ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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WE LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

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

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1788.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 14.

Selections. SHERMAN'S ARMY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

TORAGERS MURDERED BY THE REBELS.

Within the last week, the rebel cavalry have comsitted atrocities upon our foragers which make the
bears of a battle-field tender mercies in comparison. In one instance, a courier was found hung up
as the routside, with a paper attached to his person
learning the words, "Death to all foragers."

In another instance, three men were found shot
by the routside, with a similar notice upon their
person. And yesterday our cavalry in the direction of Chesterville found in a raving twenty-one of
our infantry soldiers, lying dead with their throats
et, but with no notice given as a reason for the
fightful morders. All-of us understand that the
reson assigned for these butcheries is a cruel
fare, and that any one of us will meet the same
fate if we fall into their bloody bands. Oh, shame
as Beauregard, and Hampton, and Butter! Has
the blood of their patriot fathers become so corruptethat their sons are cowardly assessins? If this
surderous game is continued by these fiends, they
will bittely use the day it was inaugurated.

A NEGRO WOMAN SHOT. A NORIO WOMAN SHOT.

the skirmishing, one of the men, who, by
was a forager, was slightly wounded,
serious accident of the day occurred to a
man, who was in a house where the rebels
a cover. When I saw this woman, who
k have been selected as a type of South
female heauty, the blood was streaming
neck and bosom from a wound in the lobe

osn."

- Ibin't you feel anything, nor hear any sound?

- Yes, now I 'member, I heerd a s-z-z-z-z, ahe
is I just knock down, I drap on de groun. Tse
glial into dead, for if I died den de bad mar
oold get me, cos I dance lately a heap."

UNCLEANLY PROPLE.

Inclusive Property.

Today is the first instance within a week that I have seen a household where the women were neathy dressed and the children cleanly. The people who have inhabited the bouses along the roads for fifty miles behind us are amongst the most degraded springers of humanity I have ever seen. Many of the families I now refer to do not belong to the class known as the "poor whites of the South," for these are large landowners, and holders of from ten to long square.

d hassa are ignorant, but they are semi-barbarous and hard; antid lately, been slaves. The working laters (many of them) in England are debased, bu The people I have seen and talked to to geophe I nave seen and talked to read any past are not only disgustingly filthy houses and their, persons, but they are so might lax, or "shittless," as Mrs. Stowe has they appear more like corpses recalled to a tary existence; and I have selt like applyalvanic battery to see if they could not be olar existence; and I have sett like apply-givanic battery to see if shey could not be to move. Even the incoads of our foragers at start them into life; they fold labout like and barely find energy, enough to utter a ng complaint that they will starve.

BORRORS OF SLAVERT. Detailed to be used to the horrors of the institution of slavery. I have seen terrible instances of the horrors of the institution of slavery. I have seen men and women as white as the purest type of the Angle-Saxon rece in our army, who have been bought and sold like animals, who were slaves. I have locked upon the mutilated forms of black men who have suffered torture, at the caprice of their creal masters, and I have heard tales of woe to fortific for belief, but in all these I have never been to impressed with the degrading demorshing miscence of this sures of slavers were the notice that the caprice of the sures of slavers were the new to suppressed with the degrading demorshing present with the degrading demoratizing of this curse of slavery as in the present out Carolinians. The higher class represent and the lower the drags of civilization of this they are, and not Americans.

NERAL SHERMAN AND THE NEGROES. appened to be present this afternoon at one of laterviews which so often occur between Gen-Sherman and the negroes. The conversation papers and an interesting, not only as being character of both parties, but, it was the more signate because, on the part of the General, I best it a fair expression of his feelings on the slaquestion.

With much earnestness, General Sherman replied:

"Old man, and all of you, understand me... I desire that bad men should fear me, and the enemies of the government which we are all fighting for. Now we are your friends; you are now free. ("Tank you, Massa Sherman," was ejaculated by the group.) You can go where you please; you can come with us or go home to your children. Wherever you go, you are no longer slaves. You ought to be able to take care of yourselves. ("We is; we will.") You must earn your freedom, then you will be entitled to it, sure; you have a right to be all that you can be, but you must be industrious, and earn the right to be men. If you go back to your families, and I fell you again you can go with us if you wish, you must do the best you can. When you get a chance, go theaufort or Charleston, where you will have a little

farm to work for yourselves."

The poor negroes were filled with gratitude and hope by these kind words, uttered in the kindest manner, and they went away with thanks and blessings on their lips.

At Columbia there were several families of wealth

A esterday, as one of General Howard's headquatters' wagons came into came for the night, a littl bright-west mulatto girl slipped off, from the end, of the tongue underneath the wagon, where she has been clinging for many a long hour, while the vehicle had made its devious journey, over rocks int deep rats, through mud holes and deep creeks.

Turning her dusky, piteous face town terlocutor, she replied: 10, 989, 13948

"Denno; since ye morning, I spec."
"Where did you come from?"
"Denno; couldn't fine maminy nor sissy dis morn, so I jined the waggin."

The poor little waif was provided for by Gener. in', so I jin The poo Hazen, and perhaps it will be infinitely be her future welfare that she lost her man sissy" in the march through South Caroling

sons are now an age said to me to-day:

"Sir, every life that is now lost in this morder. murder, sir. We have fought you! out our strength is exhausted; we have no res

bress me, you keep cumin' and a cumin', an dey alters git out."

"Dey mighty fraid ob you, sar; dey say you kill de colored men, too," said an old man, who had not beretofore taken part in the conversation.

With much earnestness, General Sherman replied:

"Old man, and all of you, understand me. I desire that bad men should fear me, and the enumies of the government which we are all fighting for Now we are complicated in the conversation of the government which we are all fighting for the fighting for the government which we are all fighting for the gove

At one point on the road to-day, where the col-um bad balted for a moment, I saw half a dozen three-year old "picaninnies," as their mothers call-ed them, perched upon the top rail of a fence, and singing with all their might—

"I'm glad I'm in this army." &c.. an old Sabbath school hymn, which they repeated, all unconscious of its singular appropriateness to the time and place.

with shouts of approbation. "Go it, little one,"
"Bully for you curly head," "You're right there little nig; we'll stick by you," &c.

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA The line which divides South from North Carolina was passed over this noirning. It was not in our imagination alone that we could at once see the difference between the two States. The soil is not superior to that near Cheraw, but the tillers, the farmers are a vastly different class of men. I had always supposed that South Carolina was agriculturally superior to its sister State. The loud presents of the chivalry had led me to believe that the scorn of these gentlemen was induced by the people of the old North State, and that they were little better than "dirt-eaters," while the strong Union sentiment which has always found atterance here should have taught me better.

The real difference between the two lies in the fact that the plantation owners work with their own

have to-day seen an attempt to manure land, army has passed through thirteen miles or m splendidly managed farms. The corn and of fields are nicely ploughed and furrowed. endully managed farms. The corn and c ds are nicely ploughed and furrowed, ces are in capital order, the barns are well

Washington, March 20.
Tramp—tramp—tramp. The

gro boys, Adam, with the morning

similar and hother sides of the Fedica, with the mine and hother sides of the Fedica, with the mine and hother sides of the Fedica, with the mine and hother sides of the Fedica, with the mine and hother sides of the found her fedical the state of the sides and the sides of the found the first side of the foundation of the sides of the sides

repulsed or the fight or

Helena. We had a vital interest in them, you see, —we three persons, whose near friends were then, for aught we knew, in the hands of the rebels. Haughty and proud Memphis scowled then, and always since, at negro soldiers, but they have done her good service, and wom many of her residents to words of praise and commendation.

We left Memphis on Tuesday, without waiting for orders, and reached Helena next day,—to find the little town jubilant with victory and praise off Ben Prentiss and Colonel Solomon, the local commandat—to find General Ross and the members of his staff thoroughly disgusted with the rebels for making the attack during their absence.

I remained at Helena from the 8th of July till the 16th to October following, and in that time never went two miles from the post-office in any direction. The rebel guerillas gave us just the space we could command with our guns. It was a strange life—writing all day, and sitting all the evening in some broad and cool "gallery," or profes, as we call it in the North. Chiefest of the attractions to me were the negro soldiers. The number there are negro from 800 to 1700. They were camped just back of the rebel house we occupied—amped all around the house, even making our greet tree just at the corner of the gallery the relief gu in bonse.

It scarcely needs to be said now, how those negro soldiers bere themselves. The few there during the fight did their duty to the staifaction of everybody. Those we ho came afterwards were the jolitest cra-

Does General Lee really believe he can make soldiers of these slaves? in I attach great importance

e's fear. DIXON.

In the debate in the Senate, on the hill introduced by Mr. Trumball, of lineis, providing for a bust of the late Chief Justice Tangs, to be placed in the Supreme Court. Room of the United States, Mr. Sumber made the following remarks.

United States was framed and adopted. But-public history of every European nation displays in a manner too plain to be mistaken. These had for more than a century before be regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altoget unfit to associate with the white race, either

to respect, and that the negro might justly and law fally be reduced to slavery for his benefit."—[18 Howard's Reports, 407.

In these words, solemnly and authoritatively uttered by the Chief Justice of the United States homanity, and truth

POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN RHODE ISLAND.

MR. SUMMER OF JUDGE TABY:

In the debate in the Sanate, on the bill introduce of by Mr. Trunbull, of Illinois, providing for a buse of the late (held desired Tarry, to be placed in the Sapreme Court Room of the Unived States, Mr. Sanates made the following remarks:

To bjected to this joint recointon area of the late of the second of the late of the la

approaches. If they are good enough to be for our denest, their children are not so bad be unfit to go to the same schools in which the of our children are taught to shoot. It is their that they should be placed on the same footing others occupy. If white men are not dishestern in the bed of bones.

BRAGGART SOUTH CAROLINA.

Referring to the precipitation of the Southern States

into the rebellion, the Boston Trapellar says :—
South Carolina was allowed to lead them all, and
she led them to destraction. The opplement of growing Georgia, the venerable Virginial Jackson's Tennessee, that Louisians which we had bought with our
money and saved with our blood and mirsed with
our "protection," and Texas which we had acquired
by sin and shame, and half a doesn more, all followed the lead of the Palmetto State, and became
the wretched tools in doing the work which she could
not do for herself or by herself. They were the
slaves of her slaveholders. Yet that State which
was so Doverful in determining respects and better Vendee was to the a But nothing of the ki casy prey to Gen. Si fight out of her chival by at home, or dewender was to the sodiers of Republican France.

But nothing of the kind happened. She became an easy prey to Gen. Sherman, who could not get a fight out of her chivalry, who cither remained quietry at home, or ded occine the "Lankeas." It must add to her mortification that her old antagonist, then anotherstat, is now, triumphant, and witnesses, her abundant diagrace, the consequence of her "brave words." and ser convarde deady. Her feeling must be like that of the dying Bougles in the battle, and the ballad; "Earl Percy sees any fall!"

skin lies the only hope of the Confederacy. If the man there says no, Jeff Davis most fall. If he will not wake when the Confederate drum beats for him

the rebel cause must sleep forever.

Two buildred thousand black men are demanded to do the work that the brigades of Lee, and Long-street, and Bragg, and Hood, and Johnson, cannot accomplish, to fill the imminent deadly breach, to hold up the foul and dastarily banner of treason, whose motto puts the negro, the ape, and the crocodile in the same category. How gracious and complimentary now are those lords of the Isah. They are readly to give their poor bondmen beauty for ashes, and the cill of joy for mourning. But we predict they will not hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.

The negro, if he is rignorant, and degraded, and subdued, knows his friends, and will sooner tear out his heart-strings than fight them. Flattery, or praise, or begging, or even the love of freedom, cannot conciliate the negro now to join the rebellion. The memory of insults, outrages, broken hearts, scattered families, blasted hopes, will rise like a mountain bideous and black, before him, and bar him from all share in it.

Let them arm the black man, if they dare—they

share in it.

Let them arm the black man, if they care—the but if out a soldier for our ranks, and place weapon in the hand surest to smite their cause

CASE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

CASE OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

That Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, was drunk when inaugurated, and outraged, in a flightful (manner, all the proprieties of the occasion, is a notorious fact, and is being noticed with extraordinary freedom of speech. The indignant virtue of the people has full cope. But it might not be improper to remember, when induging the wrath that is entirely proper, that Mr. Johnson is not the first of our public meis who have advertised their dronkenness in the Senate Chamber. At least four United States Senators have been intoxicated a great portion of the time during the late session of Congress, and a new recruit for the dronken squad has just been obtained. And, if the exact truth were told, in plain print, of the personal habits of a great many distinguished individuals, good people might be seriously troubled in their minds, and the "miserable seriously troubled in their minds, and the "miserable seriously troubled in their minds, and the shall consume a large ration of whisky. The Vice President elect fell in with his old friends, and the tomptation to have a good time was irrestable. The presumption was indulged that, as he was an important fersonage, he would be competent to contain much whisky; and that, as he had reached an official altitude quite conspicuous, he should work himself up to a corresponding personal elevation. There was a little miscalculation, and the poor man is disgraced. Other drunkards will look segry, was their bloated heads, and pity him. Congressmen, who take a gill of whisky at a drink, will green over the dreadful dishone that has come upon "our instituctions." It is all right. Let the Vice President be twictim. He may work a great reformation in his associates, serving them in the capacity of an "Awful Example." His inaugural speech may prove the most efficient temperance lecture ever delivered in the country. If he were sentenced to be stoned to death for his sin, in the castern portice of the Capitol, and it was necessary to find a com

ANDREW JOHNSON.

We are deeply mortified as any one can be on account of the incircitation of Andrew Johnson, at the inanguration; but we depresse the manner and splirit in which the Vice President's conduct is commented upon by the Republican press. Knowing that the opposition journals would seek to make capital out of the affair, by heaping censure upon Mr. Johnson and the party which elevated him to the second office in the Republic, Republican journals have really eclipsed the copperhead press in reckless censure of a sterling patriot, to whom the Union owes more than to lany other living man whose lot was cast in a rebal State. The intemperato zeal of these loyal journals, for the purpose of taking the wind out of the sails "of the opposition press, is manifestly inconsiderate and unwise. No one can be more keenly sensitive than we of the breach of propriety committed by the Vice Pressions seem to, regard it as an indelible stain upon the obstants of the Nation. The reproach rests upon Andrew Johnson; and we can readily believe that me one has experienced more poignant sorrow than he, because of this misconduct, which has doubtless been greatly exaggerated. The N. Y. Sun says:

he, because of his misconduct, which has doubtless been greatly exaggerated. The N. Y. Sur any surface of the property of the shattered energies which had been wasted in the noblest of all causes. During our best, and what now appear most quies times, the excitement of ordinary politics broke down many of the strongest men. As compared with European statesmen, our rubble men do not live out half of their days. But now when the events of a band of their days. movement the events of a hundred years are crowmovement the events of a hundred years are crowmovement the events of a hundred years are crowmovement that have a substantial that was a substantial tha through his convalence, and he resorted to strong drink to drown the clamor of office holders, that haunted President Taylor to his death. It still remains to be decided whether Vice President Johnson has survived the period of his usefulness, or his removal from his high position may not be necessary to the honor and dignity of our country. But in the future, the memory of his services will eclipse his faults, and we who reap the benefit of his labor should not prejudice ourselves before postericy, by judging too harshly a man to whom we swe so

Gins Blains. We see gratified to learn that the report made by Gen. Banks on his campaigns in the Department of the Gulf are completed, and are soon to be published. A gentleman writing informs us "that the numerous admirers of, the General will be abundantly satisfied with the able and elaborate initiory of his military and civil career in Louisians. No one who has were regarded Gen. Banks with pilds of favor even, will, on reading his official report, have caused to regret, will on the name shalinged with his whole career, estimate, as it does that wisdom, particula and atatemanish which have even distinguished this favorities of the Republic. The report will remove all apparators which have been can upon him, and bit that a caser, executive and military—will stand out as distingt and invulnerable in Gibraius that, and he will be more than ever introduced in the beauty of a fast

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

I REPEAT THE DECLARATION MADE A YEAR AGO, THE I REPLAY HE DECLIFATION ADD A YEAR ARO, THAT WHILE I REVAIR HE Y PORTION, I BILLL BOT ATTRIFF TO REPLACE OF MODEY THE BEALKHISTON PROCESSATION, NOR SHALL I RETURN TO SEAVERY ANY PRIESON WHO IS FREE BY THE TERMS OF THAT PROCESSATION, OR SET ANY OF YES ACTS OF CONSERSE. IN THE PROPER REQUEL, BY WEATHYRE MODE OR KHAME, MAKE IT AN EXECUTIVE DUTY TO RESISTANCE FOR THE SECONDARY, AND NOT I, KURT BE THE IMPREMENT TO PERSONNET.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the Arear-CAN ANYI-SLAYERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of New York, on Tursday, May 9th, at 10 cclock, A. M.

The Executive Committee urge upon all the mer bers of the Society a prompt attendance at this meeting. The questions to come before it are of the great est importance. Some members of the Co propose, in view of the almost certain in the Anti-Slavery Amendment of the United State Constitution, to dissolve the Society at this annual constitution, to dissolve the Society at this annual constitution, to dissolve the Society at this annual constitution. meeting; while others would postpone such dissolu-tion until the ratification of that Amendment is o Scially proclaimed; and others, still, advocate cor tinuing the Society's existence until all the civil right of the negro are secured.

Besides this, whichever of these views receives th sanction of the Society, there is the further question whether the Standard shall be continued.

On these and other accounts, our deliberations will be most interesting and important, and ought to as semble all the members and earnest friends of the Society.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

OFF FOR CHARLESTON!

The Secretary of War, Hon. Edward M. Stanton, in vites us to witness the ceremony of raising the United States flag on Fort Sumter by Major General Ar derson, on the 14th inst., pursuant to the order of President Lincoln; and a free passage is offered us in the Arago, which sails from New York this day, having General Anderson on board. We have accepted the invitation; and, consequently, we shall be absent from our post two or three weeks. It will be a memorable occasion, in connection with the downfall of the rebellion, and the utter overthrow of sla very.

HORACE GREELEY'S "PLAN."

The New York papers copied last week, from the Manchester Examiner and Times, a letter written last summer to President Lincoln by Horace Greeley, requesting, and indeed strongly urging, the opening of negotiations with the rebel envoys then at Ningara. The substance of this proposition was stated by rumor at the time, (July 7th, 1864,) and variously commented on. Now the letter is published, and certified to be correct by Mr. Greeley himself. Here is the offer which Mr. Greeley wished the President to make to the rebel leaders, admitting their envoys by safe-conduc to Washington for the purpose. His letter says-

I venture to suggest the following PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

nion is restored, and declared perpetual.

1. The Union is restored, and declared prepetual.

2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.

3. A complete amnesty, for all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State all the privileges of; citizens of the United States.

4. The Union to pay four hundred million dollar (\$400,000,000) in five per cent. United States, stock to the late Slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned pro rata, according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1800, in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery. Each State to be settled to its quots upon the ratification by its Legislature of this adjust.

egislature aforesaid.

5. The said slave States to be entitled henceforth to

instead of the control of the seembled so soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed able to the constitution as may be deemed able to the control of the con

Among the objections to this "plan of adjustment" (which the President showed his wisdom by atterfy disregarding) were the following, which I will men-tion in the inverse order of their importance.

tion in the inverse order of their importance.

1. The payment of "compensation" to alaveholders for giving ap slavery, always undesirable and objectionable, was in this case and at that time peculiarly so. Apart from the absurdity of paying an immense the compensation of the compensat sum to the recipients of a very great benefit, as per-aussion to induce them to consent to accept the said benefit—apart from the obvious secuntenance and sup-port which such an offer would give to the lying proce of the slaveholders that slavery was indisble for the adequate cultivation of Southern product and that the Southern States would be impoverished without it—apart from the injustice of taking hu dreds of millions of dollars from Northern men wi had earned them by hard labor, to give them to mer who had never earned anything, and for the purpose and apart from the folly of repeating an experiment which did far more harm than good in the British West India Islands, throwing away twenty millions of pounds sterling, and hindering, instead of helping, the good working of the glorious Act of Emancipation spart from all these considerations, I say, the payment of such a sum, or of any sum, under these circumstances, would have been a premium on rebe three years the rebels could have obtained the offer of a bribe of four hundred millions for peace, why should they not stand out for twenty hu whatever the Confederate debt might amount to ? To offer composition-money to notorious liars, thiever and villains is of course to put yourself in their power. offer composition-money of motorious liars, thieves and villains is of course to put yourself in their power. And, of all men to the world, are the men who robbed the treasuries, arsenals and navyyards, of the United States, as the beginning of the accomplialment of their scheme of treason, the ones to make an honest, or a moderaid, use of such an offer? The plant is presterous and absurd. Its realization would have effected the enslavement of the North, in exchange for that of the blacks.

that of the blacks.

2. But a far reorse feature of this plan of Mr. Greeley is its proposal to treat with the instigators and leaders of the rebellon at all. These men should be recognized by the United States Government, and by its loyal officers, only as felons. They have commitrecognized or the States deverages, and or recognized to the source of years, a series of the grossest outrages possible upon the Constitution, and laws, and Government, and citizens, and peace and welfare of their country. Breaking the obligation of soleum official oaths, they have peaced the besest treachery against their native land. They have their ship pick of her pockets, burgiariously entered her forts and arrenals, mirrderously stain her citizens, and cought, by a course of the basest calumny and sistehood, to turn her foreign allies into enemies. The warrants have long been out against these detestable villains. Detectives and special police, sided by a strong millibiry force, are in search of them. The only place where they have a vight to stand, or to be, in this country, is in the criminal's dock. And, whenever their arrest and trial may take place, it will be undesserted favon if the contemps capital punishment for such ordines as shelrs shall be communed, in their case, and and had no comment as their accommend of the communed, in their case, and and had no comment of the communed, in their case, and and had no comment as their shall be communed, in their case,

to hard labor in a penitentiary for life. Yet it is these wretches whom Mr. Greeley would have had the Pres-ident meet, on equal forms, as fir and proper negotis-tors in regard to the reconstruction of the divided na-

to hard labor in a penitentiary for life. Yet it is these wretches whom Mr. Greeley would have had the President meet, on equal torms, as fir and proper negotiators in regard to the reconstruction of the divided nation. Must not every loyal man, every lover of his country, every one who primes national honor, and remerates justice and fair-dealing, cry out, promptly and strongly, against such a profanation?

Treat, by all means, with the misguided followers of the rebellion; with the people of the Southers States, who have been coaked, or cheated, or forced into cooperation with treason. Offer them not only kind but liberal terms, to take effect whenever they shall show a loyal disposition by turning against the civil and military leaders of the rebellion, and making submission to the rightful antiverity of the country, the United States Government. By all means issue an Address to the People of the Southern States, encouraging any disposition which they may feel to take the above mentioned first steps of return to their duty. And pre-iminently, let an Address be issued, by the President, to that portion of the Southern people who have sivay's remained loyal; without qualification or exception, the Blacks of the slave States. Let these things be done, and the sooner the better. But, for Heaven's aske, for the sake of honor, decency and self-respect, for the gake of posterity, who have a visual technique for un that no root of this infamous treason be left to bear a harvest of misfortune for then let no share in the arrangement of terms of retion be given to a single person who has held office civil or military, in the rebel government. If a few hundreds of the chief of these civil and military lead ers get off with imprisonment for life or perpetual ban for office of any sort, they may well be thankful—and this moderate amount of the administration of justice will not only be a good thing in itself, but will justif the great mass of the Southern people. The was of the wish that such terms show offered. But let no rebel leader be allowed a positive of the such terms and the such terms and the such terms are such that such terms and the such terms are such that such terms are such terms are such that such terms are such terms are such that such terms are such terms are such terms are such terms are such that such terms are such terms are such terms are such terms are such that such terms are such that such terms are su which may enable him to continue or resume his per nicious influence over the people of his State or city. Let it be a settled thing that the career of those mer in finished, as far as public life is concerned. This idea in Mr. Greeley's plan.

8. Its worst feature is the provision of "comple amnesty for all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privilege of citizens of the United States." Nothing could be levised more likely to damage the future of our co act the influence of new ideas among that benight people, and keep up the group of aristocratic and oli-garchic habits, manners and customs, which have thus far kept the poor whites in degrading subservency. If the "lords of the lash," the "Barons" the South, return to their former places of abode, an ercise of an influence still dangerous over those who have all their lives acknowledged them, looked up from them, these poor white neigh still in danger. And even this is not the worst.

and privileges of citizenship, could and would do im-mense injury by limiting the rights and privileges of the emancipated class. The Constitution and the as to secure to the colored people exemplarery; that is, from the liability to be b sold, owned by an individual as property, kept, trans ferred, or killed, like a hog or a horse. But what it rast interval remains between the position of freedmar and the position of citizen! This wide interval is ing on in regard to it. We are in a state of trans of the whole past is unfavorable to the colored peop All that can be done by the utmost efforts of their friends, in connection with the erection of every pos-sible barrier against their enemies, will be to make some approach, greater or less, to that relation of require of us. But if these secessionic olders, these deniers of the humanity of these founders of the institution of caste, these active part in moulding public opini mative stage, if they are to hold the estates wh when the great independent proprietors, througho the South, combine to keep down their wages, to lim

We are past (I believe) the danger of being persuad-ed to vote money to robbers for the discontinuance or robbery. Since, as I write, the belts are ringing to signalize the capture of Richmond, we shall probably with the people of the union. But it, in treating with the people of the conquered South, we shall show such unspeakable folly as to give full amnealy to all, or find, or a tenth part, of the civil and military leaders of the rebellion, we shall be partners in their crimes, and shall richly deserve to share the woes which their continued influence will bring upon the

PUBLIC MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

An immense and highly enthusiastic meeting wa call of the City Government, to commemorate the fall call of the City toverament, to commence the ran of the rebel capital, and give expression to the emo-tions of joy and gratitude that thrill every patriotic heart, at the aspicious omens for peace and freedom. The venerable Hall was tastefully and appropriately decorated, the Germania, Band and an excellent Giec Club were in attendance, and nothing was wanting to vive trivity tool enthusiasmy to the measure.

give spirit and enthusiasm to the meating.

At 8 o'clock, Mayor Lincoln called the vast assembly to order, and introduced Rev. J. M. Manning who offered a fervent and impressive prayer, Sp followed from his Hon, the Mayor, Col. P. R. G followed from his. Hon. 1918 and appropriate. A Gaundy, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hor. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Thomas Russell, Capt. W. H. McCartney, Frederick Doughass, and Rev. E. N. Kirk. We have room this week only for the felicitous speech of Mr. Douglass which will be found below. A reference to President Lincoln, by Mr. Winthrop, called forth unbounded enthusiasm, the great assembly cheering, and waving that such pandferchiefs for several minutes. It was a spontaneous tribute to the worth and patriotiam of our Chief Magistrate, and indicated how closely he lies to Oner angular leart. A noticeable feature of the occa-tion was the singing of the anthem, "Sound the low timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea," by two colored men Rev. Geo. A. Rue and Mr. John S. Brown, which was sung with such power of voice and manner as to elic the most vociferous supplants and "a clamorous" ec-core," that was not to be denied.

AFFECH OF PERDERICK DOUGLASS.

Mr. Moyor and Fellow Citizens: I grainfully recognize your kindness; and the compliment implied, not merely to myself, but to my humble race, in the calls inside repeatedly for my appearance on this platform. Tam here, however, to day, not as a speaker, but as a listener; and it was farthest from my intention to concerner of your time on this grand occasion, with upy any of your time on this grand

enything that I might be able to say. Nought but the pressing cells made upon me by friends upon the platform, and the thought that there was, after ell, a certain degree of fitness in one, at least, of the race to which I belong being present and somewhat prominent on the occasion, has induced me to step forward

to say a few words.

I have noticed that every gentleman who has undertaken to speak here this afternoon has found some difficulty in expressing the thought, the feeling in keeping and outspringing from this great occasion. If they the eloquent and the learned, have difficulty in giving expression to their sentiments and feelings on such an occasion as this, how knownperably more difficult must the for one in my circumstances to express the profound gratitude which I feel, and which my race must feel, over the glad tidings that are flashed to us of the fall of Richmond! In those tidings, you have announced to you the safety of the country. I, for the first time in my life, have the assurance, not only of a country redeemed, of a country regenerated, but of my country redeemed, of a country regenerated, but of my pace free and having a future in this land. Heretofore, the black man in this land, has had no future; he has acarcely had the hope of a future. But in the fall of and, which is but another name for the fall of to wrong, from justice to injustice, from the eve ereasing light of a glorious civilization to the dark hell-black counsels of the system of bondage, I say we have in the fall of Richmond the fall of this terrible rebellion and the upbuilding of liberty through the Southern States. (Applause.)

I have been making a new catechism. (Laughter and cries of "Let's have it!") Hitherto, the race to complished anything—never invented anything. But when an American asks me any questions concerning my race, what they ever did to prove their manhood, what they ever did to prove themselves entitled to lib-erty and protection in this Republic, my answer will be, that the first feet which timed their proud steps to the music of the "Star-Spangled banner" in Char the music of the "Star-Spangied banner". In Charties ton were the feet of black men. (Applause, and tries of "Good.") And when it is further asked, "What have you done !" my answer will be, that the first soldiers who entered the long-beleaguered and long-desired city of Richmond, on the heels of the retreating rebels, were black soldiers. (Renewed applains, the state of the retreating rebels, were black soldiers.

It so happens that we have always been citizens whe

sprinkling—enough to say "we," ascended with younder hill, and confronted the British for your inc pendence. We were citizens again, in 1812, when Gen. Jackson had a little job for up to do at New Or-leans. (Laughter.) He then addressed us, you know. as "fellow-citizens," "Fellow-citizens," he said, "by I summon you to rally round the standard of the Re-public, and sid in beating back the invading forces of old England." We did come to the rescue at that time, and we were citizens during the war of 1812, read out of our citizenship, gradually crowded beyond man's services. Massachusetts-God bless he twinkling of an eye, almost, two black regiments sprang from this old Commonwealth. We are citizens again (laughter)—citizens in this time of trouble; and by the force of old Massachusetts' example, al-most every Northern State has been induced to call upon her black citizens to aid, in this day of trial, in upholding the flag. We have come; and you are here welcoming me to day, as you did not twenty. four years ago, (laughter and applause,) and want me to make a little speech to you. As I know more about the useful than the ornamental, know a little more of the language of complaint than of the language. guage of exultation and joy-for the experience have had in the United States has taught me language of complaint than that of joy and exulta-tion—and as you want a speech from me, let me tell you what I want. What I want, now that the black en are citizens in war, is, that they shall be made fully and entirely, all over this land, etitizens in peace.

(Applause, and cries "They shall be.") If Faneuil Hall, says so, it will be done. (Applause.)

If Massachasetts speaks, the word, it will be done. take to your bosoms those men, who with broad blades and bloody hands have been seeking the life of right to uphoid that flag by his voic. You will not go down to the South and say, "We will entranchis our enemies and distrachise our friends—(crise our enemies and distrachise our fliends—(crise never ! " and applause)) we will protect our enemies and forget our friends." ican people in calling upon the black men to take part with them in this great struggle, have bound them-selves by every consideration of honor to protect

would, in effect, be restoring them to their masters; and is always in a distance from the distance for the strength of the Scripture I Once there was a certain rich man who fared sumptaously every day, and was strayed if purple and fine lines. He same North, telethed in silk is always let and his breast spark line with gold, and his breast spark line with gold, and his breast spark line with gold. And a certain Lezarus sat at his such was the record. Research of the salves let plone. The salves let plone and the salves let plone and the salves let plone and the salves let plone. The salves let plone and the salves let plone. The salves let plone are not concerned in it, it is a mere commended by drawing the crumbs that fell from his table salves let plone. The salves let plone are not concerned in it, it is mitted into the salves let plone. The salves let plone are not concerned in it, it is mitted into the salves let plone. The salves let plone are not concerned in it, it is mitted into the salves let plone. The salves let plone are not concerned in it, it is mitted into the salves let plone. The salves let plone are not concerned in it, it is mitted into the salves let plone. The salves let plone are not concerned in it, it is mitted into the salves let plone. The salves let plone are not concerned in it, it is mitted into the salves let plone are not concerned in it. gate, desiring the crames that sell stom ins taken such was the record. But now a charge has taken place. That rich man is lifting up his eyes in torments down there, 'tremeudous applause,' and seeing Lazarus afar off in Abraham's boson, 'tumultuous langhte' and applause,' is all the time calling on Father Abraham to send Lazarus back. But Father Abraham "If they hear not Grant nor Sherman, neither says, at they near not Grant nor Sherman, neither will they be persuaded though I send Lazares unto them." (Prolonged and vootferous applause.) I say so are way up yonder now, no mistake. (This was sald with an expressive gesture, that called forth mother outburnt of applause.)

cause, (" Hear," " hear," " That's so," and applause. They are bound to do it. And remember that here after, at the South, the negro will be looked upon

with a fiercer and intenser hate than ever be Every one of those who have been interested in

r outburst of applause.)

My friends, I will not inflict a speech upon you.

Loud cries of "Go on") O, no; I am straid I shall

The transport steamer General Lyon took fire off Cape Hatterss, on Friday morning last. At the time, there were on board from 550 to 500 souls, only some thing of whom are known to have been laved. "Almost an entire Illinois regiment was lost." The awful calamity was owing to the ignition of several barrels of kero-

gy For the last four days, the whole loyal North-has been roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, celebrating the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, and the nuter rout of Lee's army.

INSTRUCTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

NEW ORLEARS, July 15, 1862.

COTHERER BULLITY, Esq.

DEAR SIS.—You are as familiar as any one with the manner in which the conspirators of this State precipitated Louisians into the rebellion. They called a convention by a simple act of the Legislature, without putting the question to the popular vote. They carried the election in New Orleans in lavor of secession by intimidation of the voters, and, as there is good reason to believe, by a fraudulent count. They refused, in the convention, to have the returns of the election laid before that body, and published; thereby tacity admitting what the opponents of secession distined, that a majority of the popular vote had been actually recorded against the scheme. They refused to submit to the vote of the people the ordinance of secession, showing thereby they could not rely upon the result.

But the conspirators had, nevertheless, succeeded in impiring the minds of nine tenths of the slaveholders who irresitably give one to all movements in this State, whether political or social—with a sincere be lief and apprehension that the administration of the General Government, by the Republican party, would affect immediately and removal their slave property, and through that, all other property. Had this belief not been sincerely entertained, it

property, and through that, all other property Had this belief not been sincerely entertained, i would not have been possible to array the people Louisiana in armed resistance to the Government the United States.

The arms of the United States having now quelled The arms of the United States having now quesied the rebel authority on the coast of the Mississippi from the Balize to the mouth of the Red River, though still exposed in certain quarters, and to some extent to predatory and marauding excursions, the question arises, how can the population of this region, together with that of the Bayou La Fourche, also to some extent under control, be restored to a Union sentiment 7

entiment?
This region embraces a large portion of the sugar-trowing section of the State. It may be truly said but its inhabitants, as well as those of the city of New Orleans, have a deeper personal interest in, will be more benefitted by a restoration of the Union, than any other equal num Yet it is certain that there has been manifested here up to the present time, a reluctance to acquiesce in the new order of things, and a spirit of passive resistance which not even the dictates of self-interest, strong as they are, have been able to overcome; and this too, in a city and surrounding country once attached to the Union, and among a body of pl mainly of French descent, who have never bec posed to adopt extreme views in politics, and who have by no means shown any marked enthusiasm in favor of the rebellion-

What then are the causes of the present aspect o affairs here and in the neighborhood? Setting saide, from our consideration, the selfish spirit of gain of those who are creditors of the rebel government, and hold its securities; leaving out of view, also, the bad faith of those who desire to repudiate their indebted-ness to the North; and waiving those feelings of pure and sacred affection which bind many to their reand dearest friends in the ranks of the confederate are the following:

The slaveholders, who give tone to everything, have not yet had their minds disabused of the false s stamped upon them, in the outset, by the spirators persuading them that they are to be deed of their slave property. On the contrary, events dally occurrence, under the U.S. military rule, of dally occurrence, under the U. S. military rule, tend to excite fears that the relation of master and slave is to be entirely disregarded; although the proclamation of the Commanding General announced, all private property should be respected; for the practice under this proclamation has been entirely in-

least as slaves are concerned.

The U. S. Custom House building, which is the Headquarters of the Commanding General, contains a large number of slaves who have left the service of their masters. The same is the case with the St. James' hospital, in the use of the U. S. authorities ; the U. S. Mint, where soldiers are quartered; the

the U.S. Mint, where soldiers are quartered; the Camp of General Phelps, a few miles above the city; and other places where the U.S. troops ile. Such facts are looked upon as direct violations of the principles of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the promises held forth in the Co ing General's pro clamation ; and are regarded as im n of the Union. It is in vain we purposes. Such an assertion goes for naught with persons who observe negro men, women and children in the Gustom. House building, and other localities, doing just nothing at all; idling, and fed from the U.

S. treasury, which we must be taxed to replenish.

"Nor would to indeed, be good polley to retain these
negroes, if every one of them were profitably employed in the service of the United States, because he business and wants of the Government can be betthe places they now occupy would remove a cause of ill-feeling more potent against the Union than any that

his refusal to become such. We do not wish the United States soldiers to catch our slaves, but not to catch them; we merely wish the slaves let plone. If slaves are admitted into the lines of a camp or station, and there, maintained, whether specially enticed thither or not, the evil is accomplished.

Slaves may be enticed from the service of their masters by general or special means. Whether any particular soldier has, at any time, enticed any particular soldier has, at any time, enticed any particular soldier has, at any time, enticed any particular soldier has.

ular slave, into the United States lines is entire known to me. Such may or may not be the fact. But as soon as the slaves of our families in town, and o he plantations in the country, in the vicinity of the the plantations at the country, in the vicinity of the camps, became aware that they would be admitted into the Custom House, the Hospital, and the encampments and forts, there fed and supported, and permitted to depart when they pleased, a most demoralizing effect was at once produced upon the slave population, and a most injurious one upon the inited of the inseters; for the fact operated as a general enticement to the slaves to chandon their master's seriors; while the masstars to chanden their matter's service; while the matter no longer knew when he could command his servent's labor, who might at any moment leave, without the possibility of recovery: thus filling the master's mind with doubt, anxiety; disappointment, and recentment.

With regard to admission and maintenance within the United States lines, place all persons upon the same footing, white or black, bond or free; and admit no one into the Camps or Stations who has not special busi-ness in which the United States Government is inter-cated; and when that business is finished, let him deof seins on sain track comes at a track in the town the wester in the town while we fre

Ais master, for military purposes or needs, when a sine person can be hired to perform the work. Set a course would at once tranquillize the public mind, and prepare it for submission to the Government of the United States, even in the absence of military fore. United States, even in the absence of militry fore; by Sometimes, in justification of the course pansel by the military authorities in reference to slaves, as at of Congress is referred to, which, it is stated foliois any military man to restore to his master a size excaped into the United States lines. This set I am never seen, and therefore cannot undertake to the cise or expound. Let me say, however, this is commanding General, by his proclamation of master.

Commanding General, by his proclamation aw, and the established practice under naw, and the established practice under it has aside entirely the Constitution of the United 8s, and, therefore, an act of Congress scens no more a goat to strain at, under the circumstance.

and I have never, most assuredly, wavered in or tachment to the Constitution and Government of the Constitution and Government of the Constitution and Covernment of the tachment to the constitution and coverament of United States; yet either of us could to more tried for an offence involving our lives or libe tried for an offence involving our lives or libring, without an indictment by a grand jary, and vident a trial by a jury of our peers. My bouse could a trial by a jury of our peers. My bouse could be searched, as is almost daily the case with other, a carried by any vile or malicious creatives. information given by any vise or maintons cruss; and property could be taken without the count of the Control law. There is not a single guarantee of the Control law. There is not a single guarantee of the Control law.

tution of the United States, in layor of the clibs, I could fall back upon as a protection from the milest power. They have all been swept away; and, let a admit, necessarily and wisely, by proclamation of the law martial, which has no standard but the will of the Commanding General. No doubt it is good policy, at present, that such should be the case; but it eaves my service, and goes among the soldiers at alare leaves my service, and goes among the soldiers at the Custom House or elsewhere, inmediately a lar of Congress is quoted as being in full vigor to rejet my reclamation. This seems to me to be injulicious. The slaveholders find that all the classes of the On-stitution and laws of the United State in their ting the control of the Custom state of the Con-stitution and laws of the United State in their ting iffution and laws or the outer States in their five are abrogated, while a single law, interpreted mach against them, is maintained in full force. You must e convinced, my dear sir, that such a condition of lings as is nere described is nightly injurious to the inion cause; and could a change be effected, the lap-lest results would speedily ensue. Under commy influences, more Union men would spring up in a month than will under the present syste

Let me next invite your attent ed system of oaths, licenses, permits, passes and pas-ports, which is certainly vexatious, and, in my july nent, operates injuriously to the Uni No one is allowed to leave the city for any part of

he State, even such part as is under the the U.S. military forces, nor any point beyond the lines, nor for any point in the loyal States, without a passport; and to obtain this, the applicant must take an oath of allegiance to the United States. But any one may come into the city from this or any of the atjoining States without a passport. The effect of this regulation is to check, and almost destroy, that free communication between city and country, which, permitted, would greatly tend to accession net mipds to the new order of things. The retriction too, often operates in a specially injurious manner For instance, one who is faithful to the Union detire to leave town; but should he be known to have talm the oath of allegiance, his person, even his life, roll be in danger from the predatory bands beyond the lines. This requirement, in such a case, titles rery one as being unreasonable; since the authoriti whom it is imposed. Such a restriction seems, also peculiarly unnecessary within the portion of Louis-ana possessed by the United States troops. The dizens of New Orleans, and of the adjoining parish of Jefferson, circulate freely, without pass or perals eans and Jefferson extend, and by the canals and reroads to Lake Pontchartrain; while to go a mile be yond, a passport must be lad. As far as can be see, this system works no benefit to the Government It does not diminish the number of secessionist as nalcontents in the city, and every one knows it dos ot prevent their having free and full communication with, their friends in the country. It is, therefor, rather felt as a vexatious restriction than a wholesome egulation.

Again, no planter can send produce to town without a permit, provisions excepted; and no supplies can be sent to him from the city for his plantation without rmit granted only on the applicant's taking the se allegiance to the U.S. Go edly, operates to the injury of the commerce of the city; and you are well aware, that whatever check ommercial intercourse retards reconcilist

Good policy, in my opinion, would dictate that the United States Government, and all in authority soon should distinguish the population of the portion of Louisiana which is subdued, into two classes which ought to consist not of such as come fortant to take an oath of allegiance to the United State, and such as fail to comply with that formality, since left men, for the sake of personal advantage, vill resistate any bath, while good men, and such as fel attached to the Union, are re an oath, which, being attended by profit and pain be themselves, may seem to be done for that cause out. The population should rather be classified into the those who, unarmed and quiet, remain at home to the latter, all action affecting them ought to b founded on the presumption that they

o penaity, punishment or restrain, and for the first same crime defined by act of Congress.

Let me illustrate. A sugar planter on the hat a me Mississippi, at some distance from the city, then the city, then the city of the city. yinding him of his errors, than by putting upo his the moral duress of an oath or license, which his

In the next place, such a planter needs appear an use next place, such a planter need see of provisions, dry goods or groceries from the It is to the real interest of the United Stateshell get them; for, whatever his opinions in policy, without supplies he may not make a crust the that years the may not make a crust the stateshell get that years the may not make a crust the stateshell get that years the man of the stateshell get that years the man of the stateshell get that years the man of the stateshell get that years the stateshell get the stateshell get that years the stateshell get the stateshell ge in that case, the wealth of the country, the last I taxation, is by so much diminished, which is if these injury-to the entire Union, North and it is a likely to the merchant in our city, whose besides it is ablig the planter's aupplies to him is to community for each shipment take out a premis no most of the warmall or how frequent the shipment may hand the merchant must also have taken the said. exation, is by so much diminished, and the merchant must also have taken the allegiance. From the same reasoning a you will see that this restriction, without any man's views, has an inconvenient and re-effect. It is felt as an unnecessary application to those who are not resisting. It makes are manufactured and man an unjustifiable distinction between matter actions entirely alike. The most interes a can buy any supply, in any branch of here in the city, and a merchant or sho same views may sell to him un ance, or permit being required from let him den chaned out of the lown, without both the of the service of permit. These are distinctions which mea can old in

benefit of, and therefore are only annoyed without

the breefit of, and therefore are only annoyed without being convinced by them.

The rives now presented might be greatly developed, and no doubt set in much better light; but, in their present shape, they will probably suffice to in their present shape, they will probably suffice to the training it was entertained by many of the friends of the Union in this city, who think that the good of our great national cause would be greatly promoted here by encouraging commerce, and the introduction of trade, in every legitimate way; and antereaster of trade, in every legitimate way; and

intercourse of trade, in every legitimate way; and that, when armed resistance has ceased, the time for demency and conciliation has arrived. You will readily, sir, appreciate, and therefore it is enscessary to press the consideration of the further vire, that foreign nations will look with anxiety to gravate afforts are wisely and prudently made by the subtorities of the United States to re-establish commits the interior, and thus with Europe. re with the interior, and thus with Europe.

Is the course of these remarks, it seems proper to Is the course of these remarks, it seems proper to gode to the practice grown up here, under the authority of the United States, of putting upon every man the batches of procing his legally, and of treating in the light of tavors what have always been considered mere, matters of right. Houses are often searched, and arms (the property of individuals) taken positional and sometimes produce, such as upar. An ession of, and sometimes produce, such as sugar, &c. errested by military order, without the owner's being the to know on what information or for what cause in these cases, no claim for restoration is entertained, unless the applicant first takes an oath of allegiance is the United States.

Now, admitting such practice and requirement to Now, admitting such practice and requirement to be a scordance with arriet justice, yet it is by no scans the best policy. The proclamation of the Commanding General assured us of protection to pri-vate property, and the good faith and dignity of the Gerenment of the United States demand that such protection should be given on the most liberal terms. potential and the property of men of certain opposes should be respected, but the property of all the inhabitants of Louisiana, without restriction. Requiring a test oath then, in the presence of such a Requiring a test oath their, in a precision of author a promise, as a preliminary to the restoration of private property, wears the appearance of changing the character of the promise itself; and the retention of property under such circumstances approaches to searly the likeness of a confiscation, without an act of

In conclusion, sir, permit me to express the hope that some favorable modifications of existing rules and regulations may south be determined upon; and be-

Your obed't serv't, THOMAS J. DURANT.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C. July 28, 1862. Cuinert Bullitt, Esq., New Orleans, La.

Six-The copy of a letter, addressed to yourself by Mr. Thomas J. Durant, has been shown to me. The writer appears to be an able, a dispassionate, and an entirely sincere man. The first part of the letter is broted to an effort to show that the secession ordimore of Louisiana was adopted against the will of a game of Louisiana was according to the people. This is probably true, and in that fact may be found some instruction. Why did they allow the ordinance to go into effect? Why did her and seem the ordinance to go min orders. Why a the bern not assert themselves? Why stand passive, and allow themselves to be trodden down by a minority? Why did they not hold popular meetings, and have a rention of their own to express and enforce the tree sentiments of the State? If pre-organization was against them, then why not do this, now that the United States army is present to protect them? The mivzer-the dead palsy-of the Government, in the whole struggle, is, that this class of men will do noth-ing for the Government—nothing for themselves, exespidemanding that the Government shall not strike is enemies, lest they be struck by accident.

Mr. Durant complains that, in various ways, the varion of master and slave is disturbed by the preseserof our army; and he considers it particularly retatious that this, in part, is done under cover of an set of Congress, while constitutional guarantees are superaided on the plea of military necessity. The rule is, that what is done and omitted about slaves is too and omitted on the same military necessity. It is relifitary necessity to have men and money; and we can get neither, in sufficient numbers or amounts, re keep from or drive from our lines slaves coming

Mr. Durant mannot be ignorant of the pressure in this direction, nor of my efforts to hold it within bounds, till he, and such up be, shall have time to help

HEREN TO SERVICE THE SERVICE S

rie. The second second

I sm not posted to speak understandingly on the experience shows any of them to be wrong, let them set right. I think I can perceive, in the freedor trade which Mr. Durant urges, that he would re ere both friends and enemies from the pressure of blockade. By this he would serve the enemy ore effectively than the enemy is able to serve him

I do not say or believe that to serve the enemy is be purpose of Mr. Durant, or that he is conscious of as purposes other than national and patriotic ones. Still, if there were a class of men, who, having no choice of sides in the contest, were anxious only to have quiet and comfort for themselves while it rages d to fall in with the victorious side at the end of i conducting the contest would be precisely such as

He speaks of no duty, apparently thinks of none, rating upon Union men. He even thinks it injurious to the Union cause) that they should be restrained in trade and passage, without taking sides. They are to touch neither a sail nor a pump—live merely passen touch neither a sail nor a pump—live merely passer fers ("dead heads" at that)—to be carried annug an dry thoughout the storm, and safely landed right side Nay, more—even a mutineer is to go untouch ed, lest these sacred passengers receive an accidental

Of course, the rebellion will never be suppressed in louisiana if the professed Union men there will seither help to do it, nor permit the Government to do

without their help.

Now, I think the true remedy is very different from what is suggested by Mr. Durant. It does not lie in roading the rough angles of the war, but in removing the teressity for the war. The people of Louisians, the service is consistent to see some and property, have but who with protection to person and property; have but to reach forth their hands, and take it. Let them in prod fath relangurate the national nuthority, and set the production of the relanguage to the state of the st toutination. They know how to do it, and can nave the protection of the army while doing it. The army will be withdrawn so soon as such government can dispense with its presence, and the people of the State can then upon the old constitutional terms govern the state of the stat

If they will not do this—if they prefer to hazard all act will not do this—if they prefer to hazard all for the asks of destroying the Government—it is for the no consider whether it is probable it will surnder the Government to save them from losing all. If they decline what I suggest, you exarely need to ak what I will do.

what I will do.

What would you do in my position? Would you do by the war where it is, or would you prosecute it in the the war where it is, or would you prosecute it in the will be in the wind when the well-sulfar with elder-sulk squirts, charged with resecutive? Would you deal lighter blows father than hary ones? I would you give up the contest, leaving tray available means unspilled?

I am in no boastful mood. I shall not do more than is, and I shall do all I can to save the Government, which is my sworn duty as well as my personal inclination. I shall do nothing in malies. What I deal with a too vast for malicious dealing.

Tours, very truly,

[Signed]

A LINCOIN.

President Lincoln to now occupying Jefferson twist late residence in Richmond J.

NATURE OF THE STRUGGLE.

We make the following impressive extract fr recent Thirty-First Annual Report of the Philadel-phia Female Anti-Slavery Society, (by Miss Mary

tionists have been engaged during the last thirty years is now better understood by the people of the United States than ever before. God's voice, in the thunder of war, has pierced deaf ears; His lightnings have flashed into closed eyes, which would neither hear nor see outraged humanity, in the person of the American slave. At last, the nation is learning that in the rights of the slave their own were represented; and that as his cause was lost or won, humanity was vanquished or victorious. For there has been noth ing new in our contest but its form. It is the old bat-tle between Democracy and Aristocracy, waged in every land, "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son," through countless generations. On one side, the rights of Man, as Man; on the other, the usurped privileges of tyrants. The shock of the conflict has upheaved kingdoms and overturned thrones; Its fury has destroyed nations; and the world has resounded shouts of its victors and cries of its van and their allies on one side, and on the other the Ab olitionists. On one side was the denial of man's in-alienable right to freedom; on the other, its absolute assertion. In this struggle we pledged ourselves to the use of moral weapons alone, firmly believing in their power to gain this new conquest in the long war-fare. This faith was justified when, in the autumn of 1880, the regenerated public opinion of the Northern States issued its mandate to the Slave Power,— "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther;" and the South shricked, in anger and ill-concealed terror, "The Government is in the hands of Abolitionists; we will dissolve the Union!" In the year 1853 the Attorney General of the United States announced ; "If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the President and those with whom he is accustomed to consult, it is that the dangerous element of Abolitionism, under whatever guise or form it may present itself, shall be crushed out, so far as his administration is concerned." And throughout the length and breadth of the land, the people cried "Amen'! so let it be;" and Church, and State, and mob, pulpit, press, and drawing room, were eager rivals in the execution of this purpose. In 1864, one of the leading journals of our enemies thus testifies to the result of the struggle: "Is it not a fact that the Abolitionists command all the power of the North ! It is. Is it not a fact that we Democrats are unable to wrench that power out of their hands? It is. Is it not a fact that the power of the South must, per force, give way to the power of the North? It is. And is it not a fact that the Abolitionists are determined to carry out their principles, as first conceived

our dislike can effect nothing. There are facts before us, and, notens votens, we must accept them. The Abolitionists have won the game."

In this result we see only the triumph of principles; of Truth over Falsehood, of Right over Wrong; a victory which will be universal, because "the earth is the Lord's," and He is "the Governor among the Nations." "His right hand and His holy arm have

by themselves, and as now enforced on the entire

country by the resolve of the rebels to subdue the North? It is. It is, therefore, a fact, that slavery is doomed. We, the Democracy, do not like this; but

gotten Him this victory."

Bright shines, the Star of Hope on our new year. All is not yet won for freedom; but each day, dawning with new victories, foretells the swiftly approach ing hour when American Slavery shall give up the ghost. Illinois, Maryland, Rhode: Island, Massachu-setts, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Missouri, Maine, Ohio, and Virginia, have ratified its doom.

onor to Maryland, who so recently washed he robes, and received her consecration at the altar of Liberty! Her eager hand was the first to seize the pen to sign this death-warrant, though while, with un-wonted fingers, she slowly traced the letters, Illinois followed quickly, and first completed her signature. With hope and faith, and joy and gratitude, we wait

Quickly upon the footsteps of emancipation have followed the "fruits of righteousness" promised to those who execute justice towards the oppressed. In Louisiana a common-school system, that great educa-for of a Free People, is established; in Missouri this blessing is extended to a class of its children hitherto denied it; and a steady stream of immigration is pour ing into Maryland, to enrich her population, and

and avoided lies in the path of reconstruction. The madness of the Slave Power, which sought the over-throw of the Government, and which accomplished the secession of ten States from the Union, has armed the nation with weapons for the defence and maintenance of liberty, which it has not before possessed since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. These ten States are asking, or will soon be asking, readten States are asking, or will soon be asking, re-ac mission to our Union; and the voice of the people sentence; but for the sake of peace, of conciliation, of Union, they gave it what they regarded as a short lease of life. The terrible consequences of, their fatal mistake have culminated in the tragedy of our civil war. To day, the Providence of God gives the the past. With the lessons of eighty years to warn and guide them, with the consciousness that the ex-traordinary power which rysides in the Federal Gov-ernment to day will soon pass from it, perhaps never to return, will they repeat the error of the fathers. Introductary power which, replace in the Relevant Good country, will they repeat the error of the power which replace in the second of the power which repeat the error of the power which repeat the power which repeat the error of the power which repeat the power which repeat

We rejoice, too, that among the daily journals of our city there are stanch champions for freedom and the rights of man, irrespective of color. Of these, the Press, the North American, and the Evening Balle-

The duty which yet remains for the abolities to perform is to stand at their posts a little longer, watching with jealous care the interests of the slave, tional prohibition of elavery shall become the law of the land. It was this jealousy for his interests, this fidelity to his cause, which created a diversity of oplo-ion and sentiment among us relative to the last Presi-dential election. Those who feared to entrust the protection of the slave's rights to the care of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet withheld from him their support; and those who believed that the intertion advocated his re-election.

Our work is almost done. As we look into each glad anniversary ! Some whom we miss from our ranks are, doubtless, mingling in our joy. Two valby an absorable place in our Congressional annais, for their fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause in its martyrage, have, during the past year, finished their earthly labors, and gone to their reward. And he whose name shines brightly on a more glorious page of History, † first in the roll of signatures to the Declaration of Anti-Slavery sentiments, proclaimed in this city in 1833, has filled up the mea spent days, and bowed his boary head in death, just as the trumpet-blast of victory burst upon his ear. From these seats, to-day, we miss familiar faces of

fellow-laborers, who on our last anniversary greeted with us, the bright promise of the opening year. The most venerable of our band, twhose heart beat warm and true towards the oppressed, has passed away. And one who was not a less faithful and earnest mourn her departure and cherish her memory

And many, many more, the year has borne from us, of illustrious or unknown names, who, in camp, or field, or hospital, have given their lives to the cause of Human Liberty, content to die that the nation might truly live. These, our fellow-laborers, who have re

discharge before us, wait in heaven as we on earth, with ear attent, to catch the first tones of our new, unflawed Liberty Bell, (sweetest music that eve went up to God from America,) which shall

"Ring out the darkness of the Land; Ring in the Christ that is to be."

Joehus R. Giddings and Owen Lovejoy. + Thomas Whitson. Sarah Jackso

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,

has been demonstrated that chattel slaves may be at once converted into American freemen without damage to any just interest. The superiority of Freedom to Slavery, as a condition for all classes, of free labor to slave labor, of free society to slave society, of a free republic to a slave republic, has been made clear to the understanding of the most obtuse. The completeness of this demonstration is due in

large measure to the FREEDMEN'S AID ASSOCIATIONS These bodies have thrown a flood of light on mooted questions, and made to the world most valuable reve lations. They have brought out, in strong relief, the capabilities of the black man, and proved him to possess powers of self-elevation and resources for his country's benefit for which he had not before re-ceived credit; they have demonstrated that, under the incentives of Freedom, the Blacks, as a race, are the most docile and easily governed of all untutored classes; that, by nature, law-abiding and indisposed themselves fit for any position which has as yet been assigned them, and equal to all the responsibilities which they have thus far been called to assume; and that all they need to make them altogether happy in themselves, and a source of unmeasured greatness to the nation, is the advantage of training and devel

It is the purpose of the country that this advantage shall not be wanting. In proof of which, witness the multiplication and spread of the Associations al-ready referred to. Their object is implied in their name. It is to relieve the present distresses of the Black man of the South, and enable him to overcome the difficulties which confront him ; to train him for the duties of his new condition, and to fit him for all the franchises of unconditional freedom. It is also to disembarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war, and ald it in readjusting, on a better basis, the civil, so-cial and industrial relations of Southern society.

The success of these Associations, thus far has ex-ceeded all expectation. Under their influence, very considerable districts of the South have been re-organized and reconstructed. In the Sea Islands of organized and reconstructed. In the Sea Islands of South Carolina, where the experiment was first made, and where the subjects were the least promising, large herds of imbruted slaves have been converted into orderly communities of law-abiding Under a system of elementary instruction improvised for their benefit, blank ignorance has given place soil on their own account, agriculture has received a new impulse, and trade has added materilly to the number of her customers

What is true of the Sea Islands of South Carolina is true also of other parts of the Southern States, Wherever these Associations have bestowed their labor, there assured success has been given to the

experiment of freedom.

But, much as they have done in times past, a still greater work is reserved for them in the future. No

and institutions having for their aim the good of the Colored man. The will also seek, by the diffusion of information and the correction of false opinion, to remove from the public mind the projudices engendered by stavery, which now stand in the way of the Colored man, "he's elevation."

The powers of this Union are confided to a Board

of Managers, whose quies and perogarires are used described:—

"They shall seek to promote unity, harmony, and efficiency of action among the friends of the Black man. To this end, they shall respect the rights and regard the wishes of the constituent associations, they shall cultivate friendly relations with other societies having in view the same object; they shall define the field from which each constituent association shall collect funds and supplies; they shall assist, by their counsel and otherwise, to the extent of their ability, in the dispensation of material aid—in their atrangement of schools, the appointment of superintendents, and the like—so as to ensure the most judicious expenditure of labor and money; they shall have power to establish and maintain a newapaper which shall be the common organ of the Union; and to put into the field, outside of the limits of the constituent associations, financial and other agents for the diffusion of information, and the collection of funds for the common interest; and to do such other acts and things as may be deemed expedient for the promotion of the objects of the Union."

The Board of Managers thus provided for consists

The Board of Managers thus provided for consists f the subscribers to this address. They have just of the subscribers to this address. They have just been holding their first regular meeting. They have invited other associations to join them, either as equal members of the Union, or in such other way as will ensure their coöperation. They have suggested to their brethren of the West the propriety of a similar organization in that region, with a view to such ultimate connection of both as will give to the whole movement the advantages of substantial unity. They have adjusted, to their mutual satisfaction, the interest and spheres of offers of the searcest conthe interests and spheres of effort of the several cor stituent associations. They have made arrangements

to be a radical of the radicals in that section,) is an official copy from the State Department of Washington, and may be relied upon as correct. The Presilent's letter, in reply to this cunningly prepared epistle in behalf of the Louisiana semi-trait rs, is one of the most sensible letters that he has writ-en, and shows well the difficulties which he has had o encounter. It has not been published till now, and has never been seen except by a very few persons. It will be interesting to our readers as an original letter from the President in the early part of his administration, especially as he has given his consent that it should be published. The italics are ours.

Anna E. Dickinson. Miss Dickinson, the quent female orator, has been invited by some of our ent citizens to lecture in this city upo Woman's Work and Wages, and the invitati been accepted. She will accordingly speak this evening at the Tremont Temple; and as we have hear ture elsewhere, we can assure all who shall attend that it is one of thrilling power and interest [See notice in another column.]

REJOICING IN BOSTON OVER THE NEWS The new of the capture of Richmond, shortly after-eleven o'clock this forenoon, produced the wildest ex-citement on Chango, and the large crow's assembled at the Merchants' Exchange Room gare expression to their feelings in protonged cheers, which were repeat-ed again and again aiml the most enthusiastic demon-strations of applause. Every one was overjoyed, and was ready to embrace his meighbor in a ferror of par-riotic feelings. The loud cheers, brought crowds from the street into the Room, who joined in the grand chorus of victory. The giorious news was again read, and then followed another scene of wild delight.

haps, produce one for his triend to persac. The latter would express his enthusisms at the definite announcement of the evacuation of Petersburg, but as
the possession of Richmond was only a matter of reasonable conjecture, some doubts would be expressed;
Farther along, however, when he would read the
announcement that General Weitzel and his command
had entered the rebel capital early this morning, all
doubts were removed, and the congratulations were
hearty and mutual.

The newspaper offices, the hotels, the bar-rooms
and every place of public recort were crowded for several hours during the middle of the day with men
anxious to obtain the latest intelligence, and rejoice
over the same. Public buildings and private residences were decorated, the bells were rung for an
hour at noon, a salute was fired on the Common, and
every where there were demonstrations of the patriotic jubliant feeling of the people. "Boston Journal of
Monday.

PELOLUTINGS AT THE STATE HOUSE.

REJOICINGS AT THE STATE HOUSE. REJOICINGS. AT THE STATE HOUSE.

The glorious news of the downfall of Petersburg and Richmood was nowhere received with more enthusiastic satisfaction than at the State House. If the departments were pot closed altogether, there was certainly very little business transacted. All the officials, mesugers and employees in every capacity united in the general jubilee over the fate of the rebellion.

Both branches of the Legislature yielded to their patriotic impulses by a spontaneous adjournment, and a general jubilee meeting.

The Senate adjourned almost immediately, and the members rushed into the House. Here the session was also cut short, not lasting more than five or ten min-

lso cut short, not lasting more than five or ten mi

utes.

After the prayer by the Chaplain, Speaker Bullock said that the chair could not refrain from congratulating the members of the House upon the inspiring intelligence which comes to us in the simple and unadorned language of the President of the United States, of the wonderful success of the Union arms, and the final fall of the capitol of the rebellion.

At such a moment, sentlemen, he said, when every

They have adjusted, to their mutual satisfaction, the interests and spheres of effort of the several constituent associations. They have made arrangements for more economical and energetic effort than would have been possible under their previous isolation. They have taken measures for the establishment of a weekly newspaper, which they have reason to believe will be a journal of general interest, as well as a useful auxiliary of the cause.

Meanwhile, they commend their enterprise to all whom it concerns. They rest its claims not so mach on the grounds of humanity as of patriolism and public utility. While its primary object is to sid the materials which list utilities to make the state of the peaker were greeted with load of the growth of the state. It is emigently a reconstructive movement. It is to build up the South on a new foundation, with the materials which list others ready for use. It is torredjunt the relations of Southern society on a, basis of impartial liberty.

Assuming, as an inevitable result of causes now at work, that the future status of all loyal people in the South will be that of full equality before the law, it aims to secure to the Black man the advantages of education, and, through him, to the country the benefits to be derived from the new order of things. It is an enterprise founded in the interest of Humanity, and conducted for the promotion of civilization. As such, it is commended to public favor.

A central office of the Union will be established in this city without delay, with a secretary and others to the Mr. Wexnote R. Cove.

J. MILLER MCKIN,

FEAROUS R. COVE.

J. MILLER MCKIN,

READ THE CORRESPONDENCE. The letter from T. J. Durant, Esq. of New Orleans, whi

During the day, Governor Andrew sent the following congratulatory dispatch to Secretary Stanton: ing congratulatory dispatch to Secretary Stanton :
"Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Executive Department, Boston, April 3, 1865.

o Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

ington, D. C.:

I give you joy on these triumphant victories.

Our people, by a crumon impulse, abandoned business to-day for thankagiving and rejoicing. The colored men, received late, got in first, and thus is the Scripture fulfilled.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

WASHINGTON, April 8. An immense crowd gath ered in the park on the north side of the War Department, and there received the first confirmatory intelligence of the victory, which was greeted, with deafening cheers. There were loud calls for the Secretary of War, who delivered the following brief address:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: In this great bo thanks are due to the President (cheers), to the Army and Navy (cheers), to the great commander by sea and land (cheers), to the gallant officers and men who have periled their lives upon the battle-deld and drenched the soil with their blood. (Great cheer ing.) "Henceforth our commiseration and our aid should be given to the wounded, the mained and the antifering. who have the marks of their creat afficient

there can be no more suggestive instance of his retri-bution than the fact that a corps of colored troops, under the gallant Weitzel, was the first to plant the flag of freedom over the rebel capital. (Loud cheer-ing.) Let us in this hour of high congratulation, with the eye of a, good field nown us low a new life. eye of, a good God upon us, loy on our lips speak, pladess, each to each, our hands joined in multon, hearts filled with Joy, our souls with gratitude to make the control of the control of the control of the second of the control of the control of the control of the second of the control of the control of the control of the second of the control of the control of the control of the second of the control of the control of the control of the second of the control of th

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 12 M., April 8.

Major Gen. Dix:

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department: "CITY POINT, Va. April 8-11 A. M. General Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

We took Richmond at 8.15 this morning. I captured
many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city
is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to
put it out,
The people received us with enthusiastic expressions
of iov.

The people receives as for joy.

Geo. Grant started early this morning with the army oward the Danville road to cut off, if possible, Lee's etreating army.

President Lincoln has gone to the front.

J. S. Bowsza, A. A. G."

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

"CITY POINT, Va., April 2-3 P. M.

"CITY POINT, Va., April 2-3 P. M.

H.m. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 10.46 A. M. Gen., Grant telegraphs as follows:
Everything has been carried from the left of the
6th corps. The 6th corps alone captured more than
5000 prisoners. The 2d and 25th corps captured forts,
guns and prisoners from the enemy, but I cannot tell
the number. We are now closing around the works
of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg. All
looks remarkably well. I have not yet heard from
Sheridan. His headquarters have been moved up to
Banke's House, near the Boydtown road, about three
miles southwest of Petersburg.

A. LINCOLN."

CITY POINT, Va., April 2—8.30 P. M. Hon. F. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: At 4.30 P. M. to-day General Grant telegraphs as fol-lows: CITY POINT, Va., April 2-8.80 P. M.

At 2.007. In today described the continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be intrenched from the Appomatus below Petersburg to the river above. The whole captures since the army started out will not amount to less than 12,000 men, and probably fifty pieces of artillery. I do not know the number of men and guns accurately, however. A portion of Foster's division, 24th corps, made a most gallant charge this afternoon, and captured a very important fort from the enemy with its entire garrison. All seems well with us, and everything is quiet just now.

A. LINCOLN."

us, and everything is quiet just now.

Washington is wild over the war news. In addition to the official accounts of the capture of Petersburg, we have information brought by some wounded officers who came up in the mail boat, whose conjectures have been coined into facts by those not content with the glorious tidings. Certain it is that the fighting resterday was terrific, and earthwork after earthwork was carried at the point of the bayonet by the Union troops. Brig. Gen. Potter was severely wounded while leading a charge.

Admiral Porter and his iron-clads were in action, the monitors pounding away at the rebel forts, while the return shots fell from their sides.

Saturday's Richmond papers virtually admitted that the capital would fall, but denied that the Confederate cause was hopeless.

Mrs. Lincoln goes down to-night or to-morrow to join the President.

Important events will follow the fall of Richmond. Gen. Carl Schurz leaves this afternoon to assume command of the 20th corps under Sherman.

SECOND DESPATCH.

April 3-11.60, A. M. The certainty that Richmond has been taken, and taken by negro troops, is creating the wildest extrement here. The public offices and private places of business are descreed, and groups are on the avenue cheering for the victory, for Lincoln, for Grant, and for Weitzel and his darkies.

ry, for Lincoln, for Uram, and so, the fall of Richmond reached darkies.

When the news of the fall of Richmond reached the District Supreme Court Room at the City Hall, Judge Carter adjourned the Court, Judge Olin remarking as he left the bench, that no one could be convicted of a misdemeanor to-day.

Washington has never witnessed such a scene of jubilation as now.

bilation as now.

April 3, 3.30 P. M. At noon, a saiute of 500 guns was fired from Franklin aquare, in the heart of this city. Several regiments with their bands are parading the streets, and crowds of citizens are calling out prominent personages. Speeches have been made by

prominent personages. Speeches have been made by Vice President Johnson, Secretary Seward, and sev-eral politicians, who profess to have known all about Vice Freshes, who profess to have KRONE deeper plans.

The national flag has been hotsted over the Goddess of Liberty on the Capitol, and on all public and many private buildings. To hight we are to have an impromptu illumination.

PRELEX.

Gen. Grant estimates the extent of his loss to be

Harrond, April 3. Governor Buckingham is re-elected by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. The four Union candidates for Congress are elected by majori-ties ranging from 1600 to 4000 each. The Senate is all Union, and the House of Representatives is about three-quarters Union. Quarters Union _ KAMBUTATE SUC

TREMONT TEMPLE. By special invitation, ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver her lecture on Woman's Work AND Wales, at Tremont Temple, on Fri-DAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Ditson & Co's, 277 Washington st., and at the Hall on the croning of the lecture.

Copies of the Annual Report of the American

Anti-Slavery Society, (1860-61, or the year precoding the Rabellion,) will be sent by mail to any person desiring it, on application to Sawum May, Jr., 221. Washington Street, Boston, enclosing ten cents for postage, ide.

DIED-At Point Lookout, Md., on Tuesday, March 14, Q. M. Sergt. Chas. C. Fartz, of Co. Fr. 6th Mass. Caval-ry. The deceased was buried with full military honors, the whole regiment attending.
In Buffalo, (N. Y.,) March. 29, of congestion of the brain, Geomes Whis, Jr., aged 42 years, 4 mos. and 18

For the Liberator. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON ON THE AUG-TION-BLOOK,

BY ALNIRA SETHOUR. Standing upon the Auction-Block! What, he, Of Anglo-Saxon mold? That brow is white; That tongue is smooth, and cultured scenus speaks; What does he here—"Maxe" gleaming o'er his head

EVENING OF NINTH MARCH, 1866

and ponderous looks frowning so near at hand?

He! he is the ferce incendiary.

The, through a generation's course, no 'The sacred Institution of our land! "The secred Institution of our land!
Looks are not new to him—a prison call
Nurtured his restless and too dangerous youth,
And gave brief cain to qualiting Southern hearts
A humpen cord, held by a Boston mob,
Bound for a space his too determined words,
And gave brief rest to cringing Northern souls!
But, ah! the cell-door burst, the cord unlocsed,
The mad finishe, step and tongue, was free;
Ad lot rayardies of his chastisense; And, lo ! regardless of his char He plants the free foot firm, as firmly says,
"I will not compromise—I will be meand"!

Is it not time such wild career should end?

Come, Baltimoreans, bid! That head is worth

A handsome sum. Tis true, the thought-bared brusten to the youthful as when lighting up is not as youthful as when lighting up.
Your dreary dungeon gloom; yet is there power,
The power of yore ripened and tested well,
Behind that calm and still unfurrowed front.
City of monuments, add this one more
To tesch the fature all our country's past. [4]
What, silent, now! Too great the price, or small.
Charleston has stronger claim? Then he it an Charleston has stronger claim? Then be it so. Bid, Chevallers! Time was when untold gold And yet I wait in vain-there comes no voice No voice? My heart is hushed when I try to join that glorious Battle Hymn, And sink o'ermastered by the mighty hour, My heart is hushed with holy awe; And sink o'ermastered by the mighty hour. No voice? The Monumental City speaks— She stretches towards the North her blood-cleansed hands "My prison-cells are school-rooms; come to .ne, And bring your free-corn culture to the race Your scourged and 'prisoned' prophets have made free l

Ne voice? I hear the hungry, eager flames Crusching the moof-trees of deserted hor I hear the pitcous human-hunger wall From outcast orphans of despairing pride ; Yes, Charleston speaks from her and suicide
As through all time the "Cities of the Plain."
Described even by her vilest things,
The Slave-Blook crouches down to Northern feet, And begs haptismal purging from its stains. Adown those steps souls plunged to deepest death; Henceforth they are the ladder to full life. The Prophet's feet have healed them with their touch; His revient words have brought the blessing down, And Christ's own Teachers take the leper home! Look on this scene, O, sin-stained Southern hearts,

ze the promise that it gives to you-Not e'en your basest instruments cast out, not sell your desset instruments cast out. But through regeneration serving good.
Hasto ye, then, to new life; lay down those arms
That vainly clash against Right's mighty shield;
We only ask allegiance of heart
And soul to Truth and Mother-land. Not your abasement, but your high advance . We fain would find. Have we not shared your guilt? Have we not drunk with you the hitter cup
Of explation, due such hoarded crime?
Come, then, and share our joy; haste ye to join
Our blessed Freedmen's Aid Societies! Work for the elevation of our land; Work for the Christianizing of our world; Work to plant deep in all our hallowed soil The vital roots of an Eternal Peace-

That soil is loosened by our loved ones' graves; That soil is moistened by our loved ones' The air is bumid with our mutual tears; Our gleaming swords, beaten to pruning-hooks, Shall make our deserts blossom as the And not a good imagination paints
But this United People shall achieve;
All have, all races, and all interests All waws, air races, and air interests
Blending into the pure white light of Peace.
Then shall our motto have significance,
Not the dead inaguage of a idead idea;
Then shall our giorious Banner symbolized
The snow and mus-belts of two teening sones,
Lovingly guarded by the Host of Hearen. Boston, March, 1865. -

of of I was to Liberator. OUR STATESMAN --- NO RETALIATION.

"He who to the lettered wealth
Of ages adds the lore unpriced.
The wisdom and the moral health,
The sthice of the school of Christ;
The stateman to its boy trust.
As the Athenian archon just,
Struck down, called like him for fruth alone."
J. G. White

O thou with grace upon thy lips, and genius on thy br re, pure hands that knew no touch of bribe O lips of eloquence, that know no wine-cup's ourse

o brow, whose classic beauty the laurel well be Like that which rounded whitely through the Gree

Great Tully's brow was stained with pride-Fame, first

and last, he sought.

But thine, so "royal with the truth,"—embition stains it not? O soul forever fearless, O sight forever clear—
Well hath the gifted said of thee, thou hast Ithuriel

spear fallows 61 to a trace of home, that it avera Thanks for the words of grace and power, thanks for the

manly with [1] That calmed the billows of ravenge with Christ-like "Reace! be still!" These walking dead, from living tembs of Southern dun

Who dragged young Brown, at horses feet, o'er prairies many a mile I many s mile !
Who shot young Thompson, planoned fast, and weak with
"wounds the whife ?"
"The halfs to Law long dedicate, who with raised bludgeon

And sprinkled Senate deek and floor with our true states

And now, with God and Truth and Right beside her, shall

Thrilled fiercely by the memory of her captive oblidren

No.1 let her ride forth, freedom-grouned, on that frings with gentle Mercy in her train, to heal the wounds o

And strive with tears of pentlemen to main the past away.

And strive with tears of pentlemen to main the past away.

Ener fee homes where the stares rade has here mould
eved the the flames,

And "Goods no pigethe white enough" to lear our heroise

pentlement.

Dotton, March, 1865.

Earr Channes.

·Mrs. L. M. Child.

The Ziberator.

REPLY TO MAJOR GENERAL BANKS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.] March 6, 1866. Daax Sin—The following paragraphs occur in a letter of Major General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, published in your Issue of the 24th ultimo, which I hope you will republish at length, so that they and the answer to them may go to the country together:—

"That there were cases of flogging. I have no doubt, but they were precisely like cases of forgery, of child murder in Boston, or of assassination in Harvard College, in violation of law, and immediately and severy punished when discovered. The cases reported by Mr. Phillips, in the Spring of 1883, were without the slightest foundation. Col. Benedict, who commanded the Post York regiment; and Colonel Kingman, who commanded the 18th New Hampahire, left in writing, and the first in a magnafiled denied of the statement; and Colonel Benedict stated to me, a few days before his death, that he had denied it publicly in Albany, in presence of Mr. Phillips, who converted his story is to him, but repeated it as to me. In answer to a letter of mine addressed to Gov Andrew, Capitalin Berbert, from whom her story seemed to have originated, gave the name of Rev. Mr. Wheelock as his authority, who also denied the truth of the statement is writing.

Herbert, from whom the story seemed to have originated, gave the name of Rev. Mr. Wheelock as his authority, who also dealed the truth of the attainment in writing.

The position of Captain Herbert will explain this and other reports of this character. He was a cotton-speculator. He belonged to Gen. Hamilton's staff, which was organized in New York especially for plunder. General Hamilton's staff, which was organized in New York especially for plunder. General Hamilton's staff, which was organized in New York especially for plunder. General Hamilton's staff, which was organized in New York expedition to Galveston, in December, 1862, was forced upon me, in three or four days after my arrival at New Orleans, by these men, although it was justified by the advice of Admiral Yarragut and General Butler. These men accompanied the expedition, (without reason.) which resulted in the capture of two companies of Colonel Burrill's Massachasetts regiment, and subjected them to a captivity in rebel prisons for more than a year; and during the whole voyage, they had no talk except upon the cotton of Texas, and their plans of disposing of it. This Captain Herbert denounced to me, in person, the President of the United States, and all the officers of the Government, until I was compelled to silence him, because we opened the campaign for the freedom of the Mississippi instead of the conquest of Texas. When I entered upon the Texas campaign again in the autumn of 1883, this man appeared again, with General Hamilton. General N. I. T. Dana, commanding on the Rio Grande, reported that this Captain Herbert, in his greed for cotton, had entered into a conspiracy with the enemies of the country, as a condition of his cotton speculations, to deliver up the lives of certain proscribed men; thus adding, as General Dana described I, the crime of treachery and murder to that of unlawful speculations, to deliver up the lives of certain proscribed men; thus adding, as General Dana described It, the crime of treachery and murder to that of u

I proceed to answer in detail. First in order is the

polis that there were cases of "flogging" and "abuses." I have only instanced two, and those on good authority. I saw one, and have a preacher's (Col. Benedict's word for the other. "Wendell Phillips stated a case on my authority, in a speech in Brooklyn, which may have been repeated elsewhere. Gen. B. contradicted it in a letter to Gov. Andrew. The contradiction was published in the Boston Traveller. I then repeated the statement over my official signature, reciting the substance of a letter from memory, which I am now able to publish from a copy furnished me through Mr. Phillips, by Col. B's Abbany friend; and my state-ment was published in the Traveler. The following is the letter, the first sentence of which, if true, dir mission, under Special Regulation :-

LA PERMIERE PLANTATION, 1st Jan. 1000.

COL. BERESTET Trecollect you told me, if I should need slid to control my contrabands, to call on you. They have nearly all strick work this morning, and left me so crippled that I fear I may have to cool down, and LA PREMIERE PLANTATION, 1st Jan. 1863.

review, he might, come up, as all those, who have done as they please to-day might, be made, to leave; and would be happy to have the influence of your presence at the same time, if perfectly convenient. Besides, I hope to have your company to dinner, as agreed on, with any of your staff that can absent themselves as long from duty; and with the compliments of the season, remain dear sir.

Tour obedient servant, JAMES PEDDIE.

And I now repeat again, that I saw the men after they were detailed by Col. B. for the duty, and saw the commissioned officer at Col. B's tent, receiving verbal instructions. I also repeat that Major, now Col. H. Robinson saw and heard the same; and that though I do not remember to have spoken to him since

to me by Rev B. M. Wheelook. I have a letter from that gentleman, marked "private and confidential," from which I senture to extract so much as relates to this case, knewing that that is not the confidential ping is a tangled up thing, and I can best explain ping is a tangled up thing, and I can best explain it when we meet. I refer to the master in the Traveller." That does not look much like a denial; and especially so as, in the Traveller, I gave him as my muthorify. When we met, he explained that Colonel Kingman

I am entirely content that any bounted of mine should accord with that of the herices of New Orleans and Mobile, and be disapproved by the inglorious hero of the famous Shenandoah Valley retreat, the Galveston and Sabine Pass flascos, and the terrible calamity of Bed River.

I did not accompany the expedition to Galveston, and so certainly did not "talk of Texas cotton, and how to dispose of it by the way." The only man who did accompany the expedition for Gen. Hamilton was your fellow townsman, Major W. L. Burt, Judge Advects General of the State of Massachusetts; and he, being under orders, could not be said to be there "without reason."

I never denounced the Fresident nor any officer of the Government to Gen. Banks. As to the President

I never denounced the President nor any officer of the Government to Gen. Banks. As to the President, I may say that, as the only delegate present from Mer-cer county in the State Convention at Springfield, Il-linois, June 16, 1885; I cast five votes for the nomina-tion of Mr. Lincoln for United States Scuales, and thus helped to initiate the famous Lincoln and Donglas campaign of that year for the Senatorship. In 1880, I labored, talked, and voted for him. In 1884, I did

That I have indulged in atrictures, sometimes very severe, but always in my judgment just, upon some officers of the Government, General Banks included, is true. But, so far from it being true that General Banks ever "silenced" me for such or any other remarks, he, on the contrary, rather encouraged them; and when they might seem to reach him, as in the case of opening the Missiasippi before going to Texas, he pleaded orders of his superiors for excuse. I do not need to say to one so well acquainted with General Banks as yourself, that he is not a "silencing" man. His constitutional urbanity, no less than his experience as a dancing master, quite untils him for any such rudences, however strongly urged by duty.

I come, now, to the main charge of "treachery and marder"; and as it is said, "a fool can ask more questions in a minute than a philosopher can answer in a year," so it may well be said that a desperate and unscruppious Major General, seeking a scape-goat for his iniquities and disasters, may cast more imputations

upon an obscure and helpless Captain in paragraphs than can be thoroughly rejuted in columns. I must therefore, be indulged a moment before introducing

There had been, for many months, an average cotton within and around the city of Matamoras, Mexico, seeking that avenue around our blockade to foreign markets. That cotton was almost entirely owned, either by the Rebel Government, or by conspicuous Rebel officers and citizens. I have documentry evidence in my possession, by which I could show many of them and their interests; but it is not material to my defence to do, os and I forbeat.

The Republic of Mexico was then and is now most friendly to the Union cases, furnishing saylum for our refugees from the barbarism and tyranny of the re-bellion in Texas: manifesting saymany for our troubling in Texas: manifesting saymany for our trou-

few enlisting in our ranks—thus perilling life and

The rebels were allies of the French to the exter of both sympathy and action, and so public enemies of Mexico; and, therefore, their property confiscable by Mexican law. There was then, and is now, no such Government recognized in the Commonwealth of nations as "The Confederate States of America;" therefore Confederate titles to cotton were mere fl tions; and as it was stolen from the good people of body but the original owner being able even to ques tion the title. In addition to this cotton, there wer large deposits of gold in Matamoras, belonging to the rebel General Bee, Collector Latham, and others there were also stores owned by conspicuous rebel who loaded teams back to Texas, that had brough cotton out; and there were rebel agents there, con signees of arms, and so forth, for the rebel Govern

Before our forces occupied the Rio Grande a Brownsville, and interrupted this trade, the Texas relugees had urged the Mexican Government to seize and conflicate this rebel gold and property. I am in formed and believe, that when General Banks was a Brownsyllle, he addressed a note to Gov. Jesus de la Serna, of Tamaulipas, urging the same action. When Gen. H. and I came there, Gen. H. saw and conversed with Gov. Serna, urging the same action. General H. Informed me that Serna would make the seizure if a proper legal mode were pointed out for him.— Serna himself not being familiar with the law. We Serial nimetrino cening jaminar with the law we concluded to assist him so much, and accordingly I drew a proclamation, and other papers, intending to deliver them to Governor Seria; but hefore that was done, I was arrested, and closely confined, by order of the said Napoleon Jacksop Tennisch Dana.

My person was searched—my trunks opened and searched, not excepting rivate sealed letters intrus-

searched, not excepting private scaled letters intrusted to me as varrier by courtely; 'And that fact, 'As van wh, 'appearing upon their face,' I "was kept in diese confloement, under a double guard with shotted gun two men on the outside of the doors, and eight me In an adjoining room as reliefs—until one hour befor trial. Charges and specifications preferred against in latter items were all either legal rights, or almost un

It said not be deemed strange that manufacturing test-mone, making the arrest, preferring the charge, and select-ing the Court, he had me convicted. Though there was a General Court Martial then he session in Brownsville, before which, according to Regulation and Usage, I should have been sent for trial, a special court was convened to try me, and disolved when my case was disposed of. I have in my possession the official tor-

by so as, in the Traveller, I gave him is my suthority. When we met, he applained that Coloned Kingman had denied the fact in writing, but without investigation; that the men were detailed for Provost duty, and so were not index Col. Kingman's immediate command; but that the hatement was aubitailably true, notwithstanding; and I. do not believe Mr. Wheelock has defield or varied this statement in writing. At least, the document itself would be more statisticatory to the public and to me than Gen. Banks's word as to its contents, against the veracity of so distinguished a New England minister.

Next he says, "he was a cotton speculator." Now as to that, I aver that I never was directly boring the disclosured would not otherwise have say that, I aver that I never was directly boring the disclosured would not otherwise have as to that, I aver that I never was directly boring the disclosured would not otherwise have say that, I aver that I never was directly boring the disclosured would not otherwise have say that is factory to the public and to me than Gen. Banks's was to that, I aver that I never was directly boring the disclosured would not otherwise have as to that, I aver that I never was directly of a single belong the farmative of its idea averaged in a civil court.

Ket the says, "he was a cotton speculator." Now as to that, I aver that I never was directly on the effort and succeeded, the immediate result would have been the laking from the Rebel cause of from Sve to seven millions of dollars, grid value, which has been sent interest me.

As to the Gulveston expedition, which, he says, was "forced upon him by his subordinates, especially so low as a Capital, he confesses his utter inability and unfilms to a confesses his utter inability and unfilms to a confesses his utter inability and unfilms to a confesse his utter inability, and the converse of the confesses his utte

conflicated in Mexico."

Of this specification, the Court acquitted me,
2nd. Specification—That I had proposed to L.
Pierce, Jr., the United States Consul at Matamoras,
Mexico, to give him an interest in the same control,
the would become an accomplice in the same enter-

Of this specification, with some exception to details as it is drawn, they found me "guilty." On the charge "guilty," they sentenced me to be dismissed from the service; and this spon the following testi-

Jesus de la Serna, Gofernor of Tamaulipas, [Mexico,] being duly sworn, deposes and says * * *
some time after. Inis. I made a requisition on GenHamilton, as military Governor of the State of Texas U. S. A., under the Extradition treaty, for two
refugees from justice—to wit: Frederick O' Boyle and
Garza. Chappa. The fegitives were not returned;
Gen. Hamilton replying that Gen. Dana was his superior officer, and that he had no right to act in the
case.

perior officer, nod that he had no right to act in the case.

A short time after this ** * * I spoke of two, other persons whom I wished delivered.—Alvino Lopez, and Joseph L. Christo, who, Capt. H. and, could not be delivered, as the charges were of a political nature. * * * I neer at any time offered or proposed to Lope. H. any resumeration for any services he might do ar perform for ma, and A serve at any time offered or proposed to give him a share or an interest in the proceeds of the cotton which was on this side of the river belonging to citizens of the so-called Confederate States, no was there may such agreement between us. I neers had any comperation with Capt. H. in regard to the cotton on this side of the river. * * The service Capt. H. proposed to do or render me was to appeal to Gen. Dans in relation to returning me the persons that I chimed under the Extradition Treaty, be, Capt. H. feeling, that he owed me nome service in this matter, as I had returned Dick Hamilton, the murderer of Capt. Monigomery, on a requisition from Gen. Hamilton.

(Signed) JERUS DE LA SERNA.

(Old)

The deposition of L. Pierce, Jr. U. S. Consul at Matamoras, was also used, and I quote from it the fol-

nd the Republic of Mexico, in its catalogue of crimes for which parties are mutually stipulated to be delivered, enumerates "embezzlement" as one, and therefore General Dana's objection was bad under the

idental of the not mile ill of the sect mass were elected as the control of the c

It now. Was there, in any conversation ever had between redurself and myself, any disposition manifested on my part to evade or violate the law in any manner whatever?

ever 1.

see-His inquiries in these conversations were ade in reference to legal rights. My answers, is opinion, were all made in reference to the same

Hon. J. B. McFarland, Judge of the Provisional Court of Texas, sworn—testified substantially as Mr. Turner above; and I only quote a single question and suswer of this witness to show how conspicuous I chose to make my "treachery and morder.

Question—Did occused ask you to consult rolls. Gen.
D. in refricince to the matter of the arrest. Tot Chapma and
O'Boyle, I and ask you to explain to this (Gen. D.) that
if a proper demand sore made by Governer Serna, decise
d would deen it prudent to garrest the portion and held
them with Gen. He return; and to procure; if possible,
Gen. D's consent that that course should be adopted?

—As near a will a decide to

General Dana was, in Gen. H's absence, the only superior officer to whom I was responsible. Turder and Pierce, be it remembered, were witness de for the prosecution—Governor Serna and Judge McFavland for the defence; and no other witnesses

Now, the worst feature of this whole case for Gen

action made, and have not in my possession the documents to prove the assertion, which probably exist, I forbear. I might reply to his allegation, that he placed three millions in the Treasury, that he had in the Valley of the Shenabdeah, at Galveston, at Sabine Pass, at Brashear City, and in the Tesche countries. ine Pass, at Brashear City, and in the Lecture coun-ry, unparkonishly fests to the Government many times but amount; but every patriot who reads may know hat. I might say upon authority, that he reported ses than half the slaughter of his charge upon Fort Hudson, May 27th, 1868, in order to series himself but the Government and the people have so adjudged, and it need not be re-affirmed until it shall be disputed. I said he might be called a failure; but his friends would forrow his Confederate title—call him friends would borrow ms Comescine.
Rebel Commissary of Subsistence, and unimpeachably

record was held void at failto, on technical grounds, without reaching the merit; and I was sent back to duty, with all rank, pay, and so forth, as though I had not been dismissed. The President said there was "nothing against me, either morally or as a soldier, in the record, but that politically (meaning, as I was such an offence as he could not consistently over-look, and therefore he ordered me to be reprimanded." I supposed he would rather offend me a little by repriing me, than Napoleon III. a good deal, by no

oing it.
I shall be pardoned, I trust, for adding the extract nd letter which follow. When leaving Brownsville ne year ago, Don Manuel Trevino, Mexican Consu at that port, and a most wealthy and accomplished gentleman, was kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to his friend, Senor Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pfeinpotentiary of the Republic of Mexico at Washington. Having kept a copy of the translation, I take the liberty of publishing so nuch as reaches, directly, the calumny of Gen. Banks Mr. Trevino, in speaking of the "General Govern ment," means the Republic of Mexico, of course

Brownsville, woluntarily given me, and which I never presented, as I chose to stand upon the record

Headquarters, U.S. Forces on the Rio Grande. I state the Baownsyllan, Texas, Feb. 21, 1804.

Adjt. Bhownsyllan, Texas, Feb. 21, 1804.

Adjt. Geteral on General Hamilton's staff, that he vaits Washington city to have a case reviewed in which he is interested. I can say for Capt. Herbert, that since I have been in command at this point, his conduct has been that of a gentleman and a soldier. Not having seen the record in his case, I cannot give an opinion as to the justness of the verdict; but find that public opinion here is with him. He will, however, present the points of the case to you still; and I would merely say that it is well worthy of a close review.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your ob't servant. Your ob't servant. F. J. HERRON.

Col. Jos. Holt, Judge Advocate General.

In conclusion, it is uscless to mid any comment upon a case in which the record is so plain, pertinent, and overwhelming. The facts I think show a clear case of malicious proscution on the part of General Dana; but when that can be said of General Dana, what would be justice to General Banks? "He calls me speculator, plunderer, traitor, murderer, " or words

Instead of playing a teacherous part, the testimony shows that I called the two highest law officers of the State to my office, and consulted them as to my power. Instead of "delivering up the lives of certain proscribed men," the testimony shows that I would not de-Treaty, but would only arrest that they could not escape, and hold them for the action of my superior when he should return. Instead of agreeting for a consideration in cotton, the testimony shows that cotton was never mentioned even, between Governor Serns and myself, nor any other consideration. Would not an "eager" man as Gen. Banks describes me to have been, with a consideration in cotton bending, have turned these men over, and then pleased ignorance of the law for hav-ing exceeded his proper power! But enough! Thave now patiently gone through the case, defend-ing nyaelf only; but if General Banks is dissatisfied

with this, and seeks as public expression for his dis satisfaction as in the letter to which I reply, I shall will deem it my daty, in a second effort, to confine myself to the defensive. But as he will have discovered, by this time, that I have more faith in record and proof than in more assertion, he will probably not feel justified in provoking further disclosures. caben has a real I am, sir, bittifully yours, he has a real to be a real to be seen to b

William Lloyd Garrison, Esq., Boston, al loo

SHARP DISCOURSE BY BEECHER.

were called!

Now, the worst feature of this whole case for General Banks is, that he officially passed upon this record, approved it, and, in execution of the wentere of the court, published an order from his Headquarters, dismissing me from the service.

What epithet that could be applied to him would be too severe for a Major General, who, in the teeth of such a record as I have recited, and which he must have known, or be guilty of passing upon a record dismissing an officer without reading it, should cast such impaintions upon one so much his inferior in age, rank, and position, as by the very force of these decumentages to throw the presumption in favor of the calcuminator? I have in my possession a private letter written by an officer then under Gen. Banks's command, in which he says, "for the least of the truths I have writtens, if the thing leaks out, would get for me an arrest and court martial. It is an office of, the first order, to disclose any appaintable of the command, in which he says, "for the least of the truths. I have writtens, if the thing leaks out, would get for me an arrest and court martial. It is an office of, the first order, to disclose any appaintable of the court o the body police is, and, as all buman organizations have been since the dawn of Eden's ann. It has been customary for the great body of Christians to regard the church, and its days and ordinances, and its ministers as something different from everything and everybody. This is changing somewhat, and everybody. This is changing somewhat, and will change still more. Fan be it from me to say a word or neggent a theory which can show one of Christ's littlest once from the rock of ages, or this firmest landmark of all time, the Bible; and I only specific the single of the size of

fear lest I may be misunderstood when I styling from these old supersitions of our infant, for this reverence of means, we must more, sad the right speedily. Young men, you who are came about for employment and who seek to know what avenue of life's labor you are to become a full, avoid, I beseech you the overgrounded. what avenue of life's labor you are local as of the law, the bestufied hospitals of member, that your "field is the sund of the law, the bestufied hospitals of member, and look with me for a moment in the Pranews of the law, and look with me for a moment in the Pranews operations. No place in life as was all oblety as at the pulpit, "Oh, any some got in the liberty as the pulpit, "Oh, any some got in the liberty as the pulpit, "Oh, any some got in the sund of the law, and the prophets, who can pred in the Moses and the prophets, who can pred in the meaning of this term and that the sund hength and breadth of their creed, who can rule length and breadth of their creed, who can rule it the minister who teaches you the day of the day you live—who exposes the corroptions of the time is the minister who teaches you the day of the day you live—who exposes the corroptions of the time is the him? I m what book or newspaper can you had got the whole the law of the law is the live who has taught the people understanding a sund the exception of American life. I have said this vital question of American life. I have said this vital question of American life. I have said the point most vital to his congress. Buy and the subspace, and each in was put to test the firms of the man as a large cross who had all question of American life. I have serve a the point most vital to his congress. Buy and the subspace, and each in quite grace, whether man is wholly depared, or only in part, and if the latter, whe the departing and the superlapeus, and the subspace, and each in quite grace, whether man is wholly depared, or only in part, and if the latter, whe the departing head of the nineteenth century are of the departing head of the nineteenth century are of the departing of the nineteenth century are of the departing head of the nineteenth century are can be a pand and the whole had in a land and in a time of peculiar tempatic

now is all honor and profit, and in the life to come an oriduring crown of joy and blessedness is the presence of your Father that is in Heaven.

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AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

The Tribune's correspondent at Charleston, & C.

The Tribune's correspondent at Charleston, 8. C., writes as follows:

"If a willingmest to take the oath of allegiane be a true test of loyalty, Charleston is very to function as the control of the con

recent bondmen out of the public entertains, as the lence is done to personal rights, trade is ripid; wixing, and permission to ship \$1.100,000 sort of goods here has already been approved a indental condition of the personal rights, we do not feel disposed to carga the frequency of it here. It cannot be prevented substantially the Président limits the time in which traiter the Président limits the time in which traiter the return to their alleriance, and yet retain or neutral roots. return to their allegiance, and yet retan or revo-their rights of property. By doing so, he will see-edly injure no loyal man, nor the natical case, and he will prevent an enormous increase of size

and ne will prevent all the sweating.

"Trepoat" (and I will prove my assertion at all length when the right time comes) that, at disk the best of the white Unionists here would be garded, at the worst of Copperheads in the Narden States, and that unless we encourage and invital large emigration, and enfranchine the negs, at shall have trouble with this State again.

and the second of the second o