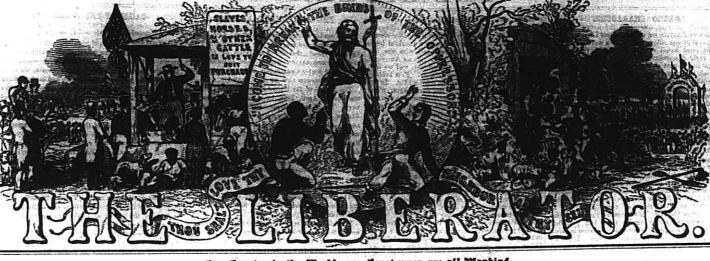
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ALSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

TE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers,

PRES. LINCOLU ON MEGRO SUFFRAGE.

VOL. XXXV. NO.51.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1820.

the republic, they have demonstrate to the ballot, which is but the hun

# selections.

### JAMAICA.

of the subject, and such the given by the writer. that we uilty of acts of high-handed and motence and massacre. The British instituten close and

of which we were fortu-ster having collected and he case, we make bold to of the "correspondents" standing, and also the ne of the Jamaica press, of the Jamaica press, o negro rebellion in that was only a riot—a very

dings in one of the loca Wednesday, the 11th o h mutilation are

ow what steps were taken to suppress
oft. The whole country, comprising
was at once put under martial law,
sty of kingston, and troops were desThomas-in-the-East. On Thursday
13th October, about twenty-four
outbreak, a detachment of regulars
with Ris. July according to the propert

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newspapers, vigorously engaged in the suppression of the rebelliom—that is, seizing supposed rebels and rebel sympathizers on every hand, and trying them by court-martial: flogging the women, and occasionally hanging two or three of them; and shooting and hanging the men by scores at a time. One of the officers, in command of a troop of irregular cavalry, writes that the men found fine sport in shooting down the blacks, as, on the approach of the troops to the negro settlements, the poor people fied in terror from their cottages. "The men," he coolly observes, "enjoy it; the people have reason to dread it." Flogging, or "catting," it is stated in one of the Klingston journals, "was going on from morning to night in the parish of St. Thomasin-the-East;" and it was reckoned that before the termination of martial law, full two thousand negroes would have been put to death.

ILOODY WORK—THE CASE OF GORDON

in reading the sizing supposed rebels and short-sighted, one-sided policy. Hence the opposition which has evoked the brutal spirit that opposition which has evoked the brutal spirit that payorition which has to discover that the payorition which has evoked the brutal spirit that payorition which has to continue t

n reading the accounts of this affair published by Jamaica newspapers, one is forcibly struck with the savage, brutal, merciless way in which the authorities went to work in dealing with the blacks. It was not mere promptitude and energy that were displayed in suppressing an outbreak which was supposed to be the foretuner of a general insurrection. It was much more. There seems to have been a sort of grim delight experienced in doing the bloody work of death. If the common soldiers renjoyed it," there were others who seem to have enjoyed it too. It was, indeed, as if feelings of ragelong pent up in the bosem—as of revenge long and moodily biding its time—had at length found the favorable opportunity for striking a terrible blow.

There is a remarkable significance in the way in which Mr. G. W. Gordon, the alleged promoter of the trebellion, was dealt with. That gentleman, who was one of the largest landed proprietors on the

There is a remarkable significance in the way in which Mr. G. W. Gordon, the alleged promoter of the rebellion, was dealt with. That gentleman, who was one of the largest landed proprietors on the island, and a member of the House of Assembly, had been for some two or three years past a stout and uncompromising opponent of the government, and an arident advocate of the blacks, and consequently extremely obnoxious both to the Executive and the planters. He resided in the parish of St. Andrew, but as he represented St. Thomas-in-the-East in the Assembly, he had reason to be frequently in that parish, and to keep up a correspondence on political matters with several of its leading black men. Besides, he owned a large plantation in the parish, which was under the management of an overseer. When the riot occurred, Mr. Gordon was in the city of Kingston, thirty-two miles distant from Morant Bay, and there was no susption that he had anything to do with it.

On the 17th of October, six days after the disturbance, the Governor of the island, who had traken the field in person, returned to Kingston, the field in person, returned to Kingston, the seems of the seems o

sceamer at Morant Bay, Gordon was handed by the Governor to the military authorities, and moment was lost in putting him on his trial a court-martial composed of three subaltimes on the many, and two ensigns army.

Stranger at Morant Bay, Gordon was handed sentatives give tone to thought and speech wives set the fashions; the "boys in blue of the form of the fashions, the "boys in blue of the fashi

to parties in St. Bonnas items, and to his overseer on matters of business; and, second, of the testimony of two or three "rebels," under sentence of death, to the effect that Mr. Gordon had been the instigator of the "rebellion." The particulars of this evidence have not been published by any of the Kingston journals, although all of them are fierce and bitter in their denunciations of Gordon and the negroes, and although there was every reason why they should give the documentary evidence to the world without loss of time. Gordon's trial lasted for an hour and a half, and resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to be hanged, and died bravely protesting his innocence to the last. He was hanged like a dog; for, according to the report of the execution in the Kingston papers, he strugglied for fully fifteen minutes after the "barrel" upon which he stood had been pulled away from under him, showing that death resulted from strangulation. Seventeen blacks were hanged along with him; and it is a rehad been pulled away from under him, showing tha death resulted from strangulation. Seventhet blacks were hanged along with him; and it is a re markable fact that every man of any position on the island, known as sympathizing with his politics views, was arrested about the time of his execution dragged from his beme, and handed over to the stillardy authorities. Among these are two editor and proprietors of newspapers, both white, and for chergy men, of when three are black and one white

THE DISTRIOT OF COLUMBIA.

The altered condition of things in the city of Washington and "the District," now, from the palmy days of slavery and Democracy, most be most striking. A way back in the past to 1800, when John Randolph of Virginia considered it one of the privileges of the chivalry of that day to "take the wall" of Yankee members, and indulge his fierce sarcasm in debate at their expense, and down to the last day and hour of Wigfall, slavery was dominant, intolerant and insolent. It gave its own characteristic tone to society, in all its grades, from the White House to the bovel. There was little pretence to fashion outside its charmed circle. It prevailed equally at the Capitel, in the Departments, in the churches, at the hotels, and at private mansions. The wirest, most learned and loveliest, from the great and powerful North, were sometimes patronized, more frequently barely tolerated. Being in power, and dispensing the patronage of the Government from one decade to another, it was all potent, and Northern affiliated politicians, with a baseness truly humiliating, aped it, delerred to it, and accepted the

# THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Applicable to our remarks on the wor

trial of such a person by the civil tribunals, much, not perhaps of absolute law, but such insepedience as amounts almost to law, possibly quite. Let me call attention to one or two things. In a case like that of Mr. Davis there is no question of identity

the whole system of that by July more contents.

5. But is to be thought of without a shudder, that, after the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, the Government is to submit the question between itself and Jefferson Davis to a jury of twelve men—all of whom must be improper persons to sit on a jury, if the ordinary rules are to be applied to them, or they could not get into the jury box, to determine by verdict between the legitimate Government and the rebel Government, and decide which is in the wrong? If Mr. Davis is found by these incompetent and improper jury men to be in the wrong, then sentence of death is to be pronounced upon him; if the Government is found to be in the wrong, then——. And see Vol. 1. § 101.

6. I know that, at such a time as this, it is very embarrassing for the Government to do right. Should Mr. Davis be tried by a military court, all the demagogues in the country would raise the cry that the Constitution was violated, and our civil rights were in jeopardy; because thus they

cry that the Constitution was violated, and solve it rights were in joponary; because thus they would suppose they could win the favor of the people. In like manner, all the haters of our country abroad would denounce the act, and they would claim that there is less liberty in our Republic than in the monarchies of Europe. Still, if those who are at the head of our Government first wash their in the monarchies of Europe. Still, if those are at the head of our Government first wash own hands clean, they will find no real difficulty presenting the matter that it will be correctly by the pure-minded among us.

## CALL OFF YOUR DOGS.

A telegram from New Orleans states that Gen. A telegram from New Orleans state that Octa-fregory has arrested and released, under heavy bail, one Elmore, charged with using hounds, of the bloody variety, we presume, to hunt down negroes. Elmore pleads that he was in pursuit of a thief, and that the third turned out to be black, The excuse is quite insufficient. Dogs are not used in civilized countries to hunt even theves, and, if we are not mistaken, are not employed, even in

constituted tribunals, and claiming a complete authority as judges, jurous and executioners.

We do not know whether or not the breed of bloodbounds is kept up in all its mischievous purity in Louisiana, or whether, in the general decay of the system, of which they were the natural and efficient servants, they have grown less nice of nose, less swift of loot, and less sharp of fang But the remoraless human cruelty which stimulated their merciless sagacity, and trained them to the sure performance of these disgusting offices, still seems in pressing need of amelioration. The same pilless hand lets them slip from their leashes. The same wild oaths garnish the view-halloo which incites their brutal instincts. The vame cheap estimate of the value of human life deputes them to tear at of the value of human life deputes them to tear at of the value of human life deputes them to tear at the conditional improvement of the conditional improvements. rigable habit; but the Ethio change his skin than the inv who has been educated to belie

AID FOR THE PREEDMEN.

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

A meeting was recently held in Brooklyn, New Tork, in aid of the freedmen. Chief Justice Chase ras invited to be present, but could not attend, and ent the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1865.
GENTLEMEN: Nothing but imperative publibusiness would detain me from the meeting to beld to-morrow evening, under the aurpices of the American Union Commission, the Freedmen Aid Commission Union Commission, the Freedmen's ission, and the American Missionary

Association.

Its object, the relief of suffering at the South, without regard to color, must command the sympathy of all good and patrictic men.

To suppress rebellion, the American people put

The war has brought great changes nese, the enfranchisement of 4,000,000 c

should be assured that these duties will be neither evaded nor neglected.

How best to assure the white citizens of the States lately in rebellion of the real good will of their fellow-citizens of the loyal States, and of their readiness to allord active aid, where aid is wanted, in relieving the necessities and repairing the injuries occasioned by the war, and how to assure the colored citizens of those States of the country's just appreciation of their steady devotion to the national authority, and of its purpose to promote, in every proper way, their safety and welfare, will doubtless engage the most earnest consideration of the meeting.

the associations which have devoted special effort to different parts of the work of restoration an renovation, are now likely to unite their means an activities in carrying forward the whole

vote.

But I shall rejoice in seeing good done, and in promoting the doing of it, in whatever measure or kind, and by whatever agency or authority. We made war to save the Union. The providence of God made our war for the Union a war for universal freedom in America, and crowned it with success.

special case of affire, a small party of the control type control type

says he is sorry his son cannot go on the same bench with the negro. I cannot see that repugnance myself. Has he not ploughed in the same field? Have not the son and negro ploughed sad hoed together? Some may not have been forced by necessity, but is it not of constant and daily occurrence upon the plantation, that a white man works with the negro? And does any man feel degraded because he has held the shandles of a plough in the same field with the negro of his father? If the blacks had been taken into the war with the Southern army, the same as in the Northern, the condition of things might have been different. It was false pride that kept them out. So the argument continued at great length, and with increasing asperity. When the question was taken, the objectionable clause was retained by nearly two to y. When the question was taken, able clause was retained by nearly - Worcester Spy.

## TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

We call the special attention of the Government and the War Department (says the Philadelphia Christian Recorder) to the kind of treatment that our people are releviving at the hands of citizens, aided by soldiers of the United States, at Mobile city, Ga. Will the War Department tolerate such inhuman, cruch, ungodly conduct of their white soldiers, and let it go unipunished and unrebuiled? Why not remove those miserable white incumbents, and place colored soldiers on duty, who will deal out even-handed justice to both colored and white men? Any one who will read the following letter of a reliable correspondent of the New Orleans Tribune can see how things were conducted in that devil's paradise.

### TO THE COLORED PROPLE OF MOBILE.

A sad thing it is, that the colored man cannot get stice before the law here, nor any where else in is Department; peaceton, law-abiding citizen as is. Not only law-abiding and peaceful, but also is most loyal people in the bright, sunny South and yet they are subjected to more disadvantage:

remaity will be given, and every assistance field by the discemination of education and in gence amongst them, to enable them to rise from state of ignorance and degradation to which ery has reduced them.

the state or manuscriptions are the state of tion through Him is open to all; and we subscribe to the declaration that "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain insilenable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of "happiness;" hence we believe that all political distinctions in account of color are contrary to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Government, and that while we are making such distinctions, we are not pursuing a course which is well-pleasing in the Divine sight. In accordance with what we believe to be our religious duty, we would respectfully ask that, in the reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion, the Constitution of no State be accepted, nor its Representatives he allowed to participate in the action of Congress, in which a large portion of its inhabitants are disfranchised on account of their color, and not allowed to participate in the Government which is to be established over them; that in no case color he made a test of civil or political rights, but that all men be treated as equals.

The events of the past few years have shown that or colored population is a thoroughly loyal one;

red population is a thoroughly loyal one appreciate the excellent Government un that they appreciate the excellent Government un-der which we live, and are willing to make many sacrifices to sustain it; and that they are capable of a high degree of refinement and civilization. If degradation and agnorance unit men to participate in all the privileges of our Government, let that disability be applicable alike to all that class, and not to the colored countains only.

not to the colored population only.

Signed by direction and on behalf of Meeting, LEVI JESSUP, Clerk.

### LETTER PROM PROP. GOLDWIN SMITH. THE EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

To the Editors of the Boston Duily Advertiser:—
The accord mail from Jamaica since the outbreak of the so-called insurrection has now fully delivered its contents, and the English public are in a position to form a tolerably accurate opinion as to the nature and significance of these horrible events. Nothing has occurred to prejudice, in the estimation of any impartial observer, the character or the claims of the negro race; though many things have occurred to demonstrate the impolicy and injustice of allowing the ex-slaveowner to exercise any nower of allowing the ex-slaveowner to exercise any nower

occurred to demonstrate the impolicy and injustic of allowing the ex-slaveowner to exercise any power

of allowing the ex-slaveowner to exercise any power over the ex-slave.

I speak as one fully sensible of the state perpextities of the negro question, and fully anyiere how shiftient it must be to introduce political equality without social fusion, or to bring about real social fusion between races severed from each other by color, by a physical antipathy, and by a fatal memory of the time when the men of cae race were masters, and the men of the other race were their slaves.

masters, and the men of selections and the selection.

As you know, we abolished at great cost slaver; in our West India possessions. We found, after patient, searching and judicial examination of the system, that if we did not abolish it, it would bring the selection of field.

system, that if we did not abolish it, it would bring upon us the judgment of God.

At first, we substituted a term of apprenticeship. But we found that apprenticeship was slavery under another name, if it was not worse. In two years, under the hypocritical forms of law, 60,000 apprentices received, in the aggregate, one quarter of a million of lashes, and 50,000 other punishments by the tread-wheel, the chain-gang, and other means of leval tortures.

the tread-wheel, the chain-gang, and other means of legal totture.

We then abolished apprenticeship. But we could not change the ex-dareowner's heart, and in our somewhat exaggerated and indiscriminate devotion to parliamentary institutions, we have allowed his proponsities too much scope. He has, by various machinations, excluded the great bulk of the negro population-from the exercise of the franchise, made the Assembly an organ of his own prejudices and interests, and by easte legislation created among the negroes a deep and natural dissatisfaction, which, without any organized conspiracy, is no doubt always ready to break forth in local manifestations of discontent.

The intentions of the home government and its

of discontent.

The intentions of the home government, and its actions, so far as it has interposed, have been uniformly good and just. Its veto has, probably prevented greater excesses of caste legislation, especially in the streetien of vagrancy laws. But it has not kept power enough in its hands.

The spirit of the negroes had been embittered by distress, caused by a long drought. A dispute arose as to the ownership of an estate from which a legal calimant was socking to eject the negro occupants who had settled upon it. In the course of the dispute, a collision took place between the negroes and

claimant was seeking to eject the negro occupants who had settled upon it. In the course of the dispute, a collision took place between the negroes and the legal authorities. The negroes surrounded a sourt house in a tunultuous manner. The riot act was read to them. Perhaps they did not very clearly understand it or distinctly apprehend the consequences which the disregard of fi involved. They refused to disperse. They were then fired upon by a party of volunteers, and some of them, it appears, were killed and wounded. They then rushed upon the party who had fired upon them, and fore some of them to pieces with circumstances of great atrocity. It was a most shocking as many that have occurred in French and Irish insurrections, where the mob had not been fired upon and had received no immediate provocation.

No doubt the feeling of the negroes against the dominant caste was unchanged by this encounter. Yet the massacre scarcely extended beyond the scene of the original collision. Very few atrocities were committed, so far as at present appears, otherwise than in hot blood. On the other hand, we learn, even from the adverse side, several remarkable instances of negro mercy.

earn, even from the adverse side, several remarks

learn, even from the adverse side, several remarka-ble instances of negro mercy.

As the case at present stands, there is nothing whatever to prove peculiar, much less indelible, fer-rocity in the negro race. Rather the reverse. But the whites of the island, the English officers who have been corrupted by the blandishments of that depraved society, (for it is deprayed,) and, sad to say, the Governor himself, have committed such atrocities, that if the home government were to fail in its duty of vindicating the character of this country, it will be time for an Englishman who carea for the honor of his nation to look out for another home.

bome. No evidence of a wide-spread conspiracy, or of a conspiracy of any kind, has yet been produced by those who were most interested in producing it, since the proof that such a peril existed would, as itsey well knew, be the only possible excuse (justification there could be none) for their violations of humanity and faw. All the evidence before us tends to show that the disturbance was local and accidential should be a few contracted of the negroes may have

humanity and taw. All the evidence before us tends to show that the distributions was local and accidential; though the distribution of the negroes may have been as general as, it is to be feared, it was just. The result, it is to be hoped, will be a searching inquiry into the state of the island, followed by the abolition or suspension of its mock popular institutions, and its reduction to the condition of a crown colony governed with full powers by a representation of the imperial government, which, I repeat, sincerely desires, and always has sincerely desired, to do justice to the public.

No evidence has been brought to light by these transactions of the incorrigible indolence of the free hegre, any more than of his incorrigible ferocity. Of course in his desires, and consequently in his industry, he is, as yet, below the level of races which have enjoyed a long training in rivilization. Naturally, he is a source to the planter of great dissatisfactions. This is all that has yet, been proved against the negro freeholder of Jamaica; and the Governor himself complains that many of the disaffected are not poor and ignorant, but persons of property and education, which, without industry and a capacity for knowledge, they could not have obtained.

The Loudon, Times is of course justifying the

and a capacity for knowledge, they could not have obtained.

The London Times is of course justifying the Governor and the ax-slaveowners in their inhuman severities, and demanding that the negro, as an incorrigible barbarian, shall be put again under the lash. But I content that if a were compelled to put any long to the state of the put again under the lash. But I content that if a were compelled to put any long to the state of the ground of barbarian, I abould, on the evidence before me, choose to put, not the acceluar, but the ex-slaveowner and the managers of the Times.

At all events, I trust that the negroe race will not be allowed to suffer in the judgment of nations and maximum for the alleged faults of the negroes in Jamaica and instrument of the series in the process in Jamaica and of that seement sarry before the world.

Lourn be
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Onford, Den. 3, 1865.

### NEGRO CHARACTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS:

SIR:—Will you allow me to say a word in defence
of the most hated race in the world, the negroes
and their descendant? Notwithstanding the ast
tempt on, the part of our enemies, I think it will be
difficult to prove that the negroes are more sayage
than other races. Upper guided observers from simuto time have given facts which prove that the negrocd, under similar circumstances, are a humans as
the dominant races. Now, take for granted, if you
please—I do not—that all the cruellies reported
during the recent insurrection in Jamaica are true;
take also for granted that the negroes are entirely
the aggregators, and I appeal to every candid mind
to answer this question, whether the aggressor
would have been dealt within an annuary a manner
if they had belonged to the dominant race, and
their complexions had been white instead of black?
It has been dealt within an annuary a manner
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It has been dealt within an annuary and their
the colored race have tarned with confidence to one
fact, i. o., that since the decision of Lord Mansfeld,
i To the Editor of the London Dailt News: negro race and their descendants. The "West Indian interest" always had this hatred towards a race they had oppressed. This conduct shocked the inoral sense of the better portion of the English people, and slavery was forced to yield. Since the civil war in the United States, the Southern Conciderates and their natural allies, these former West Indian planters, have united together to endeavor to neutralize the interest felt for the oppressed negroes, and to hold them up to the scorn and contempt of the civilized world. No matter what a colored wan may do—whither it is a crime committed, or some slight impropriety, it is exaggerated, and no ticed in the most insulting manner. I have read the pro-slavery newspapers in the United States with most careful attention for more than a quarter of a century, but I have never read more insulting attacks upon the negro race than I have read within the last four years in some of the London journals. Within the last month, Lave read attacks upon the negro race which would diagrace any Southern Confederate or negro-hating Northerner. We are expected to be not only equal to the dominant races, but to excel in all that goes toward forming a noble manhood or womanhood. We are expected to develop in the highest perfection a race which for eight recursations in the United States has been velop in the highest perfection a race which feight generations in the United States has been laden with the curse of slavery. Even some of ou friends seem to expect this, but our enemies deman-it. Now, take the four and a balf millions of "freed laden with the curse of slavery. Even some of our friends seem to expect this, but our enemies demand it. Now, take the four and a half millions of "freedmen" in the States, and consider the present at tempts made by our enemies to prove that they are unfitted for freedom. I ask the English public to investigate the facts in reference to negré character, as devoloped there during the present century, and particularly during the civil war. Compare their character in reference to cruelty with their masters, "the chivalry of the South," who for eight generations have mutilated their slaves, and not unfrequently during the present generation burnt their victims to death; who, in the words of one of your own countrymen, "notch the ears of men and women, cut pleasant possies in their shrinking flesh, learn to write with pens of red-hot iron on the human face, rack their poetic fancies for liveries of mutilation which their slaves shall wear for life, and carry with them to the grave." Our cup of bitterness is more than full. It negroes or colored men commit crime in Jamaics, or anywhere else, exact the full penalty, but do not make it the occasion of the most insulling and unjust attacks upon a whole race, on account of a difference of complexion.

SARAH P. REMOND.

MONUMENT TO COLONEL SHAW.

The two colored regiments, prepared and sent forth by Massachusetts, have returned home and been nustered out. Officers and privates are now dis-persed. The last music has died away in the air. mustered ont. Officers and privates are now dispersed. The last music has died away in the air. Of these two famous regiments, which made such a mark on the times, nothing now remains but the memory. This cannot die; for it belongs to the history of a race. But all who went have not returned. The youthful hero, so gentle and true, who was selected by the Governor to coumand the 54th regiment, fell at the head of his men on the very paraptet of the rebel enemy, and was buried in the sand with his humble companions in arms,—thus in death as in life sharing their fortunes. Family, parents, wife, were left to mourn. As was said of the "bonny George Campbell," in the beautiful Scotch song, "Home came the saddle, but never came be."

the "bonny George Campisell," in the beautiful Scotch song, "Home came the saddle, but never came be."

Fow who were in Boston at the time can forget that pleasant day of May, when this colored regiment, with Col. Shaw on borseback at its head, passed by the State House, where it had been equipped and inspired. Cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs greeted it. There were tears also. It was a joyous and a sad sight to see this new legion, acquired to the national service, and marching to its distant and perilous duty under a commander who turned away from all the blandishments of life to consecrate himself to his country. There was also another consecration which was not forgotten. It was to the redemption of a race. Massachusetts had sent forth many brave regiments; but here was the first regiment of colored soldiers that was marshalled at the North, It was an experiment, destined to be an epoch. By the success of this regiment, a whole race was clevated. Not long after came the tidings of the bloody assault on Fort Wagner, when, after an advance without parallel over an open beach, exposed to a storm of shot and shell, these new-made soldiers of a despised color, sleepless, dinnerless, supperless, vindicated their title as bravest of the brave. They had done what no other troops had done during the war. This was their Bunker Hill, and Shaw was the Warren who fell. Though deteated, they were yet victorious. The regiment was driven back; but the cause was advanced. The country learned to know themselves. From that day of conflict, nobody doubted their capacity or courage as soldiers. There was sorrow in Massachusetts as we were told how many had fallen, and that the beloved officer so recently seen in our streets was lying in an unknown grave; but even this sorrow did not blind an intelligent even the second of the sorrow did not blind an intelligent even the second of the sorrow did not blind an intelligent even the second of the sorrow did not blind an intelligent even the second of the second of the second o recently seen in our streets was sying in an unknown grave; but even this sorrow did not blind an intelligent people to the magnitude of the event. Grief was chastened by an honest pride. Swelling hearts were soothed by the thought that much had been deep for these by

were soothed by the thought that much had been done for humanity.

There was a desire at once for a monument to commemorate alike the hero and the event. But the rebellion was then raging. It was no time for nonuments. At last, with the overthrow of the vebel arms, the time seems to have arrived. The routiful commander still sleeps with his comrades a death. There let him sleep. Westminster Abbey has no resting-place more honorable. But his attriction marryrdom and the great event deserve commemoration, as well for gratitude as for example. Some have proposed a monument on the spot where te fell. This may be made; but it can be only a nound or a pile of stones to be seen by ships as they enter the harbor of Charleston. This is not enough it will not tell the whole story.

or the control of the

standing also. In England, there are equestrias statues of kings and of the Duke of Wellington But this is no remon why a prateful republic should not decree an equestrian statue to a youthful hero whose days was on horseback, and who was last seen in our streets on horseback. As an American citizan, he belonged to our sorrecipaty, and we full celabrate him with the highest honors. Few belonging to any royal family have so good a title. In the republics of Italy, during the early ages, when royally did not exist, there were equestrian statues. The first of these is meril, and one of the first in time, was the renowned atstor in broase of the

gest toss, if a toought toat I snowed take away most other things deserving aid. The present charity is so peculiar, that it appeals equally to all who are moved by patriotism, by gratitude, by sympathy, or moved by art.

# The Siberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1865.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION, DECLARING

Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETING :

Know ye, that whereas the Congress of th United States, on the 1st of February last, passed Resolution, which is in the words following, viz-"A Resolution submitting to the Legistatures of the veral States a proposition to amend the Constitution of

the United States Resolved, by the Senate and House of Ren of the United States of America, in Congress assembled two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several State ndment to the Constitution of the United State as an amendment to the Constitution of the United State which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislature shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of mi

ARTICLE XIII. SECTION 1. NEITHER SLAVER NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, EXCEPT AS A PUNISUMENT FOR CRIME, WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED, SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, OR ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And whereas, it appears from official docu ments on file in this Department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been nativied by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina-in all, twenty-seven States;

And whereas, the whole number of States i the United States is thirty-six;

And whereas, the before specially name States, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of he whole number of States in the United States

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of the United States, b virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved on the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes, do hereby certify that THE AMENDMENT AFORESAID HAS BECOME VALID, TO ALL INTENYS AND PURPOSES, AS PART OF THE CON STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this 18th day of December in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Inde pendence of the United States of America th ninetieth.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

With our own hands we have put in type this speakably cheering and important off ent that, at last; the old "covenant with death" is "agreement with hell" no long stands. Not a slave is left to clank his fett that were lately held in seemingly hopeless ndage. Not a slaveholder may dare to present his claim of properly in man, or assume to present instance claim of properly in man, or assume the prerogative of trafficking in human flesh and blood. Henceforth, personal freedom is secured for all who dwell on the American soil, irrespective of complexion or the old recognized right of each State to establish the system of libers, with the old recognized right of each State to establish the system of libers, but it is the prohibition, by "the supreme law of the land," duly ratified, to enslave a human being in any part of our national domains, or to restore what has been overthrown. It is, consequently, the complete triumph as well as utter term nation of the Anti-Slavery struggle, as such.

nation of the Anti-Slavery struggle, as such.

Rejoice, and give praise and glory to God, ye who have so long and so unitringly participated in all the trials and vicinsitudes of that mighty conflict I Having sown in tears, now reap in joy. Hail, redeemed, regenerated America! Hail, North and South, East and West! Hail, the cause of Peace, of Liberty, of Righteousness, thus mightily strengthened and signally glorified! Hail, the Preegst, with its transcendent claims, its new duties, its limpercative obligations, its sublime opportunities! Hail, the Future, with its pregnant hopes, its glorious promises, its illimitable powers of grananties and development! its aublime opporcunities! Hall, the Fature, with its pregnant hopes, its glorious promises, its illimitable powers of expansion and development! Hall, ye ransomed millions, no more to be chained, scourged, mutilated, bought and noid in the market, robbed of all rights, hunted as partridges upon the mountains in your flight to obtain deliverance from the house of bondage, branded and scorned as a connecting link between the human race and the brute creation! between the human race and she brute creation! Iffall, all nations, tribes, kindreds and peoples, "made of one blood," interested in a common redemption, heirs of the same immoral destiny? Hail, angels in glory, and uptrits of the just made perfect, and time your harps new singings, "Great and mavellous ere thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true site thy ways, thou. King of saints! Who shall out for the yours, and glorify thy name ! for then only set bely: for all sations shall come and worship before these or try judgments are made mainless."—Entron or the Instance.

THE AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

On Tuesday morning last, the official, a unconcernent was sent over the whole of lightning speed, that the Amounton of and 12s PROBLETTON forever were and the United States Constitution, and had

the United States Consilication, and had been of the fundamental Law ove Tage Laxys! The Senate of the United States adopted C measure in April, 1864, by a vote of 37 y nays. The House of Representatives passed Slat of January of the present year.—119 y pays. The House of Representatives passed it on the S1st of January of the present year,—119 year to 86 nays. And it has alone been ratified by 20 States,— more than the regulate three-fourths, Origon and Cal-ifornia having added their names to the list within a day or two, but of which no official notice has yet reached Washington, Jowa and New Jersey will speedily add themselves to the glorious column; and shus the Constitutional abolition and probibition of ery in the United States, and in all places ject to their jurisdiction, are secured by an overwhelm

nmon this week of such interest as the Proclamatio of this great event. It is the final growning and con pletion of the labors of the American Abolitionist such. It is that great end for which they have to so earnestly, so perseveringly, so uncompromisingly, in dark days, in evil days, amidat obloquy, persecution, ridicule, violence, and amongst an unbelieving and unwilling people. It is the triumph which they saw in the far distant future, but never expected to see in the mortal body. The to see it, yet received its promise afar off, and braced it. May we not say, again and again—

"How blessed are our eyes,
Which see this glorious light!
Prophets and kings desired it long,
But died without the sight."

We cannot express the feelings of gratitude and jowith which we think upon this grand result of all anti-slavery effort,—this glorious consummation of the war lders, in their madness, dared to in augurate against the Government and People of the augurate against the Government and People of the United States. Through a fearful Red Sea we have indeed gone, but the pillar of fire has led our doubtful though not wholly undiscerning steps, through the heavy night, has guided us safely through ten thousand perils, has saved us when we knew not how to save ourselves, and has set our feet, as a people, in a sure place. We repeat the ANT-SLAVENY when sure place. We repeat, the ANTI-SLAVERY WORK IS DONE! The Nation, by a vast majority, has confessed the Anti-Slavery was confessed. the principles of the Anti-Slavery the principles of the Anti-Slavery morement to be just, has fully recognized the truth of their word and prophecy concerning Slavery, has put its mighty hand to the overthow of Slavery, and has overthrown it. He is blind indeed, or sadly prejudiced, or culpably unjust to man and Providence, who speaks lightly of this great event, or who represents it as of little worth. No greater deed,—what deed so great, so truly noble, so worthy of our best past, so full of promise for ou the whole People, condemning Slavery as the great Crimifal of the land, and banishing it forever from the national soil. The work to which the Anti-Slavery apostles put their hands thirty-five years ago, and which they dared not hope to see acc complished! "Let every thing that hath breath prais the Lord !"

" It is done "It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth.
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice,
It shall belt with joy the earth! Ring and swing
Bells of joy! on morning swing Send the song of praise abroad a
With a sound of broken chains
Tell the nation that He reigns
Who alone is Lord and God!"

No candid reader will understand us to say that th millennium has arrived, that the lion and the lamb now lie down together in peace and concord, or that nothing remains to us to do but to fold our hands, and await meekly our translation to bliss. Some indeed may need this explanation to reassure them; but our read-ers generally need no such disclaimers. For such as have eyes but see not, we know not how to shape our thought or word.

The overthrow of Slavery leaves us in no position of ease, gives us no warrant to relax our diligence or our determination; but mightily encourages us to put forth both. In the great work of the Abolition of Slavery, we have succeeded. Now we have the fur-ther, the equally needful, if not the equally difficult work, of shielding the emancipated fro m the inevite g which must accompany the transiti n slavery to manhood, and of securi ble suffering which must acc then a measure of the rights and opportunities so long withheld. We are now to concentrate the whole power of American law, justice, con-science, sense of consistency and duty, and bring all to bear on the work of making the freedmen in every sense a freeman and a citizen. Will we, the people of the United States, pass by and forget of true and constant friends at the South, the faithf guides of our armies, the helpers of our escaping prioners, refuse them the ballot, refuse them ho land, and give all these to the rebel-rout who brought the war on us, murdered our imprisoned soldiers with slow torture, and whose mouths are still full of curses and insults for us? Perish the thought! When the Nation is ready to commit suicide, to blot out its who of Independence, prostrate itsel again at the feet of European kings or emperors, and ask them to come and govern us, will it do this act of utter baseness and wilful self-destruction, and not, we

believe, until then.

But to return. To-day there is no slavery in our land,—no slaves, held by force of any law, decree, or constitution. Slaveholding is henceforth a crime, of Every man or woman subjected o slavery, from and after the eighteenth of Dec 1865, will have cause of action in every United States
Court, and State Court, against such criminal, may lay his damages at a thousand dollars a day, and must gain his cause. It will be one special duty of lay his damages at a sion, and every individual friend of justice in the land, to see that every victim of the old slaveholders has this opportunity. We see, with satisfaction, that Gen. Fisk, of the Bureau, has established special courts for the freedmen in Tennessee, which State Packets of the freedmen in Tennesse courts for the freedmen in Tennessee, which State has refused to allow negroes to testify or have rights irits courts. This is right and necessary. Let the same spirit be manifested everywhere. Congress has shown unmistakably its purpose. What if Mr. Sew-ard, in his proclamation, does seem to recognize the ard, in his proclamation, does seem to recognize the rebel States as in the Union, as some are in trepida-tion telling us 1 He has always recognized them there; but to what practical purpose 1 While Con-gress refuses their representatives admission to the halls of legislation, it is but an empty matter that eithhalls of legislation, it is but an empty matter that elib-er President or Secretary recognizes them. Never let them re-appear there, until they come with guar-antees of justice to all mee, and with an honest par-pose to abide by the Constitution and laws of the land. We have both the power and right to prevent the endless mischief which must come from a disr-gard of such guarantees. Undoubtedly we shall. We can and must be firm in this position, until it is safe for ourselves, and for the whole people of the South, to take another. South, to take another. South, to take another.

How fittingly does the Constitutional Amendmen

How fittingly does the Constitutional Amendment time itself to the closing days of the Liberate's pro-tracted labors: After thicky-live years of its existence, during which it has not falled to appear on any week, it had announced the purpose to exist its publication at the close of the present month; and, lot just as the close of the present month; and, lot just as the Liberater is speaking its for evel words, the Constitutional Abelition of Slavery, becomes a factly becomes the recorded will of the people, the established law of the land; We will not think of this so a new sections. We everently and grantefully own the Divine hand—in Mr., in.

CAUSE OF THE FREEDMEN.

nte and House of Re ed, on behalf of the various Freed

nen's Ald Associations, respectfully repre-ting are engaged in supplying the pressing the colored people at the South, and in to been with instruction. ly represent that

the colored people at the South, and in furnishing them with instruction, not only in letters, but for the arts of life. Large same have been expended, and hundreds of machines have been expended, and hundreds of machines have been employed in this great charity. Some of the noblest and choost lotal ligent men and women of the country are as engaged Not a few have died in the discharge of this duty.

We have regarded it as a work not only of humanity, but of particular, we have felt that the honor of our nation demanded that we should care for those whom the chances of civil war have thrown upon our guardianship. We are sure that national prosperity, demestic peace, and lasting strength will be promoted by general education. Those whe, differ most widely as to the political questions of the day, agree domestic peace, and hasting strength of the differ most moted by general education. Those who differ most widely us to the political questions of the day, agree to desiring the spread of howledge among a class betselver deprived of instruction.

e deprived of instruction. gents have been highly successful. They nd the freedmen doese, obedient, and grate ful, ready to work, eager to learn. Their industry and enterprise have been praiseworthy. The pro-gress of the race in learning is among the wonders in the annals of education.

We have enjoyed, to a large extent, the ment and protection of Government; and we are un-willing to believe that its favor will be withdrawn from us with the return of peace. But we fear that without Congressional action, the friends of the Freed-men may find their energies crippled, and their efforts thwarted. The mere withdrawal of military rule, and the return of civil law, desirable as these blessings and the return of civit law, orannous which has are, deprive our teachers of the support which has a content during the war. We sak you in been their safeguard during the war. We ask you in your wisdom to adopt such legislation as shall be a itute for the protection of martial law.

The freedmen in some places having been sent to certain points, by no choice of their own, but by the United States authorities, are now removed under circumstances of great hardship, by the same author-ity. They lose their lands, and the fruit of their la bor in improving them. In one instance, the farm to which they were assigned, after being increased in value by the erection of a mill, a school-house, and a was restored to those whose estate had been forfeited by rebellion. We ask for protection, or for compensation for such hardships. Our agents and teachers, who are seeking to pro-

welfare of the whole South, often fle selves objects of suspicion and contempt, of hatred and outrage. In one instance, at least, this feeling has led to the forcible destruction of a church erecte for Christian worship. In many cases, smaller wrongs have been patiently borne. We cheerfully await the growth of that enlightened public sentime which will correct the errors of ignorance; lence, wherever the United States have the rightful power to protect us. And we expect much moral strength from the official sanction of the Legislative

We have hoped that the Freedmen's Bareau would be an efficient instrument for maintaining the rights and elevating the condition of the freed slaves. We have regretted to see its usefulness impaired by the want of sufficient appropriations for its support. And we hear its speedy abolition foretold by all who are ferent to the claims of the freedmen We ask that it may be continued, and sustained in such a way that it may exert a powerful and benefi-cent influence over the affairs of these wards of the nation, until such time as the desired end may be at tained by State enactments.

And we ask, generally, that such and by your honorable bodies as will e lies as will encourage and aid the full exercise of the charities of human loyal men toward emancipated slaves, so that the orance may no longer be a curse to them and to ciety; that they may be fitted for their new position under the law; that some portion of our great debt to their race may be paid; that the honor of our coun-try may be promoted; and that, by doing justice and ercy, we may as a people deserve the favor of Al-

MATTHEW SIMPSON President WM. LLOYD GARRISON, First Vice President. CHARLES G. HAMMOND, Second Vice President. JACOB R. SHIPHERD, Secretary. GEORGE C. WARD, Tree HUGH L. BOND, President Eastern Department. J. MILLER McKIM, Servetary Eastern Department. CHARLES P. McILVAINE, President Western De

JOHN M. WALDEN, Secretary Western Department.

# PEACE CONFERENCE.

A conference of the friends of Peace was held in ston on the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A good number was present; among whom were sever-tinguished reformers. The meeting was call der by Edward D. Draper, Esq., of Hopedale, and ing the call of the conference, Joshua P. Bianchard, Esq., of Boston, was chosen Chairman, and Lysander S. Richards, Secretary. After presiding over e meeting a short time, the Chairman, on account of iliness, resigned in favor of Hon. Amasa Walker, wh performed the duties of the office the remain

A letter was read from Judge A. W. G. Carter, of Cincinnati, regretting his inability to be present. He favored the organization of a National Society and a Congress of Nations to establish perman Congress of reations to constrain permanent peace.

Now is the fine to educate and elevate mankind. "We are all striving for beaven: who thinks of force, violence and war in heaven! Why the necessity of force, violence and war upon earth! Shall we reach heaven, or the consociation of angels, by the adoption and practise of that which is not known there or among them ! No! that is not the way to reach a superior plane of existence

B. J. Butts, of Hopedale, spoke aga

Peace for thirty-three years. He believed it necessary that the country should be baptized in blood to learn the evils of war. The time has now arrived when forther wars should cease, and the armaments of war a speedily reduced. Henry C. Wright spoke of first principles, and

struck at the rost of the whole subject. He de-clared that human rights cannot be protected by force. Military power has been resorted to, but never yet Military power has been resorted to, but never yet had it given them protection. He believed in self-abnegation incore than self-preservation. He hoped that a Society would be formed to seek the abolition of war, and did not believe in taking the life of any human being. He moved a committee be appointed to call a

L. K. Jossiya, of Providence, R. I., denounced in strong terms the junction of the American Peace Society, and favored the organization of a new Society, and favored the organization of a new Society, called the American Peace Society, of Boston. He american Peace Society, of Boston. He american Peace tracts.

Mr. Stewart, of Hopenhale, followed, urging the morestive of administration of Peace tracts. oe R. L. denous

power only.

J. P. Blanchard addressed the meeting, and hoped that all peat differences among the friends of peace would be forgotten, and that all would now unite in one grand effort to further the best interests of Peace. He was for bettling the spirit of all wars, civil and foreign. was for building the spirit of all wars, are in the foreign.

Rev. J. G. Fish, of New Jersey, did not believe in assertificing a life to any individual interest. He, had, no confidence in a congress of nations, but believed more for a court.

Rev. Adin Ballou called on the Chairman, Mr. Rev. Adin Ballou called on the Chairms. Mr. Walker, to state the moral and financial condition of the American Peace Society. Mr. Walker medicating that the Society hand not been disposed to at the war. He, as an individual, was as much opposed to war as ever, but believed war a streamly became to make an open part of the market of the there is no preparation on the part of the people nust obviate the becomen prevent it. The people make but has been people war. He believed in a congress of naises and a court, He did not care whether one styled ve Christian or unchristian, but he wanted fre eliefs to unite in furthering the cause of Peac

Egra H. Hey wood argued the necessity of unetag war in our own land, here among our people a to-where we find it. He believed in the diseases where we find it. The principle in the cameracies of Peace tracts and papers. The time, he finds had arrived for action, for the people are burns of a permanent peace.

H. C. Wright's motion for the appointment of 1

H. C. Wright a motional Peace Convention for a ommittee to can a stational a case convenients bets ourpose of organizing a Society, or inauguring to surpose of the true interest of the convenient of the Peace, prevailed, and the following commi -Rev. Adin Ballou, of Hopedale; Lymber chosen:—Hev. Adin Danou, of Hopeune; Lyanter 5. Richards, of Quincy; Ezra II. Heywood of Prac-; Rev. Dr. Beckwith and Joshua P Bla ton; Rev. Dr. Beckwith and Joshus P Buchel, of Boston; Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, Lived Draper, of Hopedale; Rev. J. G. Fish, of New Jr. sey; W.m. S. Jiey wood, of West Newbox; Heart H. Brigham, of Bouth Abington, Lucretta Mot. at Philadelphia; JI. C. Wright and Dr. A. B. Chol. at Boston; Thos. Hunt, of Salem, Jodge A. W. U. Charles of Cincinnati: Mrs. Mart Davie of Locales of Cincinnati: Mrs. Mart Davie of Locales. Carter, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Mary Da Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chase, of Valley Falls, E. L. Wa. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Mr. R. Wyman, of Roxbury, allineard the meeting briefly. He thought that man assumed too much on smatching the power from God to take the ide of any of his children

A. H. Love, of Philadelphia, argued the property of forming a World's Society, and auxiliary societies.

At the close of Mr. Love's brief and excellent address the Conference dissolved

The Committee's call for a National Convention rill publicly appear in due course of time

THE RADICAL. The contents of the December umber are the following .-

I. On the Foundations of Religious Belss-Real and Imaginary Authority Sameri Jonesos II. Not in Word W. II Ferris III The Iras Light (Poetry ) IV Do Men Need Salvates WHITPLE, V The Lord's Supper Paris, WEN. VI. The Lost Thought (Postry VI.) Personal Experience—How I turned "Parent" VI.
Personal Experience—How I turned "Parente"
PRED. MAY HOLLAYD. VIII England at the first
of Palmerston. M. D. Conwal. IX. Letter from JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE

Most of these articles are serious and cames: eforts towards reform in Religion, or, in other work, is wards substituting true Christianity for the comple ersion of it generally taught by the clergy, and p erally received by the people. They well "a monthly magazine, devoted to retigion. We beieve that the time is fully come for the heart proption and support of just such a magazine as the loc-numbers thus far issued prove themselves to be. Asi yet radical reform in religion, the fail expression of the ideas included in Christian freedom a not so to advanced but that its friends must bestir themselves to circulate the periodical which represents it source ee that this warfare is not carried on colireit at the cost of the editor. The last of the articles above named is a criterion

by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, upon the educate scourse of Samuel Johnson (entitled "Bond or Free ") in the October number of THE REDICAL To the present writer it seems that this criticism gives an utterly erroneous idea of Mr Johnson, and of "those whom he represents," by declaring or in sinuating that they consider themselves to have "ou grown Christianity," or that they regard Christianity
"as a stepping stone" to something better. A charge like this was often falsely made against Theodore Parker. It ought not to be alleged or even implied against Mr. Johnson without presentation of evidence I judge also that these other things, stated or in

plied in Dr. Clarke's letter, are incorrect namelythat Mr. Johnson asserts "that we must not read the words of Jesus or l'aut with a predisposition in their favor, expecting to find in them truth rather than error ": and that Christian radicals of Mr. Johnson; type go "to science, to the Veilas, to Emerion and reau, to Theodore Parker, Herbert Spencer and Miss Cobbe " in preference to Christ and the Bible instead of in addition to Christ and the Bible and that "if we reject Jesus, as an nuthorisative teacher,) we shall take Auguste Comte or Herbert Spencer—and that the proper attitude for the deront seed is to "believe in order to understand." In all these man ters it seems to me that Dr. Clarke either misrepre sents Christian radicalism, or teaches something kessworthy than it teaches.—C. K. W.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA The correst ent of the Boston Journal, Perley, gives an interesing reminiscence of a speech he once heard from John Randolph, of Virginia, levelled against the negroes of the District, Quakers, and all other phoanthropists, and which resulted in increased rigor of the District Police against the colored people He then proceeds to speak of the change in things there

New England can well be proud of the part lakes be her Representatives in Congress, in not only manor pating the slaves in this District, but in security the blacks good treatment and equality before the Hon. Henry Wilson has been especially congression in this work, and his species have a different compensation of the properties of the second of the district of the presented of the properties of the prop

and sustain churches and institution of learning, and sustain churches and institution of learning, and to accumulate property, they are also sufficient intelligent to vote; that for years they have been obliged not only to educate their own children but to contribute to the support of the schools in when only whiteshildren were taught; that the received the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the magnetic order of the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored people as to crime and pagarenin is the colored pagarenin is the colored people as the colored people as the crime and pagarenin is the colored people as the colored people as the colored pagarenin is the colored people as the colored pagarenin is the colored people as the field, while the white population (offers)(00) and the colored soldiers told without the incentives of large bountes, pay.

ed only 1500, and the colored soldiers telegrated without the incentives of large bounts, [3], is promotion.

The old fogy corporation of this city have which up to the importance of this question of anticas suffrage; and they are in terrible trouble shart it seeing clearly that if all 1sx payers be ablest it seeing clearly that if all 1sx payers be ablest it vote, a municipal reform would crue. The Mere In an official communication, endeavors to make it appear that there is no danger, and to stop the passage of resolutions on the subject. It is always to believe that President Johnson will be easier to the believe that President Johnson will be causer to Washington city the option he has seveled to the white inhabitants of the States as interprebilion. We shall see.

Meanwhile, Congress has no reconstructed in Committees on the District of Columbia, that the interpretation of the Columbia is the construction of other days, who used to insuit all Northern not a see now to resign the fruit of their insolence. Nexus the construction of the columbia by Senators Morill and Sun pay, and Representative Baldwin — good mea antico. The inesult of their labors would have stocking the process of the construction on the Obstrict of the result of their labors would have stocking the process of the construction of the

"Across The CONTINENT." The public will be received belond to learn that Hon. Schuyler Color. Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, will lecture at Tremost Temple, December 20 th his receive trip across the condinents, including his experiences and observations in Ulub. Hon. At Hollock will preside, and a very laterating and value has delirous may be satisfunded.

THE GENERAL AGENT TO HIS FRIENDS. As the Liberator approaches its close, the under the Learner approaches its close, the under d sould willingly use a little space in its columns they cease to be, as so long they have been, fi where they crase to be, as so long they have been, is a based welcome visitors to our homes, to any some string ords to those with whom he has so long been string ords to those with whom he has so long been string ords to those with whom he has so long been string ords for the work of the string order or the string order of the string order or the string order order or the string order then of the Massachusetts and American An stay of them of the last eighteen year solvery Societies, and for the last eighteen years observy Societies, and for the last eighteen years (with a comparatively brief interruption by reason of wheth) has been the General Agent of the former Society, and also for much of that time Acting Genesic, and also for much of that time Acting Genesic, and also for much and whatever of in siven nearly his undivided time, and whatever of in siven nearly his undivided time, and whatever of much and ability he possessed, to the active labors much and ability he possessed, to the active labors much and ability he possessed, to the active labors much and ability he possessed, to the active labors much and ability he possessed.

winding to that office. The work was so yast that wind, neither individual, committee, nor Society, neith sapit out, or grasp it. The roots and fibres of safety were so strangely interwoven with nearly all the strangements of society, business, politics, religion; all common life, that it was in vain to try to disensity them. It was a Gordian knot which, as we pared after a time, never could be untied, but must be circe though, in doing so, it should divide the sol marrow of the land, and aunder North from and marrow of the land, and sunder North from sold. So we could not work amias. Go where we said Starry lifted up its head, or rattled its national scales, or hissed its hate and venom. migrant scales, or might of truth, justice and humanity, we poke a bold and uncompromising word for liberty, we poke a bold and uncompromising word for liberty, as found the enemy confronting us, and knew we did not in the polytopic in the poly sarets in vain. over were fewer random shots for an by the Abolitionists. Every village-meeting a skirmish, at least, with the guerrillas of control every convention was a reliable to the control of th every Convention was a pitched battle; and discovered, in due time, that, while never over are discovered, in one time, time, white never over one or defeated, our greatest victories were in jus-na places where we had seemed to be the most nearly soird. Yet it was to all human appearance a hopeles usk,—that of assailing with any view to weaken starty,—one to which only fanaticism, or credulity, grat esthusiasm most unnatural and out of place or increan soil, would commit itself. How many then were who, in the warmth of first convictions pre their hearts to the cause, but who, in the cool re fection of the following days, having counted the cost fecton of the total and any and the other side!

parties have me excused," was the general cry.

Bit I seek not to recall these things. Rather de

nor congratulate those who have stood together to I congratulate them that they have stood astemated by the termidable front of Slavery, undestemayed by its hollow pretences, having a soul above it nscience above its law, a courage above it men cruelties, a spirit above its sordid motives and men creenes, a spin and for them, that we have been being the dard made able to stand fast, and to endure mothered. I am sure they will all say, with me, that they would not blot out the record of their own Amislatery life, no matter how humble it may have appeared to others' eyes or to their own, for all the appeared to others eyes or to their own, for all grandent and show which life ever gives, nor for all the realth which time serving could have accumu-lated. The treasure which cannot be taken from us is ours, provided that we prove the sincerity and relity of former service by "continuing unto the And how continue? Let every one be fully per

enaded in his own mind. Shall we continue in old rande in his own mind. Shall we continue in our channes and is small societies, to wage apparent war upon an institution which is already annihilated? I amy judgment, no. Slavery, by the joint action of congress and of the States, is abolished in our land, is at an end forever. No more slavery here, NEVER ADDIEST SLAVE held by force of any law, rule, or extend. All Slavedom bows, nonalled, before the custom! All Slavedom bows, appalled, before the miestic verdict of the American People, and the hideous monster will never dare again to lift his head. To re-organize intivilatery societies when no slavery exists is bille work, and is redeemed from being farcical only by the strong sincerity which impels any to do it. Why linger in the past! Why insist of the old forms, when the spirit has gone forward to new work, -to rear a grand structure of justice on the ruins of slavery, and in the very place where it fell ! Even the old forms of our association cannot be kept Many who were earliest to enlist in the warfa sgalost slavery have already gone forward, and ar synding their strength, means, and life even, in self meriding labors for the emancipated people, and the children once slaves, but now free. We know many such,—surrounded by peril, their very lives in daily disger, but remaining calmly and firmly at their post declaring they "cannot leave it," -such satisfaction and reward do they find in it.

Doubtless the spirit of slavery is still rife and ma-ignoring the land. But it is not in the ascendant now, and never, again will be! Its sun is rapidly going down in shame and in night. The contemptible, hideous thing can be borne of men no longer; and ere long it will be unable to endure the remembrance of itself. The glorious day-star of Freedom is far above the horizon, and the faces of millions of new worshippers turn with glad joy to its blessed and eneficent light. Will the abolitionists segregate themselves from this mighty throng, who come now, with generous, noble devotion, with endeavors to alone for just indifference or ignorance to do all that human sympathy and effort can for the ransomed yet suffering ones of our land? Not so! Let ! inworthy distrust of others prevent our gladly eperating in the new work of this new day. And work and a vast one it is. Every town, every church must organize, and do its part for the millions of ou eronged brothers, our long defrauded fellow-men eronged brothers, our long defrauded fellow-men for those who are, too, for a time, "the Nation' series." Yet, if poor, not so through fault of theirs. The labor of their lives, their toll and bloody aweat was the control of their lives. that of their children, has been sto Som. Others have lived in case and comfort on war-au, been wrung from their years of honest industry, and among these others, who at the North can claim

Organize then and be ready to His. Organize then and be ready, ye life-time friends or the stave, to lift him up as a feredman, and to set his feet on are ground! Thousands stand ready to work with you, to acknowledge the value of your experience, to combine their counsels and efforts with your. Be not slow to give these, or to exhort and animals. mate others to this new and great work. Do not despise the eleventh hour laborers. Take heed that ye do not quench the spirit rising up to pity and help the aforetime outcast and stranger. The old Society Vas the best, the only vital agent to do its own work.

A fat different work is now ready to our hands, an equally great duty still is before us. Let the vigor of vital and strength of considerace of the old Abolition. and strength of conscience of the out Abontuou-ists be infused into, and thoroughly leaven the entire mass of public sentiment and purpose. So it shall ac-templish, by diffusion, a thousand-fold more than by isolation, and show tirelf true to the divine command, "Go forward." Not one talent now existing in the Go forward." Not one talent now existing in the satisfavery body will be lost, but each one will be multiplied in efficacy thirty-fold, sixty-fold, and more. Surely there is danger before us. The rightnee, sad labor of every man are absolutely indispensable; and no one can be excased. It is no time to stand dide, no time to boast, no time to lay our armor saide. Whether with old organizations or new, under one many or another, we are to take care not to wander from the easential duty of standing Brobly by the freedmen and their friends every where. And in justice to their cause, let us discountenance and discounting to their cause, let us discountenance and discount tice to their cause, let us discountenance and disow the morbid spirit of fault-finding which has become chronic with some anti-slavery writers, which has become chronic with some anti-slavery writers, which always finds cause to inveigh, to predict mischie, to antisi-ple cril, never sees a ray of light for itself, and never afords a ray of hops to others. The wonder-working revidence of God has death with us too strangely, and tone too night us, through all these five Mitter years, to allow us, without great blame, so to write, think, or tyck.

in anti-slavery labors with the readers of the and with other members of anti-slavery see and with other members of anti-stavery societies, but hoping to renow that association with very many of them in ateadiast and uncompromising work for the freed people, even until they are established in every right of manhood and citizenship enjoyed by any in the land, the undersigned would speak, at the same time, words of farewell and of salutation,—of farewell to the past, to the work well chosen, well austain and well accomplished, and of cheerful welcome hall to the new duties of the future.

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift reasons real!

Leave thy low-realited past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from Heaven with a dome more vest,
Till then at length at free,
Leaving thise out-grown shell by life's unresting rea.

And so, with best wishes and hearty good cheer for il conscientious workers for freedom and truth, by whatsoever path they go, I offer my sincere re to the many anti-slavery friends with whom I have been so long and pleasantly associated, and bid then as their General Agent, farewell SAMUEL MAY, JR.

LETTER FROM REV. JEHIEL CLAPLIN.

EAST WESTMORELAND, N. H., Dec. 12, 1865. DAR FRIEND GARRISON:—It is with sadness of heart that I contemplate the near approach of the demise of the dear old Liberator, that more than thrice welcome weekly visitor, and advocate and teacher of uncompromising truth and unswerring fidelity to the great interests of humanity, irrespective of color, caste or race; which has been to me, from week to worce of cheer and strength for twenty flw years. I feel it a privilege to say that to the Liberato. and its venerated editor, more than to all other bu man instrumentalities and agencies, do I ove the en-lightenment of my mind and clearly bringing to my nderstanding the great truths of human relation and human rights.

From the Liberator I have learned to adhere to duty amid peril, for the truth's sake, and to be true to conscience and to my highest convictions, regardless of popular applause. To part with the Liberator is to part with an old and much-valued friend. The might last, in the upheaval of the whole nation, and the overthrow of that hoary and gigantic system of unwritten and inexpressible suffering and outrage, and all its unmitigated abominations. Its career has no parallel in the past.

parallel in the past.

For thirty years and more, no man has been so theroughly and so persistently misrepresented as has been Mr. Garrison. Opportunities have been sought, and none omitted, to hold him up to scorn, and to make his name odious, a synonym for all that was vile and despicable. What were the doctrines so re-pulsive, which this modern disturber of the peace had pulsive, which this modern disturber of the peace had been proclaiming, like a prophet of old, in the ears of this guilty nation! Why, it was the voice of the everliving God, through this modern as through the ancient prophet, saying: "Break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."—" Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants the same great truth again, by the Great Teacher,—" And things whatsoever ye would that men ishould do to you, do ye even so to them." And still later, by the you, to ye even so to him. And an later, by the framers of the Declaration of Independence—" We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal," &c. Simple justice to every human being, and the unrestricted, God-given rights to all these are the great and mighty truths that have shaked this haughty and oppressive nation like an aspen leaf And God will overturn, and overturn, and over turn," until the right at last shall prevail, and justic

The tribute of E. Q., recently, is well merited, and well expresses the sentiments of multitudes in th land. It gives me unfeigned pleasure to see so many now regard it as an honor to greet, with friendly recognition, the indefatigable champion of huma liberty and human rights.

Millione now liberated, and a grateful posterity, will rise up to bless his memory. May thrice ten thouse blessings rest upon him through life, and the hope immortal joys be his portion in death!

Adieu, dear Liberator, adieu ! JEHIEL CLAFLIN.

P. S. I would like exceedingly a number of the first Liberator ever published. I wish there could be a reprint of a few hundreds of them, i. e., if the friends would pay for them. I should keep it sacred J. C.

# THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

MR. GARRISON :- I was glad to find Mr. Whipple in a recent number of the Liberator, take the positio in a recent number of the Internation, take the position that the right to vote is a natural right; and his arguments to prove it, though short, are, to me, clear and unanswerable. If man has an unalienable right to liberty, how can he be rightfully denied the privilege of a voice in making the laws by which those liberties power to govern men without or against this consent with surprise, the statement made and repeated by H. C. Wright, that voting is not a natura but a conventional right. Will Mr. Wright please to tell us if man has no natural right to govern himself how he acquired the right, not only to govern him self, but also to govern his neighbor? Mr. May, too regrets that there should not have been some die ion some educational test of admittance to the ballot-box. To me, it is surprising that men who have made the rights of humanity, their life-long study should now take the ground always claimed by tyrants the world over, namely, that the people, the masses are menapable of self-government. It seems to accorstrangely with Mr. Wright's oft-repeated assertion
"Man above his incidents," "Humanity above books, creeds and constitutions." I know the reasons given for this position are very plausible, yet to me they seem fallacies. The world has been filled with them, and duped by them. Not long sluce, we had a secons and popular society, called Know-Nothings or, as they preferred to call themselves, "Americans," who, planting themselves on the same ground, were for disfranchisement by the wholesale; and many of the tree and tried abolitionists, who had battled manfully against disfranchisement on account of color went in for disfranchisement on account of birth-place It need not be asked what would have been our situa tion during the war, had they been able to carry ou tion during the war, that they been also to any own their plans. But suppose we should adopt an educa-tional test, what then? I think Wendell Phillips said, not long since, that work did more to make the man, then book-learning. If that he true, and I am not sure but it is, then we must have a work test. How would the students at " old Harvard," and your city box ! And so there would be no end to the discrim

nation.

Once give man the right to govern his brother, and you have in principle admitted all that despots ever claim; for what better right have a million men to govern one, than one has to govern a million to If the govern one, than one has to govern a million? If the Declaration of Independence is a sure and safe foundation, it us not be afraid to build on it. If not—if it is, as the Southerners say, made up of "gittering generalities," which it will never do to carry out—then let us discard it, and look fore a better.

Tours, for the rights of man,

S. M. SEAVER.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Dec. 7, 1865.

P. S. My date reminds me that the Ziberster is near its end. This I most deeply regret; and yet it seems as fitting a time to close as there ever will be, though it might seem desirable that the Consiliution should be amended in form, as it really is in fact, before its close. And, indeed, is may be yet. [It has been.]

and the forest right in it is a faily to had been a till properly and complete make the

Expecting soon to close his long term of association I was very sorry the two wings of the Society could not have "compromised" for once, and agreed to con-tinue the Society till the amendment of the Con-attution, and then have disbanded with a universal ditution, and then have disbanded with a universalitation, and then have disbanded with a universalitation, and for Glory i Hallelujah!" For thirty years, thought of "Glory i Hallelujah!" For thirty years, the state of the sta have been an uncompromising abolitionist, and for about twenty, a subscriber and constant reader of the Liberator; and I shall receive the last number with Aborator; and I shall receive the last numerical address and joy—sadness that it is the last; joy, in-expressible, that its mission has been thus fully, thus

while a Giddings, a Lovejoy, a King, a Parker, a Birney, and a host of other choice spirits, of whom the world was not worthy, have died in sight of the the world was not worthy, have dien in signs of one promised land, you have been permitted to eater it-to see the final, joyful consummation of all your la-bors—and to hear the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" To you and yours, to your numerous contributors and subscribers, I tender my affectionate farewell. S. M. S.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XLIX.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1865. To the Editor of the Liberator :

Some years have elapsed since I read Sue's "Mysteries of Paris," but I remember well the scene in which the good-natured ruffian Chourineur, having been suddenly visited with an irresistible shower of blows from an unseen natagonist, recognized nevertheless this master of the pugilistic art, and surrendered at discretion, crying, "Thunder! its Monsieur Ro-Some years have elapsed since I read Sue's " Mys at discretion, crying, "Thunder! its Monsieur Ro-dolphe!" I fancy that the Southern delegates who were present at the opening session of the Senate, the other day, and staggered under Mr. Sumner's remorae-ess trip-hammer, had no difficulty in recognizing a previous acquaintance. "Thunder! it's the author f 'The Five-headed Barbarism!'

In fact, the thirty-ninth Congress has made a good beginning, and the President has furnished it a very proper text. The fears of a rupture between him and the party which elected him were dissipated by the fall elections. His message tells no new truths, as-sumes no new positions, abandons no old ones; if he does not quit the field, neither does he throw down the gage. A conflict may be imminent; he will no tate it. He has chosen not to be explicit, in not relish his avowed policy, congratulate themselves on his omission to announce his future conduct. Grant that he has spoken ill-advisedly, he still has not spoken perversely, and there was so much that was worse to be said had he been inclined. For the present, therefore, every tody appears satisfied; there is general sigh of relief all round. Even the Souther

general sigh of relief all round. Even the Southern press chants the praises of the message, and one would think there was never so popular an Executive.

Obscure as is the issue of the debates to which the Capitol at Washington will soon re-echo, it is clear that a new era has dawned upon our politics with the first word of Mr. Johnson to his first Congress. y-note higher than that or pass,, has been struck, and the day of "glittering has been struck, and the day of the struck, and the day of "glittering has been struck," and the day of "glittering has been struck, and the day of "glittering has been struck," and the day of "glittering has been struck, and the day of "glittering has been struck," and the day of "glittering has been struck, and the day of "glittering has been struck," and the day of "glittering has been struck, and the day of "glittering has been struck A key-note higher than that of party, or trade, or caste, has been struck, and the day of "guttering generalities" has returned ablaze. It is at such an auspicious moment, and on the parting line between the shadow of compromise and the sunstreak of principle, that the Liberator ceases to exist. Slavery, to be sure, is not absolutely out of sight: one may yettrace those "instance substructiones" which it digged for its own grave when it thought to make a stronghold from which to overawe the continent Nevertheless, the fabric cannot rise again. It is buried beneath the martyrs for human liberty whom the North sent out against it, and the seal of the Constitutional Amendment is on the lips of its sepulchre. Some pretend that the seal is not yet affixed. A Kentucky Judge has affirmed the contrary, and a United State General has proclaimed the decision of the bench Secretary Seward is more fastidious, and employs a But a corpse that is only held together by the red tape of a legal fiction, is too far gone to become the Lazarus of any political necromancy.

With the cessation of the Liberator occurs inevita-

bly the winding-up of this correspondence, which also began in dark days for the Republic, and also ende in brighter. You know what other more private gloom surrounded its inception, and how its close is "in a golden air." Then, for one who strayed from the Cradle of Liberty, there was a yearning for home not easily appeased. Now, we have changed the proverb, "ubi libertas, ibi patria," so that it reads, "ubi patria, ibi libertas." And as henceforth every citizen of the Union will meet only freemen, in the extent of its domain, no one part can be dearer than another to the lover of freedom. Move where he may, he will be always at home and in his fatherland, and on his native soil there is an end forever to

MALADIE DU PAYS.

LETTER FROM AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEPONSET, Dec. 18, 1865.

DEAR SIR-It will be thirty years the first of Janu ary next since I subscribed for the Liberator, I and d every number from that time to the pres to have it continued after this year. It started for a great purpose; that purpose is accomplished; its mis-sion is ended with reference to slavery as an institu-tion sanctioned by law. I hope we shall have a Proc lamation from the Secretary of State on or b first of January, announcing the fact that negro slave ry nowhere exists by authority of the Constitution of the United States. The columns of No. 52 of the Liberator will no doubt be very much crowded; many of the old correspondents will, I think, have a few parting thoughts to put in print. If the friends of the Liberator would pay the expense, I should like to have one more number printed, bearing the date of Jan. 1, 1866. (Emancipation day.) It would be fitting that this flag of freedom (which has waved at mast head for thirty-five years, through sunshine and storm should be struck the day of the anniversary of Pres ident Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamat be taken down while the cheers and thanksgivings of the people go up for Emancipation. If you should ish another number as suggested please put me down for a sum equal to six months subscription.

H. W. BLANCHARD. Respectfully,

GEN. SAXTON AND THE SEA ISLANDS.

Marney Dec. 18 1865. DEAR MR. MAY—You were entirely misinformed as to Gen. Saxton's participation in the attempt to break faith with the negroes who settled on the Sea Islands. He refused to have any thing to do with it.

He regards it as a shameless act of perfidy.

When I arrived in Charleston and heard the colo people speak of Gen. Howard with contempt as "the biggest hypocrite they ever saw," I learned also that Gen. Saxton had gone to the islands with him, and had used his influence to induce them to ald the Pres-tilent to "reconstruct" Mr. Whaley and other redtient to "reconstruct" Mr. Whatey and other redhanded traitors. I called on the General, and, without mentioning the fact that I had heard this statement. I voluntered the theory that any military
officer who sided in ousting the blacks would justly
lose the respect and confidence of the anti-slavery
people of the North; and that were I in Gen. Howard's position, I would resign rather than be made a
cut's paw in the hands of the rebels. I found that
Gen. Saxton would not purchase place at the expense
of principle, and that his hands were clean of the
whole affair; that his wense of duty as a soldier had
not caused him to do an unjust act.

I suppose that it is because this praise is deserved
that a more plant soldier,—a man wholly without
anti-slavery antecedents, as along of the milcula,"—was placed, at the head of the Precilibility
Bureas.

Yours, truly, JAMER REDPATE handed traitors. I called on the Ge

THIRTY-SECOND

National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary beg leave to notify their friends—the friends of the segre and of impartial liberty—that she 221 Anniversary will be held in Music Hall, on Wednesday, January 24, 1806. The nim of this effort is to give the American Anti-Slavery Society the means to continue its operations, and specially to sustain the publication of the NATIONAL ARTI-SLAVERY SYADARD.

Cherishing as the Managers do an assured hope that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing alsery throughout the Union will soon be ratified, they still consider the great question of the condition and rights of the Negro race as in fearful peril. Whether that anti-slavery provision shall be practically a dead letter, or really work to intended effect, is to be decided this winter. Whether slavery shall continue to exist in every thing but the

very shall continue to exist in every thing but the name, is to be decided this winter. Overborne by a powerful, educated and wealthy race, one inflamed by old prejudice and recent defeat, and armed with by oig prejudice and recent defeat, and armed with oxclusive political privileges, the negro, even if tech-nically free, is still a slave, while destitute of civil and political rights. Even now, the rebel States pro-pose a labor code, where differences between master and servant are to be settled, not, as is all free countries, by cours and Judges, but by the lask, in the hands of irrresponsible mosters. This stamps the sys-tem as substantial slavery. The plan of reconstruc-tion urged by the Administration leaves the black still a slave. Though some count on such resist ance to it by Congress as will ensure its modifi-cation, it is still unfortunately true that, with four or ave illustrious exceptions, the leaders of the Republi an party and its most influential journals avow their willingness to admit the rebels back without securing land or ballot to the negro. No matter what rights are seemingly secured to him, if these, the defence and guaranty of all, are denied. With land and hal into the negro's hands, no matter what or how liberal terms are conceded to the rebels. Without these elements of self-defence, all pretense of protection or curity for the black is an absurd sham

The Managers feel it to be still their duty to watch for the real emancipation of this victim race. While so many lips are sealed by party temptations, and so nany journals silent or neutral from one cause o another, it becomes the Abolitionists, it is a solemi duty imposed upon them by all the pledges of their past lives, to rally public opinion, and secure the con stant proclamation, as widely as possible, of the whole truth, without fear, compromise or favor. They therefore earnestly appeal to their friends, to all the old and tried members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as well as to those whose eyes the war ha opened, for the means to perform, as efficiently as pos-sible, this momentous duty.

Those not able to be personally present to aid on

this occasion, and to listen to the appeals of the real-ous and tried laborers in this cause, may send their contributions, as heretriore, to W. I. BOWDITCH, contributions, as heretriore, to W. L. Box Esq., No. 8 R. R. Exchange, Court Square.

LUCRETIA MOTT, LIDIAN EMERSON, Concord, Mass. MARY M. BROOKS, Boston, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL LYDIA D. PARKER, CHARLOTTE L. FORTEN, Cambridge, " ELIZA APTHORP. MARY E. STEARNS, ELIZABETH GAY, MATTIE GRIFFITH. Boston, Mass. ANNA SHAW GREENE. ANN G. PHILLIPS, CAROLINE C. THAYER, MARY E. SARGENT, ABBY K. FOSTER. MARTHA LEBARON GODDARD, "
ANNA D. HALLOWELL, Boston,
ABBY H. STEPHENSON, " CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE. SARAH COWING, HANNAH B. SPOONER, Plymouth, " CAROLINE R. PUTNAM, Roxbury, SARAH BRADFORD. REBECCA BRADFORD, SARAH P. REMOND, England. SARAH J. NOWELL Cambridgeport, Mass SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, Grantville, RUTH BUFFUM ELIZABETH B. CHASE, Rhode Island. ANNA T. FAIRBANKS,

lawsuit in New Orleans has developed the peculis ideas of the rebels on practical reconstruction manner not very indicative of returning loyalty letter to the Cincinnati Gazette :

New York.

SALLIE HOLLEY,

letter to the Cincinnati Gassite:

"When New Orleans fell, some of the coast and river pilots went off with the robels, while others remained and did service, whenever enjaged, on United States vessels. The last have of course been here ever since. The others have been gradually returning through the summer and resuming their occupation. At last, they found themselves in the majority; whereupon, in a certain Pilot's Association, they proceeded to recolve that the pilots who had remained in New Orleans during the war, and had done service an the United States vessels when required, should not be recognized by the Association, and vessels which hereafter employ them should in a like manner be tabooed. Not satisfied with this, through their relations to the insurance companies, they effected an arrangement by which any vessel employing these tabooed pilots should be refused insurance.

THE SHALL POX is making fearful ravages in very in Maryland, in North Carolina, in Georgia, and at many points in the West and Southwest, and lately, as being very virulent at Seima, Alabama. The saf-ferings of a vast number of the aged, the very young, and otherwise helpless among this people; must be of the Government, and the liberality of individuals throughout the North, combine to relieve and save them. Let this prime duty be faithfully and religiously done !

If It any of our subscribers have a spare copy of the Liberator of Nov. 20, 1863, they will confer a great favor by sending it to this office, to enable us to complete our files.

LETTER PROM MR. SUMMER TO MRS. CORDS The following letter appears in the London papers :-

Intern From Mr. Suring To and Connect.

The following letter appears in the London papers:

Bostow, October 5, 1805.

My Dana Madar: I have been charged by the Convention of the Republicans of Massichaustis, over which I had the honor of presiding, to communicate to you recollisions unmaintend by the property of your test of the papers of the memory of your take husband, and their expends for the memory of your take husband, and their expends for the memory of your take husband, and their expends for the memory of your bereavement. Knowing Mr. Codden personally as I did for many years, and corresponding with their on public questions, I bonkess a sonset of personal tous beyond even that of my fellow-citizens. He was the good risend of my country, and he was my wan private friend. Therefore, is making this commindation, I dealer to express my own thill think grief. His lamested teath has taxed a others, not only in his own home and country, but here in the Upilto States. We all miss and mourn him. He was a wise and good man. Though an Englishman by birth, his heart and all his feedities were given to mankful, knowing well that the welfare and true plays of his committee. However, the country were been searced, by suns a defocution. Hoping that you may be causeded in your creat betweenest. or in year that has weller me from the control for motor in the large to the same by motor in the large to th

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. the following has been a The

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WARHINGTON, December 18, 1864.

To His Excellency, Less E. Parsons, Precisional Governor, Mostgomery, Alabams:

Six: The time has arrived when, in the judgmen of the President of the United States, the care an conduct of the proper affairs of the States of Alabam may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the chosen by the people thereof.

Sin: The time is the United constitutional submitted of the President of the United conduct of the proper affairs of the State of Amazonaduct of the proper affairs of the State of Amazonaduct of the proper affairs of the United States, the proper of the United States, and the United States, and the United States, therefore, you are relieved from the Irate which was theretwice reposed in you, as Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama. Whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and became qualified to discharge the executive office, you will transfer the papers and properry of the State now in your custody to his Excellency, the Governor elect.

It gives me especial pleasure to convey to you the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, the loyal two and the discretion which have marked your adve, and the discretion which have marked your adve, apecifying the day

ministration.
You will please give me a reply, specifying the day
on which this communication is received.
I have the honor to be your Excellency's most
obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Drc. 19. The following message as received in the Senate to-day, from the President, a reply to a resolution of that body adopted on the

WARILEGEORY Dec. 19. The following message was received in the Sensie to-day, from the President, in reply to a resolution of that body adopted on the 12th inst.;;

"I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a large portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States, has been suppressed, that the United States, has been suppressed, that the United States has been authorities that the Courts of the United States are in possession of every State in which insurrection existed, and that so far as could be done, the Courts of the United States have been restored, Post Offices reëstablished, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country.

As the result of measures instituted by the Executive with a view of Inducing a resumption of the functions of a State, congrehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carchina, South Carchina, Court, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have reorganized their respective State governments, and are yielding obedience to

functions of a State, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabema, Mississippi, Louisians, Arkanas and Tennessee, have reorganized their respective State governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more remanances, could reasonably have been anticipated. The proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing for the abolition of, slavery forever within the limits of the sountry, has been ratified by each one of these States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which incoefficial information has yet been received, and in nearly all of them measures have been adopted or are now pending, to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security.

In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring their State Governments, and no doubt is entertained that they will at an early period be in a condition to resume all their practical relations with the Federal Government, and no doubt is entertained that they will at an early period be in a condition to resume all their practical relations with the Federal Government and to repair the Union lately in the billion, the aspect of affairs, is still more promising then, in view of the circumstaness, could well have been expected. Inches people throughout the entire South evince a landable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government and to repair the devastations of the Government, whose londering care will conform to their profession, and that in acknow defects of war are to be seen in occursional disor

ent member of the community in which he has his home.

From all the information in my possession, and from that which have recently derived from most reliable authority. I am induced to cheriah the belief that sectional animosity is aurely and rapidly merging itself into the spirit of nationality, and that representation connected with a property adjusted system of taxation will result in the harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union. The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted as requested by the Senate. No report from Hon. John Covode has been received by the President.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieut. Gen. Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Sumner moved for the reading of the report of General Schurz, re'erred to in the message of the President, and characterized the message as similar to the whitewashing message of Eranklin Pierce in reation to the Kansas atrocities.

Considerable debate following, Mr. Sherman moved that the reading be dispensed with, and the document oriented.

that the reading be dispensed with, and the document printed.

Mr. Doolittle hoped that the Senator from Massachusetts at least would qualify, if not wholly retract, the strong expression used by him.

Mr. Summer saids he had nothing to qualify, nothing to modify, nothing to betract.

Mr. Dixon, said, as a friend of the President, he could not att quietly, and listen to such a charge. He sustained the policy of the President as be understood it, not because it was the President as be understood it, not because it was the President and although he needs no defence, he (Mr. Dixon) could not suffer such charges to go before the country without a protest.

Mr. Doolittle said the Senator from Massachusetts had a perfect right to differ from the President, but he goes farther, and charges upon the President a falsenco, in substance, by saying his message is a white-washing report. He (Summer) charges him with a want of particism. If he has specially displayed any characteristic in this struggle, it is an uncompounding love of truth, love of country

epecially displayed any characteristic i it is an uncompromising love of truth, and love of Union, which have made h "whitewesh" given by Messrs. Dixon and Declittle. He had no reflections to make on the patriotism or truthfulness of the President, and never made any, in public or in private. further debate, Mr. Sherman's motion

The Lopdon Dully News says that enough is known to require the supersedure of Gov. Eyre of

gg The Lopdon Daily News says that enough is thrown to require the supersedure of Gor. Ryre of Jamaica. The followidg is Mr. Bright's reference to this subject in his speech at Blackburn:

"It is reare that a mindster, immediately on stepping into office, fields blusself confronted with an event such as that which has recently taken place, if, indeed, it be now over, in the unhappy Island of Jamaica. I dere not treat myself to speak what I feel on that subject. I fear that the mans and the fance of England have never received a deeper wound or a darker stain than they have by the recent transactions in that island. I judge only by the case made by those who are living and who are not concerned. The dead can coofess nothing of their offence, and they can make no complete to the wrongs they have estirade. I take my opinion only from the documents furnished here by those whose instered it is to put the most favorable interpetation upon their conduct, and I say this—that if murder, if foul marker fand there is no private murder so foul as that which is done by men in authority and under prefence of law |-|loud cheery|-1 say if quirder have not changed its name, if it be now a crime visited with panishment in this country, then I hold that the Governor of Jantaica and his accomplicace will yet have to extant at the bar of justice. (Loud cheers) I shall address no works of appeal or symmostrance to Mr. Cardwell, who is the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and under whose department his a question for the Country, if is a question for the Princ Minister, for the whole Cabinet, for Parliament when it shall moet, and for the vhole nation, whose visitation of the Princ Minister, for the whole Cabinet, for Parliament when it shall moet, and for the vhole nation, whose visitation of the Princ Minister, for the whole Cabinet, for Parliament when it shall moet, and for the vhole nation, whose visitation of the Princ Minister, for the whole Cabinet, for Parliament when it shall moet, and for the vhole nation, whose visita

The editor of the Liberator has been very relacionally but measuredly about from the city, during the past week—days, for the purpose of etherding in imperson to describe more later to the form the American Psychologist States and the American Union Commissions, and and the American Union Commissions to their finers ordered in a cess body—the arrangement to large been initializatively made; and, water, to fulfill #4 imperative organisment at

Washingror, Dec. 19. The Precident's special message, and General Grant's report accumpanying its created an unexpected amustice in Congress to day. Those opposed to the Precident's reconstruction policy look upon it with disfavor.

Reports of Freedmen's fairs in Ffortia and South Carolina are favorable, but in Alabama General Swayne telegraphs that there will be forty, thousand destitute negroes to be upplied with rations.

Secretary Seward has addressed a communication to Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, relieving him from the duties of that office, and slap to Gov. Jenkins, authorizing him to rater upon the duties of his office. The dispatches are identical in language with those in the case of Alabama, already published.

The Secretary of State has received a telegrant.

lished.

The Secretary of State has received a relegram, dated yesterday, from the Governor of California, representing that the Legislature of that State has ratified the proposed, amendment to the Constitution

Ward Beecher delivered an address We'dnesday evening, in the U. S. House of Representatives, to an immense audience. Chief Justice Chase presided, and prayer was offered by a colored minister. The speaker took ground in favor of immediate and universal suffarge, even including women, and dwelt on that position at considerable length. Several members of the Cabinet were present, as well as nearly all the Senators and members of the House. The sentiments were rapturously applauded."

FF NOTICE.-All Pledges and Subscriptions at any ime made to, or in behalf of the Mas time made to, or in behall of the Massachusetts Anti-Starery Society, and not yet paid, are now fully due. All persons so indebted are carnestly requested to make pay-ment, without delay, to the Treasurer, E. D. Dahyrn, or to the General Agent, Savurz, May, Jaz, addressing either at Anti-Stavery Office, 221 Washington St., Beston.

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and with to keep up with the forward movemens or uses.

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timed.
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gle copies 20 cents. United States bills preferred.

The world has much to my about the temporal and the cetrons. By this it means a division of worlds. This side the grave means temporal. The side beyond the graves means temporal. The side beyond the graves means temporal. It has been morality, and are all temporal. Its Religion, as Coloridge said, is "atter-worldiness." Shall we not find a better distinction? Shall we not so interpret religion that we can let the other world rest until our fortune of life finds us there as dwellers—making this world as assered as the next shall be; life as little to be despised here, as it shall be in any hereaffer? Phillipsonh, the able Jevich writer, makes it his cheif argument against Christianity, that is renders this world mean and contemptible by its dismin strain of immortality—mean and contemptible by its dismin strain of immortality— Phillippohn, the able Jewish writer, makes is his chief argument against Chrisianist, that is renders this world mean and contemptible by its dismal strain of immortality—dismal to his cultural soul, because it reveals in the great masslo f mankind who are chanting it, a thought so entirely selfath. Bo far as Christianity can be made responsible for this "dismal extrain of fatters life," its must go mader contempts the selfath of the sel out the one-work apace are verticed, the one of the convertication tracted from no department. It is the one Reality. It is the Life of Art, of Philosophy, of all Literature, of Politor, sor Project Part of the State of the Stat

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whole class of disease originaling in bilistry description, men, caused by the maintain of mismatic constraints.

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PRINTING MATERIAL FOR BALE

TWO fout of Long Primer, of about I one committee were, the other quite fonts of Minion and Small Pies, are for a new fore, for each. Also, impedig excess to a next universal of a manuscrape of