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SPEECH OF SENATOR SPRAGUE, ON THE BILL TO ESTABLISH A FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

I am opposed to this measure if I can procure for the colored man the elective franchise. When a man can vote, he needs no special legislation in his behalf.

What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties! In form and moving...

Sir, I am for all races of men. I do not believe that it is necessary to secure the propriety of one race, that another should be destroyed.

If, sir, I cannot obtain for freedmen the privileges of such, I will give my vote for the proposition, but I must give it under protest.

To be technical, I object to the bill because it creates a Department. I desire that that feature shall be changed; and I hope that my suggestions will influence those who have charge of this bill.

Having made my point here in the beginning of this bill, I desire to go a step further than I am warranted. I desire to make two points: first, that the results of the present war, to be made valuable, require that those who have aided in our success should reap all the rewards of that success.

I object to this bill because I feel that the interest of both the colored and the white man will be protected by its passage. Let us refuse admittance to every rebel State, unless the privilege of the elective franchise is granted to the colored man.

THE INAUGURATION—PUBLIC MORALS.

The readers of the leading journals, during the last week, have not failed to notice the singular uniformity of their criticisms upon the events of the late inauguration.

In the first place, there are no words adequate to express a proper detestation of that partisanship which could seize upon the transient infirmity of a public officer for purposes of political capital.

who has done some service for the country, at a time when his own humiliation and self-reproach are most poignant, we will not be understood as excusing any shadow or suggestion of public dishonor.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THAT WILL I REMAIN IN MY POSITION, I SHALL NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRACT OR MODIFY THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, NOR SHALL I RETURN TO SLAVE ANY PERSON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCLAMATION, OR BY ANY OF THE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

OUR ANTI-SLAVERY CAREER—THE LIBERATOR.

DEAR MR. GARRISON—Will you oblige me, and draw my attention to the personal allusions contained in it, by copying into the Liberator the following article from the Boston Traveller, concerning the noble cause in which you have been so long engaged, and your relations to it?

REMARKS. The article from the Traveller, referred to above, may be found on our first page. It is marked not only for its candor, fairness and good-will, but by a personal appreciation of our labors as generous as it is beyond our deserts.

It is to be regretted that we have concluded to discontinue the Liberator at the close of the present year, which will complete its THIRTY-FIFTH volume.

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by the iron hand of war. If more has not been done in the right direction, let them intelligently ascertain whether more could have been done, all things considered; and let them rejoice that so much has already been accomplished.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH AMERICA.

The friends of the United States in Great Britain are doing what they can to arouse the sympathies of their countrymen in our favor, and counteract the influence of the emissaries of slavery and secession.

LETTER FROM MRS. L. M. OHLID.

WAYLAND, March 15, 1865. FRIEND GARRISON—Enclosed is \$25 from Mr. Child and myself, for the support of the Liberator.

In the course of a very eloquent address, the speaker said that the amendment of the American Constitution, which they were then called to celebrate, was an event the like of which had not occurred during the last century.

SLAVEMONGERS TAKEN IN THEIR OWN TRAP—THE NEGRO'S REVENGE.

Resolved, That this meeting affectionately and fraternally congratulates the colored people of America on the progress of emancipation, since the election of Abraham Lincoln, more especially since the proclamation of January 1st, 1863.

In the same paper of an earlier date (Feb. 11) is an extended report of the proceedings of a great meeting of the supporters of the Freedmen's Aid Society, before whom an address was delivered by the Hon. E. Lynch Stanley, son of Lord Stanley.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for March contains eight articles, entitled as follows:—

I. The True Work and Method of the Preacher. II. The Name and the Idea of God. III. Giordano Bruno. IV. King Coal and King Cotton. V. Our Convicts. VI. First Cycle of the History of New England. VII. The Fourth of March. VIII. Review of Current Literature. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co.

The General Agent acknowledges the receipt of ten dollars as a donation to the Liberator, in February, from Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Gray, at the Fort Hospital, Newport News, Va.

ceived and well planned, was little alighted in its execution. My only feeling is, that the General, owing to the adverse influences surrounding him, did not do himself justice in that movement.

LETTER FROM F. W. CHESSON, ESQ.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1865. MY DEAR MR. GARRISON: I send you a copy of The Morning Star, containing a report of a public meeting which the Freedmen's Aid Society has held in Exeter Hall.

There is one other subject to which I wish to call your attention. It is the remarkable progress which Hayti is making under the enlightened rule of President Gouffard. The present excellent charge d'affaires in London—M. Granville by name—has recently put into my hands some statistics which speak for themselves.

After a report, read by one of the Secretaries, of the year's proceedings, Mr. J. H. Estcourt moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting affectionately and fraternally congratulates the colored people of America on the progress of emancipation, since the election of Abraham Lincoln, more especially since the proclamation of January 1st, 1863, fully believing that the amendment of the American Constitution will not lift their long oppressed and despised race from a condition of chattelhood, but will ultimately confer upon them the rights, privileges, and blessings of social freedom and political equality.

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What an argument! Evaluate a man to estimate him! Turn a man into a beast to Christianize him! I would rather be a heathen man than a Christian man being, than at the shrine of Juggernaut as a pile of merchandise.

What a change! Now that very Church and the public cry out for the freedom of every slave, and all coming time! All insist on the right of every man to equal rights with the Saxon.

P. S. What a world of compensation! Ever since its existence, this Republic, in every department of its life, has trampled on the negro, and sought to crush out the last spark of his manhood, and make him, in ecclesiastical enactments, to be by its political and outrages that man can receive at the hand of man.

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