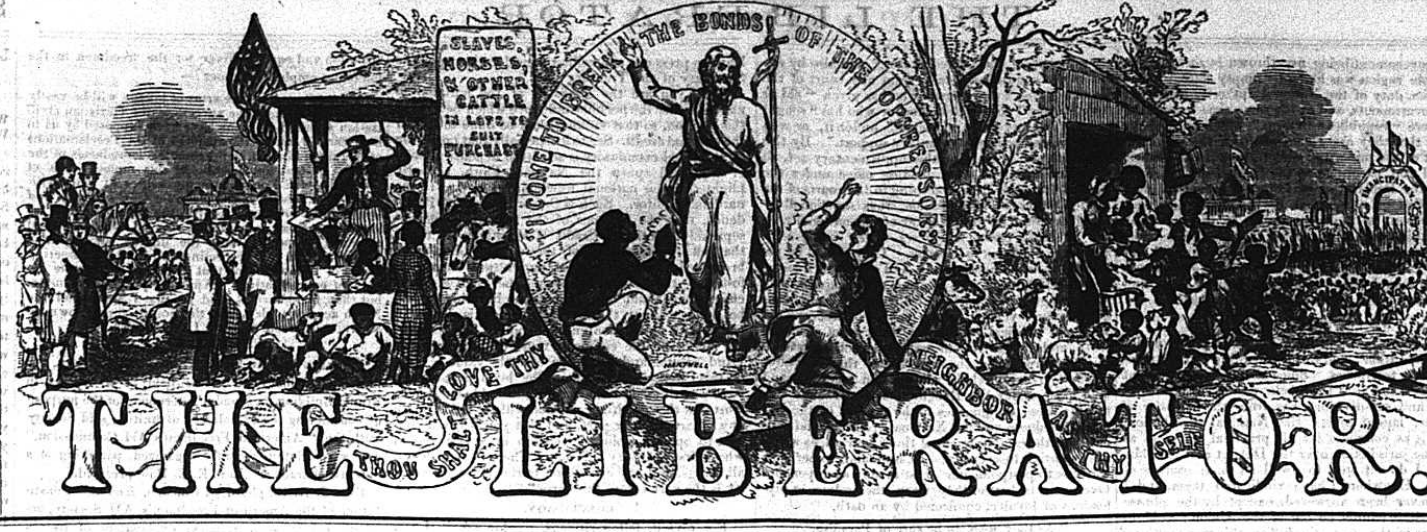


TERMS—Three dollars and fifty cents in advance... ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.



THE LIBERATOR

Selections.

DEED OF WIRZ—MORE HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES. The following is additional testimony adduced, at the trial of Wirz, as to the heinous barbarities practiced by him upon the prisoners at Andersonville—

Joseph R. Achuff, of the 24th Ohio, a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that, having gone out into a rebel guard, he jumped on the rebel's back, and the two prisoners who accompanied him took part in the struggle.

Robert Merton, belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, testified that he had seen Capt. Wirz wear a ring through his nose, and that he had seen him put on the chain-gang, and had seen him receive 75 lashes for carrying onions into the hospital.

Frank Mattox, (colored,) belonging to the 35th United States, testified that after he recovered of his wounds in the head and foot, he was put to work at the prison, and was whipped with a whip on the 17th of March.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE NATIONAL FAITH.

Guarantees Needed for the National Freedman and the National Creditor. SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER, AT THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, IN WORCESTER, SEPT. 14, 1865.

When last I addressed my fellow-citizens on public affairs, at the close of the late Presidential election, as we were about to vote for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, I undertook to show the absolute identity between Slavery and the Rebellion, so that one could not end without the other.

Horatio B. Terrill, of the 72d Ohio regiment, testified that he was taken to Andersonville on the 19th of June; Wirz threatened the men, using vile language, and calling them damned Yankees.

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"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I say this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES."

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

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suffered so long. One of their speakers in Mississippi, at the recent convention, said openly, that "he was opposed to fighting the General Government or anybody else; that he was ready to submit to its wishes as he would to a highway robber, whose power he was not able to resist."

THE NATIONAL DEBT THREATENED. From all quarters comes the warning, "Trust not their presents, nor admit the horse!"

A loyalist from Texas writes: "What we of the South fear is, that President Johnson's course will, by its precipitancy, enable the old set to reorganize themselves in the place of power."

I am opposed to the Southern States being taxed for the redemption of this debt, either directly or indirectly; and if elected to Congress, I will oppose all such measures, and I will re-assert my position, as I have heretofore done, for that purpose; and, in doing so, I do not consider that I violate any obligation to which the South was a party.

Again, I say, forewarned is forearmed. Surely there can be no limits to our resistance when such spirits are seeking to capture the National Government; but beyond that general resistance, which must make us postpone the day of surrender, and invoke the protection of Congress, we must insist upon special guarantees in the organic law.

(1) As the rebellion began with the pretension that a State might withdraw from the Union, it is plain that the Unity of the Republic must be affirmed—not indirectly but directly; not as in Mississippi, by simply declaring the late act of secession null and void; but, as in Missouri, where the relations of the State to the Union are thus frankly stated: "That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that the people thereof are a part of the American Nation; that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States; and that no law or ordinance of the State, in violation of that constitution or subversion thereof, can have any binding force."



wickedness of proscribing one of the members of the human family...

It is justly my position, that the nation persists in the course of shutting the negro out of the human community...

The nation's former excuse for not recognizing the negro was, that it was not in her power to do so...

It is not to be denied, that the negro is a man, and that he is entitled to the same rights...

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We abolitionists are charged with desiring the ballot for the black man because we hate the South...

It still suits Northern demagogues to infer that we hated the South because we hated her slavery...

Moreover, Northern demagogues would like to have it believed that it is the abolitionists who call for the punishment of the South...

This reference to the starvation of the prisoners brings to mind the trial of Wirz...

I said that the leaving out of the negro from all part in the work of "Reconstruction" is, of itself, sufficient proof of the shutting of him out of the human family...

It is argued that it is better to delay justice to the negro until it never be granted...

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One excuse for the terms of the "Reconstruction" is, that the Rebel State, as well as the Loyal State, has the constitutional right...

A disposition to repudiate the national debt is manifested in some quarters. Indeed, there has already been legislative action...

On our ability to pay the national debt, and on our sense of justice, most rest the expectation that it will be paid. The ability is unquestionable...

I spoke of "rebel enmity." I do not mean that the South will necessarily be our enemy...

Now neither the false report that was sent on the night of the address to the New York Herald, nor the report revised by the President himself...

Among the resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention of Pennsylvania was the following:

By infaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or armed traitors...

By procuring a decision from the Democratic judges of our Supreme Court, denying the right of the Government to the services of the citizens of this State for the defenses of their imperilled country...

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field...

By heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors...

The Charleston News of the 4th Inst. has a long and carefully considered article, which is a prompt and thorough acquiescence by the newly chosen South Carolina Convention in the act of Emancipation...

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RADICALS.

[Special Despatch to the Public Ledger.] WASHINGTON. The President will fight his radical war to the bitter end. Within one month after the inauguration of our new President, I advised you on high authority...

It will be futile, though not without probable serious embarrassment to the President in carrying out the work of restoration, to do so nobly announced. This is the new ground that threatens us...

The list of radical complaints thus far made out, and to be presented immediately after the opening of Congress, is as follows:

1st. Refusal to extend negro suffrage. 2d. The appointment of secessionists as provisional government. 3d. The free exercise of the pardoning power...

THE PRESIDENT OF FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION. Several weeks ago, at a Republican meeting in Philadelphia, on Saturday night, said:

"A day or two ago, I said to President Johnson, there was a difference of opinion in regard to negro suffrage. In my State, we are all one way. We are all for security for the future..."

WHERE DID IT COME FROM? It will be remembered that the associated press' report of President Johnson's speech to the Southern delegation contained the following sentence:

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objection and relieved our brave soldiers from its disability...

By exaggerating the public indebtedness, denying the public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the North were unequal to the suppression of the rebellion...

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field...

By heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors...

THE SOUTHERN BLACKS. The Charleston News of the 4th Inst. has a long and carefully considered article, which is a prompt and thorough acquiescence by the newly chosen South Carolina Convention in the act of Emancipation...

THE BLAIR FAMILY.

Thaddeus Stevens delivered a speech at Lancaster, Pa., on the 8th inst., on the policy of reconstruction, in the course of which he alluded incidentally to the Blair family...

"It is far easier and more beneficial to exile 70,000 poor, bloated and defiant rebels than to expatriate 4,000,000 of laborers, native to the soil and loyal to the government..."

Mr. Blair professes to have been always an anti-slavery man, but he discloses the hateful class prejudice which influences him when he charges "the incendiaries" with "propagating the idea that the safety of the country requires the exclusion from Congress of representatives from the South..."

SOUTH CAROLINA. The election of delegates to the constitutional convention took place throughout South Carolina last week. In the city of Charleston, though several tickets were voted for, no distinct issue was presented...

The Charleston Courier announces a satisfactory interview at Columbia between Generals Meade and Gilmore and Governor Perry. The latter is reported to have expressed his approval of the civil power throughout the State...

A circular from the Freedman's Bureau having advised legal marriages between the freed blacks, the Clerk of the Probate Court of Pike county, Miss., has written to the Freedman's Bureau, asking permission for that State, expressing his desire to assist in carrying out the provisions of that circular...

Wirz, the Andersonville butcher of Union prisoners, now on trial in Washington, has asked for the common purpose of a satisfactory reply, as to the kind of water he ever used...

Yesterday as Wirz was on his way from the court room to the Old Capitol, a respectfully dressed man, who had been waiting for the opportunity, asked the guard if this was the Andersonville butcher?

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17. The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Maine passed over this city this morning. The entire business portion of the city, extending from the river to the railroad, was destroyed...

THE FIRE AT NEW YORK. Four million of dollars in the estimated value of the contents of the bond and warehouse, which was destroyed by fire at New York on the night of the 18th inst. The following is a correct list of the goods destroyed...

New York, Sept. 22. The Fair's special Washington dispatch, published in the colored press, contains the following order, which is simply a measure to reduce the army expenses. This order has no effect upon the organization of colored troops which were enlisted in the Southern States by Gen. Ullman and others...

E. H. HAYWOOD will speak in Quincy, Sunday, October 1.

MARRIED.—In this city, September 7, by Rev. Gilbert Haven, Lieut. Peter Voornas to Miss Maria M. De Graess, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—For a Physician, lately returned from service in the U. S. Army, board in a private family in a pleasant location in the country, and where a physician is wanted. Accommodation for a horse and carriage will be required, and the whole at a moderate price.

The Most Wonderful Invention of the Age! MORRILL'S PATENT PETROLEUM STOVE. One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of American Genius.

IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS WITHOUT COAL, OR GAS. DOES the work of wood, better, and with a little expense as a setting, method; and in its use, without a radiator, does not perceptibly affect the temperature of the room...

Warerooms No. 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. Baking in these stoves, instead of the old imperfect process, is rendered a certainty; the bread comes out of the oven in thirty minutes, with a fair brown crust, neither burnt nor dough, for the heat can be instantaneously regulated.

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD" to produce a method by which a steak can be broiled that will compare with the Patent Broiler, which always leaves the steak juicy, making even a tough one tender. Not a drop of fat or juice is possibly be wasted, although it is broiled by the pure sweet blast coming in actual contact with the meat.

From Messrs. E. D. and G. Draper, Manufacturers, Hopedale, Mass. The undersigned have used Morrill's Patent "Evaporator Stove" in our families, and have thoroughly tested its merits in cooking, and many other families of our acquaintance have it in use, and are well satisfied with it.

From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charleston, Mass. CHARLESTON, May 24, 1865. MR. MORRILL.—Having fully tested the Evaporator Cooking Stove purchased of you two months since, and pronounced at that time to give you my opinion of it, after becoming fully satisfied with its merits or demerits, as the case may require, I have no objection, pronounce it as superior to any cooking apparatus I have ever seen.

From Rev. T. C. Pater, Pastor of the Methodist E. Church, South Reading, Mass. SOUTH READING, Mass., May 23, 1865. TO THE AGENT OF THE MORRILL PATENT STOVE CO.: DEAR SIR.—Having fully tested the new Petroleum Stove made by your Company, I am happy to bear testimony to its merits.

O. F. MORRILL: DEAR SIR.—After a brief experience with your stove, it gives me pleasure to say that it gives great satisfaction. For baking, it answers better than any stove or range with which we are acquainted; for broiling, it is perhaps unsurpassed. I have been a long time a devotee of the ordinary fire meat, in the summer, make your stove a great comfort in the kitchen.

From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Pastor of Orthodox Congregational Church, Brighton, Mass. BRIGHTON, June 2, 1865. O. F. MORRILL: DEAR SIR.—After a brief experience with your stove, it gives me pleasure to say that it gives great satisfaction. For baking, it answers better than any stove or range with which we are acquainted; for broiling, it is perhaps unsurpassed.

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Poetry.

PEACE. BY JOHN R. WOODS. From deeds of war We turn once more To see the quiet way of peace...

LITANY. BY FRANK JACKSON. From all the turmoil of this busy life, From all its vain delusions, From all the billows of its care and strife...

AFTER ALL. The apples are ripe in the orchard, And the work of the reaper is done, And the golden woodlands redden In the blood of the dying sun...

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. BY GEORGE H. BOKER. [Extract from a Poem delivered before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society at its last anniversary.] Not in your prayers forget the martyred Chief, Fallen for the gospel of your own belief...

AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND. Pleasant it is to lie amid the grass, Under their shady locusts half the day, Watching the ships reflected on the Bay...

The Liberator.

HATRED OF THE NEGRO.

The (London) Spectator of August 26th publishes a letter from its special correspondent at New York, which endeavors to justify the prejudice felt by the white people of the United States against negroes.

But there are other mis-statements in the letter besides those above correctly alluded to and answered by the editor. It seeks to gain favor with the British public for those who repugnance to the negro it declares to be a natural and necessary fact...

When he says that "this feeling pervades all classes here, without being affected at all by culture or position," there is a certain degree of truth in the statement, because this base prejudice is found alike among high and low, rich and poor, learned and ignorant.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Congress must decide who shall Vote in the Federal Government—Equality before the Law—Saved by the Negro Ballot. UNITY. (N. H.) Sept. 12, 1865.

MY FRIEND—I wrote you from Ludlow and Bethel, Vt., giving an account of my labors in those places. Since then, I have lectured six times in Lebanon, Enfield and vicinity in this State, and twice in this place, making Equality before God and the Law my theme.

At the anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Jan. 26 and 27, I moved that "the Society petition Congress to propose an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting all distinctions among the people of the different States, based on race or color."

of their assumption, nor of their voting down the resolutions. I then thought and still think that this is the work to be done by the true friends of justice and freedom.

Should Congress adopt such a rule the coming session, in one year the people of all classes in the North, would rejoice in it. They would feel relieved from a heavy burden of conscious wrong and outrage; for there is a consciousness of injustice pervading the North, and will be, so long as the negro, who has saved the republic by his bullet and his blood, is deprived of the privilege of aiding to administer it by his ballot and his loyalty.

It is true of nations as of individuals—we find what we carry. As a nation, we have carried in our bosom this great and fatal wrong. We have found the result in the conflict of bullets the past four years.

It is also true of nations as of individuals—we find what we deserve. Through its compromises with kidnappers and man-stealers, the republic has been, for seventy-five years, recreant to that self-evident truth of equality before the law that underlies its existence, and which makes it to be regarded as the hope of nations.

Now, in the reconstruction of our national fabric, let us beware how we burden our posterity with a load of crime and blood such as our fathers left to us. To this end, let all who can wield influence by tongue or type, or by both, go to work to bring a power to bear on Congress next session that shall compel it to enact a rule, that henceforth the Federal Government shall be administered on "the self-evident truth that all men are created equal."

WILL THE FREED NEGRO RACE AT THE SOUTH DIE OUT?

"Now that the negroes will be no longer cared for and protected by their masters, they will soon die out before civilization and competition, just as the Indians have." Such, in substance, is the prediction which for the last two months has been so generally in the mouth of the whites of the South, and which has found its way into almost every letter from that quarter of the country.

The question is, is there any sufficient reason for believing that the negro race will die out, now that it has been freed? There has, indeed, been an unprecedented mortality among the negroes during the last nine months. But this has been owing to temporary causes, to the hardships and exposure, to disease which the negroes have suffered in following our armies, and in the quarters of the large cities where they have congregated to escape from their old masters, and gain the protection of the Union garrisons.

support themselves if they are given any approach to a fair chance of doing so. But "let the poor Indian"—in his past see the future of the negro, our prophets cry.

The license of semi-civilized life has often sapped the morale and vitality of cultured races, as well as the vigor of civilized life, consumed the savages in Malacca and Eastern Africa, the Portuguese have become more degraded than the natives among whom they live, and whom they once held as conquered subjects.

The appeal to the fate of the Indian is a good illustration of the attractions which historical analogies which they are accepted as true evidence, in spite of their obvious liability to fall in holding ground. The fact that history is proverbially our teacher and guide as respects the future, gives an immediate authority to whatever lesson is assumed to be drawn from it, just as the holiness of a mediæval sanctuary afforded protection and even an odor of sanctity to the rascality of all who get within its walls.

It is true of nations as of individuals—we find what we carry. As a nation, we have carried in our bosom this great and fatal wrong. We have found the result in the conflict of bullets the past four years.

Now, in the reconstruction of our national fabric, let us beware how we burden our posterity with a load of crime and blood such as our fathers left to us. To this end, let all who can wield influence by tongue or type, or by both, go to work to bring a power to bear on Congress next session that shall compel it to enact a rule, that henceforth the Federal Government shall be administered on "the self-evident truth that all men are created equal."

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tion over 6 per cent. That of Austria is 7.40 per cent.; that of Prussia, about 13 per cent.; that of Russia, 9.80; that of Belgium, 7.6. The average of Italy for the last three quarters of a century, is only 9.50 per cent. for each decade.

It perhaps may be said that though the increase of the free colored population has not yet fallen below that of European countries, the rapid diminution of the rate of increase which that class has exhibited would soon have changed the per cent. from the side of gain to that of loss, and points plainly to an ultimate and not far distant extinction of the race.

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of the freed negro race at the South, as an excuse for doing what they can to bring that result about, know that the pretext will not avail them, and know that the country know to what cause that result, if it does take place, will have to be assigned.—The Nation, New York.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

The National Constitution provides (Art. 1, Sec. 3), that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in the Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

It is settled, then, by the supreme authority of the law, that the freedmen shall be represented in Congress and in the electoral college. This is not the demand of modern radicals; it is the provision of the fathers of the Republic. If this is a recognition of negro equality, that doctrine is written plainly for that document does not recognize any distinctions on account of color or nationality. It places all whites for their absolute equality of suffrage.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It is a concentrated extract of the choice root, as combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an efficient antidote for disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is rarely wanted by those who suffer from Stramonium complaints; and this has, which will accomplish the cure, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens.

IMPROVEMENT IN Shampooing and Hair Dyeing

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 723 Washington Street, to No. 31 WINTER STREET, where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair, and restore it to its natural growth, as she has for many years made her hair grow again, as she has done so to excel her in producing a new growth of hair. Her Restorative differs from any other, as it is made from the roots and herbs of the forest.