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WM. LOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1804.

Selections.

THE PROGRESS OF EMANCIPIATION IN RUSSIA.

[We have the grateful privilege of laying before our readers a letter from a veteran philanthropist—perhaps, if we except Lord Brougham, the earliest living advocate of emancipation.

You are quite right when you mention the immense satisfaction I felt in seeing, by the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, the wishes of my whole life fulfilled.

During the discussion of that question in Russia, I published several writings on the matter. My chief purpose and warmest desire being to secure the peasants as soon as possible their personal freedom and complete liberty of labor.

Meanwhile, I inherited a small landed property, inhabited by about four hundred persons of both sexes. I hastened to Russia, and put in practice my method.

In my agreement with them it was settled, that if the emancipation which the Government was preparing (1859) turned out more advantageous to them, they were to accept it in preference to mine.

I can hardly say how happy I was when I saw, last year, for the first time, my dear, beloved, and

deeply respected Russian peasants free at last, and proprietors of the land they had till then cultivated as serfs!

Your reformers can tell you, that, in loving dearly the slaves, one can hardly help feeling a very different sentiment towards their owners.

Every district and every chief town has every year an assembly of deputies who name a permanent committee for three years. This committee is charged with the municipal administration, under the control of the assembly.

All the district assemblies, after having voted the formation of the administrative committee, name a canton (godno), in which the larger assembly in the chief town in the province, which, of its turn, chooses among its own members the members for the provincial administrative committee.

I have felt, as you may well imagine, the most anxious interest in all that has been going on in America during these latter years.

As to the negroes, who must just now particularly preoccupy those who have spent their lives in defending the unhappy creatures, I see with intense pleasure that many distinguished men in America are trying to secure for them the right of suffrage.

I write, I have on my table the Anti-Slavery Standard of July 1, and I find therein Gen. Holden's discourse the following words: "No people have ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government."

Under the impression of what is going on in my own country, I cannot help wishing that the Americans would give the freedmen some land, not of course, in sending them to settle far away as colonies, but in allowing them to settle wherever they can.

THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE—A PROPOSITION. If no other representative of the people makes the proposition before me, I pledge to you my promise that early in the next Congress I will propose this further amendment.

GEN. SCHENCK DELIVERED AN ADDRESS AT PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, ON THE 18th INST., IN WHICH HE REPEATED THE DECLARATIONS CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY MADE IN HIS CHILlicothe SPEECH.

I may be allowed to say here, that I had an interview with the President just before I left Washington, some ten days ago, before coming home to meet my fellow-citizens in the canvass for the approaching election.

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General Schenck, in his Ohio speech, takes the ground that suffrage and representation should be identical; and while he is willing that the rebel States should exclude the blacks from voting, he insists that they should not be counted in the basis of representation.

Everybody knows how, during the progress of this rebellion, we have had to contrast black patriots with white rebels. Everybody knows that while the white people of the South have strikely and unanimously lifted their pariah hands to strike down our national flag and destroy the government.

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THE CLASS OF RUSSIAN SERFS HAS ALWAYS BEEN, ABOVE AND BEFORE ALL THE OBJECT OF MY AFFECTIONS—AFFECTIONS MORE LIVELY AS I HAVE NEVER SEEN ANY ONE UNDER THESE MOST UNJUST AND UNLAWFUL CONDITIONS. — Yes, I love these good Russian serfs, and, even to the sacred blood which still distinguishes them, everything in them is for me an object of respect. — [La Russie et les Russes, 1847.] — Ed. Nelson.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

A Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser says he has heretofore indulged the belief that President Johnson would ultimately shake off the trammels of the Republican party...

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Extract from a stirring and eloquent Address, delivered at North Adams, (Mass.) July 4th, 1865, by Hon. James T. Robinson.

Gettysburg was the great pivotal battle of the war. On that immortal field, the prestige of Lee and his veterans was broken as with the peals of thunder, thus ending the last invasion of the North...

Another trial, perhaps the greatest after all, I cannot pass over. In the Summer of 1864, before Sherman had reached Atlanta, and before the victories of the Valley, the canvass of the presidential election was opened.

Here was a chance to get rid of Lincoln, and elect in his place a President, who he did not agree with them, would at least adopt a different tone and policy.

Now, fellow-citizens, stop a moment, and look at that peril. It makes us shudder now to think of it. This was the supreme crisis of the Republic.

test of man's capacity for self-government? Tell me if there were not crowded into that trial every doubt, every peril, every path of exigency and strain, which all the tyrants and Tories of all ages have ever suggested or imagined?

Well, the election came; you remember it well, and cannot soon forget it. How the storm of denunciation burst upon the President, the Government, the Generals, the Army!

It is over. Aristocracy and despotism are overwhelmed. The greatest conspiracy of history against Free Institutions and the progress of mankind is annihilated.

SPEECH OF GOV. MARVIN, OF FLORIDA.

Gov. Marvin, of Florida, talks as sensibly as Gov. Hamilton, of Texas. Here are extracts from a speech made by the former at Jacksonville on the 2d inst.

As one of the results of the great rebellion, Slavery has ceased to exist. With the fall of the Confederacy, its cornerstone crumbled to dust, and the winds have scattered it.

But what will be your conduct when the wheels of the civil government are set in motion, and the strength of the military forces is greatly reduced in the South?

And you, Freedmen, have now exchanged masters. You must now make law your master, for it is the law which is to protect you in your freedom.

Your prosperity and happiness are now inseparably connected with the welfare of this people. Their elevation will add to the power and prosperity of the State.

And you, my colored friends, must not be idle or lazy. Labor is the law which God has imposed upon the man, and it is the only way to the most laborious man in Florida.

Let every man, woman and child, throughout the State, cease to murmur or complain against the dispensation of Providence, but cheerfully and hopefully accept the new order of things, as coming from Him whose ways are not as man's ways, and whose thoughts are not as man's thoughts.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON.

We have copied from the Traveller a very warm commendation of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for the eminent service he has rendered the country, which we believe is most richly merited.

THE FREEDMEN OF CHARLESTON.

A Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Christian Recorder says that the colored citizens are making commendable progress in commercial, moral, social, religious and intellectual development.

Old-fashioned wagons may be seen every day unloading at some store cotton or wool, owned by some "gentleman from Africa."

This is the key, he says, which is to open every door of prejudice against the race. This is the panacea which will heal all the maladies of a Negro-phobia type.

The lines of steamers plying between Charleston and New York have not, as yet, granted any respectable accommodations to colored people.

The writer asks: Will not some of our friends who own ocean steamers place a line to run from this section of the country North, which will carry any decent man for his money?

There is great need, he adds, of a secular newspaper, under the direction of a prudent and competent colored editor—one who is liberal in his views, and comprehends the magnitude of the crisis in which we live.

ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S ASSOCIATION. At a meeting held in New York on Friday, in which the principal Freedmen's Associations of the country, East and West, were represented.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for September, is received. The present number is unusually excellent. It opens with the beginning of a new serial story, by Trowbridge, entitled "Cotton Bonds."

NEW YORK. Bela Marsh, 14 Broadfield street, has just published a new work of 120 pages, entitled "THE LIVING PRESENT AND THE DEAD PAST; OR, GOD MADE MANIFEST AND USEFUL IN LIVING MEN AND WOMEN, AS HE WAS IN JESUS."

COLORED MISSIONARIES. A delegation of Colored Missionaries called on the President on Saturday, and were kindly received. The Rev. Mr. Grimes headed the delegation, and made a speech, desiring the assurance of the President's protection while prosecuting their labors in the South.

LETTER FROM M. TOURGUNEFF. The special attention of our readers is directed to the highly interesting letter from this philanthropic and distinguished Russian nobleman, which may be found on our first page, copied from The Nation.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

Late intelligence from Beaufort, N. C., tells us that Gov. Holden requested Gen. Roper (commanding at Raleigh) to remand three citizens, arrested by the latter for assaulting a freedman, to the county in which the offence was committed, to be tried by a civil tribunal.

From all quarters in the South evidence like the above comes to us, showing a disposition in the class formerly dominant there to oppress the colored people, to throw all possible obstacles in the way of their self-support in freedom, and to assert over them an authority irrespective of law and justice.

It is asked—How long should this restraint and this probation last? I reply, the minimum of them is fixed by two considerations. The power of the Southern whites to make laws affecting the status of the colored people should be withheld at least so many years as shall be required to establish that class in self-supporting industry.

But another reason, no less weighty, requires this extended probation of the communities which have so lately been in arms against the United States. It is notorious that, though conquered, they are not penitent. The majority of them, alike leaders and followers, take no better ground than that, being obviously beaten, they will no longer contend in arms against the Government.

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I would advise those interested in humanitarian topics to read "Needle and Garden," a serial in the Atlantic Monthly. It reveals a sad state of things, and shows vividly how the unfortunate seamstress of the large cities are ground beneath the iron heel of their employers.

EDWARD M. RICHARDS. Mound City, Kansas, August, 1865. The Baltimore American says that the Denton Union, one of the staunchest Administration journals in Maryland, displays the motto, in its editorial columns, "Opposition to Negro Suffrage in Maryland."

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LETTERS FROM NEW YORK. NO. XL.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator: It was justly remarked, quite recently, by an English writer, who had been reading in an American journal of the dullness of the previous week, that he did not know what people could pretend to be lively, if we of this country had leisure to be amused.

True, a large allowance must be made for the popular sense of power in a democracy—the consciousness of strength which borrows no trouble from never so clouded and involved a future.

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FOURTH OF JULY AT BUENOS AYRES.

THE Buenos Ayres Standard of July 6th says that the 4th of July, 1865, will long be remembered by both Americans and Argentines.

At 6 o'clock, P. M., the waiting-room was crowded, and at half-past six the Vice-President of the Republic, the Governor of the Province, with their families, having arrived, the folding doors of the banquet hall were thrown open, and the company took their seats at the festive board.

Among those who made speeches on the occasion were Hon. Mr. Kirk, American Minister; Don Pedro Paz, Gov. Saavedra, Capt. Livingston, Dr. Rawson, Prime Minister, Dr. Elizalde, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hinton Howell.

Mr. Helder, U. S. Consul, rose and said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—It has often been asserted—with truth, I think—that there are now, if they assume an erect posture in the presence of a public assembly, have no command of themselves as yet three words. Do you suppose that you have seen a man of that sort? Then you desire your selves, for he now stands before you [Laughter].

Only a few days since, an English gentleman, not liberal and kindly-natured than some of the other subjects of her Britannic Majesty, (laughter) manifested my presence—and I was pleased to hear the words fall from his lips—that, in his opinion, the isolated tenacity with which the United States had pursued General Lee and his deluded comrades would secure a speedy and happy re-adjustment of American affairs, both at home and abroad.

How often have the friends of our Government, especially those resident in foreign countries, been shocked and insulted by the misrepresentation of our Union, chiefly by disloyal Americans and other advocates of slavery, who, in the face of facts, have habitually asserted that the South was a unit for secession!

Virginia has given us twelve generals, (applause) whose surnames are as follows:—Thomas, Prentiss, Denver, Terrell, Newton, Ammen, Cooke, Davidson, Hays, Reno, Stevenson, Graham.

Delaware has given us three generals, (applause) namely:—Lockwood, Torbet, Thomas. Kentucky the birth place of President Lincoln, the martyred and immortal patriot—stands in a great measure redeemed in the number and efficacy of the soldiers who she has sent into the field for the defence of the Union.



Poetry.

For the Liberator. A PRAYER. BY K. C.

Father of mercies! when the heart, athirst, Ories out with such wild clamor for the waves...

ANDERSONVILLE.

Where ramparts from upon the waves, That leap and crouch like hounds below, And Ocean's hungry giant slaves...

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM LOWELL'S HARVARD COMMEMORATION ODE. Such was he, our Martyr-Chief, Whom late the Nation he had led...

The Liberator.

GERRIT SMITH ON TEMPERANCE. In which was the Convention Right?

On the first day of the National Temperance Convention, held at Saratoga the present month, Rev. John Pierpont argued that the way in which the sellers of intoxicating liquors kill a man...

ing effectual protection to persons and property. But, since it is obvious that such protection cannot be afforded without shutting up the dramshops, that great manufactory of madmen, incendiaries, murderers, and...

THE SECRETARY OF WAR. Clearness of purpose, concentration and continuous industry, joined to an integrity so far above suspicion that even when great leaders in all branches of the government were openly accused...

THE PARDONED TRAITORS. A pertinent illustration of Southern character is found in the effect produced on those prominent rebels who have been pardoned by the President...

COURTING BY CORRESPONDENCE. In the late "Romance of Fashionable Let" which has appeared in the newspapers, we are informed that a perfectly promiscuous love-making, went to Grand...

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. TWENTY SUPERIOR Teachers, among whom are THE REV. DORR D. WELLS, formerly of the Liberator...