enfolders in misfer-hum, and a decortion to ligations under discoveryments at income to the continuous of the dispute the recovers to present the character.

enthusiasm of the scholar with the unselfshene of the reformer. He touched life at every point, and any magnetised with it every where. They point, and any and department of knowledge his curiosity did not any any and the second of the constraints of the second of the second

The Most Wonderful Invention of the Age! MORRILL'S

# PETROLEUM STOVE.

One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of American

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

WOOD, OR GAS.

OBS the work easier, quicker, better, and with as use, without a radiator, does not preceptibly affect the temperature of the room, while it may be said with a radiator to heat a room in a very short time. It is also perfectly free from noot, asher and smoke, and makes be unpleasant smell.

Warerooms No. 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass

Eaking in these stores, instead of the old imperfet process, is rendered a certainty; the bread onces out of the oven in thirty minutes, with a fair brown eras, setter bourst nor dough, for the Aret can be instantanced ough, for the Aret can be instantanced only niated. Potatoes and large joints of meat are "does to a term." Broiling ;--Mr. Morrill, the inventor, to use he see language,

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

### MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE

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

JOSEPH CHEEVER, M D.

Boston, May 17, 1865.
To the Agent of the Monnill Petrolette Stott Co.
DEAR Sin-Having fully tested the new Petrolete DEAR SIAM Having (felly tested the new Petrolem Store made by your Company, I am happy to bus restriction my to its merits. I have them in use in greating been and find them superior to anything I have of for eaching purposes. It bakes bisecuits and broils seaks rejectedly, and indeed performs most admirably all that is chained.

or it.

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

Wishing you every success, I remai years, UTS).

EDUARD PERKINS

[From Rev. T. C. Patter, Paster of the Methodust E. Carch,
South Reading, Mass.]

SOUTH REALING, Mass., May 20, 1863.

TO THE PETROLETE STOVE Co.:

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

— For several weeks my family have been testing the surand ecomony of your "single burners, and fast that for
the common burnesses of a family it excels everything the
of the kind we have ever seen. In point of remain, it
has cost in less then one and one-fourth comp to the
wife can do her ironing in less time that surfar with a
store, and avoid the necessity of being testime the base
for hours, and returned to find our best or beautiful
consider beat. We have absented ourselver from the base
for hours, and returned to find our best or base
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it to use it as a holder for my study, spart or near
it is the base of the base of the "hours,"
but should judge its utility must be not res.

Paster of M. E. Cherk

[From Res. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orbidal Compress

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Pastor of Orthodox Congressional Church, Brighton, Mass.] Вицитов, Јаре 1, 1865.

BRIGATOS, JUST J.

DEAN SIN-After a briof experience with your stem.

If gives me pleaseure to my that it gives great militation,
with which we are acquainted: for broiling, it is particular,
which which we are acquainted: for broiling, it is particular,
unsurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing press very
convenient, while the eccape from the heal lives out;
an endinary fire must, in the summer, make your stem a
great confort in the kitchen.

Very traly yours,

BOSTON, August 10, 1865.

Menana, Monney, A. Co.:

Mannes, Monutt. & Co.:

Beston, Argust 10, 1845.

Garriansz—I am often asked how I like my "petricum fitore." I would here state that it works admirably and illust is musher. I have been a housekeeper sore that forty years, and have, daring that time, used assay helf the same number of concling apparates, such as raped, cooks-tores, &c., but have never found any thing remains use, and see the reason shy they will be used squally as well in winder. We can get break the work of the same way well to winder. We can get break the work of the same wo

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MADE by my one with \$15-Stendt Year. To an appearance of the Bank on the desired to the second to th