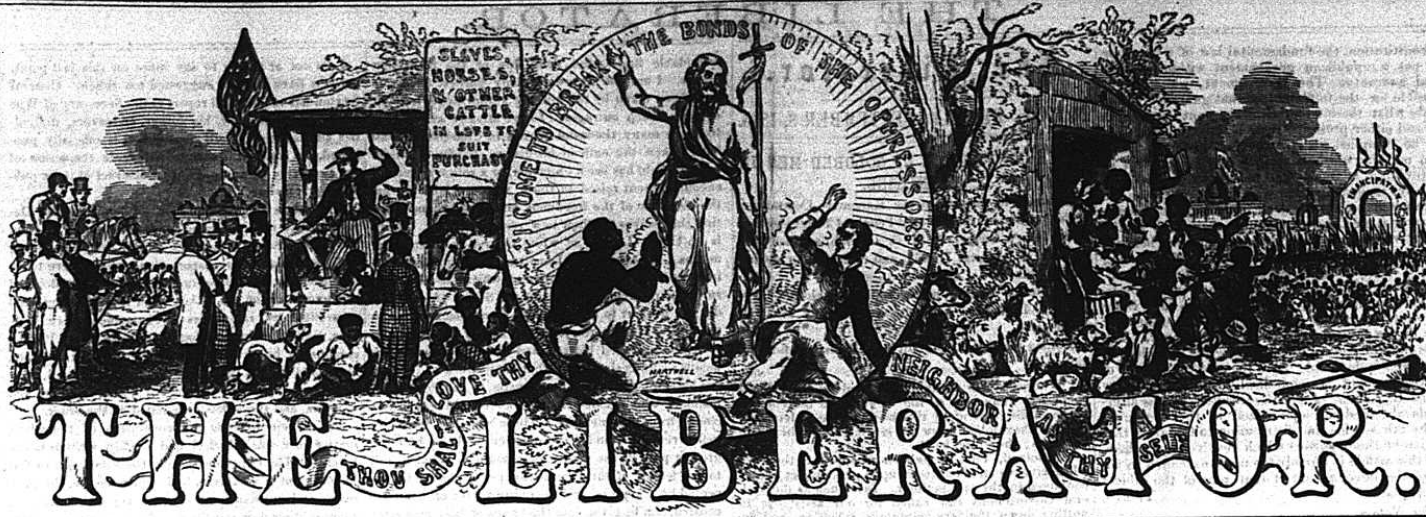


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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." "Tay this down as the law of nations. Easy that military authority takes for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST."

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

Selections.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON-KEEPER.

The trial of Capt. Wirz, the keeper of the prison at Andersonville, Georgia, was commenced in Washington on Tuesday, 22d. The charges against him included Gen. Lee, the rebel Secretary of War, and the Commissioner of Subsistence, as having conspired to starve and murder the Union prisoners...

Some would go over the dead line where it was broken without knowing it, and had they not been warned would have been shot. Hounds were kept there to hunt and recapture those who attempted to escape. Prisoners were allowed to go out in certain numbers to collect wood. Witness told his comrades the next time he got off the stockade he would try and escape. He made the attempt and was hunted, but not immediately found. He lay concealed for an hour or two, and heard the yelping of hounds in the distance, then nearer and nearer; they came so close as to actually rub his nose, and then made a circle around him until the hunter or soldier said he must go with him. The soldier said the old Captain told him to make the dogs tear him, (the witness), but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition. When witness was brought before Capt. Wirz, the latter asked the soldier why he did not make the dog tear him? when he replied: "I guess the dog hurt him enough." Wirz then ordered witness to be taken back to the stockade.

freezing and dying while the woods were in sight which they are not allowed to cut! See them at a day without floor, while their teeth are so loose from scurvy that at every effort to chew their food they shriek with pain—and this in the heart of Georgia, the most abundant food-growing State, the very Empire State of the South, through which Sherman and his conquering army afterwards march, finding such an abundance of crops and herds that they are unable to consume or even to destroy them! Then see the culprit Wirz watching like a terrible gnat over this wreck and waste of human life and human hopes and loves, only arousing himself to action at the words, "A man escaped!" Then the bloodhounds were ordered out, and Wirz mounted his horse; then the clerks responsible for the escape were punished, even unto death; then the "sports of the Andersonville chase" commenced—the weak, unlearned fugitives fleeing before the tiger-formed, deep-breasted, blood-puffing hounds, that had never tracked a less noble game than man! Think of all this, and then think that the victims of these infernal orgies were our Northern boys, fresh from their farms and schools, their mothers' and sisters' kisses still warm upon their brows, and the applause with which we greeted them as they marched in full, proud columns through our own streets, still ringing fresh upon their ears. As they contrasted their home lives with their sad Andersonville fate, could human life have seemed aught else to them than twenty years of heaven ending in twenty months of hell?

Another Evidence of Rebel Cruelty. Horrible Inhumanity to a Free Negro of Tennessee—He is sold into Slavery against his will—The price he paid for his escape—A Rebel Surgeon cuts off both his feet. The Washington Chronicle contains the following story of a fiendish outrage perpetrated on a free colored man, as narrated by the poor victim:—"My name is Richard Thomas Griffin; I am thirty-three years old. I was bought by my father, Thos. Griffin, from Mr. Caldwell, of Washington, who owned me until I was quite a boy. In 1858, I think, Dr. Richard Lee, who owned a farm on the Eastern Branch, hired me as a body servant, under the following conditions: I was to remain with him ten years, to do what he bid, and to obey his orders. I was to receive at the end of my term of service five hundred dollars, a horse, a saddle and bridle, and a suit of clothes, and was to be taught reading and writing. When the bargain was made, my father took me to the City Hall in Washington, where I was recorded as a free man of color. Mr. Taylor can show the record. We (Dr. Lee and I) went from Washington to Athens, Georgia, where the Doctor held a farm of three hundred and fifty acres. Here he bought a family of slaves. He was engaged in business in Augusta, Georgia, where he spent much of his time. Just after the war broke out, Dr. Lee moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he sold all his slaves, and attempted to sell me, and bought the Tennessee Hotel. The gentleman to whom he wished to sell me was a Captain Arnold, of the rebel army, who was shortly afterward captured by the Yankees in Kentucky. The owner of the hotel at the time of the sale of the property was made a difficulty with Dr. Lee. Captain Arnold told him of the attempt to sell me to him; and the in-keeper, out of spite to Dr. Lee, told me all about it. After working about the hotel, doing a little of everything, I was hired to Captain W. G. Gammon, a quartermaster in the rebel army. He was under Major Glover; was a hard drinker, very profane, and very rough. My duty was to haul forage from Knoxville to the cavalry camps around the town. In a few months the quartermaster moved to Jonesboro, where his family resided, taking me with him. About a month afterwards the Yankees occupied Knoxville, where we moved to Bristol, then to Seven-Mile Ford, Virginia, where we remained during the summer, feeding the stock. In the fall we went back to Jonesboro, afterward to Marion, Virginia, where I was working in the Confederate shops, making horse-shoes. We returned to Bristol, (on the line between Virginia and Tennessee,) and during that summer I was employed, as before, in the smithy. In the fall I was again made a teamster, and continued to drive a wagon until we got to Jonesboro again, when, becoming dissatisfied, and wishing to see Dr. Lee at Knoxville, I made an attempt to escape through the rebel picket lines. I had travelled about twenty miles when I met two rebel cavalrymen, who arrested me and took me back to Jonesboro. I was carried to Captain Gammon, who dismissed the guards and sent me to my quarters. A short time after, some of the hired men came to me and took me to the post hospital, where I slept that night. The next morning, Doctor Williams came to me and said, "Griffin, you shan't run away again; I'm going to cut your feet off." He made me drink something from a black bottle—it was not laudanum, for I know the taste of that—and I fell asleep. I awoke in the night, and found that both my feet were cut off. In the morning I began to feel pain. Dr. Williams came in and looked at me. He said, "Dick, I tried to kill you—you are a damned nigger to kill—now I'll try to cure you." He dressed my legs, and continued to do so until the Yankees began to raid around Jonesboro, when they moved the hospital, leaving me in charge of a negro woman, who took care of me till the Federals came. When I was able to move about on my knees, I was passed to Knoxville; then to Nashville to the Soldiers' Home. I was advised to stay here till Governor Brownlow came home. Somebody saw Governor Brownlow, and told him of my case. He said he knew Captain Gammon, and would try to get me transportation to the North, as they said it was against orders; but two gentlemen in the transportation office, Mr. Birch and Mr. Gilson, a one-legged man, paid my passage to Louisville, and from that place I was sent to Washington on a Government pass."

THE SUFFRAGE AND THE CONSTITUTION. "I hope... that a [State] constitution containing... a franchise of political rights, founded on difference of color or race, will be rejected. I am perfectly aware that the Constitution of the State may be changed at any time. This difficulty is not, so far as I can see, to be overcome." (Cambridge in Boston Daily Advertiser, June 1, 1865.) "I conclude, therefore, on this subject of negro voting, that in all States which claim their full rights under the Constitution, it is a question of policy and not of principle, to be decided by the national authorities, until the State is fully restored unto its former condition."—SIXKINS SUMNER, ibid., June 17, 1865. It is obvious from the above extracts, especially in connection with the residue of the articles from which they were taken, that these two distinguished jurists fully agree in three important points of constitutional law, particularly interesting at the present moment: 1st. That wisdom and policy, as well as justice, require that no citizen shall be denied the elective franchise on account of color or race. 2d. That the rebel States may now be held, under military law or otherwise, till they adopt constitutions founded on that principle. 3d. That when they or any other people are actually admitted to full State rights, the regulation of the matter belongs, by the Constitution of the United States, to the States themselves. The first two propositions, it is to be hoped, would now receive the approbation of all loyal men. These distinguished writers, however, do not state the Government have expressly or indirectly authorized or invited a people to form a State constitution preparatory to admission to the Union, or if a people have done the same, unauthorized or uninvited, Congress, having the power, may reject it arbitrarily and wrongfully, as they may abuse any other power, against reason and without right. But this is not the power to which they would appeal. They refer to a lawful power, judiciously exercised, for adequate reasons and justifiable cause. What is that cause? Undoubtedly such a cause might exist in the irregular and unauthorized manner in which the instrument had been formed and presented, independent of any radical objection, in principle, to the instrument itself. But would not necessarily cover the case. They consider the "permitting a difference of civil or political rights founded on a difference of color or race" an adequate objection to its acceptance. Undoubtedly it is. But on what ground? The Constitution requires many duties of the States as political bodies, many of their governments, and of the different departments and officers of their government as such, as well as the republican character of the governments themselves. The constitution of a State in this Union must provide the means for the performance of all these duties, or it cannot be held to be such as the United States Constitution requires for a State. It must have the officers, the departments of the government, and the corporation of whom those duties are required, or it cannot perform the duties of a "State in this Union," or be admitted or retained as such. A State constitution deficient in any one of these particulars ought, of course, and must be rejected. But what part of the Constitution is inconsistent with the discrimination of color in the distribution of political rights? All natural rights may be enjoyed by every man, because all moral duties may be performed by all moral beings. But all political duties cannot, and, of course, political rights may be limited accordingly. The elective franchise, for instance, is a part of the national sovereignty, and the public safety requires that it should be lodged where it is most likely to be used for the public good rather than for the public detriment. This cannot be done by a particular examination and judgment in regard to every individual, but must necessarily be done by general rules, which exclude some who might safely and advantageously be included, and include others who as manifestly ought to be excluded. Among minors, male and female, and among adult females, who, for general reasons, are universally excluded in all governments, there are many much better qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise than many male adults who are allowed the right. If you draw the line anywhere else as on the difference of color, you encounter the same difficulty, and perhaps others. But what clause or what principle of the Constitution is violated by making color, any more than age or sex, the line of discrimination? They are all natural distinctions, and no individual energy can obliterate or avoid them. Artificial distinctions are different. The barriers created by defect of education, property, profession, or calling of any sort, may be leaped and overcome. But the natural distinctions cannot. Two of them are permanent and unalterable; the other only temporary—though made by nature, it must in due course cease by nature. The others cease not at all. Now, the right to the elective franchise is a no more perfect right than any other political right. The right to elect must be always based on the same ground, and may be regulated, conferred, or withheld by similar authority and for similar reasons.

This brings us to the question where this authority is deposited, under our system, so far as respects the elective franchise, and how and for what reasons it should be exercised. This question is answered by our authors in the third proposition above stated, that the authority belongs to the individual States, and of course may be exercised, how and for what reasons they please, so far as respects any right of interference by the United States. If this is so, they may regulate it by constitution or by law as they please, and the same rule, repeal, alter, amend, or abolish, and regulate anew the next day, as they please. These gentlemen are understood to hold; not in general terms merely, but in direct reference to this particular subject. If a rebel State should make a constitution to-day denying the right of any limitation of the suffrage on account of color or race, and should thereupon be re-admitted to full State rights under the Constitution, they may to-morrow, if they please, make a statute limiting it exclusively on color or race, and there is no remedy. It follows, of course, that they may not only exclude the black race, but any other race; and limit the right to any one race, or family, or even individual, if they please. It is perfectly obvious that on this theory of States rights, the duty of the United States to guarantee to each State a republican government cannot be fulfilled. It is also obvious that the first two propositions above stated become entirely worthless. The answer to the questions, whether the elective franchise ought to be limited on color; and whether the rebel States may be held out of Union, or when a constitution negating such limitation, is not worth the ink with which it may be written. We deny the whole doctrine, tota viribus. The question is, Does the regulation, to wit, the limitation or extension, of the right of suffrage among the citizens belong exclusively to the individual States, by the Constitution of the United States? In the first place, the Constitution confers no rights or powers on the States or their governments, by direct grant, in relation to suffrage or anything else. This was discovered by the Virginia Legislature as long ago as February, 1820. In their elaborate resolutions of that date, on the Missouri question, they assert emphatically, and truly, that no "rights are conferred by the Federal Constitution on the State governments." It confers none by implication, except those necessarily involved in the performance of the duties it enjoins on them and their officers. Any exclusive power over the elective franchise is not among these. It confers no power on the States or their governments by reservation even, except a part of those "not delegated to the United States." But it restricts them by numerous express and implied prohibitions. Besides all this, they are further indefinitely restrained by the supremacy of all laws made or enacted by Congress, under the Constitution. When all these are duly considered in detail, as well those in posse as those in esse, it will be easy to comprehend the mass of power belonging exclusively to the States. But the Constitution recognizes the existence of the States as bodies politic, and component parts of the nation, but not as independent nations, and guarantees them republican governments, suited to their subordinate position in the Union. This places them on the ground of individuals, in some respects, as lawful agents—governmental agents, within the limits of paramount law. Our fathers had been educated to this. Their colonial governments, their State empires, were still governed by a body politic, local corporations, authorized to make laws, ordinances, etc., but always "so such laws, ordinances, and constitutions, so made, be not contrary and repugnant unto... the laws of this our realm of England." So our present local governments are controlled by the Constitution and laws of the United States. The prohibitions, whether express or implied, are peremptory, and cannot be passed. But the most extensive and important restrictions, as well on States as individuals, arise from the absolute supremacy of the laws of the United States. These have been heretofore very sparingly applied, and enter upon the full performance of the Government was instituted for the nation, it found the existing government of the United States disorganized and deranged, and all its concerns in dilapidation, while the local governments were organized and in full operation; so that the general and external interests of the country required all, and more than all, their attention, and the internal and local interests of the people demanded little or none at their hands; 2d, it was the policy of the slaveholders, who controlled the administration of the Government then and ever afterwards, till by rebellion and enter upon the full performance of the duties which they should perform, as far as possible, as created by "the people of the United States," viz., "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" to all the people, the local governments will find the subjects of their exclusive jurisdiction very much curtailed, though their usefulness may be very much increased. Duties neglected, overlooked, or deferred by the general Government have been assumed by the States, because corporations, like individuals, may do, according to law, whatever infringes no law or is prohibited by no law; and this is the principal subject of the right of suffrage, Congress has never taken the first step towards defining or limiting it; and if the State Legislatures had not, the whole subject might have remained unregulated to this day. The only clauses of the Constitution having direct reference to the subject are the 2d and 4th sections of the first article, and the guarantee clause already alluded to. The first is in these words: "The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." This article two points only—that other qualifications than mere citizenship, being of "the people," membership of the nation, may be required; and that electors of representatives to Congress must have all the qualifications of electors of State representatives. Two other points germane to the subject it leaves both unmentioned and untouched, to wit: by whom those qualifications shall be fixed, and whether any and what additional qualifications may be required for electors of members of Congress. That those last points are not concluded by the clause, as it stands,

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The men of the Fifty-Fourth (colored) Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers were discharged on Friday, came up to the Island on Saturday, on board the tug-boat...

Addressing the men of the regiment, Gen. Hallowell said he wished to bid them good bye. He said that he had ordered them for the manner in which they had behaved...

After repeated cheers for General Hallowell, the regiment returned to the city, where they were met by a large number of citizens...

The Fifty-fourth left Boston on the 28th of May, 1865, and proceeded to Morris Island, where they were met by the celebrated charge on Fort Wagner...

NEW METHOD OF EMANCIPATING SLAVES.

Gen. Palmer's order, granting parols to negroes in which the word "work" was not used, has been the subject of much discussion...

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES.

Paris, Ky., Sept. 7, 1865.

LETTER FROM THE LATE RICHARD CODDEN.

The New York Citizen publishes an interesting letter written by Richard Codden in May, 1864, to a French gentleman resident in Switzerland. The first part discusses the war in this country with singular acuteness...

SHARP LETTER FROM GOV. BROWNLOW.

W. C. Kain, of Knoxville, who was prominent during the war for barbarous treatment of Union citizens, Tennessee, writes to Gov. Brownlow...

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Nashville, Aug. 18, 1865. GEORGE T. CURTIS, Esq., New York: Sir—Your favor of the 6th inst. is received. Upon one letter or message from one W. C. Kain, a felon in jail at Knoxville...

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Union.] TULLAHOMA, TENN., July 12, 1865. On the night of the 4th of July, two men of Company C, 5th Tennessee Cavalry, with the Captain and two other men of the Home Guards...

A MAN GIVEN AS FOOD TO THE DOGS.

THE DIABOLISM OF SLAVERY. We announced, yesterday, that the practical emancipation of the slaves has not been realized yet in Washington parish...

THE DIABOLISM OF SLAVERY.

This is only talking. But, unfortunately, we have more serious facts to relate. Two planters of Washington parish, near Ada, named De Warren and De Warren, died a black man on a saw-log, when so rendered defenceless, set their bloodhounds upon him...

THE DIABOLISM OF SLAVERY.

Such is the sad picture of the state of society in this part of the Southern States...

MANFIELD CAMP MEETING.

A camp meeting of colored people commenced at Williams' grove, a short distance east of Manfield station on Wednesday last week, and closed on the 29th. It included the Zion and African Bethel churches in this city...

A STRANGE VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

The Norfolk Post has the following complimentary notice of Senator Sumner: Mr. Sumner is now the acknowledged leader of the Senate, and he will wield a powerful influence in deciding the destinies of the South...

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes the following: The planters have generally retained their slaves, and are making contracts with them as rapidly as possible, and generally sharing the crops with them...

DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

A Southern paper publishes a table of the price of the Confederate currency in Augusta, Ga., at various times from the beginning to the close of the war. The record was kept by a broker doing business in that city...

MURDER OF LOYAL NEGROES.

ALTHOUGH his wife and son were living with their former master, John Baker, Esq., near Fauquier county, Va., were killed, it is said, by the notorious Dick Carter, about two o'clock last Sunday morning...

SINGULAR EXERCISE OF POWER BY GOV. PERRY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says the following extract from a letter addressed to Gov. Perry to a prominent citizen of Charleston: "If you take the oath of amnesty and apply for a pardon, it is to be presumed, after the approval by me, that it is granted, and you are entitled to vote or serve in the convention, although your pardon may not have been returned or received by you."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOSTON LADY.

North Conway, N. H., Sept. 1. A very sad and distressing accident occurred this morning at this place, resulting in the almost instant death of Miss Fanny McGrew of Boston. The painful circumstances are briefly as follows:

PHENIAN TROUBLES IN MISSOURI.

Last week, according to a correspondent of the Tribune, the Deputy Head-Quarters of the Fenian Brotherhood were destroyed at St. Paul. His body had been brought to St. Louis, and a service and oration advertised to take place at St. Patrick's Church...

DEATH ON THE TRACK.

The New York Herald prints a complete list of the railroad accidents attended by loss of life or injury to person that have occurred in the United States since the commencement of the year. In not quite eight months, there have been one hundred and twenty-eight casualties, by which two hundred and sixty persons have been killed, and eleven hundred and nine wounded...

GEN. LEE A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

The Richmond Whig announces that Gen. Lee has consented to accept the Presidency of Washington College. We have the Representative vote from forty-eight towns, all but five of which have elected Republicans.

THE PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL.

The Plymouth Memorial records the death of Branch Pierce, the well-known hunter of Plymouth Woods. He was quite a remarkable character, and his death was a great loss to his country...

MRS. KELT, WIDOW OF COL. KELT.

Mrs. Kelt, widow of Col. Kelt, who was concerned in the Brooks outrage, and a sort of bottle-holder, is said to be reduced to poverty, though her family was wealthy before the war. The Colonel was killed during the contest...

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention declared the effort to confer the suffrage on colored soldiers to be "a deliberate and wicked attempt to degrade the white race to the level of the black."

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention passed a resolution that the public debt is "onerous and improper." This is the first step towards open advocacy of repudiation. If there is any party in the State which will work to the benefit of the Democrats will be sure to "dive deeper and come up nastier" than any body else...

A CASE WORTHY OF SYMPATHY.

We call the particular attention of our readers to a notice, published in another column, by Mr. Wm. Ambrose. A man in search of his mother, sister and brother, after ten years of separation by the cruel effects of slavery, just think of it—looking for them in order to confer upon them the blessings and abundance which he has accumulated in the section of the country where a man can reap the fruits of his labor...

THE DICK TAYLOR PLANTATION.

The Dick Taylor plantation, worked by Freedmen, is in the most flourishing condition. We have been favored with a sample of their cotton, which is as fine as any in the State, with strong though flexible fibres. The prospect of the crop is splendid...

ROBERT OULD HAS BEEN VISITING PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Robert Ould has been visiting President Johnson, at the White House. He would have been glad to have Mr. Johnson visit him a year or two ago, at the Black Hole called Libby Prison.

PROGRESS OF IDEAS.

The young king of Portugal announces that his government will soon introduce measures for the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese colonies. Intelligence has been received of the death of Commodore John Collins Long, of the United States Navy. He died suddenly at North Conway, on the 21st inst, while absent from his home on an excursion to the White Mountains...

FIRE IN A CEMETERY.

A singular incident occurred in England recently. The catacomb vaults on the west side of Kensal Green Cemetery were found on fire. Five coffins were destroyed, and a great many seriously burnt. The origin of the fire was unknown. It is in this cemetery that Hood, Leech, Tackcray and other eminent men lie interred...

THE NUMBER OF BATTLES FOUGHT DURING THE WAR.

The number of battles fought during the war was 252. Of these the soil of Virginia drank the blood of 80. Tennessee witnessed 37, Missouri 25, Georgia 12, South Carolina 10, North Carolina 11, Alabama 7, Florida 5, Kentucky 14, the Indian Territory and New Mexico witnessed the war of war raged to a Northern State, and broke in the great battle of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated, 25 were naval achievements...

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF BOOKS WAS CONSUMED.

At the burning of a London auctioneer's establishment, lately, among which was a part of the library of Baron Humboldt. The loss of the telegraphic cable is estimated at nearly a million and a half of dollars. Forty thousand visitors at Saratoga this season—more than ever before. In a single morning last week, nine thousand glasses of water were dipped from Congress Spring alone...

THE CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.

A planter was lately overheard scolding a negro for laziness. "You lazy nigger, you! You are not doing a whole day's labor for 'Mass.' retorted the negro, 'how many days' labor have I lost by you?'" The planter considered the subject exhausted. A Lexington (Ky.) dispatch of the 26th says that Garrard, the pro-slavery candidate for State Treasurer, is elected by about two hundred majority. He has died since the election. Daniel Webster, a son of Col. Fletcher Webster, and grandson of the great Daniel Webster, died at Marshfield on Saturday, aged 25 years...

THE GREAT "HOMESTEAD" WELL.

The great "Homestead" well, at Pithole Creek, has ceased to flow, though it recently yielded 600 barrels per day. The Philadelphia Herald wickledly says: It was the well in which Wilkes Booth owed a thirtieth interest, and it is barely possible that he tapped it at the lower end. The city of Fernandina, Florida, claims the honor of being the first place in the South in which negroes have experienced the right of suffrage. The loyalists and the negroes recently elected a Union Mayor. New Orleans is now the cleanest city in America, and there is said to be no more danger of yellow fever there than on the top of Mount Blanc. Very few are the States in which they can put down rebellion with the musket and the bayonet, and pestilence with the broom, hoe and shovel... St. Louis Dem. Colored soldiers robbed. It is said that a large number of the members of the 64th regiment have been relieved of their money by thieves, who got them drunk. The men had an average of \$350 each, and the regiment somewhere about \$250,000, a large part of which is already in active circulation...

THE CHARLOTTEVILLE (VA.) CHRONICLE.

The Charlotteville (Va.) Chronicle says that the town of Winchester, in that State, was occupied by the Union and Confederate forces successively, seventy-six times. Most persons, Va., Sept. 6, 1865. The annual meeting of the State Board of Education at the General Assembly took place in Vermont to-day. As usual, everything is all one way—only more so. Twenty-five towns give Dillingham 5076, and Davenport 1664. The same towns last year gave Smith (Republican) for Governor 5334, and Redfield (Democrat) 1664. In this election, in this instance, the majority of Dillingham will be relatively larger than that of Smith last year. We have the Representative vote from forty-eight towns, all but five of which have elected Republicans.

THE NATION.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Will be published July 6, 1865. Its main objects will be: First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press. Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manners seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization. Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the condition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life. Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation. Fifth—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any portion of our territory. Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life. Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art. The Nation will not be the organ of any party, sect or body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred. The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken to have this task performed in every case by writers possessing special qualifications for it. It is intended in the interest of investors, as well as of the public generally, to have questions of trade and finance treated every week by a writer whose position and character will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide. A special correspondent, who has been selected for his work with some care, is about to start in a few days for a journey through the South. His letters will appear every week, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possible to draw its own inferences. The following writers, among others, have been secured, either as regular or occasional contributors: HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, J. R. LOWELL, JOHN G. WHITTIER, SAMUEL JOHNSON, (Ex-Pres. Trin. College, Hartford.) Prof. TORRER, (Harvard.) Dr. FRANCIS LEEBER, Prof. CHILDS, (Harvard.) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge BOND, (Baltimore.) EDWARD QUINCY, Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale.) Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale.) Judge DALY, Prof. DWIGHT, (Columbia College.) Judge WATLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. Dr. BELLINGS, C. J. STILLE, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, BYRARD TAYLOR, C. A. BRUCE, C. L. DRISTED, WILLIAM LEIGHT GARRISON, SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER, THEODORE TILTON, GAIL HAMILTON, & Co. Terms, \$3 per annum. JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, June 16. No. 130 Nassau st., New York.

WANTED—For a Physician, lately returned from service in the U. S. Army, board in a private family in a pleasant location in the country, and where a physician is wanted. Accommodation for a horse and carriage will be required, and the whole at a moderate price. Partnership with a physician in good practice would be acceptable. Address, with terms, description of place, population, &c., and all Wool sent to me will be carefully graded to suit the market. Letters, asking information, will be promptly answered. Address P. O. Box 1861.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED.

One per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and government tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on sales.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED.

Five per cent. (and government tax) on sales. Three charges cover all expenses after the Wool is received in store, for three months—labor, storage, insurance and selling. If required to carry it over three months additional expenses will be charged. Interest on advances and other disbursements reckoned at the legal rate of this State. I shall aim to keep my consignors thoroughly informed; and all Wool sent to me will be carefully graded to suit the market. Letters, asking information, will be promptly answered. Address P. O. Box 1861.

WEST NEWTON, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The next term begins Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865. For particulars, address NATHL. T. ALLEN, Sept. 1, 1865.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Eighteenth Annual Term of seventeen weeks will commence New York, Sept. 1, 1865. Professors: STURGEON-GENERAL M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; STURGEON-GENERAL M. D., Anatomy, also of Physiology and Hygiene; EDWARD ALKEN, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Chemistry; MINNIE C. MERRIM, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; ALBERT J. BOBBS, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence; MERIE H. DYER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Tuition fees, to the six Professors and Demonstrators, \$65—free to students residing at college.

SAMUEL OREGORY, Secretary.

30, Canton Street, Boston, Mass. Sept. 8.

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

LEXINGTON, Mass. TWENTY superior Teachers, among whom are THEODORE D. WELD, formerly Principal of the English Wood School, New Jersey, and I. N. CARLETON, former, of the same school, New York. Send for Catalogue and Circulars to Dr. Lewis, August 11.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING SPIRITUALISM AS IT IS! Facts, Facts and Facts! A New Exposition. The results of Scientific Investigation. Sent 25 cents to WM. BAILEY POTTER, New York.

Poetry.

For the Liberator. OUR LIFE-WORK. Do thy life-work, calmly, bravely— Ever trusting, press thou on—

The Liberator.

ADDRESS

From the Colored Citizens of Norfolk, Va., to the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The undersigned have been appointed a Committee, by a public meeting of the colored citizens of Norfolk, held June 6th, 1865, in the Catharine Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., to lay before you a few considerations touching the present position of the colored population of the Southern States generally, and with reference to their claim for equal suffrage in particular.

We do not come before the people of the United States asking an impossibility; we simply ask that a Christian and enlightened people shall, at once, concede to us the full enjoyment of those privileges of full citizenship which not only are our undoubted right, but are indispensable to that elevation and prosperity of our people which must be the desire of every patriot.

The legal recognition of these rights of the free colored population, in the past, by State legislation, or even by the Judiciary and Congress of the United States, was, as a matter of course, wholly inconsistent with the existence of slavery; but now, that slavery has been crushed, with the rebellion sprung from it, on what pretext can disabilities be perpetuated that were imposed only to protect an institution which has now, thank God! passed away forever?

Again, is it true that this government owes its existence entirely to white men? Why, the first blood shed in the revolutionary war was that of a colored man, Crispus Attucks; while in every engraving of Washington's famous passage of the Delaware we are to be seen, as a prominent feature, the woolly head and the dusky face of a colored soldier, Prince Whipple; and let the history of those days tell of the numerous but abortive efforts made by a vindictive enemy to incite insurrection among the colored people of the country, and how faithfully they adhered to that country's cause.

many of the Northern States; but if their right to vote is refused in other States, what becomes of their rights under Sec. 21, Art. IV. of the Constitution, which guarantees to them, as citizens of such a State, "all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." If the constitutional supremacy of that provision is to be set aside by State enactment? We believe this position to be impregnable, as stated in the words of counsel, in the report of the case which forms Appendix "B" to this address, that all the State laws imposing disabilities on colored people on the ground of color, "being but a creation of slavery, are part and parcel of the system, and must follow its fate." If we turn to the State Constitutions and Bills of Rights, our case is still stronger.

Fellow-citizens, the performance of a simple duty of justice on your part will reverse all this. We ask for no expensive aid from military forces, stationed throughout the South, overbearing State action, and rendering our government republican only in name; give us the suffrage, and you may rely upon us to secure justice for ourselves and all Union men, and to keep the State forever in the Union.

While we urge you to this act of simple justice to ourselves, there are many reasons why you should concede us this right in your own interest. It cannot be that you contemplate with satisfaction a prolonged military occupation of the Southern States; and yet, without the existence of a larger local constituency than, at present, exists in these States, a military occupation will be absolutely necessary, to protect the white Union men of the South, as well as ourselves, and if not absolutely to keep the States in the Union, it will be necessary to prevent reasonable legislation. Even as we write, the news comes, that, acting under the advice of Governor Pierpont, the legislature of this State has restored to thousands of white voters, who were recently in arms against the national authority, the right of franchise which they were deprived of by their crime of treason, by the Constitution under which that legislature sits; and it is now proposed to call a Convention for the repeal of those sections of the new Constitution forbidding the assumption of any portion of the rebel State debt; and at the municipal election which took place in Norfolk on the 24th inst., a Mayor and Council supposed to favor the payment of more than \$100,000 of bonds issued by the City Council during the rebel occupation, for the payment of the expenses of rebel enlistment and the support of the families of rebel soldiers, was elected by a large majority over a loyal ticket opposed to such assumption of rebel debt. Ask yourselves if it is reasonable to expect that senators and representatives from Southern constituencies, lately in unanimous rebellion, will be willing to vote taxes required to pay the interest on the debt incurred in crushing that rebellion.

You have not unreasonably complained of the operation of that clause of the Constitution which has hitherto permitted the slavery of the South to wield the political influence which would be represented by a white population equal to three-fifths of the whole negro population; but slavery is now abolished, and henceforth the representation will be in proportion to the enumeration of the whole population of the South, including people of color; and it is worth your consideration if it is desirable or politic that the fomenters of this rebellion against the Union, which has hitherto been crushed at the expense of so much blood and treasure, should find themselves, after defeat, more powerful than ever, their political influence enhanced by the additional voting power of the other two-fifths of the colored population, by which means four Southern votes will balance in the Congressional and Presidential elections at least seven Northern ones. The honor of your country should be dear to you, as it is; but is that honor advanced, in the eyes of the Christian world, when America alone, of all Christian nations, sustains an unjust distinction against four millions and a half of her most loyal people, on the senseless ground of a difference in color? You are anxious that the attention of every man, of every State legislature, and of Congress, should be exclusively directed to redressing the injuries sustained by the country in the late contest; these are objects more likely to be effected amid the political distractions of an embarrassing negro agitation? You are, above all, desirous that no future intestine wars should mar the prosperity and destroy the happiness of the country; will your perfect security from such evils be promoted by the existence of a colored population of four millions and a half placed, by your enactments, outside the pale of the Constitution, discontented by oppression, with an army of 200,000 colored soldiers, whom you have drilled, disciplined and armed, but whose attachment to the State you have failed to secure by refusing them citizenship? You are further anxious that your government should be an example to the world of true republican institutions; but how can you avoid the charge of inconsistency if you leave one eighth of the population of the whole country without any political rights, while bestowing these rights on every immigrant who comes to these shores, perhaps from a despotism under which he could never exercise the least political right, and had no means of forming any conception of their proper use?

We have now shown you, to the best of our ability, the necessity of the recognition of the right of suffrage for our own protection, and have suggested a few of the reasons why it is expedient you should grant us that right; but while we stand before you, pleading with you for our fellows, on the grounds of humanity and political expediency, we would not have you forget that our case also stands on the basis of constitutional right. No sane person will for a moment contend that color or birth are recognized by the Constitution of the United States as any bar to the acquisition or enjoyment of citizenship. Further, the Congress of the Confederation expressly refused, in June, 1778, to permit the insertion of the word "white" in the fourth article of Confederation, guaranteeing to the "free inhabitants" of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens, in all the States. Free people of color were recognized voters in every State but South Carolina, at the time of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore clearly formed part of the "people" of the United States, who, in the language of the preamble to the Constitution, "ordained and established" that Constitution. It follows, then, that they are entitled to a full participation in all the benefits that Constitution was ordained to confer, and, among others, to that inestimable blessing of "a republican form of government," guaranteed to the people of each State by Sec. 4th, Art. IV. of the Constitution. Further, from time immemorial, before the Constitution was established, and since its establishment, in accordance with its spirit and express provisions, our people have enjoyed all the rights of citizenship, including that of suffrage, in

you expedient. We are Americans, we know no other country, we love the land of our birth and our fathers, we thank God for the glorious prospect before our country; and we believe that if we do but obey His laws He will yet exult over her high over all the nations of the earth, in glory, wealth and happiness; but this exalted state can never be reached if injustice, ingratitude, and oppression of the helpless, mark the national conduct, treading upon, as in the past, God's wrath and your misery for a day of reckoning; as the path of justice alone is ever the safe and pleasant way, and the words of Eternal Wisdom have declared that the throne (or nation) shall be established only by righteousness, and upheld by mercy. With these reflections, we leave our case in the hands of God, and to the consideration of our countrymen.

Signed, in behalf of the colored people of Norfolk and vicinity, June 26th, 1865. Dr. THOMAS BAYNE, Norfolk, Chairman of Com. JNO. M. BROWN, Pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Bate St., Norfolk, Va. THOMAS HENSON, Pastor of the Catharine St. Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va. WM. KEELING, 96 Church St., Norfolk, Va. GEO. W. COOKE, 21 Fox Lane, Norfolk, Va. JOSEPH T. WILSON, 26 Hawk St., Norfolk, Va. THOS. F. PAIGE, Jr., 27 Hawk St., Norfolk, Va. H. HIGHLAND GARNET, Pastor 16th St. Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., Honorary Member.

THE "UNCONQUERED CLASS" IN GEORGIA. General Carl Schurz, who, at the request of President Johnson, is making an extended tour of observation at the South, is sending to the Boston Daily Advertiser a series of interesting letters, from the last of which, dated Savannah, July 31, we make the following extract:— But there is another class of people here, mostly younger men, who are still in the wearing mood. You can overhear their conversations as you pass them on the streets, or even sitting near them on the stoop of the hotel. They are not conquered, but only "overpowered." They are only smothered for a time. They want to fight the war over again, and they are sure in five years we are going to have a war bigger than any we have seen yet. They are impatient to get rid of this d— military despotism. They will show us what stuff Southern men are made of. They will send their own men to Congress, and show us that we cannot violate the Constitution with impunity. They have a rope ready for this that Union man, when the Yankee bayonets are gone. They will show the Northern interlopers, who have settled down here to live upon their subsistence, the way home. They will deal largely in tar and feathers. They have been in the fine business is done in the way of killing niggers. They will let the nigger know what freedom is, only let the Yankee soldiers be withdrawn. Such is their talk. You can hear it every day if you have your ears open. You see their sullen, frowning faces at every street-corner. Now, there may be much of the old Southern bragado in this, and do not believe that such men will again resort to open insurrection. But they will practise private vengeance whenever they can do it with impunity, and I have heard sober-minded Union men express their apprehension of it. This spirit is certainly no evidence of true loyalty.

It was this spirit which was active in an occurrence which disgraced this city on the 4th of July. Perhaps you have heard of it. The colored freemen of this city desired to parade their engines on the anniversary of our independence. If nobody else would, they felt like celebrating that day, and nobody will deny that it was a legitimate desire. At first, the engineer of the fire department, who is a citizen of this town, refused to permit them, by the interposition of an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was prevailed upon to give his consent, and the parade took place. In the principal street of the city the procession was attacked with stones, by a mob composed of the element above described, and of a crowd of boys, all swearing at the d— niggers. The colored freemen were knocked down, some of them severely injured; their engine was taken from them, and the peaceable procession was dispersed. Down with the d— niggers, was the cry. A Northern gentleman, who loudly expressed his indignation at the proceeding, was in a house. You see, we do not seek safety in the number of Northern soldiers joined the ruffians in the attack! Northern soldiers, stationed in the South, do not always abstain from showing some of their old Five Points spirit, when the "nigger" is the victim. Witness the 16th New York, Dur-yea's Zouaves, who knocked down negroes in the streets of Charleston, and drove them out of the market-house, merely for a pastime, and were then, by the praiseworthy energy of Generals Gillmore and Hatch, disarmed, deprived of their colors, and shut up in Fort Sumter, to spend their time in meditation until they shall be dishonorably mustered out.

Second—Everywhere in Virginia, and doubtless in all other States, your late owners are forming Labor Associations, for the purpose of fixing and maintaining, without the least reference to your wishes or wants, the price to be paid for your labor; and we say to you, "Go and do likewise." Let Labor Associations be at once formed among the colored people throughout the length and breadth of the United States, having for their object the protection of the colored laborer, by regulating fairly the price of labor; by affording facilities for obtaining employment by a system of registration; and last, though by no means least, by undertaking, on behalf of the colored laborer, to enforce legally the fulfillment of all contracts made with him. To insure uniformity of action in this matter, throughout this State, it is desirable that a means of communication be afforded the different associations; and, for this purpose, Mr. Wm. Keeling, of No. 96 Church street, Norfolk, Va., a member of this committee, will receive all communications giving information of such associations formed within the limits of this State.

Third—The surest guarantee for the independence, and ultimate elevation of the colored people will be found in their becoming the owners of the soil on which they live and labor. To this end, let them form Land Associations, in which, by the regular payment of small instalments, a fund may be created for the purchase, at all land sales, of land on behalf of any investing member, in the name of the Association, the Association holding a mortgage on the land until, by the continued payment of a regular subscription, the sum advanced by the Association and the interest upon it are paid off, when the occupier gets a clear title. Communications from all such Associations in this State, with a view to the formation of a Union of the Virginia Colored Land Associations, will be gladly received by Mr. Geo. W. Cooke, No. 21 Fox Lane, Norfolk, Va. Any of our white friends in this State, favorable to the views set forth in this address, would do us a great benefit by signing the pledge forming the cover of this pamphlet, and forwarding it, with their names and addresses, to either of the Recording Secretaries of the Democratic Republican Association, described in Appendix "A," Messrs. C. E. Johnson, or T. L. R. Baker, both of Norfolk. In concluding this address, we would now make a last appeal to our fellow-citizens of all classes throughout the nation. Every Christian and humane man must feel that our demands are just; we have shown you that their concession is, for us, necessary, and for

Major-Gen. Howard addressed the following letter to the American Institute of Instruction, at New Haven, Conn.:—"I am particularly rejoiced at the proposed discussion of the subject relating to the education of the American freedmen. My purpose is to aid the cause as far as I can, by means of encouragement, and to give the freedmen the benefit of the general superintendence of the work in the States where I have assistant commissioners, and teachers shall have quarters and fuel, and they are permitted to have the army ration, and they are which lessens the cost of board one-half. When they will feed as many teachers as the benevolent agencies may send them. So they promise. They send the teachers, and organize as many schools as possible.

The difficulties will be from the opposition of blind prejudice or real ignorance. Some men will shut their plantations as far as they can against liberal teachers, and we must meet them in the spirit of missionaries. My agents are instructed to give full protection to the schools. They will give me the power to call for military aid; they will much induced to exercise every right which the law gives us. When free labor is well regulated and we can to overcome any prejudice or opposition, we can and corner of the South, Christ into every dark ground gained, and never discouraged a moment of our failure. The whites are ever found in the right of their behalf. I have seen some of the white child that could read, in the State of Georgia and South Carolina. The Union of the different benevolent agencies is really a more in the right direction. It will harmonize and encourage the efforts of those whose hearts are engaged for a successful fulfillment of the promise of a glorious worlder's revolution. Work and schools go hand in hand. When free labor is well regulated and properly settled, as will soon be the case, with a large influx of immigration, and a purchase or rental of land by freedmen, more or less extended, schools and churches will spring into existence. More than 20,000 people, old and young, in the insurrectionary States, have learned to read in the last three years. The soldiers of regiments, and schools established all over these States, and the energy put forth. With the loyal Freedmen, the loyal Christians and the negroes on one side, working night and day, what will be the efforts of a few blind guides on the other? It is for the interest of the South to cooperate with us, and God grant her sons and daughters the wisdom to do so before he afflicts them further!

Very truly yours, O. C. HOWARD, Major-General.

MR. NABBY ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the State of New Jersey), July 31, 1865. To the Democracy of the Southern States: Dearly Beloved, I salute you!

The event you had called 4 years before my emancipation. The war had ended—a successful one, in which I wood seem disastrously to you and to him who your eye kin pierce the misty future, gloriouly.

You, who lost the orbit, and her his for a long and weary years on stormy ground, whose faces were worn and whose hearts were better. So the children of Israel wandered forty years in the wilderness, but they finally found a Canaan, full of fruits, with milk and honey, and rich, and so shall we emerge into our Canaan, ere long.

The war has led its uses. We her destined that the Southern Democrat could be depended on to fit; you her discovered that the Northern Democrat could be depended on to do your dirty work, thick or thin, and we her both discovered that the Abolitionist is no coward, and will really sacrifice for principle. Know all this, we her work intelligently in the future.

It is the duty of every Southern Democrat to take the oath, to-wit, and be metamorphosed into a loyalist. Then we've got em. Demand, only a Southern kin demand, that the military be withdrawn, and that your Representatives be admitted. Then, of we kin carry eur destrukts North, you hev the game in your own hand. But to accomplish this last feat, you must aid us.

We hev bin unforchun in our political ventures, and at least unwin our prophecies must em true, otherwise how kin we go afore the people? The nigger is all we've left, and the variety we her up here is no yoouse to us, for they are all in their own livin, and in every cross white folk that spoils his, at all. Its my candid conviction, that the grovelling masses work and earn more, just 100 per cent. In sum localities our sagacious managers hev in doctum sum em em to drink with em, and in a few months got em into delirium tremens, and their families into poor houses. But their untutored senses our likker is littenin. But this can't be done generally, becuz its all our leaders kin do to keep their own skins full. To you we look for aid.

An enterprising Yankee [crosses on the neck], and wunst askt wat biznis he followed in the field, and munny. He replied that he had bin brother count traveld ahead, givin it to people. Let us immitin their immiterly afore, sellin a cross white folk that spoils his, at all. Its my candid conviction, that the grovelling masses work and earn more, just 100 per cent. In sum localities our sagacious managers hev in doctum sum em em to drink with em, and in a few months got em into delirium tremens, and their families into poor houses. But their untutored senses our likker is littenin. But this can't be done generally, becuz its all our leaders kin do to keep their own skins full. To you we look for aid.

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AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

BY WILFRED WILKES.

Already, now, a long and motley train Of bondmen, freed from Slavery's heavy chain, Before my gaze with humble aspect stands— "Food for these mouths, and labor for these hands; A part, in life's eternal strife to bear; Truth for these souls, and garments, too, to wear. We've crossed the line—our hearts are strong and brave; Henceforth were men—no man can call us slaves! All that we ask is liberty to toil— Bred for our labor—let the niggard soul Be ne'er so rugged, yet the hardy talk Be ours to conquer; all we care to ask Is, that our limbs, our wives, our children be Not chattels made, but as God made them—FREE! With room to work, and wages for our pain; And soon you'll hear, from all the blooming plains, Our songs of joy up to the heavens ascend, From harvest labors to the poor man's friend. And senators then, as 'gainst man's direst foes, Will not again their hellish laws oppose 'Gainst Afric's sons; but all mankind indeed, Joint heirs of labor, worthy common meed, Will hail us then, and o'er the distant waves Proudly proclaim—"Our country knows no slaves!" This fair picture fancy brings to view, As now I mark you strange and motley crew Pass o'er the way, beneath your gaudy light— Slaves yester eves, but freemen at midnight. Yet may our hopes, our noblest hopes—be crossed, And Afric's freedom be forever lost; And base-born chiefs, who rule the traitor crowd, Strong by intrigue, in foul-mouthed treason proud, Call up each horse, array each hostile clan, Crush freedom out, and on the rights of man Call down black doom, and unrestrained wave Their iron bonds o'er each remanded slave And dark-browed freeman; strong in hell-born might, Call Slavery's roll on Banker's mazed height!

TO THE OPPRESSOR.

BY ELIZA A. FITZINGER.

His skin was dark, his soul was white! His faith was equal in its hold On things that claim divine light, To those of fortune's smoother mold. His soul was white, his face was dark! Examine, while we sing, your own; And tell us if that image-spark To Freedom's meadows yet hath grown? His soul was white—no thanks to you! For all his hopes you sought a grave! How changed the scene! for now we view Within its depths a real slave. A slave, by fair Creation planned, Who sought the ruin of a race! And for that seeking now you stand The foulest blot upon its face. You sought to form a lasting link, Aspiring manhood to enchain; And for that seeking, on the brink Of mercy now you plead in vain. You could not, in your darkness, see That cluster round you many woes, The workings of that destiny By which you fall, and as arose!

—American Flag.

TWILIGHT.

September's slender crescent grows again Distinct in yonder peaceful evening-red; Clearer the stars are sparkling overhead, And all the sky is pure, without a stain. Cool blows the evening wind from out the west, And down the flowers, the last sweet flowers that bloom— Pale asters, many a heavy waving plume Of golden-rod, that bends as if oppressed. The summer's songs are hushed. Up the lone shore The weary waves wash sadly, and a grief Sounds in the wind, like farwells food and brief. The cricket's chirp but makes the silence more. Life's autumn comes; the leaves begin to fall; The moods of spring and summer pass away; The glory and the rapture, day by day, Depart, and soon the quiet grave folds all. O thoughtful sky, how many eyes in vain Are lifted to your beauty, full of tears! How many hearts go back through all the years, Heavy with loss, eager with questioning pain. To read the dim hieroglyph to obtain One glimpse beyond the earthly curtain, where Their dearest dwell, where they may be—or 'er September's slender crescent shows again!

—September Atlantic Monthly.

EPITAPH ON THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Gentle stranger, drop a tear— The C. S. A. has buried here; In youth it lived and prospered well, But like Lucifer it fell. Its body here, its soul in hell, How if I knew I wouldn't tell! Had, C. S. A., from your strife— Your death is better than your life; And this one line shall grace your grave, "My death gave Freedom to the Slave."