EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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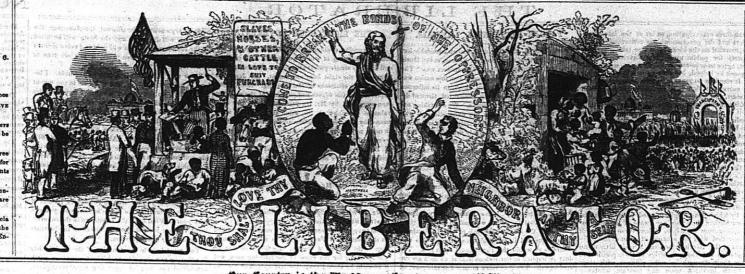
Yearly and half yearly advertisement The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-

The Agents

is, Ohio and Michigan Auti-Slavery Societies are

ised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia The following K-universe understate the Financia size, but are not responsible for any debts of the fir-Wesnett Patterse, Edward Quirce, Educator, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

the republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

PRES. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The following is an extract from an unpublished letterom the late President Lincoln, addressed to Gen. Wads

worth, taking strong ground in favor of universal suf-

"You desire to know, in the event of our complete suc-ess in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and heerful submission of the South, if universal amnesty

stances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or, at least, suffrage on the basis of intelligence and mill:

people who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field, where, in assisting to save the life of

How to better the condition of the colored rac

sed to Gen. Wads-

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1814.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 45.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Extract from the Inaugural Address of Gov. Hun preps of Mississippi :

Errect from the Inaugural Address of Gov. Humpers of Mississippi:

It has been officially reported from some quarters in sort people are insincere, and that the spirit of next is rampant among us. But if unflinehing fishing the report of the instance—if the unvarying professions that spring from puttle and public sources furnish any evidence of reliable fidelity in many gives evidence of reliable fidelity in the state of the south, who, so long, and against such terrible site south, who, so long, and against such terrible site south, who, so long, and against such terrible site minimals of the such that the people site South, who, so long, and against such terrible site suitingness to return to their allegiance.

The South having ventured all on the arbitrapet of the sword, has lost all save her honor; and se recepts the result in good faith. It is our duty undersources ourselves to the promotion of peace and electrothe resourcino find, the faith of the Consistence of the sword, has lost all save her honor; and sex exists and establish our agricultural and connectal prosperity upon more durable foundamental prosperity in the less done so en lightened, will not either to the North or the Sorth-hat freemen, once enlightened, will not either the North or the Sorth-hat freemen, once enlightened, will not either the North or the Sorth-hat freemen, once enlightened, will not either the North or the Sorth-hat freemen, once enlightened, will not either the North or the Sorth-hat freemen, once enlightened, will not either the North or the Sorth-hat freemen, once enlightened, will not either the North or the Sorth-hat freemen, once enlightened, will not either the North or the Sorth-hat freemen, once enlightened, will not entire the south the south that the south the south

has done so in good Jatha, and that slavery reagain exist within her borders, under name or guise it may be attempted. The mancipation of her slaves has devolved at the highest responsibilities and duties, and the substantial equality with the white race, have been ose upon society (and in the guardianship assume over this race, she must deal justly in, and protect them in all their rights of diproperty. The highest degree of elevances are civilization of which they are morally and intellectually, must be secured by their education and religious training (annot be admitted to political or social equalizable race. It is due to ourselves, to the igration invited to our shores, and it should forgotten, to maintain the fact that ours is ever be a government of white race. The wer be forgotten, to maintain the fact that ours us vishall ever be a government of white men. The ain and progress of both races require that cause not be maintained, and intermarriage between the was be forbidden. Miscegenation must be the ext of other climes and other "people." To work, is the law of God; and is the only cer-

19 work, is the law of God; and is the only certain protection against the pauperism and crimes of natraces. The negro is peculiarly adapted to the rotation of the great staples of the South. He had be encouraged to engage at once in their protects, by assurances of protection against the universe cupidity, and injustice of his employer. Entire to choose his labor, and to make his own 1871s. But he should be required to choose some before cupatity, and to make his own iteration. But he should be required to choose some endomentate will insure the maintenance of himselforment that will insure the maintenance of himselforment that will insure the maintenance of himselforment that will have contracted for will be appetited by the contracted for will be appetited by the contracted for will be appeted to continuous labor but a contract the sound of the passage of the South requires continuous labor harmary to January. The planter cannot venture upon their cultivation unless the laborer is mospied to comply with his contract; reusining and performing his proper amount of labor day after the same of the same proper amount of the properties of the same properties of the same properties of the same properties of the same and the same properties of the same again become the abodes of prosperty.

PROPERTY IN SLAVES.

Dataseka claim (for augro property) is eminently it, a clear to our mind, and we are inclined to bein, will sooner or later appear so to the conservations of the North, when the sobservescond thought them. It matters not that emissipation was a mod result of the war, effected as a wear measure, and as a means of suppression, of the rebellion, he property value of the slaves was destroyed—interpretell, was thus, in not a very strained to the federal Constitution. The men now surviling the Administration and Congress are, we then, deadly opposed to granting any compensation; they are not yet prepared or willing to admit the label when he was not the red are not yet prepared or willing to admit the label when the resulting to admit the label he he was not yet prepared or willing to admit the slave he was the slave he was not yet prepared or willing to admit the he he he was not yet prepared or willing to admit the head of the red and the red or willing to admit the slave her the red of the red or willing to admit the slave her the red of the red or willing to admit the red or will a out time is a great corrector, and will bring wet and equity to the late slave owners.—Mont-

A REALLY NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The President of the United States has designated Thursday, the 7th of December, as a day of national thanksgiving, when the people are to render that so many blessings, but particularly for this: an "it has pleased Almighty God, during the year that it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which in owning to an end, to relieve our bested constry from the foarful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, but and harmony, with a great enlargement of our bletty." The choice of the day and of the train which the proclamation is worded has its spiscance, and shows the original bent of Breej-fest Johnson's mind. People may wonder why it a tast the anniversary is changed from the last tek in November to the first week in December. Its reason is obvious to us, and will be recognized at ogent and proper by all. It is simply this: Congrained to the first who day in December, just the day before Thanksgiving. Our practical-sided President is determined that then, for the fast the first week in the correction to the control of the training in four years, the representatives of every that in the Union shall have sent in the entering that in the first week in the correction to the control of the presentatives of every that in the Union shall have sent in the creater. The President of the United States has designa sided President is determined that then, for the disciplination of the term of the ten for the state in the Union shall have seats in the great state in the Union shall have seats in the great state in the Union shall have seats in the great state in the Union shall have seats in the great state in the States the state state in the States in the Stat

speak of the attainment of "great enlargement of civil liberty." The former would have embraced the dogma of negro suffrage, and President Johnson has not yet given in his adhesion to it. But he recognizes that in the abolition of negro slavery, the country has largely advanced in the way of civil liberty.

country has largely advanced in the way of civil liberty.

Taking these views of the selection of Thanksgiving Day, and of the terms used in the proclamation, we think that they will meet the hearty approval of all good citizens, and that the people, North and South, will hail it as the beginning of an era of good fellowship and unwavering loyalty.—N. Y. Herald.

Selections.

GOVERNOR HUMPHREY'S INAUGURAL.

GOVERNOR HUMPHREYS INAUGURAL.

We this morning reprint from the Jackson Nozethe inaugural of Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi, This document, evidently propared with deliberation and care, is among the most significant of "the signs of the times," and should be read and pondered. If sire professions can secure confidence, the second of the signs of the times, and should be read and pondered. If sire professions can secure confidence, the second of the signs of the times, and should be read and pondered. If sire professions can secure confidence, the second of the signs of the times, and should be read and pondered. If sire professions can secure confidence, the second of the signs of the times, and the signs of the signs of the signs of the times, and the signs of the sig

by slavery. Innocently enough, it would seemind do not charity incontinently take flight at subsequence of the Governor insist that under a contract system the freedmen may be worked virtually as slaves, as such restrained, tasked and punished, and as such, if they attempt to escape, be rendered up by the same clause of the Constitution on which was based the fugitive slave law, and yet may be freedmen, receiving the highest culture of which was a based the fugitive slave law, and yet may be freedmen, receiving the highest culture of which they are capable.

This inaugural is a fresh proof that the claim to recitablish a coercive system of labor is now substituted for the formal claim to hold slaves. In the presence of this substitution, suffrage need not be talked of. Another than the suffrage question is to be confronted and decided before that can be reached. The status of the emancipated as a free laborer, emancipated in fart as well as in name, sfirst of all to be settled. That humanity pleads for this is something; that justice commands it is more; but the necessity for avoiding in this settlement the rock of compromise, that has so nearly proved faith in the past, cannot be disobeyed—Missouri Democrat.

MR. REAGAN ON THE SUFFRAGE.

The following is his advice to his fellow-citizens on the vexed question of the day:

"To the conferring of the elective franchise on your former slaves I anticipate a stubborn and sincere opposition, based on the ignorance of the great mass of them, and on their total want of information and experience in matters of legislation, administration, and everything which pertains to the science of government, and upon the pride of race, and the special conditions and most large that the science of government, and upon the pride of race, and such as a subborn moral fitness for the exercise of these responsible rights, they have been deprived of the blessings of peace, moral fitness for the exercise of these responsible rights, they have been deprived of the blessings of peace, order and good government, and involved in an almost uninterrupted series of wars and revolutions, often of the most cruel and barbarous character, for more than half a century, with no present prospect of an amelioration or improvement of their condition.

"But those difficulties are not insuperable, if you meet them with patience and reason. I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet them with patience and reason. I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet them with patience and reason. I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet the second partially learned to read and write in my family, (a qualification which the inhuman laws of Virginia denied him.) I now consider him competent to transact his own business, and to send for his deared that he had never asked any one to write for him, and that, if the money had been sent a directed, he should never have seen a dollar of it.

Old the bad effects which slavery produces on doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet

"But those difficulties are not insuperable, if you meet them with patience and reason. I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet the demands of justice and fairness, and satisfy the Northern mind, and the requirements of the Government, without endangering good government and the repose of society. This can be done by—First: Extending the privileges and protection of the laws over the negroes as they are over the whites, and allowing them to testify in the courts on the same conditions; leaving their testimony subject to the rules relating to its credibility, but not objecting to its admissibility. And in this you will conform with the wise current of modern legislation, and the tendency of judicial decisions in all enlight-need countries.

and the tendency of junctual send countries.

And, second: By fixing an intellectual and moral, and, if thought necessary, a property test for the admission of all persons to the exercise of the elective, franchise, without reference to race or color, which would secure its intelligent exercise.

My own view would be,

"First: That no person now entitled to the privelege of voting should be deprived of it because of any new test.

"Second: That to authorize the admission of person hereafter to the elective franchise, they should

"Second: That to authorize the admission of persons hereafter to the elective franchise, they should be, first, males; second, 21 years of age; third, citizens of the United States; fourth, should have resided in the State one year, and in the district, county, or precinct, six months next preceding any election at which they propose to vote; fifth, should be able to read in the English language understandingly; sixth, and must have paid taxes for the last year preceding for which taxes were due and payable, subject to any disqualification for crime of to raise!

Mr. Reagan, in this letter, shows a degree of prac Mr. Reagan, in this letter, shows a degree of practical wisdom and statesmanship not common either at the North or South. The plan of suffrage which he proposes is as near perfection as can be attained in the present generation, and if there is a better to come, it will arrive in its own good time. "Universal suffrage," taking the phrase in anything like its literal meaning, is but another term for the despotism of demagogues; but a wise system of suffrage universally free for all who are willing to fit them selves for the privilege, affords the basis of a government as perfect as the lot of humanity permits.

A LETTER FROM MRS. L. MARIA CHILD.

Friend Tilton:-You ask me to write more fre quently; but I have always considered the sun-dial a good example, which tells only of hours on which the sunshine talls; and in the present state of public affairs, I find it impossible to utter cheering prophecies. I am a passenger in the Ship of State, and I take a lively interest in the safety of other passen-

character, I thus that of meanines is the most espicuous; but its various demoralizing effects, over the country, cannot be estimated. Notl can be more disastrous than frequent collisions tween the law of the land and the moral convict e moral convictio of the people. In New England, reverence for amounts almost to a religious feeling; and "iniquity is framed into law," the sin is like t poisoning the sacrament. Kind and conscie men not unfrequently get entangled in this conflic of duties; and lucky it is for them if they can pro serve their integrity, after they have subordinate the higher to the lower law, though with the ide

that they are thereby performing a civil duty.

I have met with one remarkable case of this kind, and for the sake of its moral influence I think it deserves to be recorded. Some months before the war broke out, a friend showed me letters from Thomas Sime, expressing an earnest desire to obtain his freedom. His master had promised to let him buy

broke out, a friend showed me letters from Thomas Sims, expressing an earnest desire to obtain his freedom. His master had promised to let him buy himself for \$1,800. It was a large sum; but I tried to raise it by writing many letters, most of them to persons more or less implicated in the rendition of Sins. Many of the letters were never answered: others brought in contributions. The Hon. John P. Bigelow, who was mayor of Boeton at the time the city was so deeply disgraced by that inhuman transaction, sent me \$20, with expressions of regret that the execution of the law had compelled him to take such a course. A short time after I commenced these operations, I was astonished by the following note from Worcester, Mass.:—

"Mrs. CHILD:—I have heard that you are trying o raise money to redeem Thomas Sims from slavery.

which the person may have been dely convicted, which may be prescribed by law."

Mr. Reagan, in this letter, shows a degree of practical wisdom and statements in not compone wither.

We will be contributed the entire sum myself.

Charles Devens, Jr."

of the country, and received a major's commission from Gor. Andrew. He is still in the army, having fought bravely through the war. He was severely wounded at Fair Oakes, and again at Chancellorville, and in numerous battles has fairly earned his present rank of brevet major-general.

In a recent letter to me, the writes: "It is a satisfaction to me that I have had a reasonably active part in the great struggle which has resulted in the emancipation of all the slaves. I agree with you that suffrage ought to be given to the negroes, though with certain restrictions as to education; the same restrictions being applied to all white men who shall vote hereafter. The liberty of no race can be safe if deprived of this right as a race. Injustice, followed by civil commotion, will be the inevitable result of such a deprivation."

Thomas Sims married after he was returned to slavery, and when the U. S. army arrived in his vicinity, he contrived to convey himself, wife and child into their camp. When he again arrived in Massachusetts, Gen. Devens sent him, through me, a present of \$100 to assist him till he could get into business. I call that man a true hero, in the highest and best sense of the term; and I think all your readers will agree with me.

L. MARIA CHILLD.

est and Dest sense of the readers will agree with me.

L. MARIA CHILD.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher is one of those men who, in the language of Artemas Ward, are apt to "slop over." He is a shining light in the orthodox denomination of Christians, and holds closely to the fundamentals of that school of belief; but no man says so much against accepted Orthodoxy in religion as he,—certainly none causes half the uneasiness—not to say mortification—to those with whom he is allied. He occasionally, though less offen, plays the same game with his political friends. He said some pretty foolish things about the time the war broke out, and was one of the first to intercede for Jeff. Davis, in mitigation of the righteous verifict of the nation. Last Sunday (for the Plymouth pulpit is Beecher's stump) be went still farther, and made a labored plea for Gen. Lee, the most obnoxious of all unfettered traitors. The remainder of his sermon is such a curious conglomeration that we hardly know whether we agree with it or not. We think we do, one minute, and the next come upon some passage from which we entirely dissent. For instance, we are told in one place that "it is not wise for the central general government to attempt to regulate Southern affairs," and in another, that slavery must be abolished, that colored Jestimony must be admitted in courts, and that the negro must be allowed to vote. Surely, Mr. Beecher knows that not one of these objects could have been or will be secured without Government interference. Talk

P. S. Mr. Beecher has corrected the report of his speech by explaining that in what he said of hostile and unpicasant things above, he referred solely to questions affecting the freedmen. We do not see that this helps the case much. The freedmen will be respected when our Government places them in a position where they can demand respect—not earlier. They have nothing to hope from the magnanimity of the Southern people. The Southern people respect us to-day because we have compelled them so to do. The same compulsion will make our colored allies secure, if we do not basely desert them.—Re. Jury Journal.

TOO MANY COMPLIMENTS

Foreigners are doing our magnanimity rather more than justice. Mr. Peter Bayne and others are looking on with delight to see how little torture we are inflicting on our late enemies. It is a dubious compliment. The truth is that we are inflicting rturing only our friends.

Every ounce of what is now called "magnanimi-

to a rebel counts as a pound of suffering to ou friends at the South—to the blacks in particu

loyal friends at the South—to the blacks in particular. And if things go on a now, the accumulated agonier of the present peace will mount up to a sum as fearful as that of the French Revolution.

It is we of the North who are restoring to the former lords of the Southern soil every inch of ground that the black loyalist cultivates. It is we who are permitting black loyalists to be diamend, and white rebels to be armed again, under the name of "nitia." It is we who are permitting open proclamation of the re-establishment of elavery under the name of "apprenticeship." It is we who consent to

the exclusion from the courts and the ballot-box of those who have fought to re-open the ballot-box and re-establish the power of the courts. It is we who are reviving the old assumption that "the people" of the South means the white population, rebel or otherwise; and that the black loyalists are something less than "the people." All this we of the North have done, and are doing, by and through our national executive, Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Stuart Mill, one of our complimentary friends, generously assumes it as "impossible" that any party at the North should advest the desertion of

In making my applications, I had chanced to overlook Mr. Devens, though I knew he atted as U.S. Marshal at the time of the rendition of Sims. According to his request, I returned the contributions I had received; and, in writing to thank him, I informed him of, the high price demanded. He replied that the sum was subject to my order whenever I chose to call for it. The feeling of indignation which I formerly had against him was changed to respect and admiration; but when I wrote to him, I could not refrain from giving him a little patted for respect and admiration; but when I wrote to him, I could not refrain from giving him a little patted for respect and admiration; but when I wrote to him, I could not refrain from giving him a little patted for senator in "Uncle Tom."

There were impediments in the way of communicating with Thomas Sims, and before the affair could be safely arranged, the outbreak of civil war rendered negotiations with Southerners impracticable. Mr. Devens, though well established as a lawyer, immediately volunteered his services for the defence of the country, and received a major's commission from Gov. Andrew. He is still in the army, having fought bravely through the war. He was severly wounded at Ear Oakes, and again at Change when the claim that the says and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and does, and more by what he leaves unsai

cheerfully pronounces inaccessible to any party in America, is being daily trod by the slippery feet of converted politicians. When they claim that the President himself has taken position there, who can disprove it? He justifies the claim by what he says and does, and more by what he leaves unsaid and undone. What most men mean to-day by "the President's plan of re-construction" is the pardon of every rebel for the crime of rebellion, and the utter refusal to pardon a single black loyalist for the crime of being black.

For ourselves, we utterly protest against all participation in this cowardly desertion of those who have stood by us so well. There is no magnanimity in meanness. We are told, on high authority, that the maxim, "Love thy neighber and hate thine cuemy" is a phrase superseded; but we are nowhere told to reverse it by loving our enemy and hating our friend. The hostility of the slaveholder to the negro, strong enough at all times, has been infinitely embittered by the fact that the negro has been our steadfast ally. The more the rebel is made to cringe at Washington before a representative of the "poor whites," the more will be indemnify himself, if once restored to power, by persecuting the poor blacks.

Charles IV. of Spain, when driven half insane by

Charles IV. of Spain, when driven half insane by the naval defeat at Trafalgar, took it into his head that the English were a nation of cats, and all cats consequently English. He therefore had a supply of these quadrupeds daily driven into his court-yard after dinner, and used to shoot them, saying, afterward, "I have this day killed so many English." We solemnly protest against surrendering our black allies in this manner, after our own victory, that the rebels may torment us vicariously through them, and claim each day to have murdered or tortured so many Yankees.—N. Y. Independent.

THE SCHOOLS FOR FREEDMEN.

THE SURIOUS FOR FREDMEN.

The Boston, New York and Philadelphia Societies have each established schools in Washington, which are well attended, and do credit to their teachers and pupils, alike and equally. A critical visitor might suggest that, where the schools are near each other, some teachers and time might be spared, and a greater progress secured by grading them harmoniously—one taking all the primary, the other the more advanced scholars; and especially in the case of the Boston and Philadelphia Seminaries in I street: The Boston school is held in the basement or lecture-room of a church on the corner of Nineteenth and I streets, and has between 200 and 300 pupils, I should guess; and, as is customary with the Hubbites, a number of admirable teachers from New England. The Philadelphia school is but a few rods distant, in a building in the rear of No. 207 I street. It has over one hundred pupils and two teachers, one white and one colored North-

slavery must be abolished, that colored sestimony must be admitted in courts, and that the negro must be allowed to vote. Surely, Mr. Beecher knows that not one of these objects could have been or will be secured without Government interference. Talk of this kind comes consistently enough from the mouths of men opposed to these measures; but for one who believes them to be vitally essential to oppose the only means by which they can be carried, is going a little too far for any one but a Beecher. The most astonishing thing in the sermon is, however, when Mr. Beecher says, "The laws and interests of the Government will prove of no avail, it they are hostile and unpleasant to the white men of the South." According to this doctrine, the war should never have been commenced, nor slavery abolished; for as one was clearly "hostile" and the of the South." it follows that in Mr. Beecher's judgment they are "of no avail."

Still, no one doubts that Mr. Beecher is an able, an electric man—always sincere, and as consistent as his Beecherism will admit of his being. He has done great good, and, with all his vagaries, we could spare almost any one better. If he had a very large share of public gratitude by his services for the cause of the country in Great Britain, two years ago. We could not well have lim consistent, without losing much that is piquant in his identity; so that one is tempted, after all, to exclaim, "Long may he live, and may his eccentricities never be less."

P. S. Mr. Beecher has corrected the report of his speech by explaining that in what he said of hos-

sharpness of the nasal feature, shall determine position.

There are seven ladies and a Principal, Mr. Zelie, in the other departments. They have been care fully selected. This school was founded last year, by the Rev. B. W. Pond, of Vermont, (son of Professor Pond, of Bangor Theological Seminary) who determined to raise up teachers for the colored people among themselves, and carried a grammar-class, numbering nearly sixty, up to elementary algebra. The ease with which those pupils grappled with the problems of arithmetic was rather damaging to the popular theory advanced now-a-days by those who formerly denied that the blacks were human beings, and who, no longer able to assert that they cannot be taught to read, now state, with assurance unabated, that they cannot master those branches of instruction which require severe study. I advise all doubting Thomases or Miss Nancys who have imbibed this notion to pay a visit to Mr. Zelie's school.

The trackers of all the school account of the content of the section of the content of all the school account of all the school account of the content of the

school.

The teachers of all the schools report that the pupils learn not with facility merely; but with wonderful rapidity. They are improving also in regularity of attendance. This is an encouraging fact.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

SCENE OVER THE RINNEY PESOLUTIONS

The master mind of the Episcopal Convention now in session in this city, is evidently Stephen Elliot, of Georgia. When that eminent Southern prelate issued his famous mandate to the North, "Sience, if you please, but not one word of censure!" he sounded the key-note to which all the doings of the Convention have been carefully and accurately tuned. It must be intensely gratifying to Bishop Elliott to find that his influence is not only hot abated, but that it is greater than ever. We have had several marked recognitions of the supremacy of the Grand Master of the Order of Re-United Episcopalians; but the culmination of them all was exhibited on Saturday morning, when our towns-

man, Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., introduced his loyal resolution, asking the Bishops to recognize our debt resolution, asking the Bishops to recognize our debt of gratitude to God for the suppression of the rebellion and the removal of its cause. Had Mr. Binney invited the Convention to unite in a war-dance, he could not have met with a more violent response. From all parts of the house lood cries were heard, demanding the immediate slaughter of the resolution by laying it on the table. Forgetting, for the moment, those courtesies which the Convention may be supposed to owe to those whose liberal and willing, hospitality they are so abundantly enjoying, the Pennsylvania deputation was loudly denied the privilege of a single word of explanation, and it was by the most determined insisting upon their parliamentary rights that they succeeded in securing a call for the ayes and nays. Before this was done, the Prejident, Rev. Dr. Craik, of Kentucky, was asked if the vote about to be taken would dispose of the question, and even that usually bland and accomplished divine was so carried away by the excitement of the house, as to throw his influence against the resolution and to seek to bias the vote by replying, "Yes, we shall get rid of it for this time, at least."

Our readers have read the result. Thirty-six members of the Convention were all that could be found ready to thank God for the blessings mentioned in the resolution. The whole mass of the body

found ready to thank God for the blessings mentioned in the resolution. The whole mass of the body promptly repudiated them and crushed the measure with an iron heel. We are proud to be able to say, in the resolution. The whole mass of the body promptly repudiated them and crushed the measure with an iron heel. We are proud to be able to say, that not only the whole Pennsylvania deputation voted as a unit for the resolution, but the whole New York deputation, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Agyne, voting against it, and Rev. Dr. Higbec, absent, stood by this most loval resolution. Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, Jomas C. Heartt, Esq., Hon. Hamilton Fish and Hon. Mr. Pierpont are the lay representatives of the great Diocese of New York. We need hardly say that Ohio and Massachusetts proved true to their well known principles on this occasion. All honor to the little band of the clergy and laity who had the courage to declare that they are Americans as well as churchmen—that they are patriots as well as Episcopalians.

We presume that this is the end of the matter, so far as this Convention is concerned. The loyal sentiment of the North is as effectually muzzled as it were was in South Carolina, and it will be in vain for the distinguished gentlemen who represent the great Diocese of Pennsylvania to make any further effort to place upon the records of the Convention those "unuttered traths" which, it spoken, would kindle the affections of thousands of the free spirits towards the Episcopal Church. It is impossible to estimate the influence that would have been exerted in favor of the Episcopal Church, bad it shown itself, on this occasion, true to its own daily repeated formulas.—Phila. Bulletin.

A TEST CASE.

"Bishop" Wilmer, of Alabama, a Confederate prelate appointed by the Confederate Episcopal Church, issued an order, forbidding his clergy everywhere, loyal or disloyal, to pray for "the President of the United States," until the President shall have complied with the terms upon which Bishop Wilmer thinks the Northern States should be permitted to unite with Alabama. For this refusal to pray, or to permit his clergy to pray for Andrew Johnson, Gen. Woods, commanding the district of Alabama, "cashiered" the Bishop and all his clergy till be should revoke the order. Commenting on Gen. Wood's order, a little penny squirt-gun of perhaps 350 circulation, called the Jackson News, thus flourishes the lash, of which commodity the President himself has distributed so large a quantity all over the South, in the President's face, and whips its snapper into the President's eyes, in a manner be may have seen before, "having lived at the South, and knowing its people well." The News says:

"Has it come to this? Will the freemen of the

and knowing its people well." The News says:

"Has it come to this? Will the freemen of the country permit this military despot to disgrace his position longer? Will not the President instantly rebuke him and remove him from a position in which he can only reflect dishonor upon the profession which he disgrace? We deem it unnecessary to say more at present on this subject.

"President Johnson will, in our judgment, condemn this outrage; if he does not, much of the admiration and estem of the Southern people, which have been freely and honestly given him, will unquestionably be withdraun."

Let the President understand the tenure upon which he holds that "esteem and admiration of the Southern people," which he has risked so much to secure. To retain it, he must forbid the clergy of Alabama to pray for himself. We have heard of instances in which mild and amiable gentlemen have been superficially subjected to great indecency, but never of a more determined attempt to "rub it in." We doubt whether Alabama prayers—even the best upland—bear a premium in the market. But as upland—bear a prenium, in the market. But as the President never needed so much praying for as now, it's a pity to lose even this small aid. But, if he sustains Bishop Wilmer, they will not pray for him, and if he sustains Gen. Woods, they will not pray at all.—Chicago Tribune.

A LOGICAL CATASTROPHE

There is nothing so damaging to a politician as to be caught trading in false logic. Such a man is as unfortunate as the eminent jurist, who, after hearing an important case exhaustingly argued, gave his opinion and printed it before he recollected that he had decided the same principles in examply a different way only a few weeks before. The majority of the General Episcopal Convention occupy a position vastly more damaging to themselves. Acting as an ecclesiastical body, their action should not only be harmonious with their professions of piety, but consistent with history, and instinct with a decent respect to the wishes of a powerful part of their constituency. How they have entangled themselves, let the words of the eminent Dr. Vinion, of New York, bear witness: constituency. How let the words of the York, bear witness:

"This house," he said, "when in session three years ago, had prayed God to extend his authority over the whole land, and bring our brethren to be of one mind. He had done so; and the House was now called upon to return thanks for that signal blessing thus gracious-ly vouchsafed."

ly vouchsafed."

An appeal which was thrice refused. This is what we call a logical catastrophe. We fear some of this apostolical porcelain are not much better that our common clay. The reasons in defence of the refusal are not even well-varnished plausibilities. It was fitting that Mr. Washington Hunt, of New York, should be selected to move to lay Mr. Binney's offending resolutions on the table. There is such a wintry air about Mr. H's politics, such a want of sympathy with the mighty movements and oblisuch a wantry air about Mr. H's politics, such a want of sympathy with the mighty movements and obli-gations of the hour, that we read his excuses with out surprise. No logical catastrophe could have been more calamitously defended. He said, or Tuesday, in opposing Mr. Binney's second resolu-tion. tion :

"When we returned thanks for peace, the House certainly returned thanks for all the blessings flowing

from it, among which might be enumerated the abo of slavery, if that could really be consumered.

He declared his opposition to the resolution of the proposition of the proposi any grounds; among others that they proposed tion, but were merely an abstraction; that they calculated to destroy all harmony and keep alive pirit of discord. He hoped that the negro would gain be introduced, now that slavery was a thing or past—but that the dead should be let bury their Moreover, the history of the late civil war was a regard upon it, and would differ as widely in; conclusions as to the cause of it as did the historifhe civil war which terminated the curve of the an Empire; and yet it was here proposed in a church mitos, within six months of the the close of the wor, to us the cause which produced it."

The stately Dombevism of these heavy platitudes is only excelled by the exquisite Bunsbyisms them-selves. Here is a worthy citizen, who, in a body ministers and laymen collected to praise and bonor selves. Here is a worthy citizen, who, in a body of insisters and laymen collected to praise and honor the Almighty, doubts whether the abolition of human slavery can be considered a blessing; denies, almost in terms, that slavery produced the rebellion, when thousands of the traitors penitentially admit that that alone was the cause; and thinks that the discussion of the subject will produce discord among those who three years ago asked God to help the country out of the very troubles, for the end of which, including the chief provocation, Mr. Binney's resolutions, returned the promised thanks! But our wonder must be confessed that after this display of pompous nothings by Mr. Hunt; so sound and genuine a patriot as Rev. Dr. G. B. Kerfoot, a native of Pennsylvania, should have followed in what was only less loose and weak because it was explanatory and apologetic. Mr. Hunt seemed to be in love with his work; Dr. Kerfoot showed in all he said that he was as much ashamed of the part be was taking as his friends were sorry to see him take it. Through all these pretences and pretexts frowns the stern fact that a sacred duty has been neglected by a great Christian body. Hay would it have read in history that Peace was consecrated by a National Episcopal Convention without a word of rejoicing over the downfall of that stupendous evil, human slavery? A slence the more apalling, that the event has awakened the gratitude of millions in rejacing over the downfall of that stupendous human slaver? A silence the more appalling, that the event has awakened the gratitude of millions in foreign lands, and has extorted confessions of sorting the state of the state o the event has awarenou too granusculor foreign lands, and has extorted confessions of sorrow at their participation in slavery from the rebel chiefs shemselves. Division, discord heart-burnings, simply because these churchmen have been asked to do God service! There would have been more, if they had been dumb by calculation and concert; for then a whole brotherhood and sister-bood would have been involved in the guilty atillconcert; for then a whose value in the guilty stillness and contempt of principle. Thanks to Mr. Binney for having given a bold voice to a grateful and irrepressible patriotism!—Philadelphia Press.

THE NEXT GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

A member of the Confederate Congress said to usely: "If President Johnson had, at any time dur A memore of the County of the American Hall of the South, 'I want the negroes to vote; the South would have acquiesced without a murmur; for the South would have acquiesced without a murmur; for the South went expecting such a policy, and could not have refused it." The first great opportunities of the South were was with the President. He let it tunity, therefore, was with the Preside God forbid a se

cond failure.

About one hundred gentlemen, lately rebels, will make their appearance in Washington about the first of December—elected by the Southern States to be Senators and Representatives of the United States. We trust that their visit will be enjoyable, profitable, and memorable; that they will find comparable and the profits of the bester of the comparable and the state of the state o fortable quarters at the hotels—though we are afraid to exact this as a prerequisite of reconstruction that they will be shown the elegant improvement in the public buildings; that they will be politely received at the President's levees; but that, wher they turn their steps toward the other end of Penn sylvania Avenue, and ascend the stairs of the Cap ol to the Halls of Congress, they will be touched o the shoulder by the sergeant-at-arms, saying: "Gen-tlemen, the lower floor is for members: your seats

are in the gallery."

The President commits reconstruction to Congress What, therefore, is the authority of Congress? "I do not doubt," says Mr. Sumner, "its full power over the whole subject." What terms, then, shall Conthe tchole subject." What terms, then, such gress exact? The Government has already exacted certain terms. Not to mention all, we quote one:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1865. The following is the text of the communication, dated Washington, Oct. 26, 1805, and transmitted to his excellency, James J Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, at Milledgeville:

"Your several telegrams have been received. The President of the United States cannot recognize the

WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

Now, how can the Federal Government say to Now, now can some control of the Control of the Union till you first repudiate the Rebel debt?" For the excellent reason that the Federal Government "has full power lover the whole sub-Government "has full power lover the whole subject." Now, having this power, how shall the Government use it? We answer: Use it with equal
generosity and justice. A Christian government
should act like a Christian man. Our government
should "do good to its enemies." It should "overcome evil with good." It should make its victory
twice noble by showing elemency to the vanquished.
But we indignantly protest against the mock sentimentaility of that so-called magnanimity to while rebels,
which is made to include injustice to, black loyalists.
We are not for putting hard conditions upon the
Southern whites. We have no wish to harm a hair
of their heads—no wish to dispossess them of a single Southern whites. We have no wish to harm a hair of their heads—no wish to dispossess them of a single right—no wish to harm a hair of their heads—no wish to dispossess them of a single right—no wish to 'saltute them with opprobrious words. On the contrary, we hold to the Christian idea of good-will to all men. We pray that the South may be speedily healed of her ghastly wounds—that sunbeams may again gladden her darkened homes—that her paralyzed industry may recover, as by miracle, from its shock—and that verywhere within her borders the "wilderness may blossom as the ross!" At the same time, we demand—with an earnestness which our written words can only illy and faintly ekvonicle—that to ber downtrodden millions JUSTICE SHALL NOW BE DONE! And because of the beautiful laws by which God governs human affairs, we believe that, in asking for the rights of the Negro, we are asking for a blessing on the South!

down sek? We sek that hafe What, therefore, do we ask? We ask that, before Congress meets, the Executive shall once more survey the remaining fragments of its lost opportunity, and re-issue Mr. Seward's telegram, amended so as to read as follows: "The President of the United States cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union so long as that State refuses Equal Rights to its most loyal citizens." If the Executive shall still delay to make this lifet stimulation, then let Congress nail make this just stipulation, then let Congress nail

NOTICE.

The One Hundred rebels now asking for seats in these chambers are informed that they can be admitted as members of this body only on presentation of credentials showing.

First, that the rebel States have declared null and

id the ordinances of Secession. Second, that they have repudiated the Rebel

Third, that they have ratified the Constitutional Fourth, that they have ordained Equal Rights to

To any terms at variance with these, the DOORS ARE SHUT!—N. Y. Independent.

A LITTLE CLOUD.

A little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but the possible precursor of great troubles and dangers, is disclosed in the adoption by the Georgia Convention of the anti-slavery amendment of the State Constitution, with the proviso that "said clause should not be held to impair or invalidate any claims which any citizen of the State may hereafter, argo against the government of the United States for the value of his slaves emancipated by proclamation during the recent war."

This is the first recorded appearance of this matter, although it has been much talked about at the South and has formed the topic of some speculation as the North. It will be seen that its intent is

to transform emancipation, so far as the late slave-holders and the government are concerned, into a debt, founded on the idea that it was taking private property for public uses. The slaveowners, that were, agree to acquiesce in the measure, seeing that it cannot be helped, but they expect to be puld for it. It requires no great acuteness to see that here

property for puone uses. The slaveowners, that it cannot be helped, but they expect to be paid for it. It requires no great acuteness to see that here is a movement that is to be discountenanced from the start, and absolutely.

It is not only an unwarrantable attempt in itself, but if it receives encouragement, it will prove a breeding-sore of innumerable difficulties. It will give birth to all sorts of claims against the Government for war damages at the South. Already South Carolina has appointed a Commission to gather up evidence in support of claims for alleged unlawful seizures of cotton. We should not be, surprised to see the government yet called upon to pay for Sherman's destruction at Atlanta and his devastating swarths through Georgia and the Carolinas. The movement may not be put in this plain shape at first, but he artfully pioneered by proposals to compensate "loyal slave owners," "loyal cotton," &c., &., by which many right minded persons may be drawn further than they are sware of in sanctioning a dangerous principle. Then these claims will be log-rolled with the schemes of Democratic politicians at the North, who want already little or not temptation but the necessities of their position, to throw their strength in solid alliance with their Southern brethren upon any position whatever which the latter may choose to assume.

The only safety against this brood of schemes for making the Union pay for the defence of its own existence and virtually disown the most effective deeds of vits living and martyred sons, is to awaken a just and vigilant public sentiment on the subject. Every member of Congress should, see and feel that this is a point on which the people will tolerate not a particle of yielding or equivocation. Even the Democratic leaders must be taught that if they wish to cultivate the favor of the North they now enjoy. It this course leaves were even of the worth they wish to cultivate the favor of the North they now enjoy.

to cultivate the favor of the South by trucking to these demands, they can only do it by losing utterly what little favor of the North they now enjoy. By this course, years of corrupt scheming in Congress, detrimental to the public interests, injurious to the expanding moral sentiment of the country and tending to nullify the most glorious achievements won by the blood of our gallant sons in the war, would be seasonably and effectually provented. Our leading men, in political life and in the press, cannot be too vigilant on the subject.—Journal.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

THE LAST QUARTER.

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

THE COMING CONGRESS.

We look forward to the approaching session of Congress with no little interest and impatience even So far as we have had opportunity to learn, this is the feeling of the people generally. It seems to us a mat ter for great regret that any abolitionist should have distrust of Congress in advance. Indeed, we believe no reason for such distrust was given, b yond that based on a general apprehension that all things and all persons are drifting in a wrong direc-tion. We should be sorry enough to think that any good ground existed for entertaining distrust of the prevailing loyalty, sagacity, knowledge of the situa-tion, or purpose to exterminate every vestige and root of slavery in the land, among the members of the Congress soon to meet in Washington. We cannot forget that they were elected by the same votes which called Abraham Lincoln to remain at his post a second term. No Congress ever came together, which had been chosen on such high patriotic and anti-sla very grounds. Accordingly, for a full year all the loyal people of the land (and none are so truly loyal as those who first and last have resolved to make no compromise with slavery) have looked for ward to this yet needed to complete the overthrow of slavery, an to perfect the redemption of the country from its blight and curse. Even those who refused to believe, up to the last minute, that the Congress of last winter either could or would adopt the Anti-Slavery Amendmen to the Constitution, anticipated with all confidence its passage by this. Why then seek to disseminate dis trust beforehand of Congress and its action? understand neither the policy nor the philosophy of such a course. For ourselves, we mean to take it for granted that Congress is to take no steps backward, but many steps forward; that it is the purpose of its members to carry out the anti-slavery determination of the people who so bravely, so persistently, and so triumphantly fought and overthrew the Rebellion, and to secure in the strongest and surest manner the perpetuity of Freedom and free institutions for all in the land. We assuredly believe that the people chose them with that paramount object in view, and we will not assume now that one of those so elected is going to prove false to his trust. Let it be understood that the people expect a compromising and yield-ing course in Congress, and the battle is already half lost. We rejoice to say that we have seen no evidence, in any quarter, that the people feel distrust of their representatives. On the contrary, they everywhich is neglected there; for the sake of commerce, where recognize a vast work to be done, and plainly which has fled; for the sake of national credit, whose have confidence that Congress will do it. And we also rejoice in the belief that the President himself fully recognizes the authority of the People, as embodied in and to be expressed by Congress, and will lay before it, for its full and deliberate consideration, all the vital questions which now agitate the land in regard to the reconstruction of the Union. And we think it due to the President, not for his sake, but for the country's, and in behalf of that great body of the to the emigrant who wishes to find a home there, Bespoken so many a brave word and done so many a essential condition of prosperity, of credit, and of brave deed, in times past, that there should be no tranquillity. Without this, mercantile houses, banks, hitter and unjust denunciation of him. We do not wonder that there is dissatisfaction with much that he as to his leniency towards leading traitors, his read prominent and unrepentant rebels his duliness of vision as to the necessity of placing the freedmen on the absolute equal footing zens, we own our very great disappointment. His exple themselves the opportunity to do justice to the freedman, has proved a signal and lamentable failure We believe it was right to have granted that opportu nity. We do not obio ect to many of the facilities which President afforded them for doing voluntarily act of justice. We thought so at the time; we this act of justice. We thought so at the time; we think so still. We still regret that he did not, at first and firmly, insist upon suffrage for loyal men of every color,—not that it is a sovereign pana-cea for all ills, but because it is a right, because it is one of the indispensable means of the elevation o the emancipated, and because neither the favor of God nor the approval of our own hearts can possibly attend us while we withhold any right from the long-enslaved people of the land. But now that the Southern whites have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence place

great idea and principle of justice to the long-abo

colored people, we turn from them, as we believe the

President will, as we believe that he does in the various conditions which be has laid down and which they

have refused to accept, and we look with renewed hope

and confidence to the coming Congress. Let the voice

of sincere prayer to God, mingled with the hearty la-bor of every hand, go forth in behalf of that most mportant assemblage of our National Legislature.

PARKER PRATERNITY LECTURES.

Rev. Jacob M. Manning delivered an admirable lefourth of the Fraternity Course, at the Music t Tuesday evening. His subject was "The ed Ground." He thought that this nation was ow passing through a period which, in its influence and tendency, resembled the Enchanted Ground de cribed in the Pilgrim's Progress. We are taking ou ease, reating quietly after the exhaustion of war, while the brambles of slavery lately burnt are springing again, and the pardons freely dropped from Pres dential fingers are renewing the evils which we ha thought destroyed. Precautions are to be taken, in dispensable to our safe passage across this enchanted ground, yet the nation seems unmindful of them. Our true counsellor in this emergency is not the

Republican party; still less the Dem ven the Constitution; but the spirit of our Go-ent as expressed in the Declaration of Indepdence. (Applause.) If the national policy keeps in the line of that document, we shall go safely.

What is the idea at the basis of our Institutions It is expressed in the Christian precept—Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you. This duty is implied in our statement that all men are cre ated equal. The American citizen has this great ad of God, leads in the line of human progress i fare. If our priests at Washington bear this Ark in

its due course, we are safe. If not, not.
Plymouth, I mean the rock, not the church, (Great cheering,) was the basis of our national system. Ply mouth offered the South its rock to build on: the preferred the sand for a foundation, and they fell Their ruin was chattel slavery. If they now ch disfranchisement of the laborer for their corner stone this will be equally fatal-

American history can have but one course hereafter hat pointed out by the Declaration of Independence Freedom and the Right will guide those safely and urely who follow them. Only the man who keeps people must keep this lamp trimmed and burning be re the President.

Our chance in Congress is lessened by the fact that the office giving power of the President gives him immense influence, even with that body. Only integrity in himself or the imperative voice of the people keep him in the right direction. Let him hear

We hear it said-The President must observe the letter of the Constitution. But is the letter more sacred than the spirit. The letter killeth. It is the spirit that gives life and value. But this door of espe is shut to the President, since he has disregarded the letter, appointing Governors, and granting pardons before trial, thus arresting the processes of justice. Has he the right to take Stephens from Fort Warren and can he not empower Robert Small to vote? (Loud Applause.) We ask the President only to exercise as much power on the right side as he is not exercising on the wrong.

The fashion now is to enjoin hopefulness upon us. Who is more hopeful than we, who demand negro votes? The laborers of a nation should be its voters (Applause.) We have abolished slavery in the South.

Let us now abolish idleness there.

The spirit of the leading whites in the South remains precisely the same as when Fort Sumter fell. What prominent rebel has yet confessed himself in unsuccessful weapons the wrong. They drop their and return to their old arts. If we have still rebels for opponents, I would rather meet them on the battle-field than at the ballot box. (Applause.)

The South clings to the idea of oligarchy, and hopes

to realize it by disfranchising the negro. But its hopes will perish. It is written in the book of destiny that the laborers of America shall govern America. The the laborers of America shall govern America President may postpone this, but he cannot prevent it. We must have labor instead of idleness in the South. It is the school, the free church, and the introduction of skilled labor that must save the South. And we must help in that work by persisting in the pursuit of m until it is gained

The audience on this occasion was very large and warmly appreciative. Next Tuesday evening the lecture will be by Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Subject,

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner has sent the following letter to the In Boston, 29th October, 1865.

DEAR MR EDITOR,—I rejoice that the Independent Rights. It is natural that a journal which has from the beginning so bravely and constantly opposed Slavery in all its pretensions should now insist that these pretensions shall be trampled out, so that nothing shall be left to breed future trouble. This can be done only through the establishment of Equal

To my mind, there never was a duty plainer of more instinctive. It is as plain as the moral law, and it is as instinctive as self-defence. If the country fails to do this justice now, it will commit a crime where guilt and meanness will strive for mastery. On this head, it is enough to say that it is a debt we owe to saviors and benefactors. But here all

the instincts of self-defence harmonize with justice. For the sake of the whole country, which suffers from weakness in any part; for the sake of the States generous trust is exposed to repudiation; and, finally, for the sake of reconciliation, which can be complete only when justice prevails, we must insist upon Equal Rights as the condition of the new order of things So long as this question remains unsettled, there can be no true peace. Therefore, I would say to the merchant who wishes to open trade with this region; to the capitalist who wishes to send his money there; and emigration-societies having anything to do with this region must all fail, or at least suffer in business

To Congress we must look as the guardie the Constitution of the national safety. I do not doubt its full power over this whole subject : nor do I doubt its duty to see that every pretended govern-ment organized by recent rebels is treated as a present nullity. President Johnson spoke well when in Tenpessee he said, that "in the work of reorganization who have been truly loyal." of a just policy, which I trust Congress will adopt It is difficult to measure the mischief which has at " experiment" which has be made. Looking at the positive loss to business and the productive industry of the country, it is painful.

Looking at the distress which it has caused among loyal people by the revival of the rebel spirit, it is ding. Looking at it in any way, it is terrible failure. It will be for Congress to apply the

for your loyalty to the cause, and your strenuous efbehalf. Go on, I entrest you. Do no I am, dear sir, your grateful fello

CHARLES SUMNER

John Van Buren opposes black votes. Tribune advocates them, assuming that the majority of the blacks will make a better use of the suffrage

Nearly 18,000 persons in New York city registered their names on the day before the election.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

On Thursday evening of last week, a large and en-thusiastic meeting of working-men was held in Fan-euil Hall, to arouse public attention to the work of re-form called the eight hour movement. Mr. James L. Babcock was chairmap of the meeting. Resolutions expressive of the wishes and purposes of the working men were read by Mr. Ira Steward, (the writer of a valuable pamphlet on the same subject.) and were passed by the meeting before adjournment. Letters, in reply to invitations to attend and assist the neeting, in reply to invitations to attend and assist the mee were read from Generals Butler and Couch, Hon. A.
H. Bullock, James M. Stone, Esq., and Judge Russell, and speeches were made by the President of the meeting, Major Mahan, Wendell Phillips, Alderman Nash,

The address of Mr. Phillips, as reported by the Advertiser, was as follows :-

Mr. Wendell Phillips was next introduced, and was received with food and prolonged applause. He said it was twenty-nine years this month since he first stood on the platform of Faneuil Hall, to address an audience of the citizens of Boston. He felt then that he was speaking for the cause of the laboring men, and if to-night he should make the last speech of his life, he would be glad that it should be in the same strain

for laboring men and their rights. Mr. Phillips con tinued substantially as follows:— "The labor of these twenty-nine years has been in behalf of a race bought and sold. The South did not rest their system wholly on this claim to own their la-borers; but according to Chancellor Harper, Alexander H. Stephens, Governor Pickens and John C. Cal houn, asserted that the laborer must necessarily be owned by capitalists or by individuals. That struggle end; and we fitly commence a struggle to define an to arrange the true relations of capital and labor. To day one of your sons is born. He lies in his cradle as the child of a man without means, with a little education, and with less leisure. The favored child of th capitalist is borne up by every circumstance, as on the eagle's wings. The problem of to-lay is how to make the chances of the two as equal as possible; and before this movement stops, every child born in America must have an equal chance in life.

In this final arrangement, every man will combine

in his own person the laborer and the capitalist. There can't be any conflict between labor and capital. What lives easier than those of our ancestors They are so because six generations of workmen hav made Massachusetts a great treasure-house of capital.
When our fathers landed here, Massachusetts was a
wilderness. Forests have been removed, roads built, cities raised by capital, or aggregated labor. Capita and labor are only the two arms of a pair of scissor -useless when separate, and only when fastened to-gether cutting every thing before them.

What, then, do we come here for 1 To find out the

true relation between capital and labor, to make the Where the government rests on the people, its admir istrators are bound to give time to the laborers to un derstand the theory of government. When shut up an excessive number of hours in labor, the workman comes out but the fag end of a man, without brain to think of such subjects. Now, therefore, it is a fair division to give him eight hours for labor, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for his own-his own to use as he pleases. [Applause] I shan't be the first to say, 'you shan't have it unless you come under bonds to use it well.' It is none of my business to say what he shall do with what is his own. I shan't say to the millionaire, 'We will defend you in the possession of your stocks and bonds, if you will use them well.' I because it belongs to him. It has been argued that the negro would not work if his freedom was given to him. I have answered, his freedom belongs to him

and he is responsible for its'use.

The present effort is to give the laborer n ure, in order to make him more intelligent. Never in history has more leisure been secured to the working classes, but greater intelligence has resulted therefrom. Thirty millions of Frenchmen to-day hold a voice in the government, because the cry against lessening their labors was not heeded. The same cry has been raised here. It has been said that the workmen will not work unless you starve him, that starvation is the only stimulus which the masses will obey. I don't believe it; and I want to lift them to the possibility of showing that it is not true.

Now, how shall this thing be done? I will tell you.

I have had a little experience in this matter. [Laugh ter. I have never held, and never expect to hold, a political office; but this I know, that the man who only looks at the game can sometimes criticise it bet-ter than the players. This country is one of ideas. ter than the players. You can never gain your point by threats. would be disgraceful to gain it thus. Why have you not carried your ends before? Because in igno rance and division you have let the other side have their own way. We are ruled by brains. You might England against her ideas. You have got to face them, and to change them. You need not despair if truth is on your side. You must have the truth, and to change them. There are three sorts of men; those for it. There are three sorts of men; those not, but work like the devil against it; and those who have it, and force it on the willing conscience of the nation. You want books and journals. I am glad You want something to subjugate all journals, and bring cultivated minds and foremost men to your service. Opinions differ, not from scoundrel ism, or want of heart. You want to make the intellect of the country discuss the question, to make every man speak of it. How did we anti-slavery men d this? [A voice—'Kept at it!'] Yes, kept at it.
You know the patient Job said, 'Oh that mine adversary had written a book!' Well, he was the wise man. [Laughter.] When I made a speech here, the Daily Advertiser abused me; but it could not abuse justice so much but that men could see the delusion I defy a man to make an argument against the laws of God that will hold water. Any man trying to dodge justice will answer himself.

How will you make the newspapers and the public men discuss the labor question? I will tell you. Go into the political field, and by the voice of 40,000 workmen say, 'We mean that eight hours shall be a day's work, and no man shall go into office who op poses it.' What will be the result! It will be the same as in 1846, when the abolitionists said they were going to trample on the whig and democratic parties The journals then took up the question; the intellect and education of the country took hold of it, and set-tled it by balking the the South so that they said Neck or rain, we will go outside.' How will you make your enemies wield the pen! Do it by ar nouncing your political creed. Break into the deba ing society at the State House, and make them dis-cuss the labor question. I don't want the subject made political in a bad sense of the word, but in higher sense. When men have wrongs to complain of they should go to the ballot box and right them. I may be asked if I would give universal suffrage to ant men, and thus give them power over the pro for that, because then the millionaire would be willing to give a part of his wealth to aid in making oters intelligent. Universal suffrage is taking a bond of the rich to educate the poor. You will never reach the influential classes by meetings like these. How will you do it ? Go to your next candidate for Mayor, and ask him if he is in favor of the eight-hour system. If he says yes, let it be known that he is to have your votes. If no, let him know that he will not have

point by argument. The Journal, the Advertiser, the of will discuss it, and the State will be lifted by the four corners. You will gain in twelve months what we gained in twelve years, if you are true to

Some may think this is a political address. I be long to no political party, and if I live to the age of Methuselair, do not expect a vote. I want Charles Summer to stand on this platform, and give his views on this question; I want Samuel Hooper to come down here and look his constituents in the face; I want Henry Wilson, with his threles activity, to give his labors to the working men. Abbott Lawrence, in 1840, when asked by a committee of his constituents wha ion was in regard to slavery in the district of on the subject, and if he had, it was not wo to express it. Twenty years later he would have cut off his hands rather than give such an answer. Two years hence, if you are true to yourselyes, instead of having an Ishmaelite like me to address you, you can take your pick out of all the politicians in the country instead of one journal, you will have all the journals discussing the labor question.

You must imitate the tensuity of the abolitionists in adhering to a single issue. The temperance party committed the folly of depending upon resolution and voting for whigs and democrats; and influential men, seeing that they did not value their own princi ples, left them out in the cold. There are men enough here to govern this city. When you have convinced thinking men that it is right, and humane men that it is just, you will gain your cause. Men always lose half of what is gained by violence. What is gained by argument is gained forever. Mass meetings, like these, amount to nothing. A political movement, saying 'We will have our rights,' is a mass meeting in rpetual session. Filtered through the ballot box nes the will of the people, and statesmen how to it. Go home and say that the working men of Massac setts are a unit, and that they mean to stereotype their on the statute book.

Mr. Phillips took his sent amid the most deafening applause.

RESOLUTIONS ON NATIONAL REFORM.

The Worcester Freedom Club, a patriotic organiza ion in the heart of the Commonwealth, adopted an published in the month of August the following timely

Resolved, That as a body of New England citizens untrammelled by party, but vigilant for the welfare o our common country, we observe with great anxiety the multiplying signs of an intended coalition on the part of the Democracy (falsely so called) with the present national administration in what they (the Democracy) term " its avowed policy " of rec lately in rebellion, without the guarantee of suffrage to the black man, and leaving it optional with recent slaveholding rebels to give or refuse to loyal freed-men the American citizen's right of the ballot.

Resolved, That the experience of the past should arn leading Republicans that the Tyleriza party, and its virtual b etrayal into the hands of the twice-beaten Democratic party, so far from being an impossibility, is the most practicable and tempting method of lifting the pro-slavery Democracy again into power.

Resolved. That the NATIONAL SECURITY OF SUF SOUTH is the only sure means of restoring and main taining the Union of these United States, as well as of preventing the late slaveholding section of the country, with the political power again in the hands of its old masters, from uniting with it, as heretofore, the may argue with him, and shall, to use his wealth pro-perly; but my first object shall be to give it to him because it belongs to him. It has been argued that debt of the late rebel Confederacy,—or its equivalent, -the payment from the national treasury of the money value of all the freedmen-A MEASURE, THE MER AGITATION OF WHICH IS CERTAIN TO DEPRECIATE THE VALUE, IF NOT TO HAZARD THE REPUDIATION OF THE BONDS REPRESENTING THE PRESENT DEBT.

The same association, in view of late events and the present aspect of public sentinient and affairs,

have passed and ordered to be printed the following Resolved, That disgraced and mortifled as New England is by the attitude lately assumed toward the black man by the State of Connecticut, we do but speak the overwhelming sense of loval Massachusetts when we say that as a portion of "the people of the United States by whose authority the Federal Constitution is ordained and established as the supreme law of the land," and holding, under that Coustitution, the protective right of suffrage, we will never consent that any other loyal portion of "the people of the United States," under the same Constitution, shall be denied that same constitutional protection of the bal ot, still less so intensely loyal a people as the Nation's Black Men of the States lately in rebellion.

Resolved, That the injustice and deceit of that part of the recent "Platforms of the Democracy" should be made transparent to the country at large, in which, while it is asserted that the ballot is the right of every

black men, and denying them the protection of citizenship.

Resolved, That we trust no politic manipulation of
the Powers that be at Washington, nor any adroit pretexts of cunning politicians in the interest of Democra cy and defeated rebellion, will be allowed to placate the approaching Congress into consenting to the ad mission of Representatives or Senators from any State lately in rebellion, whose constitution does not secure quality of all men before the law, and the funda mental condition of a common participation, on equal terms, of its loyal black citizens and white citizens, in the

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIA-TION.

The nineteenth annual meeting of this Association was held in Rev. Henry, Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn, Oct. 25th and 26th. Rev. Dr. Patton, of New Haven, Ct., presided. The annual report was read by Secretary Whipple, and presented an encouraging survey of the operations of the past year. The number of missionaries and teachers employed during the year at the South and Southwest was 220. The treasure, a report showed a total dispursement of the contraction of the second of the second

the year at the South and Southwest was 320. The treasurer's report showed a total disbursement of over \$200,000; including cash expenditures for the freedmen of \$95,785, and clothing to the amount of \$95,785. The discussions were of more than usual interest. The resolutions corvered various topics of pressing importance in reference to the freedmen. The duty of the nation to them, and the true idea of liberty, in its enlarged sense, were stated in the following resolution, drawn by Rev. H. W. Beecher, and adopted unanimously:—

"Resolved, That the idea of emancipation which arries with it no protection of person and property, to advantage of the laws and institutions of the land— qual and imperital—la delusive and pernicious. In his age, and in this nation, there can be no meaning oliberty which leaves a man stripped of all civil rights, and free only as the beasts of the forest are free. Emancipation and liberty are but empty and mocking words, it they do not convey the idea and rights of citizenship, and we protest against exclud-ing men from the rights of citizenship, civil or politi-cal, on account of their color."

cal, on account of their color."

But the interest of the audience was most fully awakened by statements in relation to the prospective sufferings of the freed people during the approaching winter. Some startling facts were given on this point; and the duty and purpose of the Association were embodied in the two following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the inability of the colored people to secure the use of abandoned lands in season for planting, and the general restoration of the lands they have occupied to the former rebel owners, which leaves these colored people without homes and food, forsliadow as unparalleled destitution among them the coming winter, and call upon this Association not merely to reducible its efforts to send them clothing to keep them from freezing, but to furnish them with keep them from freezing, but to furnish them with votes. If no, let him know that he will not have leaves these colored people without somes and food, them. You will not, perhaps, gain the victory the first time. It would be a disgrace if you did. [A voice will not be a disgrace if you did. [A voice will will not be a disgrace if you had will gain your food to keep them from freezing, but to furnish them with frightened the city of Boston. You will gain your food to keep them from starving.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Association be requested to appoint a Committee of this exerce, or otherwise, to memorralize the President in elation to the rights of the colored people to the set of the abandoned and conflacated lands hitherto as igned to them, to cooperate with the relative to the result of the set of the relation of the relation to the relation of the relation

The Association Intends to adopt immediate as vigorous measures to meet this impending sufficiently a great enlargement of its distribution of closhing, and by furnishing food to the destitute; and it may carneally invites donations of clothing and money for these specific purposes.

The above is a portion of the Independent's report of The above is a portion of the Interpendent's report of the late anniversary of the American Missionary Association. In a paper of a very different sort, but ever, we find reported a speech of Henry Wed Beecher on that occasion, the spirit of which is is strange contrast with that of the excellent resolution. trange contrast band above quoted. In that speech Mr. Beecher exhorts to confidence in the right letting Mr. Beecher exports to confidence in the right feeling and action of the ex-slaveholders, and support of the and action of the ex-slaveholders, and support of the policy now in process of execution by the President, in spite of the fact that both these seem bent upon reducing the colored people to a state somewhere between slavery and freedom. Mr. Beccher has often shown himself independent of the thing praised of abown himself independent of the thing praised of a shown himself independent of the thing praised of the state anown interest independent of the uning praised of men as "consistency"; but it is hard that, in the same meeting, he should pull down by speech what he builds up by resolution.-c. K. W.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

D. W. B., so long and favorably known to abolition ists as the Washington correspondent of the Anti Stare g Standard, for several years past, writes as follows the Independent :-

to the Independent:—

The organization of the House of Representatives in discussed in certain quarters, as if it was still doubtful whether the old clerk, McPherson, who holds over, will put the names of the claimants from the rebellions to doubt upon the subject. Mr. McPherson will not hond out upon the subject. Mr. McPherson will not place the names of men coming trom states which have been in rebellion against the Government, which last been in rebellion against the Government, but of actual knowledge. The list, I presume, is already the list. I say this, not as a matter of opinion, but of actual knowledge. The list, I presume, is already cann need have no anxiety whatever upon the subject. There can be no question among fair-minded mea respecting the course to be pursued by the clerk. In one case since the war began has the liouse admitted a member to a seat who came from a State in retelion no case since the war began has the liouse admitted a member to a seat who came from a Pattern return to the case from a fair mindiance of the course of the course from a State in retelion meantime the claimant remained outside. In the organization of the Thirty-eighth Congress, two meantrom New Orleans voted; but the previous Congressive of the consideration of cases of claimants from the New Orleans districts, admitted them. By common consent, the members elect from the same districts were permitted to participate in the organization, to save time, as the two votes could not affect the result but Messrs. Field and Cottman (the claimant) were soon afterward rejected.

Some of the Southern members elect will claim a place on the official roll from the State; but no Repolician member will support them in that claim, and they must rest satisfied with a consideration of there case by the Committee of Elections, whenever it and the House shall be ready for it. The organization of the House of Representatives

the House shall be ready for it.

Inst week's Commonwealth said :

Last week's Commonwealth said:

"Most rascally efforts are being made to disposus
the freedimen, who were settled on the Sea Islands by
General Sherman, of the lands whichwere given to
them. This villanous effort to rob loyal men, for the
benefit of ruffianly rebels whose bands are red win
the blood of Northern soldiers, can succeed only
through a brach of faith on the part of our Gorenment such as would be without parallel in history, all
the circumstances considered. Gen. Howard, of the
Freedmen's Bureau, is looking into the matter, and
will soon return to Washington and report."

General Howard, while in Savannah, made an address to the colored people in the 2d African church of that city, which the Savannah Republican reports as follows :-

"One of the most important topics that the General discussed was of the universal complaint made to him by planters that the Freedmen would make contract, but in nine cases out of ten would not hesitate to break and if the freedmen follow such advice ruin and ma-ery will surely betall both races, while starvation vid be upon the South. The colored people must make contracts with the property-owners throughout the s-tire South, and the speaker, in a very impressive min-ner, invoked the freedmen to live most scrupuloudy up to all contracts, and seriously.

tree south, and the speaker, in a very impresse amore, invoked the freedmen to live most serapaion; up to all contracts, and strive by education and indistry to attain to that prosperity which only constained the speaker of the southern people where willing to treat the treedmen. No matter how obnoxious the laws of certain States may be, he advised all to abunit cheering the same than the freedmen. No matter how obnoxious the laws of certain States may be, he advised all to abunit cheering the same than the same privileges were denied them, for the time must cone when all of your rights will be restored.

Don't be in too much haste, but watch and roat. The only hope I do have Is, that the marriage rist will be strictly observed. When these its are raisously kept unbroken, we shall have abundant properity. If these sins are not stopped, God will rebutely out you will be broken. General How and carbotted the Freedmen to practice, in all their dealing, truthfulness; for, if they dishent, God would bestire them. He also urged the colored people to be polite enough to dely any man to say that they could not be as politic in freedom as they were in bondags. The loaders and idlers were denounced as worthless members of society, with whom the just rights of its law must be meted out. The indulent people of side race cannot longer expect to be supported by Goremment, for Gen. H. has special instructions to feed once but those who were absolutely heplices.

Gen. Howard says the President is string to do all in his power for the whole country, and it is now the duty of all men to cheerfully conform to, the law that govern the State. Gen. Howard rearired that he had conversed with finany of the lealing pasters of the South, and a great many of them are on only willing to hire their former negrees, but treat them kindly and remunerate them liberally.

The speaker scouted the idea of the Freedmen oftaining lands from the Government, and after instring the people that the Sea Islantancases, but great land the finance of the S

willing to hire tine.

Kindly and remunerate them liberaty.

The speaker scouted the idea of the Freedmen ontaining lands from the Government, and after informing the people that the Sea Island plantations were so be delivered up to their former owners, be urged all to abandon such foolish ideas. Government gire land away to neither white nor black, and these who desire lands must workfor them. Gen. Halso arged the Freedmen to remain at home and case period the freedmen, as well as the white race, and he wound up his pertinent address by stating that in six mouths the whole country would again be united, and each sected. pertinent address by stating that in six months in whole country would again be united, and each section striving to do what is right."

A NOVEL LITERARY ENTERPRISE. There will be published in November a unique illustrated box very properly entitled "The Flower of Liberty. which cannot but prove an extremely popular vort during the holidays. The following named selbers have contributed beautiful poems: O. W. Holmet, J. G. Whittier, W. C. Bryant, H. W. Longfellow, R. W. Emerson, Geo. W. Curtis, Bayard Taylor, Halleck, John Neal, T. B. Read, Theodore Tilto, H. H. Brownell, Wm. R. Wallace, David Barket, Ed. ward, P. Nowell, T. W. Parsons, Heavy T. Tecker man, Charles A. Barry, Mrs. J. T. Fields, Phate Cary, Lucy Larcom, Julia Ward Howe, Kate Pulnam,

Mrs. Whitney., and others.

Mrs. Julia W. Furbish, a Maine lady, is the artist and compiler of this splendid book, the illustration which will number upwards of fifty lithographs in numbers. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields are the publishers.

HARPER, for November, closes the 31st volume of this favorite magazine, and is in no wise inferior to the 185 numbers which have preceded it. Many good hings are according to the Received to things are promised for the succeeding volume ents of Harper's publicaceived and for sale by the age ions in this city, A. Williams & Co

The colored soldiers must wait awhile for their bounties. An order cancelling the decision of the Attorney-General, and prohibiting the payment of bounties to those colored troops who cannot prove proof of their freedom at the commencement at the commencement of the war, has been beauted by dissenting of the Presid at of bounties to those colored troops who cannot of bounties to those colored troops who cannot duce proof of their freedom at the commencencies the war, has been issued by direction of the Presid at The second Comptroller of the Treasury and the Altorney-General both Feld that enliatment in the United armies, made the slaye free.

LITTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XLVI.

is the Liberator than once remarkable how, with string the Executive displeasure, the Provious appointed by the President have as a Governors appointed by the President have as of Governors appointed by the has studiously disclaimed powers which he has studiously disclaimed elegate how, in other words, the non possumus easter has been contrasted with the possumus creatures. Such men as Hamilton, of Texas, and of Florida, have not scrupled to tell the peo-tose States that their slave-codes perished with slavery, and that the old distinctions of way to complete equality before the law of the impuissance of the Govern-

inst Washington-the government of a he capital of Tennessee in the person of Mr. that I am tempted to reproduce it in a few m some of his official documents. In an

or the inne of setting the State covernment, on. It was not the national power, in performing attances, to choose for itself the manner and of doctarging its duty. It choose to revive the Government through loyal people of the State—who had not proved themselves unworthy or government. It prescribed, through its agent, an plan of operations, and had a right to do so."

the Convention in January last was self-diresponsible, and assumed to amend on. That Convention was initiatory, hosen by the national administration via gent. The people of Tennessee had escribe to the General Government what first step toward a republican form of or the State. The Convention consisted bundred delegates. It is had been the

its said the ame a national its said the ame a national its said the amendment and achedule were subto only part of the people, and were, therefore, and unfair. It may well be questioned whether and authority was under any constitutional obtosubant it to a vote at all, its business being over us a republican form of government, g itself the means and channels of transmittous. It was submitted to the vote of loyal and why submit it to the disloyal, who were in all in act fighting to destroy the nation itself 15, too, was a national act, in which we were entitled to take no part. Again, it is said that overnment was forced upon the people. Cerwas torced upon the rebellious majority of the 80 was the authority of the United States pon them, and at the point of the bayonet, and he nation lad a right to force upon them a an form of government, for nothing but force gained by them."

owing extract from the Governor's stage to the Legislature concedes the entire a which she aguation for a national enforceimparisal suffrage is based:

anjarrage is based:

laister may be the result of the contest anticim Congress upon this subject, I take occasion
m advance, that Congress has no right to fix
diffication of a voter within a State. The submegro voting in any State claiming her rights
be Constitution, is one for the exclusive decithe State. In a revolted State it is a question
of and military povernment, untifixends State is
resorred. Some of the Southern States should
longer under mulitary rule, until they can offer longer under military rule, until they can offer curriy for the future. Tennessee is an excep-ths rule, and she is not now in insurrection, ther civil machinery in successful operation."

The North, and, at the North, such men as mena-tions White—the "Yankee" correspondent of the London Spectator—who turn a flisty countenance is the suggestion of negro suffrage even in the re-motest herafter, print also, if you please, what Gov. and, at the North, such men as Richard Bownlow says on this point:

arratter, print also, if you please, what Gov. Boxelow says on this point:

I think that negro suffrage is bound to follow as the of the great results of the rebellion; that the proper and right; but the sum of the great results of the rebellion; that the set of the great results of the rebellion; that the set of the sum of the

The weakness of the President is the more to be restrict because it is clear that the South would be submitted to any terms in order to get back to life. The people of those reconstructing State hich have passed through the stages of convention tad legislatures have had scarcely more influence in the plant of legislatures have had scarcely more influence in the plant of the elections than when the question was, Stall the State secrede? Such has been and still is her than the plant of the state secrede? he discipline of the Southern politicians, and such the ignorance of the mob of voters, that a few men of intelligence, craft or known ability govern a State

as easily as they would develop a conspiracy. You gifts have been so thankfully accepted, to refuse to can see this in the ill-concealed surprise and satisfaction with which the President's conditions are accepted, and the equal punctiliousness with which they are observed. It is visible also in the achievement of Gov. Perry, who has reimbursed South Carolina for all her losses in the war by the reformed Constitution, which he sketched and recommended for adoption. Taken as a whole, the South might have been regarded as a vast army with a very few officers, to whom the privates looked up with obsequious reverence. When the battle ended in the rout of these leaders. Unless Congress comes their all they are first President Lincoln and then President Johnson. uncomplaining obedience. Of course, when the field-marshal retired to make way for the old commanders, the old allegiance returned with the old prestige, and is assured to-day. Gen. Howard was told, in passing through North Carolina, that the present disposition to give the negro his rights was not nearly so strong as it had been, owing to the mild disposition of the Government and the withdrawal of the Federal troops. It is a mistake, therefore, for a statesman to regulate his measures for the South as for the North—by the so that we may boast a second "secession of the plebs." It was the patricians who withdrew from the American Union, and they were the chivalry who would have their own way by fair means or foul. The populace that followed at their heels was incapable of haughiness or stubbornness: if it had "one promitive faiting it was none that could be add." peculiar feature, it was a nose that could be led."

M. DU PAYS.

OIROULAR.

Office of General Superintendent of Education for Refugees and Freedmen, State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, October 9th, 1865.

Str.—Permit us to call your attention to a subject which we wish to have presented to the next session of Congress, soon to convene. You are probably well Proclamation of President Lincoln, (which, however, kept in a state of practical bondage; but as soon as

brought to bear against them. The Constitution of 1864 makes it incumbent on the Legislature to provide for the education of colored children, but that Constitution is not yet regarded as the law of the land, and the dominant party here demands that it be set aside as not expressing the will of the people.

During the last two years, there have been about 148 schools for colored children established in this State, under General Order No. 38, 1864, promulgated by Major General Banks, giving employment to nearly 250 teachers, and affording instruction to 14,000 children and 5,000 adults, of which latter this enterprise has been unprecedented, and the most sanguine expectations have been realized. The children of freedmen appreciate the benefit of education; they learn rapidly, and are anxious to improve their condition. But until this enterprise has some officia recognition by Congress, and is not left to be depend-ent upon the military, which may at any time be removed, these schools are on a very precarious four tion: they are liable at any time to be abolished, and the people here openly declare that all efforts in behalf of the freedmen are temporary and ephemeral. How will these schools endure after the military power is withdrawn, which may take place the con nnless Congress comes to their relief?

In view of this state of things, we would respect-fully recommend that a bill be introduced into the next Congress, making an appropriation of public lands in behalf of the schools of this State. According to the the Report of Hon. A. P. Dostie, State Au ditor of Louisiana, there are in this State 3,300,000 acres of land now owned by the United States. For the white schools in this State there have already been granted by Congress 1,853,440 acres of land ntity of 11,390,000,940 acres. Probably a considerable part of this belongs to the United States. What better use could be made of this vast quantity of public land than to make a donation of it to the freedmen for educational purposes? Do not the thousands of colored ner who have enlisted in the cause of the Union de serve some national recognition of their services
Are these brave soldiers, who stormed the fortifica tions of Port Hudson, to go back to their original status with no other recognition of their gallant services than their pittance of \$16 per month? If the Government amha sele them free, it is morally bound to keep them so. The freedmen look upon the Govern

the serfs of Russia.

During the session of the bill was introduced into the Senate, making an ap-propriation of three mills on a dollar for the educa-

State Auditor to be \$170,000,000, and to be made principally to those very men who have been most instru-mental in bringing on this late rebellion, cannot we that class of people whose loyalty and fidelity to the Union has become a matter of history?

The records of this office are replete with accounts

from Teachers, Agents, and Directors, of the hostility and opposition which this enterprise meets with all over the State. On the coming Congress alone hangs Senators and Representatives will soon be called upon Will they pour contempt upon the memory of our martyred President, who said, in substance, that

ecutive Councils of the nation, His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States to lend his official influence in favor of the he will carry out the purposes and designs of his of this country, who never raised a hand or struck a blow against the Union, but whose fidelity to it has

A reply to this communication, with any informa tion or suggestions which you may deem proper to

mmunicate, is respectfully solicited.

Hoping that these views and suggestions will meet your sincere approbation, and that you will use your influence during the coming winter to secure the benefits of education to the unfortunate people of color in this State, on some permanent basis, and to have a liberal appropriation made in their behalf.

We subscribe ourselves

Your obedient servants,
H. R. PEASE, Captain and General Superintendent for Refugees and Freedmen, State of Louisiana.

N. WILLEY, Secretary.

Approved: THOMAS W. CONWAY,

sst. Com. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Aban. doned lands, State of Louisiana.

LLOYD GARRISON SCHOOL--COLORED.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14, 1865. Mr. Garrison,-I have the honor to inform you that among the eight large schools just established and graded in this city, by Capt. H. R. Pease, Su-perintendent of Freedmen's Schools for Louisiana, s a large one named as above, and ranking as Gram have been open two weeks, and numbered 373 pupils ast night, graded from the Primer to Fifth Reader-We are proud of our pupils, and feel that you in the shape of apparatus to illustrate astrono (Tellurian,) agyroscope and microscope, a numerica nation like the above that the friends may make may be sent to the care of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Lloyd Garrison School, 222 Colosseum P

New Orleans. Trusting that this appeal will not be in vain, I remain, dear sir, for another year's teaching here,
Yours, respectfully,
P. B. RANDOLPH.

GEORGE THOMPSON'S MOVEMENTS.

PETERBORO', Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1865. MR. GARRISON, -Our noble anti-slavery friend Hon. George Thompson lectured at Oneida on Friday evening, Oct. 20th. On Saturday, Gerrit Smith sent his carriage and brought him to Peterboro.

This is the first time these distinguished men have met since Mr. Thompson's arrival in this country. On Sunday, Mr. Thompson addressed a large and attentive audience at the Presbyterian Church, and His addresses gave great satisfaction. On Tue Mr. Thompson left to meet an engagement at Buffalo We all enjoyed his visit here greatly, and he will probably return about the 14th of November, and nd some days with Mr. Smith.

Mr. Thompson has some intention of going as far west as Minnesota the latter part of January. He would undoubtedly meet a cordial reception from the free people of that noble State, and it is quite proba ble that a sojourn of a few months in that healthrestoring climate would much benefit him. Wherev er he goes, he will be welcomed by every lover truth and justice as one of the most able and faithful advocates of human rights the world has ever seen.
Yours, &c,, GEO. W. PUTNAM.

Mr. Thompson has also delivered a lecture at In-

dianapolis, Ind., as will be seen by the following despatch to the Chicago Tribune under date Nov. 2d:

dianapolis, Ind., as will be seen by the following despetch to the Chicapo Tribune under date N. v. 21:—
spatch to the Chicapo Tribune under date N. v. 21:—
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Mr. Entron,-Please Insert the following quoti

"The word of the Lord came again unto me, say ing:
"Son of man, prophecy and say, Thus saith the Lord God: Howlye; woe worth the day!
"For the day of the Lord is near, a cloudy day; it shall be the time of the heathen.
"Therefore, thus saith the Lord God: Behold I am against Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and will break his arms, the strong, and that shich was broken; and I will cause the aword to fall out of his hand. And I will strengthen the arms of the king of Babylon, and put my sword in his hand; but I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a deadly wounded man.
"And I will scatter the Egyptians among the nations, and disperse them among the countries; and they shall know that I am the Lord."

The Transcript of Monday evening last says The Transcript of Monday evening last says

"Blind Tom," the planist, will begin a series of concerts at the Tremont Temple this evening, and will continue them every evening during the week except Wednesday and Thursday. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. The fame of this negro performer reached us several years ago, and he has lately given concerts in the principal cities of the North, which have met with much favor. A large unumber of our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunities offered to witness the performance of this musical prodigy."

the performances of the same artist in that city-

The New York correspondent of the Journal says of the performances of the same artist in that city—

"Blind Tom, the colored boy, is the fashionable sensation of the hour. Dodworth's Hall is crowded covery night at a dollar a ticket. He is a genuine Southern negro, thick set, heavy mouided, low forehead, looking like abduntry clown, and apparently not over seventeen years of sgc. In his opening speech he speaks of himself in the third person, and says: "Tom belongs to a despised race. He is black, he is blind, he is ignorant. How he should play as he does, Tom don't know. Why the piano should be Tom's "forte" is a mystery that Providence only can solve. When Tom was a child he imitated every noise that he heard from man, beast or bird. At three years of age he groped his way to the piano, and commenced imitating the sounds that he had heard upon it. He cannot read, write nor spell, but he remembers every piece that he has heard from his childhood. The most difficult operas, and Thalberg's and Gottschalk's most brilliant compositions he masters with ease. His imitation of the music box is the most wonderful exceeding the sound of the city come on to the platform and play most difficult pieces, and Tom will sit down and follow them with wonderful accuracy. He is indifferent to censure or praise. His excitement at times is so great that he cannot contain himself. He drinks in his own music with all the delight that could attend the performance of another. During the performance of some of his most brilliant passages he laughs, shouts, shakes with excitement as if he was going not a fit, and puts his ear close down to the piano to lrink, in every strain of melody. At the conclusion his performances, considered in an artistic point of view, would put to the blush many of the professor of music in our city."

THE PRESIDENT'S ULTIMATUM TO GEORGIA.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 3, 1865. The National Republican has the following:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1865. The following highly important dispatch from the President of the United States has been received here by Gov. Johnson:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, \
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1865. \
To James Johnson, Provisional Governor, Milledge-

Your dispatch has been received. The pe gia should not hesitate one single moment in re-uting every single dollar of debt created for the see of aiding the rebellion against the Government 9 United States. It will not do to levy and collect

seem hard to them.
It should at once be made known at home and abroad that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union can, or ever will be, paid by taxes levied on the people for such purpose.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN KENTUCKY. The Mayor of Lexington Does One Thing and the Mili-tary Authorities Upset It. NOTICE.

The congregation of colored persons in this city, claimed to be slaves by the neighboring farmers and others, has become an evil of such magnitude as to require correction. It is, therefore, hereby notified to such owners and claimants, that unless such colored persons are removed from the city to the homes of their claimants, by the 25th day of this month, legal proceedings will be instituted under the State law to compel compliance. The City Marshal and his assistants shall at once make out a roll of the age, sex and claimant of all colored persons going at large in this city, and hand a copy to the City Attorney for proper legal proceedings.

Oct. 17th, 1865.

Oct. 17th, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS IST BRIG., DEP'T KY.,
LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 20th, 1865.
To the Mayor of the City of Lexington, Ky.:
Sir: In accordance with instructions this day received from Major General Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky, I desire to call your attention to a certain proclamation purported to be issued by partment of Kentucky, I desire to call your attention to a certain proclamation purported to be issued by you, "notifying all owners or claimants of slaves that unless they remove them before the 25th inst., legal proceedings will be instituted against them," and to inform you that this shows a total disregard of the rights of these persons who were once slaves, and a determination to reduce them to the condition from which they have just escaped, and that the military authorities will protect all the people of the city to which your proclamation alludes, and that no portion of them can be selzed and removed from the city at the mere will of persons who may choose to call themselves owners or claimants; that without discussing the questions whether there is in point of law any person in the State who can be truthfully called the owner of any other person, the wives and children of discharged soldiers and soldiers now in service are under the special protection of the military authorities, and all the people of the State are presumed to be free, and will be treated accordingly until further orders are received to the contrary.

Very respectfully, your ob't sery't.

we had abolished slavery just in time, for if we had not destroyed is, it would have destroyed us. The nation now refined and purified in its struggle in granting justice to the long suffering race, and in uphodding the principles of civil and religious liberty, would be nonored and biesed by all nations.

Many points of his lecture were warmly cheered, ithough his style of delivery is not of the rousing tind, being more scholarly and graceful than that of not a more shotarity and graceful than that of not a more shotarity and graceful than that of not a more shotarity and graceful than that of not shot and provided the new statement of the sta

ied both Houses of the Legislature, and secured the

ARRAKAR.—The work of reconstruction is reported to have made rapid progress in Arkansas. The following despatioh has been sent by the President to the Governor of the State:—

"Executive Office, Washington, D. C., October 30, 1865.

October 30, 1805.

To Gov. Murphy, Little Rock, Arkansas:

"There will be no interference with your present organization of State government. It have learned from E. W. Gannt, Esq., and other sources, that all is working well, and you will proceed and resume the former relations with the Federal Government, and all the aid in the power of the Government will be given in restoring the State to its former relations."

President of the United States.

The State government here referred to is that which

President of the United States.

The State government here referred to is that which was organized in 1854 by the Union men, with the approval of Mr. Lincoln. The officers under it had registered a year ago between 12,000 and 15,000 loyal voters. General Reynolds, commanding in that department, says that the State is thoroughly reorganized and quiet, the new government being extended through every county except one. General Grant, in a letter to the Washington Chronicle, says:

"It is desired especially that the attention of the public be called to the fact that three important ques-tions have been settled by our State: First, the insert-ing of a clause in our State Constitution forever pro-hibiting slavery; second, the repudiation of the con-federate debt; and, in the third place, the prompt rati-fication, by our Legislature, of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. They are adopted as just principles by a portion of our people, while a large portion of the residue acquiesce in them as points le gittimately settled by the war."

MAXIMILIAN AND SLAVERY. Not satisfied with of-ending the United States by overthrowing the repub-icanism of Mexico and establishing therein imperial-sm, Maximilian has added to his impertinence by

The tens of thousands of little ones who have listened with sparkling eyes and cheerful faces to the reading of the "Little Prudy Story Books," or have read them themselves, will be delighted to know that two new volumes have just been issued by the publishers. Messrs. Lee & Shepard of this city. They are called the Fuiry Book and Dotty Dimple, and handsome yillustrated, and fully sustain the reputation which their predecessors have gained for their author as one of the best writers for children in America.

The Governor of Tennessee bids defiance to all rebel assaults, and asks no favor of their trailorous and prostituted sheets. He is aware, that with the exception of those who have gone to their graves, there are just as many bitter rebels in the revolted States as there were in 1801. In Middle and West Tennessee, the rebels are just as bitter and as numerous as they were at the breaking out of the rebellion.

WHAT THE RADICAL CONGRESSMEN SAY. - A Vashington dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial

There are quite a number of leading radical members of Congress now here, and they are unreserved in their expression that not a single Representative from the rebellious States will be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is decided in his expression that they do not stand a ghost of a chance.

ENGLAND.—At the last meeting of the Social Science Congress in Sheffield, Rev. W. H. Channing read a paper, containing a variety of statistics, exhibiting the extent of the operations carried on by the United States Sanitary Commission. He said:

United States Sanitary Commission. He said:

"The war in America had brought out a perfectly astounding amount of charity in different ways. No less than two hundred and twelve millions of dollars had been voluntarily subscribed. He paid a high tribute to the services rendered in the matter by the women of America, and, in conclusion, told his hearers that the work of the Commission had been done by voluntary effort, not because the Government of the United States had not done its duty, but because the emergency was so great, the ground to be covered so vast, that the unaided operations of any government would be insufficient to accomplish all that was necessary. He was listened to with great interest, and at the close 'a most hearty vote of thanks' was returned to him 'for his able paper.'"

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The eighth annual course of these favorite and eminent-ly popular lectures will be continued in Music Hall on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7 1-2 o'clock, by the

ollowing distinguished orators :-Nov.14-Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia. Dec. 12-George William Curtis, of New York.

26—(To be announced.)

Jan. 2—George H. Herworth, of Boston
9—Theodorn Tilton, of New York.

cert on the Great Organ each evening at 7 o'clock

Mrs. FRONCE, Organist.
Tickets admitting "The Bearer and Lady" to the course, \$3. Tickets admitting "One Person" to the course, \$2. For sale at OLIVER DITSON & CO.S, 277 Washington street; JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.'S, 33 Court street; JOHN S. ROGERS', 1077 Washington by the Lecture Committee.

Cheeks for seats reserved until 7 1-2 o'clock, at one del-

iar each for the course, for sale only at DITSON & CO'S, and at J. S. ROGERS'. N. B. Only a portion of the seats in the body of the

house (those to the right of the speaker) will be reserve leaving a large number on the lower floor and both bale nice to the other ticket-holders.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "Peace," at Cum-, Sunday, Nov. 12.

THE COLORED POOR AT RICHMOND.

In answer to the appeal of Rev. Peter Randolph, which appeared in the Liberator of Oct. 20th, concerning the suf-fering among the colored people of Richmond, Virginia, the following donations have been received: Several friends, by Samuel May, Jr., Mrs. Nancy L. Howes, Barnstable,

Attention is again asked to Mr. Randolph's letter, that the collections may go forward as soon as possible. All donations should be sent to Samuel May, Jr., Liberator office, Boston, Mass.,

AUSTIN KENT TO HIS FRIENDS.-I have AUSTIN KENT TO HIS PRINDES—I have 600 copies of my small work on Conjugal Love. I know many to have highly prized it. Inflammatory rheuna-tism has crippled me. I have not stepped upon my feet for eight years, nor fed myself for over three. I may live some years, but shall never do cither again. I cannot st-tend to the advertising and sale of the book. I am poor, If any person or persons will prepay and get them in ors, for sale or gratuitou I will sell them for half what it will now cost to print them, and for less, if L must. Whoever writes will send a stamp for return postage.

Law Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct 24.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.

A DAY SOHOOL MONTHLY.

HIE VISITOR will commence its begith volume with the
January number, 1965. This is the city Day School
icolocal published as SEVENTY-FIVE CRIVES A

YEAR:

YEAR:

A property of the control of the cont

* Exchanges copying the above, and sending a marked

LESSONS IN ORNITHOLOGY.

PARLOR CLASSES.

RACEANNA LEWIS will give Instruction in the NAVERAL HISTORY OF BIRDS, to Sphools and Private Classes of Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is not intended, by these Lessons, merely to interest will be not an extended to the control of the c

of anorong an imgal of the women'th over wery periods of creation.

The familiar Habits of Birds; their Manner of Flight; their Alignations; their Songs; their Guiding Institute; their Affections; their Nests and Bggs; their Blums; with its exquisite colors and ornamentation; Microscopic Examinations of the Down of Clark, will be treated of; as Structure and Classifoction of Brysical Classes to the Residences of Birds; their Geographical Distribution, and their im-

Agriculture, in its connection with Ornithology, will also be

or the Armseny of Andreas Sciences, America, Senialed.

These Lessons will be finely illustrated by numerous Elegant Engravings, and Specimens of the majority of our common Song Birds may be seen by the Class during the continuance of the Courses, while the subject will be further elucidated by Charts prepared for the purpose.

Trans, nor a Course of Six Lessons, \$3.00 each.

Liberal deduction made to schools and classes of over fairy persons. Those who desire lessons will address

GRACHANNA LEWIS,

Care of EDWAND PARNISH,

South-west corner of Righth and South Str.,

PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned have great pleasure in recommending to Lectures of Miss Graceanus Lewis, as in all respects orthy the confidence and encouragement of persons discord to study Natural History, and especially Ornithology.

JOHN CASSIN,

T. C. PORTER, President of Franklin Marshall College, Lancaster, ibor of "Insect Reemies of Fruit and Fruit Tre and Entomologist of the State Agricultural Societ New Jersey, Newark, N. J.

VINCENT BARNARD, Kennet Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania April 10th, 1865.

The undersigned, who have enjoyed the pleasure of praceans Lewis instructions on Urnithology deem it due to her to testify to the interest with which she succeeded nelothing the subject, and the clear and lucid method dopted in her Lectures. We greatly desire that she may not a wide field for her ratuable and elevating instructions.

DILLWYN PARRISH,
HELEN LONGSTRETH,
ANN PRESTON,
MARTIA KIMBER,
EDWARD TOWNEND,
J. G. HUNN, M. D.,
Philadelphia, 7th mo., 1865.

A RE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings accomiortable? These symptoms are often the prehade to serious lilness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remody. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstracted in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vignous activity, and purify the system from the obstructions

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and cortain Oure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; in-deed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria atic countries.

or, minamatic countries.

This remedy has marchy falled to cure the severest cases of Chills and Forer, and is has this great advantage over other Agus medicines, that it suddness the complaint without deleterious substance, nor does it predese quinten or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the West, try it, and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and old by all druggists.
Oct. 13

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER No. 31 WINTER STREET.

No. 31 WINTER STREET, where she will stated to all diseases of the Hair. She is sure to cure in nine cases cast of ten, as she has for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair. Her Restorative differs from that of any one cles, being made from the roots and herbs of the forest. She Champoos with a back which does not grow in this country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning gray.

She also has another for restoring gray hair to its natural color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to proached in every oily in the country. They are also packed for her customers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, at they often say they can get mething abroad like them. or three years, a

MADAME CARTEAUX RANNISTER,

No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

LEXINGTON, Mass.

LEXINGTON, Mass.

TWENTY superior Teachers, among whom are THEODORE D. WELD, formerly Principal of the Eagleswood School, New Jersey, and I. N. CARLETON, formerly of Phillips's Academy, Anderer.
Send for Catalogue and Circulars to Dr. LEWIS.

NEW ENGLAND

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TEMPALE: HIGHJAUAL SUMALEGED.

THE Eighteenth Annual Term of seventeen weeks with Temporation of the commence Nov. 1, 1865... Procressors—Stephen Tracy, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medigine; Frances S. Cocke, M. D., Anakony, also of Physiology and Hygiene; Edward Aiken, M. D., Materia Medica, Thersputtee and Chemistry; Minerra C. Meriam, M. D., Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children; Albert B. Robinson, M. D., Frincipies and Practice of Surgary and Medical Jurispundence; Mercie H. Dyer, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Tation fees, to the six Professors and Demonstrators, \$65—free to students needing aid.

SAMUEL GREGORY. Secretars.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 30, Canton Street, Boston, Mass.

MORRILL'S

PETROLEUM STOVE.

One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of America

Genius.

IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS WITHOUT COAL,

WOOD, OR GAS!

WOOD, OR GAS!

OBS the work easier, quicker, better, ad with a mee, without a radiator, does not perceptible and is in temperature of the room, while it may be able the radiator to heat a room in a very short time. It is also perfectly free from soot, ashes and smoke, and nahu to unpleasant smell.

unpleasant smell. Warerooms No. 36 Bromfield St., Bostoz, Matt.

Warerooms No. 30 Bromneid St., Botto, Min.

Baking in these stoves, instead of the old imprient proper, is rendered a certainty; the bread course out of the overn in thirty minutes, with a fair brown first, siebler burnt ser dough, for the hear can be instantisessify mainted. Potatoes and large joints of meal are done to turn.

Broiling;—Mr. Morrill, the invector, to see his we language,

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

language,

"CHALLENGES THE WORD:

to produce a method by which a steak cas be besided that will compare with the Patent Broiler," which always interest the steak jointy, making even a tough one with a steak control to the steak jointy, making even a tough one with a steak jointy, making even a tough one with a steak of the jointy in the patent was the steak jointy and the steak jointy and the steak point of the steak being communicated in the same that it controlly; the heat being communicated in the same that is controlly; the heat being communicated in the same that is controlly; the heat being communicated in the same that is controlly; the heat being communicated in the same that is controlly; the heat being controlly and the same that is controlly; the heat being controlly and the same that is controlly and the face; and his is treated, and the face; and disagreeties of washing in the house avoided. In fact, every kind of household have been and with far less heavy this more certainty and consume the house avoided. In and with far less heavy the more certainty and consume to the construction of the same that is considered to the same that the same that is performed infinitely better. Young men out all can be with in performed infinitely better. Young men out all can will be a same that the same that in the same that the fare,—housekeepers wanting heat in reconstituent fare at night,—mechanics would ge early breakhut, and from the same that the same that the fare,—housekeepers wanting heat in the same without then,—outenthy houses,—in fact, all which has a better time or money, or the health, comfort and convoluted where in the same time, troubs and expense, bay the MORRILL PERDLEUM STOVE. The number of slaves at Havana is estimated at 878,000. WHAT THE REBEL STATES MUST DO. The dispatch of the President to North Carolina, advising the Convention to repudiate the rebed debt forever, did its work. This is an indication of his opinions. He has his lests as well as the radicals, only they are more moderate than theirs. He desires that the State Conventions shall repudiate the rebed debt, give the black man a place in the Courts as a witness, and finally that the Legislatures shall agree to the Constitution at amendment. When this is done, he desires that the State shall regain all its rights and privileges. Congress will hardly quarrel with him on such an issue. As yet, not a single rebel State can comply with these conditions, and therefore not a delegation has any chance of immediate admission.— Washington corr. of Journal.

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTINONIALS.

FRAD THE FOLLOWING TESTINOMIALS.

[From Messrs. E. D. and G. Drepr, Manufacturers, Hopedale, Mass]

The undersigned have used Morill's Fatent "Ansaper
Store" in our families, and have thoroughly tested in
merits in cooking, and many other families of our equalisance have it in use, and are well satisfied with it. We
consider it a very valuable improvement, and therefully
recommend it for general use, especially for a remaner
cook-store. We think it has never been a remaner
best store for heating flats for ironing we ever as.

Hopedale. Mass., May 6, 1865.

[From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charlestown,

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

Charlestown, May 24, 1865.

Mr. Moore—Having fully tested the Envolve/Cocking-Stove purchased of you two months since, and promised at that time to give you my opinion of it, after becoming fully satisfied with its ments or demeritie, as the case my prove, I now, without heritation, pronounce it for repetior to any cooking apparatus I have rere sern. It set easy proves to be all you recommended, but infinitely mere, her not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does not fall in any particular in being all that can be rawes, by desired by any one after acquiring a little experience in its use.

JOSMOH CHEMICALESTORY. JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D.

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

Boston, May 27, 186.

To the Agent of the Monnill Perholene Store, May 27, 186.

Denn Sha—Having fully tested the new Petroles

Store made by your Company, I am happy to bear testin

ny to its merits. I have them in use in my eating bear

and find them superior to anything I know of for ceeht

purposes. It bakes biscuits and broils steaks splendid

and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it.

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

[From Rev. T. C. Potter, Pastor of the Methodut E. Church, South Reading, Mass.]

SOUTH READING, Mass., May 20, 1865.

TO THE PETROLEUX STOYE Co.:

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

For several weeks my family have been lesting the sort and comony of your "single barners," and find that for the common purpose of a family it excels verything else of the kind we have ever seen. In point of recomption, in the common purpose of a family it excels verything is of the kind we have ever seen. In point of recomption, in the cost us less than one and one-fourth cents per hour. My wife can do her ironing in less time than with a common stove, and avoid the necessity of being tertured with excessive heat. We have absented ourselves from the heats of having all kinds of pastry, steaming, broiling, and toasting, I do set heiste to say that I never have seen it equal. I listed that to say that I never have seen it equal. I listed

The rections of their principles.—On:

23 A letter, written by Joe Davis, brother of the caged rebel ex-President, to an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi, was received recently by Gen. Howard. Davis not only impudently demands the restoration of his own property, but that of his brother Jeff., which, for two years past, has been cultivated by a colony of freedmen. The modest rebel even declines to debase himself by taking the oath. No decision is yet made in the matter. President Johnson has ordered the military authorities of Alabama to transfer to the civil courts Geo. W. Gayle, the man who offered the \$1,000,000 reward for the assassination of President Lincoln.

seconded that the Secretaries of the Congress prepare a resolution conveying the grateful thanks of this Congress to Mr. Killian for his efforts in bringing about the release of John Mitchell.

DAINTT POLITICIANS. Thurlow Weed says there

inheriting real estate.

The teacher of the colored school at Green-ville, (Tenn.) was notified by the citizens to leave immediately after the withdrawal of the troops from that place.

The New York Tribune says : "In his forth-

coming message, the President fully recognizes the manner of the property of the property. When proved to be possessed of either of these Mr. Johnson thinks he ought to be allowed to vote."

Forty persons were poisoned lately in Shiloh, by the use of calomel administered by physicians, which it was discovered had been mixed with corrosive sublimate. The calomel containing the poison was put up in the ordinary way, and had not been tampered with after leaving the store of a wholesale droggist in St. Louis, by whom it was imported from England. Seven of the patients had died at latest accounts, and others were not expected to survive.

A Charleston letter is emphatic in the expression that a union of the M. E. Church South is atterly impossible. "Deeper, far deeper," says this letter, is the secession feeling in the Church than ever it

was in the State; nor is there the remotest p ty that this feeling can ever be eradicated." The next Congress will officially proclaim the territory of Colorado as the thirty-seventh State in the Union.

Andrew Johnson (so the story goes) did not learn to read and write until after he became a voter; he certainly, then, is not the man to deny the right and privilege of voting to persons because they are uneducated—cannot read and write.

A register has been compiled in the War De-partment, and is now in the hands of the printer, which gives the name and rank of every volunteer officer who has served in the army since the commencement of the late war.

Secretary Seward responded to a request for a contradiction of the statement that Irish arrests were made through his advice, that he could not depart rom his habit of leaving the contradiction of calumies to an intelligent country.

In the Mississippi State Senate a resolution re-stricting the rights and privileges of freedmen to what the statute laws granted before the war, was laid on the table by a large majority.

The treedmen's Bureau has received de-spatches from Texas, giving very favorable accounts of the condition of affairs. But ten freedmen are sub-sisted at Government expense in the city of Galveston.

EXP Ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, has been elected by the Legislature of that State United States Senator. A majority of the Legislature is in favor of negro testimony.

negro testimony.

The Vermillion (La.) Advertiser of the 80th ult. has the following: "We saw a gentleman who informed us, that during the storm which sweet the Gulf States on the 18th of September, the buildings at Calcasieu Pass were all destroyed but one, and all the people were drowned except one man, who saved himself by getting on top of a house. There were 24 times lost. At Sabasetown, everything was swept away, and the readehts, to the number of sixty-one, were drowned.

The following is a report lately read before the Board of Aldermen of Boston on the Grade and Sew-

The following is a report lately read before the Board of Alderman of Boston on the Grade and Sewerage of Church street and vicinity.

Alderman Standish, Chairman of the Committee on raising the grade of the territory between Boylston streets on the north, Pleasant and Washington streets on the east, Dover street on the south, and the Back Bay lands, so called, on the west, to whom was referred a communication from the Superintendent of Swers, respecting the necessity of action as to drainage at the south part of the city; and also a communication from the Superintendent of Internal Health, respecting a nuisance on the Water Power Company's lands; and who have also had under consideration suadry petitions for relief from inconvenience caused by the flowage of estates in the above-named vicinity, submitted the following report:

"That the present urgent demand for action comes chiefly from the north side of Tremont street, the neighborhood of Church, Payette and Knox streets; and the committee are fully satisfied that the residents of that locality are suffering great discomfort. The number of slaves at Havana is estimated at street of the street of the part of the term of the proprietors. The number of slaves at Havana is estimated at SLAVEREY IX CUBA. Allusion has already been had to the movement for the abolition of slavers in the part of the novement for the abolition of slavers in the Paris Monitors, says:

"A meeting of wealthy slave-owners, capitalists was beld at the house of Mr. O. Parrill to take into a communication from the Superintendent of Internal American Superintendent of Internal American Superintendent of Internal American Superintendent of Internal American Superintendent of Internal Superintendent of

inder consideration soadry petitions for relief from inconvenience caused by the flowage of estates in the above-named vicinity, submitted the following report:

"That the present urgent demand for action comes chiefly from the north side of Tremont street, the neighborhood of Church, Fayette and Knox streets; and the committee are folly satisfied that the residents of that locality are suffering great discomfort and injury, and are liable, if the flowage should continue or become aggravated, to danger from malaria or epidemic disease. These difficulties and dangurs result from defects of the drainage.

The grade of this territory is only four or five feet above low water-mark. When the estates of the petitioners and others in the vicinity were first improved, they were drained into the empty basin in the Back Bay; and as the water in the basin did not rise more than two or three feet above low water, the drainage was sufficient to carry off all the water from these premises. After the lands at the South End were generally built upon, and the sewers dissharged the house offal and other filth in increasing quantity upon the flats, an offensive nuisance was ereated, to remove which, by carrying the sewerage out to the unobstructed waters of the harbor, a system of drainage was adopted, and is now substantially in use. It consists of a marginal sower in Tremont street, into which all the sewers southerly of Tremont street are emptied, which formerly had their outlet in the empty basin, and a connecting sewer extending from Tremont street through Dover street into the South Bay, at the Dover street hinds, and remained so until the tide receded; and waste weirs or outlets were placed in the Tremont street sewer, which were closed by the action of the rising tide, and remained so until the tide receded; and waste weirs or outlets were placed in the Tremont street sewer, opening into the empty basin, to provide for a discharge of the sewers while the Dover street sewer, which were closed by the action of the Tremont s

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The action of the several States upon the Constitutional amend ment abolishing slavery has been as follows:—

CATIONS.

East Virginia, Feb 9.
Indiana, Feb. 13.
Nevada, Feb. 16.
Louisiana, Feb. 17.
Missouri, Feb. 24.
Vermont, March 9.
Tennessee, April 6.
Arkansas, April —.
Connecticut, May 4.
Iowa, Juno 30.
New Hampshire, June 30.
COTIONS.

Delaware, Feb. 8, 1865. New Jersey, March 1. Kentucky, Feb. 23.

It is expected that Colorado (the new State) will soon ratify the amendment, and that the copperhead action of New Jersey will be reversed.

RE-SWORN. Robert E. Lee, late General-in Chief of the rebel army, has taken the amnesty oath under the proclamation of the President of the United States. It was on the 6th of April that this man surrendered. On the 2d of October, nearly six months afterward, he took the oath of allegiance at Lexington, in Virginia. He swore that he would "taithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereander"; that he would in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. But as the same Robert E. Lee has already taken a part of the same oath as officer of the United States, educated at the expense of the people, and supported at our charge, and as he shamefully broke it upon the miserable pretence that he "must go with his State," the fact that he has aworn the same oath a accord time is not very interesting. He would doubtless break it again did interest or passion locite him to do so. The fact is only interesting as a historical proof that the rebellion is over. As for the oath, we can say, with Hamlet, "'Tis deeply sworn; if he should break it now '"—Philadelphia Inquirer. -Sworn. Robert E. Lee, late General-in Chief

IOWA THE BANNER STATE. The recent Republican victory in Iowa was won upon the avowed platform of impartial suffrage for loyal men, without regard to color. Col. Stone, who headed the Republican ticket, took the bull squarely by the horns, and proclaimed himself an advocate of impartial suffrage, and asked support on that ground; and he is reelected by 15,000 majority, while the residue of the ticket will average 20,000. Iowa has thus passed the dead point, and has nothing further to dread. She has taken her position on principle and right, and need no more dread the influence of vulgar prejudice and grovelling meanness. In all the West, her banner floats highest and proudest, and the honorable prominence she has so fairly and bravely won will be remembered with pride by her sons in generations yet to be.—Salem Observer.

"Be it emeted by the General Assembly of the State of Temesses, That 1 ersons of African or Indian descent are bereby declared to be competent witnesses in all the courts of this State, in as full a manner as such persons are, by an set of Congress, competent witnesses in all the courts of the United States; and all laws and parts of Jaws of this State, excluding such persons from competency, are hereby repealed."

The Committee are aware that in making this statement, they controvert the opinions, honestly formed and firmly held, of a large portion of the owners of estates on this territory; but as their conviction is clear that the condition of this territory is the misfortune of those who hold property there, rather than any fault of the city, they deem it their duty to state the case frankly and without reservation.

It is, however, against the interests of the city and of the public at large, as well as against those of the proprietors of this territory, that the low grade and bad drainage should be permitted to continue; and whenever the proprietors become sensible that they cannot, legally or equitably rely upon the city for the execution of the desired improvement, and are ready to make some reasonable proposition as to raising the grade, the City Council will, without doubt, gladly co-operate in an undertaking which partakes so largely of a public character."

The report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

RATIFICATIONS. Illinois, Feb. 1, 1865. Rhode Island, Feb. 2. Maryland, Feb. 3.

Maryland, Feb. 3.
Massachusetts, Feb. 3.
Massachusetts, Feb. 3.
New York, Feb. 3.
Pennsylvania, Feb. 3.
West Virginia, Feb. 4.
Michigan, Feb. 4.
Maine, Feb. 7.
Ohio, Feb. 8.
Kansas, Feb. 8.
Minnesots, Feb. 8.

REJECTIONS.

The Great National Picture, being a collection of photographs of all the Senators and Representatives in the last Congress of the United States who voted for the joint resolution amending, the Constitution of the United States for the abelition of slavery, has just been published by G. M. Powell & Co., New York. It is mounted on good stout paper, ready for framing. We have never seen a more faithful and well-executed photograph. It is a triumph of art, and should be framed by every loyal family.

In the Fenian Congress at Philadelphia, 21st ult., the President of the body announced that B. Doran Killian, Esq., delegate from Missouri, who had procured the unconditional release of John Mitchell, was present. This announcement electrified the assemblage, and three cheers were given for President Johnson, three for the United States, three for Mr. Killian, and three for John Mitchell! When the cheering had in some measure subsided, it was moved and

As an evidence of the rapidity with which commerce in the South is reconstructing liself, we see it stated that the St Louis and New Orleans tonnage, now over 49,000 tons, is 33 per cent. in excess of the tonnage of 1859. The Ohio River tonnage has increased 50 per cent., and the Missouri River 50 per cent. since that time. It has recently been decided in a New York

CYP It has recently open decluded in a New Lork court that a person born a slave cannot inherit property. A woman, formerly a slave in Virginia, claimed the estate of her uncle, who died in New York. The right to recover was resisted on the ground that the plaintiff had no inheritable blood, because the laws of Virginia did not allow marriage among slaves, whewere mere chattels, legally incapable of marriage, of family relationship, and of owning, transmitting, and inheriting real estate.

DAINTY FOLITICIANS. Thurlow Weed says there are two men in the country with whom he would never coalesce, viz.: Caleb Cashing and Fernando Wood. As an offset to this, Fernando says that he would not, under any circumstances, "taste, touch or smell" such a political as Thurlow Weed, nor demoratze his political sentiments by any affinity with the party that Mr. Weed represents, or belongs to. Fernando and his party "rely on their own strength and the rectitude of their principles."—Oh! baked, and ready for the table; and for laking all lists of pastry, steaming, broiling, and toasting, if do set britate to ray that I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, sparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our merit. I have had no experience in the use of the "double briner," but should judge its utility must be in a corresponding ratio.

T. C. POTTER,

Pastor of M. E. Clavik.

[From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Pastor of Orthodox Congress tional Church, Brighton, Mass.]

BRIGHTON, June 2, 1865. DRIGGROS, June 2, 1863.

O. F. Morrill.

Dr. M. Sin--Aler a brie experience with year store, it gives me pleasure to ray that it givesquerat anisfectic. For baking, it answers better than any store or rate with which we are acquainted: for broiling, it is prehis unsurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing prove very convenient, while the escape from the heat gives selly an ordinary fire must, in the summer, make your store a great comfort in the kitches.

J. P. CUSHMAN.

Boston, August 10, 1865.

MERRIS. MORRILL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I am often asked how I like my "Petristum Stove." I would bere state that it works admirably, and like it much. I have been a hourekeeper mer that forty years, and have, during that time, used nearly have the same number of cooking apparatus, rech as reach cook-stoves. &c., but have never found any this gain to this for summer use, and see no reason why they my not be used equally as well in winter. We care the that with it—writ: boil tea-kettle, make tea, and eok steak, while a person would be building a fire in a rapic. We have used ours rince early in June, and have yet found the Peast difficulty whatever. Certainly iter it mothing that equals it in baking biseuit, bread, ep pies.

Yours, truly,

NOUNT WARHNOTAN, Agenst 23, 1861.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 23, 1865.

Sin: I do certify that, with the thermometer, ing point, (32 degrees.) I heated my office (for fact) seven) with one of Morrill's Petroleum Store, is frau tues, to such a degree that I was obliged to epen the door. And I would recommend them as the test obserpest, mean partent seven and affect store for suring flow or small rooms that ever came under my observation.

Yours, &c.,

Telegraph Operator, Summit of Mt. Washington, N. H.

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

WITH every facility for selling Weel to the better the Boston, trade, and an extensive acquaintness with the Boston, trade, and an extensive acquaintness with a manufacturer—— respectfully solicit consignments. No market offers greater inducements to the Weel Greet than this. It is the headquarters for New-Bagland marketurers is represented by the self-self-self-secturers; here are their agencies, and here it is most convenient for them to buy. My terms for selling are solidows:

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED, ne per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and gover lent tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) oc sales. WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,
Five per cent. (and government tax) on sales. These
charges cover all expenses after the Weol is recired in
store, for three months,—labor, storage, insurance and
ing. If required to carry it over three months, additional
expenses will be charged. Interest on advances and with
disbursements reckoned at the legal rate of this State.

I shall aim to keep my consignors thoroughly informed;
and all Wood sent to me will be carefully graded as sit
and all Wood sent to me will be carefully graded as sit
be marked. Letters, asking information, will be promptly answered. Address P. O. Box 1861.

Messrs. Hallowell, & Coburn, Boston.
Messrs. Hallowell, Princott & Co. New York.
Messrs. Davis, Fiss & Banes, Philadelphia. Boston, August, 1865.

THE RADICAL: A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE. PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON.

I love thee! One kind clance of thine Would make my spirit strong
To bear life's bitter cross, and shun
The easy paths of wrong. Sweet were thy songs , thy gentle deeds

The new-freed slave and wounded brave Felt thy heart's pftying beat.

I never saw thy face on earth,
But Hoperstill bids me trust
To kneel and weep, and kiss the sod Above thy precious dust !

And song's pathetic power, With all thy gifts, full well I know

Look down on one who, kneeling low,

Beautiful spirit, sainted now, Lean from thy blessed skies;

Looks up with tearful eyes!

Did glorious BROWNING greet thee well, With love in her deep eyes? Grew HENANS' voice less plaintive, blent With welcoming harmonies? Hath our ELIZA FOLLEN oft Aside thy footsteps led, To mark, from o'er the jasper walls,

How Truth's great battle sped? Near thee, with eyes so like thine own, Another form I see;— Hast thou net wept upon her breast, And slumbered on her knee? Oh! since the handmaid of the Lord Hushed on her happy breast The Babe whose reign the angels praise, What mother was so blest?

T was not because her babes were dowered With gifts of genius rare;—
Not for the wreaths they win, that kings
Might doff their crowns to wear;—
Twas that they oftened, for God's poor,
All eyes with pity's tear,
And Truth's scarred, weary band fought on,
Theilled by their religion general. Thrilled by their rallying cheer !

Mammon and Pride had based a throne On trampled hearts that bled;
And even the crowned bards of the land
Bowed, each his laurelled head; When, lo ! a youth with fame unwon, That brother-soul of thine. Turned from the crowd, and cast his lyre, His all, on Freedom's shrine!

She took-hose-thrilled her trembling hand !-The offering where it lay ; Baptized his lyre in altar fire, And sent him on his way.

Since then, what soon his soul hath borne
Thou knowest, sainted one;—
'T was thine to cheer him, and how well The blessed work was done ! He knew the prophet's meed of old-

The poverty, the pain,
Scorn for the heart's full trust and truth,
And youth's sweet dreams in vain,
Yet his rapt spirit listed not For echoes of his name ;-His eyes, turned sunward, glanced not back To the wan blaze of fame ! But that faint light on Freedom's shrine Burns clearer, steadier, now; And the unsought laurels bloom at last

And, just as dawn's first gleaming broke But. O white soul the angels loved. Do angels need thee more
Than this dear one who walks alone

Upon the poet's brow :

His memory-haunted shore? Be near him here ; but lead him not Near Life's fair river's flow Still spare him to the hearts that love, The land that needs him so! Our South hath clouds :- the black man's rights At traitors' mercy there :--

In the hawk's guardian care ;-

We know the nestling yet may prove Full-fledged, an eaglet strong; But, till that time, our land hath need Of fearless word and song. And, oh ! did songs of triumph ring, What beart had we to her Led not his voice who raised the first Bold note for freedom's cheer? We gave him nought but thorns—but thorns

Now God grant us to crown him well Yet, O great heart, bereaved and worn, Rest, angel-guarded, rest; --God's dove of peace fold, fair and soft, Her wings upon thy breast ! Rest, gather strength, let the tired pulse Gain calm and healthful beat,

When laurels should be given ;-

And, " April rain of smiles and tears"
Mobe life's full August sweet! THE PEACE AUTUMN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER,

Thank God for rest, where none molest, And none can make afraid,— For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest, Bring pike and gun, the sword's red

The negro's broken chains, And beat them at the blacksmith's forge To ploughehares for our plains. Alike henceforth our vales of snow

Henceforth to Labor's chivalry Be knightly honors paid For nobler than the sword's shall be Build up an altar to the Lord, O grateful hearts of ours

And shape it of the greenest sward Lay all the bloom of gardens there, Bring golden grain from sun and air, From earth her goodly roots.

There let our banners droop and flow, The stars uprise and fall; Our roll of martyrs, sad and slow, Let sighing breezes call. Their names let hands of horn and tan And rough-shed feet appland, Who died to make the slave a man.

And link with toil reward. There let the common heart keep tune To such an anthem sung As never swelled a poet's rhyme, Or thrilled on singer's tongue.

Song of our burden and relief, sesion of our mighty grief, our exceeding oy!

Poetry.

A song of praise to Him who filled The harvests sown in tears, And gave each field a double yield To feed our battle-years! ON SEEING A PORTRAIT OF E. H. W A song of faith that trusts the end O poet brow, dark, soulful eyes,
Whose beauty haunts the heart !
O lips, with music-woven words, To match the good begun,
Nor doubte the power of Love to blend
The hearts of men as one. O lips, with music-woven words, Or sweet, sad smiles, to part!— By the ead beauty of thine eyes

Selections.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Independent publishes the following account, by Mr. Carpenter, of an interview between the President and Robert Dale Owen:
Punctual to the appointment, the hour found Mr. Owen at the White House. A repeated summons at the bell brought no response, and he at length pushed open the door and walked leisurely up the stairs to the reception-room. Neither servant nor secretary was to be seen. Presently, Mr. Lincoln passed through the hall to his office, and all was still again. Looking vainly for a servant to announce, his name, Mr. Owen finally went to the office door, and knocked.

and knocked.
"Really," said he, "Mr. President, I owe you an

his name, air. Owen many went to the state of an early, "asid he, "Mr. President, I owe you an apology for coming in upon you in this unceremonious way; but I have for some time been waiting the appearance of a servant."

"Oh," was the good-natured reply, "the boys are all out this morning. I have been expecting you; come in and sit down.'

Proceeding directly to the subject he had on hand, at the same time unlolding a finanuscript of large proportions, Mr. Owen said:

"I have a paper here, Mr. President, I have prepared with some care, which I wish to read to you."

Mr. Lincoln glanced at the formidable document, (really much less voluminous than it appeared, being very coarsely written,) and then, half unconsciously relapsing into an attitude and expression of resignation to what he evidently considered an infliction which could not well be avoided, signified his readiness to listen.

The article was a very carefully-prepared digest of instorical precedents in relation to the subject of annesty, in-connection with treason and rebellion. It analyzed English and continental history, and reviewed elaborately also the action of President Washington in reference to Shay's and the subsequent "whiskey" rebellion.

"I had read but two or three pages," said Mr. Owen, "when Mr. Lincoln assumed an erect posture, leaning slightly forward, and, fixing his eyes intently upon me, seemed wholly absorbed in the contents of the manuscript. Frequently he would break in upon me with, 'Was that so?' 'Please read that paragraph again,' &c. When at length I came to Washington's Proclamation to those engaged in the whiskey rebellion, he interrupted me with: 'What, did Washington issue a proclamation of amnosty!'

"Here it is, sir,' was the reply. 'Well, I never here what' he reioined: and so on through."

What, did Waanington issue a procession nosty!

""Here it is, sir," was the reply. "Well, I never knew that," he rejoined; and so on through."

Upon the conclusion of the inanuscript, Mr. Lincoln said: "Mr. Owen, is that for me?"

"Certainly, sir," said Mr. O., handing him the roll. "I understood that you were considering the subject, and thought a review of this kind might be interesting to you." subject, and thought's review of this kind migus or interesting to you."

"There is a good deal of hard work in that document," continued Mr. Lincoln, "May I ask how long you were preparing it?"

"About three months; but then I have more

"About three months; but then I have more beisure for such a work than you, Mr. President."

Mr. Lincoln took the manuscript, and, folding it up carefully, arose, and laid it away in the "pigeon-pole" marked "O." in his desk. Returning to his chair, he said: "Mr. Owen, it is due to you that I should say that you have conferred a very essential sorvice, both upon me and upon the country, by the preparation of this paper. It contains that which it was exceedingly important that I should know, but which, if left to myself, I should nover have known, because I have not the time necessary for such an examination of authorities as a review of that kind involves. And I want to say, secondly, if I had the time, I could not have done the work so

well as you have done it."

This frank and generous avowal—so unlike what might have been expected, under similar circum-stances, from most public men—was exceedingly characteristic of Mr. Lincoln.—Cleveland Leader.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

SURGEONS.

The opening lecture of the session of 1866 of the Woman's College of Physicians and Surgeons, connected with the New York Dispensary and Hospital tor Women and Children, was delivered last evening by Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., in the lecture-room of the Dispensary, No. 252 West Twenty-sixth St. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Street offered prayer and invoked a blessing on their undertaking, after which Mrs. Dr. Lozier commenced her lecture by extending a cordial welcome to the new students of the Institution, and thanking the kind friends and patrons who labored for the success of the establishment. The cause in which they were interested embraced the welfare of the entire race. The wide-spread bearings and consequences of the interested embraced the welfare of the entire race. The wide-spread bearings and consequences of the diseases peculiar to women and children have made the establishment of the Women's College of Physicians and Surgeons a matter of imperative necessity. The urgent call for professional women to act as physicians in midwifery sink into insignificance when considered with the demand arising from these conditions. There woman had more ready access to the hidden causes of disease and an unconsidered with the demand arising from these conditions. sity. The urgent call for professional women to act as physicians in midwifery sink into insignificance when considered with the demand arising from these conditions. There woman had more ready access to the hidden causes of disease, and an undoubted birthright to the title of "handmaid of nature and physician to her sex." The delicacy of the relation between the sexes is such that it is an undeniable fact that thousands in our midst perish for lack of fitting medical aid. The male practitioner cannot make that nice investigation into the nature and the causes of these peculiar diseases which is essential to success. The best physicians of our day acknowledge this fact and bid the movement God-speed. It is to be admitted that when the movement for the medical education of women was in its infancy, information had to be drawn from whatever source it could; but now that women physicians are numerous, and there are to be found those abundantly qualified to teach their sex, why should instruction be forced through wholly artificial channels? It is true that for some time the female wards of our large public hospitals, such as Bellevue, ar likely to continue under the management of men, and that clinical instruction will be there given by them, while the invalid inmates are subjected to the gaze and close inspection of male students; but this state of things must soon be remedied by women coming forward to take their proper place. Time and Woman will soon correct this evil. Sixteen years ago, but one woman had graduated and entered the practice of medicine. There are now about three hundred, many of whom have gained a highly honorable and remunerative practice, and large numbers are taking their positions in the profession. Now, the practice is honorable; then, questionably so. Now, the public, the pulpit and the press are clearly pronounced in favor of it. Legislatures charter and foster colleges for it. Courts sanction and protect it. Then it was an experiment; now it is a success. If ten thousand women physicians ties, prisons, and insane asylums need them in the acapacity of physicians to their female wards. Our female educational institutions need thum as Professors of Physiology and Hygiene, and Matron Physicians. The demand is too great to be supplied for years to come. Already women are appointed be xamining physicians to some of our first Life Insurance Companies. Recently, the Professorship of Physiology and Hygiene in the Vassar College at Poughkeepsie was given to Miss Dr. Avery. As a field for remunerative employment, this offers inducement superior to any other. It is right that women should receive equal compensation with men for equal services rendered. The duties of the physical cian are ardoous; the preparation for them requires time, talent and means, and no calling ought to or does pay women better than this. It may be objected it that women will be called from the duties of wile in and mother, but, according to our statistics, how on many animarried women and widows, offered a prospect of proper maintenance, would be glad to enter this work, which has the blessing of Heaven, the approval of man, and which an angel might troly fit

tions of the various schools of medicine, and woman's physiological ignorance of herself. To this latter cause was attributable her folly and unreasonableness in drest. Nothing was needed but endowment to rank this institution as one of the scientific and philanthropic of the day. To this end, the trustess submit the following plan: \$200 shall procure a scholarship to extend through two full courses of lectures, \$10,000_shall endow a professorably, and \$50,000 shall endow the College, which has, by law, the right to hold property to the amount of \$125,000.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A NEGRO WOMAN.

A letter from Griffin, Georgia, dated the 11th in stant, appearing in the Cincinnati Commercial, relates the following story. If it is true, there is no punishment that could be named of sufficient severity to atone for the brutality of the fellow named

pointsbment that could be named of sufficient severity to atone for the britality of the fellow named below:

"One John M. Ingram, a resident of Carveta county, a score of miles from Griffin, formerly owned a young and intelligent quadroon. There existed a mutual attachment between her and the family, and she was given what, under the system of slavery, was the post of honor in the household, that of waitress. Occasionally, Ingram would return home more or less intoxicated, at which time he would require the waitress to brush the flies away and fan him while he slept. Recently he returned, slightly under the influence of liquor, and the usual programme transpired; but after he had fallen asleep, the girl, for some urgent purpose, left the room for a moment. Dering this period, Ingram woke. Discovering her absence, he called, and on her approach, he felled her to the floor with a blow. At this unusual procedure, she remarked that if he peristed in his abuse she would tell the Yankees of him.

Ingram flow into a rage, and instantly locking her in the rooms, tripped every shred of clothing from her body, and obtained a long rope, with one end of which he tied firmly her wrists together behind her back. Putting the other end of the rope through a hook in the joist above, (which thus became a pulley) he drew her arms up as far as possible without dislocating them from their sockets. The dwelling was one and a half stories, the second floor being laid loosely, and the ceiling of the story not being plastered. His next step was to go up stairs and remove immediately over her a few planks from the second floor, alter which he set fire to some 'light wood'—a kind of pitchy pine wood used in this region for torches and kindling—and, standing directly over her, let the seething, resinous drippings, all ablaze like burning tar, fall through the aperture he had made on the poor creature's back, neck head and shoulders. Her body was drawn by the rope into a stooping posture, the head inclining forward, and the vertebre wholl Wherever the fuery substance came in contact with the cuticle, the flesh was burned to a crisp. He screams attracted his wife and all the plantation negroes. No entreaty availed while his passor ruled. To continue his work he descended the ruled. To continue his work he descended the stairway and applied the torch to her feet, legs and

other parts not reached from above.

The excitement had entirely sobered him. Then he threatened to murder her outright, but time his wife, pale and faining with fatigue and fright, had run a furlong after neighbors, among whom had come a sister of this fiendish wretch. She induced him to desist. After weeks of lingering between life and death, by good care and medical skill, miraculous as it may seem, his victim heran to recover." began to recover.'

THE ENEMY AT OUR DOOR.

It is almost certain that in a short time the cholers will be upon our shores. Passing through France it has reached England. In a month, we may look for it in New York. How shall we face this for By proper sanitary regulations and temperate hab-its. The cholera lights upon the drunkard, it steals into crowded cellars, where the air has been poisoned In every American city, there are hot-beds of vice and crime which stimulate the appetite and passions A large class are either destitute or ignorant. Thus

and crime which stimulate the appetite and passons. A large class are either destitute or ignorant. Thus, all along the great thoroughfares, there is a mass of cholera tinder. Drop in a spark, and the whole will kindle into a blaze.

Must we, therefore, passively sit down with oriental fatalism and await the ravages of this disease? No; much can be done. Cholera has two stages,—a premonitory or mild stage, and a stage of collapse, which is fatal. The first is indicated by a mild, painless diarrhea, which sometimes continues hours, and, in some instances, days, before the collapse sets in. The premonitory stage is curable by simple means. At the approach of the first symptoms, the patient should lie down, keep warm and quiet, and take the necessary remedies to relieve the diarrhea. A knowledge of these facts, we are told, led many English towns, in former visitations of cholera, to organize a body of visitors, under the direction of a central medical board, whose duty it was to visit from house to house, two, three, or four times daily, and to inquire in every family for these cases of diarrhea. Each visitor carried the proper remedy, and to inquire in every family for these cases of diarrhea. Each visitor carried the proper remedy, and to inquire sin every family for these cases of diarrhea. Each visitor carried the proper remedy, and to inquire sin every family for these cases of diarrhea. Each visitor carried to his bed.

The result of these organizations was most happy; in numerous instances, towns lying in the direct track of the disease did not lose a single inhabitant by cholera, though thousands of cases of painless diarrhea were treated. In other instances, districts lying in large towns were covered by these house-to-house visitors, and not a case proved fatal, though the districts around suffered a fearful mortality. There is now a general movement in English towns towards the formation of these corps of visitors to meet the exigencies of the present visitation of cholera. Lord Brougham, Earl Shafashu

ill along the great thoroughfares, there is a mass o

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK. The steamer Atlanta recently arrived in New York

connected with the pubic press of that city, into the condition of its tenement houses and specially undition of things there is published in the N. Y. Tri-bune, closing with the following suggestions.

THE OBSTACLES TO REFORM.

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These are the facts as we have seen them, and as the cholera will find us if it comes. We suppose it is only necessary to point out the enormity of this danger to cause steps to be taken for its remedy. The difficulties in the way are two-fold—those of municipal legislation and of capital. The population of the island is becoming so dense that every available space, is used to its utmost, and in some parts, far beyond reason and safety. Landlords, who have not the custody of either the health, the morals, or the comfort of their tenants, consult only their own profit in the erection and construction of these edifices. It is but just to say, that within a few years, a few very commodious blocks of tenement buildings have been erected, which combine all the advantages of comfortable homes. But most of the houses we have visited are incapable of being made tidy or healthful by any interior effort of their occupants. They are not built on the right plan. The controlling design is to see how many persons can be hoddled into them, without regard to the supply of pure air, light or drainage. ntrolling design is to see he huddled into them, without pure air, light or drainage.

A VIGOROUS INSPECTION NEEDE

A VIGOROUS INSPECTION NEEDED.

The great difficulty, as we understand it, lies in the fact that there exists no authority to control or prevent these matters; no person whose function and responsible duty it is to have them corrected. Any person may erect a house as he pleases, and carre it up into any number of little rooms, without fear or restraint. One of the urgent needs of the time is the establishment of an inspectorship of public buildings worthy of the name. It should be one of the conditions of a permission to build, that a sufficiency of light, air and sawage should be provided by the builder, and a public officer, should see that the conditions are fulfilled, and if not, have them filled, at the cost of the property.

At all events, the danger is very great. Should

A JUST MEASURE. We are happy to observe that manner of doubt that it will sweep off hundreds of thousands who have no means of escape. Even if the state out of the state out of the state out and the state of the st PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

of Journal.

The New Orleans dates of the 15th ult. state that a circular from the Freedmen's Bureau says that abandoned plantations, seed, implements and animals will not be given to freedmen by government as they expected, and that the lands will be delivered only to those who can show they have the capital necessary to buy seed, tools, animals, and to carry on the work in a proper manner; and it advises all who cannot do so to make contracts for labor with planters or others needing their services. The Times advocates the abandonment of all Freedmen's Bureaus.

A Democratic meeting in New Orleans passed resultions, asking that the same elemency be shown Jeff. Davis as to the other leaders in the late rebellion, and denomening Thaddeus Stevens' and Charles Sunner as having raised a windictive, unchristian and un-American clamor for Jeff's blood!!

1862.)
The Committee are aware that in making this