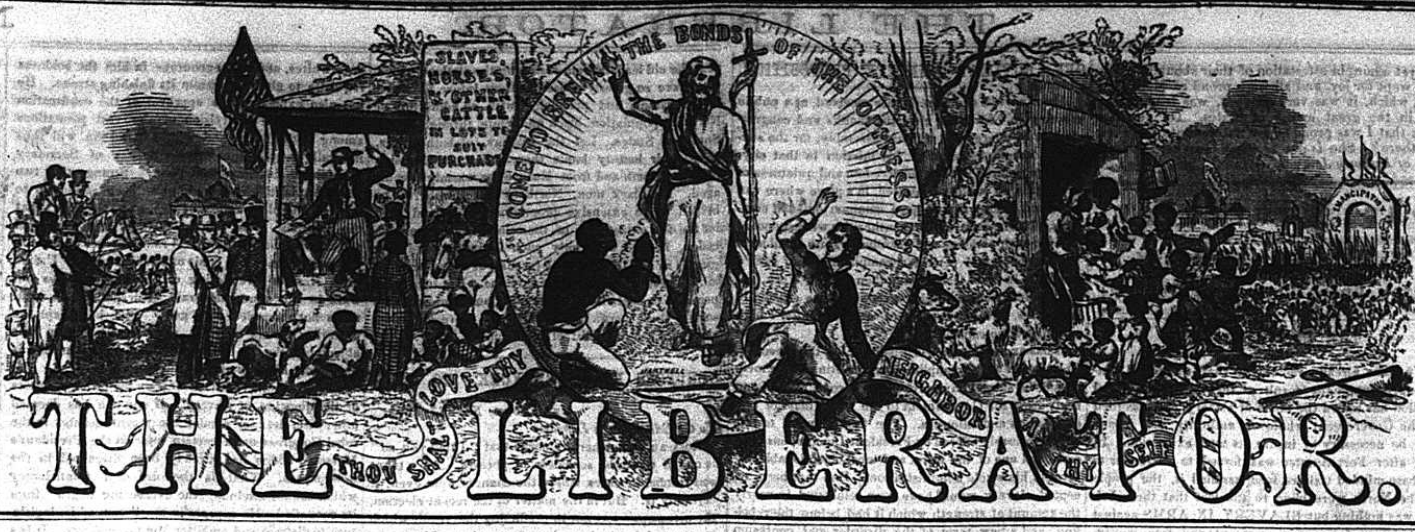


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Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." "Lay this down, as the law of nations. Let that military authority take, for the time, the place of all civil institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST."

Selections.

REBELLION AND SLAVERY IDENTICAL.

Last week we gave the concluding portion of the admirable speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, delivered at the New York Young Men's Republican Union, at Cooper Institute, on the 6th inst.

Conflict between Slavery and Liberty.

I once back to the postulate with which I began, that the present war is simply a conflict between Slavery and Liberty. This is a plain statement, which will defy contradiction.

Liberty throughout the World.

That it stands. The conflict is directly between Slavery and Liberty. But because Slavery aims at the life of the Republic, the conflict involves our national existence, and hence the national death would be the death of Liberty everywhere.

Slavery a Disturber always.

Slavery, from the beginning, has been a disturber, and it is now a red-headed traitor. I do not travel back before the Revolution; but starting from that point, I show you Slavery always offensive, and forever thrusting itself in the path of national peace and honor.

Rebellion is Belligerent Slavery.

Therefore, if you are in earnest against the Rebellion, you must be earnest against Slavery; for the two are synonymous or convertible terms. The Rebellion is nothing but Slavery in arms. It is Slavery on horseback. It is, belligerent Slavery.

be won—vincit parando. It is in conformity, also, with all the attributes of God, so that his Almighty Arm will give strength to the blow.

But there is a history, now comes forward to save the truth, and to show that the practical inconsistency which has been a heavy burden in her history.

Proposed Surrender to Slavery.

To do all this seems so natural and so entirely according to the dictates of patriotism, that we may well be astonished that it should meet opposition. But there is a wide-spread political party, which, in its history, now comes forward to save the truth, and to show that the practical inconsistency which has been a heavy burden in her history.

Two Propositions of Surrender.

If we examine these two propositions, we shall find them equally flagitious and impracticable. Both allow the country to be sacrificed for the sake of slavery; one, by breaking the Union in pieces; the other, by continuing the Union that the old Slave Power may enjoy its sway and masterdom.

Surrender by Acknowledging the Rebel States.

I. And, first of surrender by acknowledging the rebel States, so that they shall be independent. How futile to think that there can be any consent to the establishment of a Slave Power carved out of our Republic! Such a surrender would begin in shame; but it would also begin, continue and end in troubles and sorrows which no imagination can picture.

Abandonment of Unionists and Slaves in Rebel States impossible.

(1.) I do not dwell on the shame that would cover our Republic, but I ask, on the threshold, how you would feel in abandoning to the tender mercies of the rebellion, all those who, from sentiment or conviction or condition, now look to the National Government as a deliverer. But these, again, are powerful, and so long as rebel sentinels keep watch and ward over them. To these two classes in the rebel States we have from the beginning owed a solemn duty, which can be performed only by perseverance to the end.

A Boundary Line Impossible.

(2.) But if you agree to abandon the patriots and the slaves in the rebel States, you will only begin your infinite difficulties. How will you determine the boundary line which is to cleave this continent in twain? Where shall the God Terminus be allowed to plant his altar? What States shall be left at the North in the light of Liberty? What States shall be consigned to the gloom of Slavery? Surely no swiftness to surrender can make you surrender Maryland, now redeemed by the votes of citizen soldiers, nor West Virginia, admitted as a free State into the Union; nor Missouri, which has been made the dark and bloody ground of the rebellion about Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana? There also is the Mississippi, now once more free from its fountains to the sea. Surely this mighty river will not again be compelled to wear chains.

think that rebels, flushed with success, and scorned their defeated opponents, will come to any practical terms—any terms which will not leave our commerce and all who are engaged in it exposed to outrage—you place a trust in their moderation which circumstances thus far do not justify.

Long before the war, and especially in the discussions which preceded it, these rebels were fiery and most unscrupulous. War has not made them less so. The moral sense which they wanted when it began has not been extinguished since. With such a people there is no chance of terms and conditions, except according to their lawless will.

Peace after Recognition impossible.

(4.) But suppose the shameful sacrifice consummated, that impossible boundaries adjusted, and the illusive terms and conditions stipulated, do you imagine that you have obtained peace? Alas! No. Nothing of the sort. You may call it peace; but it will be a peace in disguise, ready to break forth in perpetual, chronic, bloody battle. Such an extended inland border, over which Slavery and Liberty will scowl at each other, will be a constant temptation not only to enterprises of smuggling, but to hostile incursions, so that our country will be obliged to sleep on its arms, ready to spring forward in self-defence. Every frontier town will be a St. Albans. Military preparations, absorbing the resources of the people, will become permanent instead of temporary, and the arts of peace will yield to the arts of war.

Disunion by Recognition is General Anarchy.

(5.) But there is another consequence which must not be omitted. War would not be confined to the two governments representing respectively the two hostile principles, Slavery and Liberty. It would engulf and intermingle fury among ourselves. Admit that States may fly out of the Union, and where will you stop? Other States may follow, it may be in groups, or it may be singly, until our mighty galaxy is broken into separate stars, or dissolved into the nebular compost of a people without form or name. Where, then, is country? Where, then, will be those powerful States, which are now the pride of civilization and the hope of mankind? Handled over to ungovernable frenzy, without check or control, until anarchy and chaos are supreme—as with the horses of the murdered Duncan, which, at the assassination of their master, "Beauteous and swift, the minions of their race, Turn'd wild in a trice, broke their stalls, flung out, Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would Make war with mankind."

Reception to Major-Gen. Butler.

THE SPEECH ON THE RESULTS OF THE LATE ELECTION. The whole of the first floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday evening, 14th inst. was filled with crowds of beautiful and gaily dressed women and the elite of New York's loyal citizens gathered for the purpose of doing honor to the hero of the James, who yesterday left the city for his command at the front.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CONGRESS.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the following cheering summary of what has been done for the cause of Liberty and Emancipation by the 37th and 38th Congresses, as given by Senator Wilson in the concluding chapter of his new and valuable historical work, published by Walker, Wise & Co. The annals of the nation bear the amplest evidence that the patriots and statesmen who carried the country through the Revolution, framed the Constitution, and inaugurated the Federal Government, hoped and believed that slavery would pass away at no distant period under the influence of the institutions they had founded. But those illustrious men tasted death without witnessing the realization of their hopes and anticipations. The rapid development of the resources of the country under the protection of a stable government, the opening up of new and rich lands, the expansion of territory, and perhaps more than all, the wonderful growth and importance of the cotton culture, enhanced the value of labor, and increased, many fold, the price of slaves. Under the stimulating influence of an ever-increasing pecuniary interest, a political power was speedily developed, which early manifested its

Henry Wilson, Cyrus Field, George Bancroft, Denning Duer, George Strong, Pierpont, Edwards, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, S. B. Chittenden and E. C. Cowdin.

About a quarter past 11 o'clock, the Hon. James Wadsworth, on behalf of the assembled guests, expressed their gratification at seeing Gen. Butler, and on their behalf requested from him some expression of his views as to the results of the late election and prospects of the war.

GEN. BUTLER'S RESPONSE.

Gen. Butler then said: MR. WADSWORTH, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The citizens of New York have done me honor overmuch. Your kindness, exhausting every form known to Christian courtesy, overwhelms me. That I should be able to add anything to the sum of intelligence is a still greater honor. That I maintain very distinct views upon the subjects just adverted to is most true. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war"—and of all the peaceful victories ever achieved in the interests of human freedom, that achieved in the peaceful quiet that almost flooded over the land on the 8th of November was the greatest.

The material results are not less striking, first, in the fact that all disputed questions which have divided the country are now settled by an almost unanimous verdict of the people.

Does any one complain that, in the conduct of military operations, there should be the arrest of a traitor? That question has been argued and settled, and the verdict is "guilty, and arrest him when he is guilty." (Cheers.) Does any one complain that the true theory of the Constitution has been carried out, which would allow all able-bodied men to fight in defence of the country's life and liberties? That question has been settled, and hereafter it will be more honorable to be drafted than to volunteer. Does any one complain that the Government in its wisdom has organized troops irrespective of color, and believes that the black man would fill as much of a grave as if his color were whiter, when he falls in battle in defence of his country's liberties? That question has been settled, and has passed away forever to be among the things that are past. Does any one now claim, as was claimed in 1860, that Abraham Lincoln is President of a minority? That question is settled by an overwhelming majority. (Cheers and laughter.) And let us look for a moment at the fact, that if we count every rebel against him—if we count every rebel sympathizer against him, as they were—if we count every untrue, disloyal man against him—we are elected by a majority second only to that with which Jackson swept over the land in a season of financial peril.

These material results have been achieved. Now, then, what is the duty of the Government in the present and future? The war cannot last always. The history of nations and the experience of the world have shown us this. War, therefore, must come to an end; but how? In what way? A war of this kind is to be prosecuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those opposed to the Government, and bringing them into its folds, and under the supremacy of its laws.

In view, therefore, of the unanimity of the American people—in view of the strength, the majesty, the might of the nation,—might it not be suggested that now is a good time once again to hold out to the deluded people of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them: "Come back! come back now—this is the last time of asking; come back and leave off the feeding on husks, and come with us to feed upon the fat of the land, and bygone shall be bygone—if bygone are bygone—our country shall live in peace hereafter." (Cheers.) Are we not able to offer them that? Are we not strong enough? Do we not stand with Union enough to be able to offer that to the leaders and to all?

There might have been some complaint, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people, that they would not desert their leaders in answer to the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln; but, now as we come to them, and say, "Come back, and you shall find the laws the same, save and except as they are altered by the legislative wisdom of the land," are we not in a condition—not taking counsel of our fears or weaknesses, but from our strength and magnanimity—again to make the offer, and the last time to call on them? And then shall we not have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship in the effort to restore peace to the country? And who shall hinder this? And if they do not come back, who shall complain?

I ask not for the rebel to come back after he has fought as long as he can, and then chooses to come back; but at some time—perhaps the 8th of January, 1865, for the associations will be as good as any—and when that time shall have come, every man who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation, speaking in love, in kindness, in charity, in hope of peace and quiet forever, then I say to him, who then scouts the proffered amnesty and kindness, "Let us meet him with sharp, quick, decisive war, which shall bring the matter to an end, and to the extinguishment of such men wherever they may be."

And how is that to be done? Blood and treasure have been poured out without stint and without measure, until, taking advantage of the depletion of treasure, bad men have banded together by speculating in that which should be the circulating medium, and have raised upon every poor man the price of the coins upon his hearth and the bread upon his table. Let some measure be taken to stop the effort to raise the price of the coins, and let it be understood that, hereafter, we pay no more bounties from the taxes of the North; but taking counsel from the old Roman method of carrying on war, say to our young men, "Look on the fair fields of the sunny South; and unless they take our amnesty, let us go down South, and you shall have whatever you get in a fair fight, and we will

open land offices wherever our armies march, and distribute their lands and divide them among the soldiers, to be theirs, and theirs forever.

This is a harsh measure, everybody will say, but it is not quite as just as that we should tax ourselves anew and anew, and raise the price of the necessities of life for the purpose of paying bounties for the support of the soldiers to fight these men whom we have three times offered and called to be our friends, in 1862 and in June 1863, again in December 1864, again by the 8th of January, 1865? And when that clock strikes the last knell of that departing day, then all hope of return to those who have not then made progress to that return shall be cut off forever, and they will have to go to Mexico, to the West Indies, or some place which I will not name, because I know not any land bad enough to be cursed by them; at all events, they shall never come here again.

I look with some interest to what I believe to be the present results of this election; and I believe, first, that we have settled the war by determining that the people are strong enough to carry on the war, and I never expect to see in arms or in council the greater victory than the one we have just achieved. And I think we are now strong enough to make them, and offer such one that the most sanguinary of our friends will go with us when they find that we have exhausted all the resources of statesmanship, and that we are now ready to make peace, and are therefore prepared to make war to the hilt; therefore, I say, I look upon this victory as one which has decided the war—decided it not in a military point of view, but in that overpowering civil point of view which decides the fate of nations everywhere.

This, as it may be answered, and I desire for a moment that you call your attention to that every man may work out in his own mind the problem, that if we carry on the war with the strength and stringency with which I have suggested, how shall we ever live in the same land with men whom we thus fight against? Let us go to the teaching of history, and there draw also from the history of that land which we are proud to call our Motherland, England. Every considerable estate in the land of England, under Cromwell, passed through Courts of Confiscation; and yet when the King came to his own again after a time, the nation came together again in friendly meetings, to be divided as there are any difficulties, then, in the Anglo-Saxon race, in this land being again in unity, and friendship, and peace with them with whom they have had a fight? Is it not a well-known rule, that those with whom we have fought bitterly, if they have fought honorably, after the fight is over, they are more endeared to us after that fight, and we are the more ready to take them by the hand? Therefore I say, there will be no difficulty in the good men of the North and the South coming together again, and letting bygones be bygones; and I have said that I desire the extinguishment of the bad men.

Allow me to say, that I am honored by this opportunity to tender to the citizens of New York, who have come here this evening to do honor to the Government which I represent, my most sincere and hearty thanks; and now allow me to say to those who have done me the honor to say, that the presence of the United States troops here tended to prevent disorder, that for more did the influence of all good men here, all tending in one direction, tend to prevent disorder, and still further, the solemnity of the occasion, which even the bad men seemed to feel; and from these causes, and the certainty that no bad man could find any support or countenance from any good man of any party, to that we owe the peace of the city. I again return you my thanks, and am happy to bid you God speed on the morrow, when I leave you for the armies in operation at the front.

Three times three cheers were then heartily given for Major-General Butler, and in answer to loud calls for "Becher!"

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher mounted a chair, and after a few humorous remarks, said he had been delighted to hear what had been said by Maj. Gen. Butler; and if Gen. Butler was not a man of sound judgment and executive genius, then he was nothing. He referred to the disappointment and despondency in the North during the month of August, and said it was God's bait to trap fools with, and the Chicago Convention had fallen into it accordingly. He then referred to the necessity of completing the work so well begun by the complete destruction and abolition of Slavery, and said that that once removed, there was no possible cause of estrangement between the two sections of the country; and concluded by saying: "When we have tried honest, prudent, considerate Abraham, [laughter,] and he is tired, and we need another man, if we cannot do better, I do trust there is no citizen present who would decline to act for a little while as President of the United States. The time may come when we need genius of executive nature and power of administration." [Cries, "Butler, Butler!"] "Yes, sir, he's the man." If there is a man in the United States who has genius for administration, I think that man is Butler. [Loud cheers.] "God's good!" I beg you to understand distinctly, that I do not name him. [Yes, yes, yes, says the audience.] "Butler, Butler!" It will be proved in good time that the New York Herald nominated him. [Loud cheers.]

There were then loud calls for Mr. Greeley, who was in the room, but he not responding, the reception was continued. At its conclusion, General Butler and a select company of gentlemen partook of a supper, spread in one of the dining rooms, at which a number of speeches were made, and the festivities kept up till a late hour.—N. Y. Tribune.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CONGRESS.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the following cheering summary of what has been done for the cause of Liberty and Emancipation by the 37th and 38th Congresses, as given by Senator Wilson in the concluding chapter of his new and valuable historical work, published by Walker, Wise & Co. The annals of the nation bear the amplest evidence that the patriots and statesmen who carried the country through the Revolution, framed the Constitution, and inaugurated the Federal Government, hoped and believed that slavery would pass away at no distant period under the influence of the institutions they had founded. But those illustrious men tasted death without witnessing the realization of their hopes and anticipations. The rapid development of the resources of the country under the protection of a stable government, the opening up of new and rich lands, the expansion of territory, and perhaps more than all, the wonderful growth and importance of the cotton culture, enhanced the value of labor, and increased, many fold, the price of slaves. Under the stimulating influence of an ever-increasing pecuniary interest, a political power was speedily developed, which early manifested its

self in the National Government. For nearly two generations, the slaveholding class, into whose power the Government early passed, dictated the policy of the nation. But the Presidential election of 1860 resulted in the defeat of the slaveholding class, and in the success of men who believe in the right to be a grievous wrong to the slave, a slight upon the property and a stain upon the name of the country. Defeated in its aims, broken in its power, humiliated in its pride, the slaveholding class raised at once the banners of treason. Retiring from the chambers of Congress, abandoning the seats of power to men who had persistently opposed their aggressive policy, they brought to an abrupt close the record of half a century of SLAVERY MEASURES IN CONGRESS. Then, when slavery legislation ended, anti-slavery legislation began. A condensed summary of the ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES IN CONGRESS, briefly traced in the preceding pages, may perhaps convey to the reader more distinctly their scope and magnitude.

When the rebellion culminated in active hostilities, it was seen that thousands of slaves were used for military purposes by the rebel forces. To weaken the forces of the rebellion, the 37th Congress decreed that such slaves should be forever free.

As the Union armies advanced into the rebel States, slaves, inspired by the hope of personal freedom, flocked to their encampments, claiming protection against rebel masters, and offering to work and fight for the flag which they regarded as the gleam upon their vision with the promise of liberty. Rebel masters and rebel sympathizing masters sought the encampments of the loyal forces, demanding the surrender of the escaped fugitives; and they were often delivered up by officers of the armies. To weaken the power of the insurgents, to strengthen the loyal forces, and assert the claims of humanity, the 37th Congress enacted an article of war, punishing the service officers guilty of surrendering these fugitives.

Three thousand negroes were held as slaves in the District of Columbia, and the nation exercised these exclusive jurisdictions: the 37th Congress decreed these three thousand bondmen freedmen, and made slaveholding in the capital of the nation for evermore impossible.

Laws and ordinances existed in the national capital, that pressed with merciless rigor upon the colored people: the 37th Congress enacted that colored persons should be tried for the same offences, in the same manner, and be subject to the same punishment, as white persons; thus abrogating the "black code."

Colored persons in the capital of this Christian nation were denied the right to testify in the judicial tribunals; thus placing their property, their liberties, and their lives, in the power of unjust and wicked men: the 37th Congress enacted that persons should not be excluded as witnesses in the courts of the District on account of color.

In the capital of the nation, colored persons were taxed to support schools; and no public schools were provided for the instruction of more than four thousand youth: the 37th Congress provided by law that public schools should be established for colored children, and that the same rate of appropriations for colored schools should be made as was made for schools for the education of white children.

The railways chartered by Congress excluded from their cars colored persons, without the authority of law: Congress enacted that there should be no exclusion from any car on account of color.

Into the territories of the United States, one third of the surface of the country,—the slaveholding class claimed the right to take and hold their property under the protection of law: the 37th Congress prohibited slavery for ever in all the existing territory, and in all territory which may hereafter be acquired; thus stamping freedom for all, for ever, upon the public domain.

As the war progressed, it became more clearly apparent that the rebels hoped to win the Border Slave States; the rebel sympathizers in those States hoped to join the rebel States; and that emancipation in loyal States would bring repose to them, and weaken the power of the rebellion: the 37th Congress, on the recommendation of the President, by the passage of a joint resolution, pledged the faith of the nation to aid loyal States to emancipate the slaves therein.

The hoe and spade of the rebel slave were hardly less potent for the rebellion than the rifle and bayonet of the rebel soldier. Slaves sowed and reaped for the rebels, enabling the rebel leaders to fill the wasting ranks of their armies, and feed them. To weaken the military forces and the power of the rebellion, the 37th Congress decreed that all slaves of persons giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, escaping from such persons, and taking refuge within the lines of the army; all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted from them; all slaves of such persons, being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States,—shall be captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

The provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act permitted disloyal masters to claim, and they did claim, the return of their fugitive bondmen: the 37th Congress enacted that no fugitive should be surrendered until the claimant made oath that he had not given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

The progress of the rebellion demonstrated its power, and the need for the imperilled nation. To strengthen the physical forces of the United States, the 37th Congress authorized the President to receive into the military service persons of African descent; and every such person mustered into the service, his mother, his wife and children, owing service or labor to any person who should give aid and comfort to the rebellion, was made forever free.

The African slave trade had been carried on by slave pirates under the protection of the flag of the United States. To extricate from the seas that inhuman traffic, and vindicate the honored honor of the nation, the Administration early entered into treaty stipulations with the British Government for the mutual right of search within certain limits; and the 37th Congress hastened to enact the appropriate legislation to carry the treaty into effect.

The slaveholding class, in the pride of power, persistently refused to recognize the independence of Hayti and Liberia; thus dealing unjustly towards those nations, to the detriment of the commercial interests of the country: the 37th Congress recognized the independence of those republics by authorizing the President to extend diplomatic relations with them.

By the provisions of law, white male citizens who were enrolled in the militia. In the amendments to the act for calling out the militia, the 37th Congress provided for the enrollment and drafting of citizens without regard to color; and, by the Enrollment Act, colored persons, free or slave, are enrolled and drafted the same as white men. The 38th Congress enacted that colored soldiers shall have the same pay, clothing, and rations; and be placed in all respects upon the same footing, as white soldiers. To en-

Judge Day (white) and Sergeant Hutton, of the 1st D. C. colored regiment, made a few remarks, after which it was proposed to form in procession and march to the White House, and serenade President Lincoln; but after gaining the street, it was discovered that those who were unable to gain admission to the church in the early part of the evening had themselves serenaded the President, who made his appearance on the windows, and in a few remarks thanked them for the compliment.

AN EARNEST ABOLITIONIST FALLEN.

Captain Daniel Foster was buried in West Newbury, from the residence of his brother, Rev. Davis Foster, on the 1st inst. He fell at the battle of Chapin's Farm, September 30, just as the third and last assault of the rebels upon our lines was repulsed. He was cheering his men on to their work, when a bullet struck his right side and passed through his body, coming out at his left side.

Capt. Foster has for many years been an earnest abolitionist. He left the chaplaincy of the 33d Massachusetts regiment, to accept a captaincy in the 17th United States colored regiment. He did this from the purest motives of patriotism and humanity. He believed the negro would make a good soldier, if well officered, and he resolved to do his part towards that end. His influence over his company was, by the testimony of all, most salutary. He was brave, cool and determined, and threw his own spirit into his men.

He governed them more by moral force than most men could have done. His men loved him, believed in him, and gave him no trouble. The lieutenant colonel in command of the regiment says he has lost one of his best officers. The negro has lost no better friend than this war, the country no truer patriot, and the world no larger hearted philanthropist, than Captain Foster. He leaves a wife and three children, in straightened circumstances. The country owes them a debt of sympathy, which will not be withheld. The negro owes them a grateful sympathy, which found beautiful expression from one of their number when the first announcement of his death was made.

A Mr. Jones, residing in the Connecticut valley, formerly a fugitive slave, had an appointment to lecture in the evening of the 21st inst. in the Springfield Republican, he recalled his appointment, saying: "My best earthly friend is dead; I must go and see his weeping family. He sent me to England with his own money when he was very poor, to save me from the slave-hunter. Let me go and say my last words to those who loved him as I did."

Captain Foster worked manfully and efficiently eighteen years for the slave, and in his glorious death shed a fitting seal upon his life. He bore obloquy and poverty in his fidelity to his convictions. He consented to be shut out of the pulpits of his churches, rather than sacrifice those convictions. He was always conscientious and true to his humane instincts.

R. F.

That tribute from the Springfield Republican is justly awarded, none know better than the colored citizens of Boston; for in their memorable struggle for equal school rights, DANIEL FOSTER labored for a long time as assiduously as though he himself felt the heat that was fastened on them. He took charge, at such sacrifice of personal comfort, of a temporary school established by those parents pledged to resist the diffusion of the colorphobia element in school committees. At Danvers and elsewhere, in his public ministrations, and as an anti-slavery lecturer, he always remembered, and enforced with specialunction, the colored man's claim to equality before the law.

It was this devotion to this principle that prompted him to his death with the colored American soldier, and in defense of which he laid down his life.

We hope and believe that an effort will be made to erect a token of more significance than words, in aid of his family. As the hearts of parents and children swell with grateful appreciation of the inestimable facilities for mental growth afforded by the Boston Public Schools, they should not forget those who, by their exertions, have helped to secure them these advantages.

W. C. N.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES.

The sixth lecture of the course now in progress before the Parker Fraternity was given on Tuesday evening last by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. His subject was "New England's Master Key."

The lecturer thought that one lesson which this country, and particularly this portion of it, has already learned in part, the specialization of intellectual labor, should be yet more strongly insisted on, and more widely put in practice. He made honorable mention of some among us who have distinguished themselves and assisted the progress of the world in this manner, among whom were Prescott, the historian; Motley, author of the History of the Dutch Republic; Agassiz, who teaches concentration as the chief duty of a student, and some gentlemen of the medical profession among us, whose collections in comparative anatomy and morbid anatomy are scarcely equalled in the world. The collector of a library, he thought, should not merely assemble books in the departments of anatomy and luxury, but should make a complete collection of works illustrating some one department of knowledge. Students of law, medicine and divinity, besides forming that general acquaintance with those subjects which their duties demand, should secure some special department in which to gain, and to enable themselves to communicate, a more intimate and thorough knowledge. Dr. Holmes referred to the author of the "History of the Doctrine of a Future Life" as one who has worthily distinguished himself in this manner.

Perhaps what has been done in this way in New England, in Massachusetts, explains the position of those parts of the country in American civilization. Boston is justly called "the city of notions." We have learned here, better than in any other part of the country, the advantage of dividing and subdividing intellectual labor. It is the strongest and truest thought that governs the common mind. It is the force of this thought that the malignants and the incapables rebel against. What we need is to keep up our intellectual training at home, and do what we can to spread its results abroad.

The peculiar task of this mighty nation is to show that we are the friends of man, not his enemies; and that, that man need not be afraid of himself. When the echoes of our cannon shall have died away in the desert, the still, small voice of the schoolmaster will be heard there. With the progress of education, thought will spread; and how many subjects of the highest importance are now demanding investigation and decision! Among these the lecturer instanced—the great question of the true position of woman; a more needing the exercise of justice, rather than pity, on man's part—the true position of the colored races, Indian, African and Malay—the proper treatment of crime, which may appropriately be done—and lastly, the true relation of man to his Maker.

The lecturer treated these themes with his accustomed force and beauty of illustration, and a very Dr. Holmes's voice had with profound attention. His Hall, but the hearers of this lecture had all the help that a distinct and beautiful enunciation could give.

Half an hour's performance on the Great Organ rendered the lecture. The audience marked their favorable appreciation of two pieces of softer and grander music with which the organist closed.

The lecture next Tuesday evening is to be given by Rev. Charles G. Ames of Albany, N. Y., on "The Christian's Call and Telling Discourse may be expected."

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

We have returns from all the States of the Union, and had them, in fact, as early as last Sunday, but five days after the election had been held and determined, and they show that those States are, in their capacity as States, all but unanimous in supporting Mr. Lincoln. They are all, with the exception of South Carolina, a very pretty popular vote from which he can possibly derive as much consolation as he may require. But then he is accustomed to failure, and probably will not more be killed by not getting to Washington in '66 than he was by not getting to Richmond in '62. The President has the votes of twenty-two (22) States, which amount to 213; and the General has those of three States, amounting to twenty-one (21). Mr. Lincoln has more States than General McClellan has, the numbers being, respectively, 22 and 21. The popular majority given for Mr. Lincoln is very large, almost half a million. This majority was derived principally from the votes of the Northwestern and New England States, as the Middle States have not done much in the way of increasing the power of the administration. The creation of popular majorities in Pennsylvania's majority in the popular majority, including even the soldier's vote, and that of New York is small, also including that vote. New Jersey gives a respectable majority for the democrats. New England, the Northwestern States, and the Pacific States all vote for Mr. Lincoln. The Republic of New England, all things considered, does the best of an "election," as her population is small, while her vote is large, and her Republican majority is great. This majority is given for a ticket which bears the names of Lincoln and Johnson, and from which the name of New England man was removed. Mr. Lincoln was elected as a second Western man. Thus, we "Yankees" have manifested an absolute freedom from that "sectionalism" which it has been the custom to charge us. If New England has done well altogether, she has done so in the election, and she has done so in her majority for Lincoln and Johnson. Her majority for Lincoln and Johnson is not the most numerous which not even the stoutest Northwestern State has approached, taking into consideration the number of her people, and the rather exclusive character of her suffrage laws and regulations.

Ohio's suffrage laws are not very large, but she has done so, but relatively she is far behind Massachusetts. To place her alongside of Massachusetts, Ohio's Republican majority ought to be not less than 100,000. Massachusetts has even got ahead of Vermont, as she gives about 5,000 popular votes for each elector to which she is entitled, which is better than Vermont, if the accounts of the latter's popular vote, that we have seen are correctly given. Maine, too, has done nobly, and greatly swelled New England's majority for Lincoln. From that Iowa has given 50,000 majority for Mr. Lincoln, and stands next to Massachusetts in the Union, stands almost on the same level with our State, as she has eight electoral votes, and so gives 6250 majority for each elector. Her first majority in the Union, for Mr. Lincoln, is 73,000. The country and the President have done well. Mr. Lincoln bears his good fortune with modesty, which shows that he is worthy of it, and which will disarm envy. A few days more will warm him to sacrifice to the Divine Nemesis, and he will be ready to do it, and the ancients called it, and which, according to the classic view of affairs, was always excited by the spectacle of great human prosperity. Not the least agreeable circumstance connected with his triumph is this, that he has obtained through that absurd one-term rule, which has often done us so much mischief, which had its part in bringing about our troubles. It is thirty-two years since President Jackson was re-elected, in 1832, and until now no man of our day could hope for a re-election. Thus have the democracy, for the first time in our history, been beaten at two successive Presidential elections, and forced to witness the second triumph of the man whose first election they urged their Southern friends and allies to resist until extremity. They have beaten themselves, and they should reorganize on a new basis, and let slavery be the issue, and let the people vote for their fidelity to that vile institution, and having been vilified by the slaveholders, they should reform, and live cleanly, if they would live at all.—Boston Traveller.

MARYLAND PLANTERS AND THE FREEDMEN.

The Baltimore Star of Monday says: "The subject of free labor and a fair compensation therefor, one at present exciting the attention of the landholders, and others engaged in agricultural pursuits in Maryland. On the 6th inst. a number of farmers in Prince George county held a public meeting at Marlboro, and resolved to petition the Legislature for a law to be called to the chair, and Adolphus H. Lambert, Esq. was appointed secretary. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the citizens of Prince George county to take into their most serious consideration the present condition of the negro population, declared free by the recent proclamation of Governor Bradford, and it is the duty of every good citizen to conform to the following resolutions, the best means to insure the well-being of the citizens of the county, as also that of the negroes.

Resolved, That we hereby agree that we will not employ any negro for ordinary field service, except by the year, and we hereby recommend to the citizens of the county to adopt this mode of employment of their service for agricultural purposes.

Resolved, That we will not offer any inducement to any negro to leave his or her present employer, with a view of procuring his or her services; and we recommend this course to all good citizens of the county.

Resolved, That it being the desire of this meeting to do ample justice to this unfortunate people, we recommend to the farmers and others of the county, needing this species of labor, the following scale of wages: For field hands, wages not to exceed \$120 per annum, and board; first-class negro women, (without children,) wages not to exceed \$60 per annum, and board; boys under eighteen years, wages not to exceed \$60 per annum, and board.

Resolved, That the subject of these resolutions be recommended to the Legislature, and that the people of this county, and that their concurrence in said resolutions be expressed at the meetings to be held in the several elections, or such other places as may be determined on by the people in said districts, on the 1st of November.

The farmers of Chester county have called a mass meeting at Port Tobacco, to-morrow, to take the same subject into consideration. Referring to the proposed meeting, the Port Tobacco Times remarks:

Since slavery has been suddenly abolished in our midst, it is absolutely necessary among all engaged in the laboring classes to their former masters, to lose long upon the community a class of persons who must subsist by labor or by stealing, it must be apparent to every one who has the welfare of the community at heart, that a general understanding and agreement is absolutely necessary among all engaged in agricultural pursuits as to the compensation that should be given, and the term of service required of free negro laborers. This class of laborers has heretofore afforded but a poor dependence, owing to their unwillingness to engage to do service for longer periods than a few weeks or a day, or a month. From the nature of our productions, short periods of service will not be found to answer at all, and this matter should be prominently brought before the meeting. Believing that if a firm stand be taken at once by the people, mutual benefits will result to them and the negro laborers, we hope that the meeting will be generally attended by the people of the county, and that they will give to the subject that consideration which its importance demands.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AT BALTIMORE.

Frederick Douglass, regarded as the foremost representative of the black man, spoke the other evening in Baltimore, under circumstances of which his own words convey the best idea. On leaving his friends in Rochester, he said:—

"What a wonderful change a few short years have wrought! I left Maryland a slave. I return to her a freeman! I left her a Slave State. I return to find her Free State. My life has been a long one, and I have seen many changes. I have seen the day on which I left Maryland, and the day on which I return. I expect to have a good old-fashioned visit, for I have not been there for a long time. I may meet my old master there, whom I have not seen for many years. I will be there, for he is on the right side. I made a convert of him years ago. He was a very good man, with a high sense of honor, and I have no malice to overcome in going back among those former slaveholders, for I used to think that we were all parts of one great social system, only we were at the bottom and they at the top! If the shackles were around our ankles, they were also in their necks. The common Council and city authorities have promised to be present at the next meeting in Baltimore. I shall be glad to see them. I shall be glad to see the people, and in my hand, and point to her free Constitution, and as the olive branch was a sign that the waters of the flood were retreating, so will the freedom which I shall find there be a sign that the billows of slavery are rolling back, leaving a land blooming again in the path of Liberty and Justice."

These noble words deserve the admiration of the whole race. They are true as charity when he decried that if shackles were around the ankles of the slave, they were also on the neck of the master.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Douglass has since delivered an address at the Capital.

FIRST VOTING FOR PRESIDENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

On Tuesday last, for the first time in her history, polls were opened in the Palmetto State on the occasion of a Presidential election. Heretofore, when all the States were rocking with excitement over a Presidential contest, South Carolina, as if to show her contempt for the Federal Government, in our Federal compact, was serene and undisturbed. A few gentlemen in Columbia went through the formality of choosing a few other gentlemen to cast the vote of the State in the Electoral College for the pro-slavery candidates, but they might as well have been in a dream.

Last Tuesday, however, a scene was witnessed in Beaufort, which might have made the bones of Calhoun stir in his coffin. This once most select, aristocratic town was as much astir on election day as the most democratic of Yankee communities. A great number of African descent were busily drumming up voters with all the energy of veteran politicians. Indeed, we think the great "unwashed" of the "ferocious Democracy" might have learned some new arts from those tyros in political ransacking. For with all the rage and excitement, fun, jollity and good humor ruled the hour.

In response to a notice signed on behalf of the "State Executive Committee," polls were opened in the Free South Building for the citizens and soldiers all over the State, on Tuesday, November 14, 1864. The polls were opened at 10 A. M., and closed at 4 P. M. At the Market House, Mr. E. G. Dudley acted as inspector, and Mr. H. G. Judd as clerk; while at the Free South Building, Mr. J. G. Thompson and Lieut. Baldwin were chosen inspectors, and Mr. M. J. French clerk.

The most interesting feature in the Market House poll, was the interest centered in the Market House poll. The white people entered into the spirit of the thing with surprising enthusiasm. Most of them were unaware of the informal character of the proceeding, and were therefore not only eager to vote, but were anxious to give a large majority for Lincoln, with all the rage and excitement, fun, jollity and good humor ruled the hour.

The result was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Lincoln, McClellan. Rows: Free South Poll, Market House Poll, Total, Lincoln's majority.

In the 102d Michigan, polls were opened, and 20 votes cast for Lincoln; none for McClellan; the officers only voting.

THE MASS MEETING. Determined that nothing should be wanting to complete a genuine election day, a mass meeting was organized in front of the Free South office to listen to the returns. The result in Beaufort was announced by Mr. J. G. Thompson, after which Mr. E. G. Dudley addressed the meeting. He predicted confidently that Abraham Lincoln and John Johnson would be elected by overwhelming majorities in every loyal State, save, perhaps, Kentucky. He pointed out the special significance of the day to the freedmen, who formed a large part of his audience, and urged them to prepare themselves for the future, by educating themselves and their children. He closed by asserting that he had chosen South Carolina as his future home, and hoped to witness many more election days under circumstances when her colored citizens should really take a part in the government of the State.

Mr. J. G. Thompson then spoke of the significance of the election as a sign of progress in the Palmetto State, pointing out how little regard South Carolina had evinced for Democratic principles in refusing to allow the colored people to vote. He showed that the very principle for which we are waging war upon the South is to sustain the doctrine that the majority should rule, and to prove to the despotic and aristocratic governments of Europe that the great experiment of republican liberty was not a failure.

Lieut. Ketchum next addressed the meeting in a speech of great elegance and power. He adverted to the incidents of the expedition of three years ago, and pointed out the signs of a coming triumph for freedom and Union, and an end to slavery.

Mr. C. G. Carter, Col. Strong, Mr. Scott and others delivered stirring speeches, all full of patriotism, which were loudly applauded by the audience.

The excellent band of the 102d U. S. C. T. agreeably filled up the intervals of speeches. Indeed, much is due to the music of the meeting. They have the hearty thanks of all.

The good John Adams was illuminated with colored lanterns and a display of blue lights, which added to the picturesque scene additional beauty.

Flags waved, bonfires blazed, boys shouted, crowds cheered, and the night was a scene of merriment and joy. It was a real jolly day in Beaufort.—Free South.

SOLDIERS' VOTING. The following is the way some of the soldiers voted on the Presidential candidates:

- Battery A, (Missouri)—Lincoln, 63; McClellan, none. Battery F, (Missouri)—Lincoln, 66; McClellan, none. Detachment 6th Missouri Cavalry—Lincoln, 46; McClellan, none. Second Maine Cavalry, (at Baranacas)—Lincoln, 273; McClellan, 5. Nineteenth Iowa Infantry—Lincoln, 466; McClellan, 38.

Iowa soldiers in hospital and on detachment service in New Orleans, 85; McClellan, none. Maine soldiers on detached service in New Orleans—Lincoln, 50; McClellan, 1. Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry—Lincoln, 817; McClellan, 82. Company A, 2d Texas—Lincoln, 80; McClellan, 1.

Out of 554 votes for McClellan, in Lawrence, at the recent election, 416 were cast by persons of foreign birth.

The town of Mount Tabor, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1850 gave Mr. Lincoln twenty-eight votes for President, and 10 for McClellan, and thirty-six votes for Mr. Lincoln, and none again for the other man.

VERMONT. The official vote of Vermont is as follows: Lincoln, 42,419; McClellan, 13,322. Union majority, 29,097. This is a gain on the Union majority of last September of about 10,000, and on Lincoln's majority in 1850 of over 6000. The aggregate vote this year is over eleven thousand larger than it was in 1850.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18. The official majority in Maryland for the Union ticket is 7432.

SOLDIERS' VOTES IN NEW ORLEANS. The New Orleans Times of the 16th inst. says: "McClellan received the city ticket 87 for Lincoln, and 10 for McClellan; the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, Lincoln 120, McClellan 30; the Maine troops on detached service, Lincoln 62, McClellan 1."

MCCLELLAN'S RESIGNATION.

The major generalship in the regular army, made vacant by the resignation of General McClellan, has been filled by the appointment of General Sheridan. The following is the official order:

GENERAL ORDER—No. 282. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, November 14, 1864. Ordered by the President:

1. That the resignation of George B. McClellan as major general in the United States Army, doct. No. 10,325, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th instant, be accepted as of the 8th of November. 2. That for personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops, displayed by Philip A. Sheridan on the 15th and 16th of October, 1862, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed major general in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864. By order of the President of the United States. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

SOJOURNER TRUTH. A Washington correspondent of the Rochester Express says: "Sojourner Truth (whom everybody knows) is in the city, having come here expressly to visit Mr. Lincoln, and express to him her thanks for his proclamation freeing the negroes. She has been in the city for a long time, and it seemed very natural that she should be the one chosen by her to introduce her to the White House. I considered myself very fortunate in being able to obtain an interview, as really my business was not considered urgent, and I had not the claim to his attention that she very strongly put forward in my presence, and of which I shall speak by-and-by, that 'I had voted for him.' I had done no such thing, and if my sex did not prohibit me from that privilege, I should not have even promised to vote for him. I had not even received my real name, and the woman whom I went to introduce with real politeness and a pleasing cordiality. I am not going to describe Mr. Lincoln's personal appearance, for that sort of thing has been done a thousand times. To say that he is the most awkward man in the nation is nothing in this world of wonders or grace is of the smallest moment just now. What I want is resolute and determined action, and in that short interview with Mr. Lincoln I became convinced that whatever may have been the former delinquencies of the President, he is now come to the conclusion to act. Sojourner delivered to him her thanks for what he had done for her people, saying at the same time that she was the only President who had done any thing for them. Mr. Lincoln rejoined, 'and the only one who ever had such an opportunity. Had our friends in the South behaved as themselves, I had not done nothing for them. I have done nothing for them, but I have always been awarded to the President. We were shown the Bible which was presented to Mr. Lincoln by the colored people of Baltimore, and altogether the visit was quite satisfactory.'"

THE RESULT IN MISSOURI. The radical triumph in Missouri is complete and overwhelming. The Cops are in the hands of the State, and the result is summed up in a St. Louis paper:

"The acceptance by the people of the proposition for a new State Convention, by an overwhelming majority; the election of a three-fourths Radical majority as members of that Convention; the election of the entire Radical State ticket from Governor down to the lowest office; the election of a large Radical majority in the Senate, and a three-fourths Radical majority in the House; the probable election of eight out of nine Radicals to Congress; the presence of two Radicals in the State's seats in the United States Senate; the election of the entire Radical loyal ticket, with one or two trifling exceptions in St. Louis county, and a similar result in at least eight out of the one hundred and fourteen counties in the State—give to radicalism unlimited control of the State—sword, purse, civil power, and everything else."

LEE'S ARMY. The Richmond correspondent of the London Times, writing Oct. 12, thus describes Lee's army:

"The Confederates have been fighting, or on the rack, without intermission for more than five months. On the other hand, the Federal General, who knew from the beginning that he was to be the victor, had in his numbers, restricted to acting on the defensive, had it in his power at any moment to give four-fifths of his army an entire rest. There was nothing to prevent Grant's saying on the 1st of August, 'I shall send great efforts from the 29th of this month; rest and recruit yourself until the 15th of this month; in the contrary, for one hundred and sixty days Lee's troops have known no rest, either by night or day. We all remember how the work in the trenches told upon our officers and privates in the Crimea; it cannot be wondered at that a far more unintermitted pressure for more than five months should have told fearfully upon the poor Confederates, exposed to one of the fiercest summer ever known in Virginia, scantily fed upon meat—mostly salt meat—and bread, without vegetables, with only occasional coffee, with no other stimulant, and with a far more unintermitted pressure for more than five months should have told fearfully upon the poor Confederates, exposed to one of the fiercest summer ever known in Virginia, scantily fed upon meat—mostly salt meat—and bread, without vegetables, with only occasional coffee, with no other stimulant, and with a far more unintermitted pressure for more than five months should have told fearfully upon the poor Confederates, exposed to one of the fiercest summer ever known in Virginia, scantily fed upon meat—mostly salt meat—and bread, without vegetables, with 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Poetry.

For the Liberator.

VICTORY!

Last night I heard a joyful shout—
'Twas "Victory!" 'twas "Victory!"
Oppression's imparts put to rout—
God will our nation shall be free!

For the Liberator.

FREEDOM.

Say, is there aught can stir the heart,
And cause the living blood to start,
Or nerve the arm to manly deed,
And drive us in our utmost need?

For the Liberator.

FREEDOM.

No blot on the banner of Light!
No slaves in the land of the Free!
No wrong to be rampant where all should be right!

THE PICTURE OF OOL. SHAW IN BOSTON.

Buried with his negroes in the trench—
There he lies, a score of them around him;
All the fires of bondage this shall quench;

For the Liberator.

SONG OF TRIUMPH.

Shout! let the walkin' ring!
Timbal and trumpet bring!
The victors' war!

For the Liberator.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Lord hath said it—Let my people go!
The earth and sky have answered with a shout
Of ralling thunder—prayer—and trumpet song;

The Lord hath said it—Let my people go!
And after many a plague hath swept the land
With war's tempestuous glory, and with fire,

The Liberator.

RATIONALISM IN THE PULPIT. No. II.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR—I beg leave to submit
some additional remarks on Dr. Hedge's address, and
on Rationalism in the Pulpit.

I. "Religion, as a system of belief, intellectually
apprehended, has gained nothing with the progress
of the times; a pregnant intimation that the speculative
intellect is not the source of religious truth."

II. "Will criticism which has taken so much leave
any thing? Will negation stop short of universal
rejection, not only of all Christian, but of all religious
ideas and beliefs?"

III. "If Theism would but pray, and be a religion;
if, when the Christ is taken out of it, Christianity
would remain, how nice it would be!"

IV. "On the whole, the belief in a personal, sole
God, so essential to human well-being, is committed
to the charge and trust of historical religion. Science,
if I rightly interpret its recent voices, is less
and less disposed to adopt it as the best solution of
the problem of creation."

V. In the preceding remarks, I have defended
Rationalism against supernaturalistic prejudice and
assumption. I am not willing to conclude this defence
without assailing directly the supernaturalistic theory.

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Rationalism against supernaturalistic prejudice and
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without assailing directly the supernaturalistic theory.

ing such sentiments of justice and humanity. All
feel the force of such a declaration as you made, and
the age appreciates the question. Rights are indeed
a mockery, if they do not justify their assertion

You, sir, are elected to fill a place, from the 4th
of March next, in the United States Senate—a position
which may well satisfy the ambition of any man;

In the last twenty years, from the day when Ann
Whitney went forth among the people to urge the
construction of the Pacific railroad, and a national
grant of land to aid, till the opening of the present

Mexico, with its golden mountains, its rich valleys
teeming with fruits, and the productions to sustain
life in a warm climate, with a sparse population,

Our Government must say to the two hundred and
fifty thousand braves of our African regiments, who,
on the 1st of July, 1865, will wear the uniform, carry

From France and England we shall find no inter-
ference with reference to Mexico. Long since would
these powers have interfered, and sought to cause a
permanent separation of our States, but from our

This war has satisfied the intelligent that the armies
of the Union can defy a world in arms. How sure,
then, is it, that beyond our present limits we need
more room for "The Freedmen." New England,

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Nov. 11, 1864.
W. L. GARRISON, Editor of the Liberator:
MY DEAR SIR—Hon. John C. Underwood, lately
appointed Judge of the U. S. District Court of the
State of Virginia, has, to his great honor and our

LETTER TO A CALIFORNIA SENATOR.
SAN FRANCISCO, (Cal.) Oct. 4, 1864.
HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS:
SIR—In a recent address, delivered at Salem, Ore-
gon, you predicted that the hour was near when the
last man, woman and child would, before God, assert

the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all
the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several
States.

Alexander Hamilton, in commenting upon this
clause in the 80th number of 'The Federalist,' says:
"It may be esteemed the basis of the Union. And
if it be a just principle, that every government ought
to possess the means of executing its own provisions,

In the same paper he says: "There ought always
to be a constitutional provision to give efficacy to
constitutional provisions." It will be remembered that
the rights of her citizens, the Legislature of Massa-
chusetts, many years ago, sent an eminent jurist,

The inquiry is, what are the privileges and im-
munities of citizens in the several States? We feel
no hesitation in confining these expressions to those
privileges and immunities which are in their nature
fundamental. They may be all comprehended under

The right to testify must be included in the fore-
going enumeration as a part of the right to use the
Courts, and several of the rights enumerated are
certainly less vital and fundamental than the right
in question.

On the 22nd day of June, 1772, the Court of the
King's Bench decided in the case of James Somers-
ett, claimed as a slave by a Virginia planter named
Charles Stuart, that "the state of slavery is of such
a nature that it is incapable of being introduced

It is time for us to say the sort of Virginia, soaked
in the blood of so many martyrs of freedom, is too
sacred to be ever again pressed by the footprint of a
slave.

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State of Virginia, has, to his great honor and our

the conscience, pronouncing itself, with all the brazen
impudence of the bottomless pit, a divine institution,
and asserting the cruel doctrine that the dearest
human rights are only skin deep, and that dusky
men have none which paler men are bound to respect.

Never should the courts of Virginia deny this
fundamental privilege of manhood to any innocent
human being, and least of all to a citizen of Massa-
chusetts—the cradle of the American Revolution.

Had Congress clearly conferred upon this Court
the necessary power, the relief prayed for by the
petitioner would be cheerfully and speedily granted.
But the method of proceeding in order to secure
the benefit of a right fully guaranteed by the Con-
stitution has been left in great doubt and obscurity

THE REBELS ARMING THE BLACKS.
The rebels (says the New Orleans Tribune) have
finally come to the conclusion, that the black man is
fit for nobler works than wood-chopping and water-
drawing. The chieftains of the rebels, after bragging

There is no prospect of a peace, unless it be con-
quered. The North is a unit for war, or virtually
so. The past has demonstrated that our hopes, based
upon the failure of their finances, the failure of the
draft, or a change in popular sentiment, have all been
delusive.

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State of Virginia, has, to his great honor and our

institution, the only solution of the great problem of
the relation of labor to capital; if we can prove the
world wrong, and eventually overcome the prophe-
cies, so much the better for us. But let us not
forget the great fact, that we are fighting for inde-
pendence, independence! And perils slavery, it
stands in its way!

I am firmly convinced that public sentiment is in
favor of putting our negroes into the army. I have
expressed daily by those who own the army. I have
who told me, last week, that he had seen negroes
in their hands. A majority of those who are opposed
in this question speak not of their views, because they
fear being stigmatized as anti-slavery men. I feel
sure that, before the next meeting of Congress, the
grows will have taken such hold on the public mind,
that it will be advocated by a large majority of our
representatives.

Slaves used for instructional purposes made Free.
Fugitive Slaves not to be returned by Persons in the Army.
The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
President's Proposition to Aid States in the Abolition of
Slavery.
Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.
Hayti and Liberia.
Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia.
The African Slave-Trade.
Additional Act to Abolish Slavery in the District of Co-
lumbia.
Colored Soldiers.
Aid to the States to Emancipate their Slaves.
Amendment of the Constitution.
Confederates of Colored Persons in the Washington Jail.
Negro Testimony.
The Coastwise Slave-Trade.
Color no Disqualification for Carrying the Mail.
No Exclusion from the Cars on Account of Color.
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full page and a profusion of smaller illustrations, in An-
ner's best style. \$1.50. Boys will find this one of the
most entertaining and attractive books produced for their
delight this year.

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"WITHOUT SMUTTING."
MADAME CARTEAU BANISTER
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273 Washington Street,
No. 31 WATER STREET,
where she will attend to all classes of the Hair.

GAS FIXTURES.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends
and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been
obliged to leave his situation at Messrs. H. B. Starnes
& Co's, now Messrs. Shreve, Starnes & Co's, where he has
been employed for the last four years, his work being
too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared
to do all manner of

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Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, and by a subscription of \$100,000
presented to the President of the United States. A single
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