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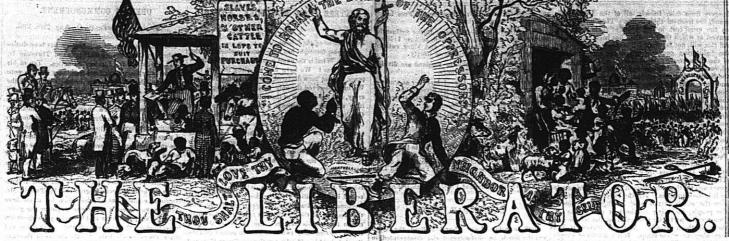
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All remittances are to be made, and all fetters g to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be d (post paid), to the General Agent. F Advertisements of a square and over inserted three

al ten cents per line ; less than a square, \$1.50 for Yearly and half yearly advertisement The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-

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W LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

on as the law of nations. I say that miltority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-tutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONO THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so for from its being true that the States where sharely exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Primiterry or THE UNIVERSAL STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY. HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theaters of a prair

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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

VOL. XXXV. NO. 37.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1806.

Selections.

A SPEECH TO BE NOTED.

The following abstract of a speech delivered in the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette :-

ge Maintippi constitutional Gardet:—

[Bea. A. R. Johnston said he would offer only a fer of the many potent reasons which should intered by the condition of the state, and the proviso. He would review briefly the condition of the State, and the proceeded to draw an eloquent picture of the desirate and ravages of four years of war, the desirate end ravages of our years of war, the desirate end ravages of our years of war, the second of the people, and the necessity of mora civil government, in order that they might select them, and enjoy plenty and contentment, as selected, and enjoy plenty and contentment, as fell Weare now subject to an arbitrary military whe the tramp of armed men is still heard in all our execution, selected the selected of the selected process. This is sometically the condition of the selected process and they dependency. This is sometically and the selected process and the selected process of the selected process of the selected process of the selected process. The selected process of the selected pr will be trodden down lower and lower; subjected to fresh insults; the negro be multiplied in our streets, and at last and dispassing doctrine of negro suffrage at upon us. We must be willing to do to absolutely disgraceful or desperate; willing to make any sarrifice, however course to ourselves once more the bless-government, to rystore again in all its and perfection the well-ordered machin-ing the subject of the support of the support of the production of the support of the sup ry and perfection the web-ordered machin-ivil rule, and the day when every man could ir his own vine and fig-tree, without any one at or to make afraid. Let us make every is our power to remove from us every vestige e unhappy and unfortunate war which has ated us, to restore the blessed days of peace, the harsh notes of the reveille shall no more our ears, and when we shall no longer

ected to insult upon our streets.
what was demanded of them that they mixt secure this so great a boon? The President bit told them he had told the South Carolina dele-pion substantially what would be expected; he are bonestly believed President Johnson was the by some and the state of the south and was the state of the South, and wished them well, and, though hid always been opposed to him in politics, be maded to give him his hearty support. Now, it supparent to all, without a word of positive inmedel to give him his hearty support. Now, it is apparent to all, without a word of positive inactions, that the great thing they must do to be
exptable at Washington was to present a free
fossitation; and with all due deference to those
to thought otherwise, he believed this proviso
raid destroy the good effect of that Constitution
—twodd kill it. Let us do this thing frankty, bonwill, amerely; let us put a clean, square, straighttward amendment in the Constitution, without
any observation of the constitution of
the straight of the constitution of
the straight
frame of the constitution of
the constitution without
any observation of
the word of
the washington, without
the straight
frame, and be admitted once more. He had no
shat of it. But, if they added this proviso, they
also their work conditional. Look at the matter
jut as it is. If we adopt this proviso, then we, a
competed, vanquished people, utterly helpless betar the victors, say to them, If you will do so and
aften the will do as you wish us. How prepos
treast The Frendent, and all our friends, at the

Anth- for we have friends there—will be dis
franged and designated with us; the President's
trapfiness he designed with us; the President's
trapfiness heresolver. Then the raidcals of the

worders and receives. wan be considered a failure, and we such kenient treatment, such genesersoidere. Then the radicals of the take accasion they have sought, and we away from Washington, and we at there until we have accepted that

shi not return there until we have secepted that be absenced, negro equality.

For effer this provise, the people of the North is a second of the north is a second of the north is a second of the north in the second of the second of the north in the second of the north in the second of t

centiemen talked so much, he admitted that he Souls would suffer a great loss; that they had the Souls would suffer a great loss; that they had the Souls would suffer a great loss; that the institution was set, and sanctioned of God; that he had defended for forty years, and still believed in it, as an interest right; but, notwithstanding all this, the interior, is gone from us; it is dead, dead, DEAD—the sea of hopelessly dead. He would as soon expects on the sected dead rise from the hundred that the fields of the South, where they had also in its defence, as to see slavery come forth the is grave. It had been wounded in the house it affends, and, stricken with a mortal hurt, bad whide forever; and he believed the combined effects of Christendom would soon have destroyed it, any event. Now that it is dead, let us only look at a hing fact before us. He admitted that those to pleaded for the widows and orphans, who wall be stripped of means by losing a few slaves, meated the matter in a pathetic light; that their straws and suffering were not unknown to him, as integrated; but he firmly believed—and the set legal gentlemen of the State were with him—the light would remain unimpaired by their medianent. It touched no claims in the past, but a faith the Aercaffer there should be no slavery as the State. How could this impair any existing was an against regard the United States? All this was been a faith the light was, after all, a vague, the adstruction—whose whole life and education in the last would be nown. As a for himself, he expected nothing, the sum of the sum of the sum of the companion of the sum of the s u tor four—whose whole life and education bad been directed against it; and bent upon nection—bow absurd that was, when they complished its destruction, they would turn and make compensation for it! Oct. with macnae! Besides, if the Government were

never so willing to make compensation; and were never so well disposed toward the people of the South, it was not able to do it; there was no money to spare; there is too great a debt to be paid. Perhaps it may be, in the far-off future, a sense of returning justice, and a replenished treasury filled up by the offenings of a great and prosperous people, may allow, even suggest, this compensation to widows and orphans at least; but even that was very doubtful.

Did gentlemen propose to try the question before

very doubtful.

Did gentlemen propose to try the question before the courts? It was useless. The United States could not be sued. The matter might be brought before a Court of Claims; and if they should allow a claim, and Congress should make an appropriation to meet it, they might get redress, but not otherwise.

otherwise.

It ought to be borne in mind, also, that the proviso would accomplish nothing whatever in the way of saving slavery. If they were admitted to Congress, then, by the terms of the proviso itself, slavery became dead; and if they were rejected, they might rest assured that Mississippi would remain under military rule, and the institution would then be doubly dead.

DESTITUTION OF THE .SOUTH.

be doubly deal;

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SOUTH WARLINGTON, Sept. 2, 1855.

I have not converted with one man from the second lichtonic with the second lichtonic of East thoroughs, and hopeless. The situation of East thoroughs, and hopeless. The situation of East thoroughs, and hopeless. The situation of East thorough and the second lichtonic in fact. Peterburg, though an earn of the second lichtonic, in fact. Peterburg, though an earn of the second lichtonic, in fact. Peterburg, though an earn of the second lichtonic, in fact. Peterburg, though an earn of the second lichtonic, in fact. Peterburg, though an earn of the second lichtonic, in fact. Peterburg, though an earn of the second lichtonic, in fact. Peterburg, though an earn of the second lichtonic, in fact. Peterburg, though an earn of the second lichtonic in the sec How light and trivial the possible power of a people thus prostrate is to make new opposition to the Government! Before that one fact, the sharpest memories of the cruelty of their leaders, and the delusion and submission of themselves, are blunted or softened; and we feel that it is our first province to help, our next to forgive, and our last to punish them.

—Philadelphia Press.

Occasional.

ifity—her mother and two children. The mother was slowly dying of consumption. The daughter was searcely clad enough to hide her nakedness. Her dress consisted of gunny bags sewed together, and even the miserable apology for raiment was frayed and tattered to rags. Two little children were running about as naked as they were born. There was no coffee, no flour, meat or meal in the house; literally not a crumb to eat. The young woman said, "We were always poor folks, but we could always get enough to eat. Now we have nothing, and do not know how we are to live from day to day. But we are as well off as the rest." A good many of the people about there had died, and the only cause was absolute starvation. The country has been stripped by the two armies, and completely desolated. The unfortunate wretches who have their only home in this world in that barren waste, are really and truly dying for want of healthful and sufficient food. General Baker gave this poor woman five dollars, and she begged that he would allow her "old man" to go on his train up to Atlanta to buy something to eat. The old man, on being produced, was found to be hardly able to drag one leg after another—he was weak from hunger. He went to Atlanta, was furnished with transportation back, and gained for himself and family a week's respite from famine.—Washington Chroniele.

for I know the size of the South, and the difficulty of operating in it. But I also know that the Northern races have ever since the war began had more patience and perseverance than the Southern races. And so it will be now—we will persevere to the end. All mankind shall recognize in us a brad and subborn race, not to be deterred by the magnitode of the danger.

A REBEL BISHOP.

STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.

From Gen. L. C. Baker, special Provost Marshal of the War Department, who has just returned from a brief trip through some of the Southern states, on official business, we have full confirmation of the reports that have recently come from those localities, of the utter destitution of the South, and of the desire of the people at large to submit cheerfully to the Government of the United States. Gen. Baker, as may be supposed, kept his eyes and cars wide open throughout his journey, and lost no opportunity of gaining information as to the sentiments of the people.

No languago can describe the destitution of these unfortunate people. With a few exceptions—all of which, let us be thankful, will come within the \$20,000 clause of President Johnson's proclamation—the people are actually starving. They come in flocks from the back country to the line of the railroad, where they hope to pick up semething from the passing trains, whereby they can, support life from day to day. Here they live in old tents, huts and houses, or sleep in the open air in the woods. They cannot cultivate the soil, for they woods. They cannot cultivate the soil, for they cannot cultivate the soil, for they cannot cultivate the soil, for they shade no stock, and their farming implements are all worn out. They have no money to purchase more from the North, and very many, particularly of the class known as "poor whites," have not a dollar where with the purchase bread for their farming unplements are all worn out. They have no money to purchase more from the North, and very many, particularly of the class known as "poor whites," have not a dollar where we money to purchase more from the North, and very many, particularly of the some time of the class known as "poor whites," have not a dollar where they have no money to purchase more from the North, and very many, particularly of the south of the class known as "poor whites," have not a dollar when a south the province of the Bible has prevented him the south for the pre

shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the

shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground."

We doubt if Mr. "Bishop Elliott ever saw a negro who was not more ready to obey this edict than the so-called Bishop himself. Are the Bishop's cars so clongated that he supposes the world does not know that all there is of elavery is that the negro would rather work than fight, while the slaveholder would rather fight than work? How then can he hope to got people to swallow the transparent lie, that the negro is less willing to work than the slaveholder? The negroes, though but two-fiths of the population, have done four-fifths of the work of the South for two centuries. Though oppressed by slavery, they have increased in numbers as rapidly as the white race. What, then, mean these foolish assertions about extermination? They mean simply barbarism, and the Bishop is a fair representative of the clerical savage, who dares to preach, perhaps to believe, that the Kingdon of Christ is crumbling, and universal ruin is impending, because the myriad abominations and crimes of slavery are being swept away; because He in whose name the Bishop pretends to speak hath "broken every yoke, and let the oppressed go free"—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT A COUTHERN BISHOP SAYS.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, writes a letter prescribing certain conditions on which the Episcopal Church South will fraternize with the Episcopal Church North. There must be no hard things said in the coming Convention respecting the memories of those brethren who have fallen in the service of the Confederacy: The Southern Bishops must be guarded against even the possibility of any painful allusions to their bonored dead. Especially, "our beloved Bishop Polk" must not be assailed—his memory is sacred! Says Bishop Elliott:

memory is sacred! Says Bishop Elliot:

"I think that it is our duty to guard the memory of our deceased Bishops, Meade, Otey, and especially our beloved Polk. Not that we should expect any indorsement from the General Convention of their views and actions, but that we should feel assured that no reproach, either direct or implied, will be east upon their graves. About ourselves, the living, we care but little; we are here, and can defend ourselves; the trying, and see can fraternies with nobody who would willingly disturb their ashes. They have lived and died for us, and however wrong others may think them, we revere their memory and weep over their graves. Nor, I frankly say it, do I anticipate, when recalling the worthy, high-toned men who once formed our General Convention, any action that would be disparaging to them or painful to us; but yet I feel it to be duty of the Church over which I have been called temporarily to preside, to guard against any such possibility. Silence, if you please, but let it be distinctly understood that there shall not be a word of obloquy or disparise."

Bishop Elliott need give himself no anxiety, on

obloquy or dispraise."

Bishop Elliott need give himself no anxiety on the score to which he alludes. His brother Hopkins will guard him against any possibility of being aggrieved by any terms of dispraise such as he describes. Indeed, it would not surprise us should the coming Episcopal Convention pass resolutions eulogistic of the memory of the beloved Polk who fell lighting for slavery.—Boston Universalist.

CONDITION AND TEMPER OF THE SOUTH

During the session of the American Iron and Steel Association, at Cleveland, last week, the Hon. John Covode, of Philadelphia, who was en route for home from an official tour of observation South, happened to be present, and was invited to deliver an address on Reconstruction at the South. The Heradd, of that city, gives the following brief synopsis of the speech, which, it says, was replete with thought and feeling:

MR. COVODE'S REMARKS.

MR. COVODE'S REMARKS.

He said he had been recently sent by government to look into the condition of affairs in the Missispip States, and had had come home very much discouraged with the prospect. Most of his timed had been spent in Louisiana. He found there the officers who had been elected by the Union party, finding the rebel sentiment strongest, had gone over to them. The Governor, after loud professions of loyalty, after joining the Union League, so soon as placed in authority, had deserted and betrayed the party that elected him. More than one hundred rebel officers were discharging the duties of the government under him, dressed in their rebel uniforms. Our men are becoming discouraged, and threaten to leave the country if the army is withdrawn. The Governor claims from the National Government pay for the liberated slaves, yer refuses to assist in the payment of the national debt. He claims in the event they do not receive pay for their slaves, those slaves shall be sent out of the country—to Mexico or elsewhere. Mr. Covode had been up and down the country, and found no white man handling the plow or doing other labor—the negroes were sent out? The Governor replied, whites from the Nord. He answered that when did it all. Who would do the work it the negroes were sent out? The Governor replied, whites from the North, or from abroad. He answered that when the whites sought the South, it would be as owners, not as servants.

Mr. Covode found the same state of affairs in the state of affairs were the state of a fair was the s

not as servants.

Mr. Covode found the same state of affairs in South Carolina, and, in fact, throughout a great portion of the South. They are all in favor of free trade. There are among them no dissensions. They do not intend to help pay for whipping themselves. It is time for people having interests in the country to organize. The rebels all vote, though not one in twenty is loyal. The only clear way out of the difficulty is to extend to every loyal uan the right of suffrage. The loyal whites of the South are in favor of it, not that they have any regard for the negro, but because they see in it their only hope when the army shall have been withdrawn. What is to be done? The questions of Finance and Reconstruction are the questions of Finance and Reconstruction are the questions of the country. What is to be done with these questions? We must send men of energy, men of capital, to buy up their estates and retrieve the country. He had talked with the Governor of Massachusetts upon the subject, who had gone home full of it, and intended to urge his people to make such investments. The question of franchise must be met in some shape. We have ned the negro as a soldier, and is it right that we should now turn him off? Is it right to give the South an increased representation of thirteen votes, when they refuse to bestow upon the loyal portion of their community the right of suffrage?

The speaker had personal reasons for justifying the negro. He had a son killed upon the field-robbed of all he had, and it was left to a negro woman to bring him water, and a negro to bury him, and build a fence about his grave. There is not a case in the South (it speak that which I, know) wherein a negro has been disloyal. He saw no hope for the South it (it was a left to a right of counterbalance the disloyal—the black man't

wherein a negro has been disloyal. He saw no hope for the South if, we cannot bring the loyal vote to counterbalance the disloyal—the black man's white heart against the white man's black heart. There is a dark future for the country if we cannot stop the placing of rebels in power.

OHESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Hon. Winfield Smith, Attorney General of Wisconsin, in his oration at Monroe on the 4th, enunciated the following sound doctrine on the question of negro suffrage:

question of negro surrage;

"The freedom of the negroes cannot be maintained unless you give them the ballot to defend it. How else can they shield themselves from oppressive laws, nay, from a return to the very servitude which we have nominally abolished? Can we, dare we, after these fearful visions of the lightning of God's wrath, permit to exist the least jot or tittle of the monster crime which has so scourged us? Have we not suffered enough?

wrath, permit to exist the least jot or tittle of the monster crime which has so scourged us? Have we not suffered enough?

What ingratitude woold stamp such a course! What ingratitude woold stamp such a course! What faithesanes! We have asked these negroes to aid us in the tremendous struggle which their contemners assured us we could not go through with. They flew to our help, and together we conquered. Is it honest, is it decent, now to cast them out as unworthy of our fellowship? In the fight, we were proud of their stalwart arms, we rejoiced in the thunder of their guns. The victory now won, shall we coldly turn our backs upon them, nay, strip them, and deliver them bound under their adversaries? I tell you, we prove ourselves unworthy of success, if we use it so. We are less than the equals of the black man if, after such trials, we will not concede to him equality—such equality. I mean, as will let him be all the man that nature make him, degraded by none of our devices, free to exercise his intellect, to improve his race, to work out the deatiny which God has designed for him. If suffrage be denied to him because he is ignorant, I am content, provided all others who are not less ignorant will also waive it. We have abundant testimony, how small would be the poll lists in the Southern States, if those only who are both educated and loyal should be allowed to vote. And here, in this boasting North, you and I, my friends, have too often seen voters in berds with tickets which they could not read, led to the support of measures which they would have rejected had they understood them.

I deem it certain, then, that the black man ought to vote in the Southern States, for cheral justice's sake."

to vote in the Southern States, for his sake, for ou sake, for eternal justice's sake."

HEAR THE OLD NATIONAL INTELLI-GENOER!

We have before us the Richmond Times, which copies approvingly from this old political "warhorse" a studied article of some length upon the duty of the South at the present crisis. The editor makes an earnest appeal to the South to accept and ratify, without delay, the amendment to the Constitution interdicting slavery forevermore upon her soil. He declares this step to be indispensable to Southern interests, to their pacional representation, to the supremscy of civil law, to the freedom they covet from the military power established among them, and to put to rest forever the possibility of future national disturbance on account of slavery. He thus alludes to what both Mr. Johnson and the conservatives of the North demand of the people of the South:—

he South:—

"The North will not accept any condition of restoration which does not embrace the extinction of the state of the patriot. toration which does not embrace the extinction slavery by positive constitutional law. The patric ic and eminent President of the United States h informally declared this fact; and his lamented pro-decessor emphatically avowed it when he referre informally declared this fact; and his lamented prodecessor emphatically avowed it when he referred the ultimate question on his emancipation proclamation to the courts. Contraband of war, slavery has perished by the sword, and it is only a renewal of civil war to assert any claim to it. It has met the fate to which, in the order of Providence, it was doomed; and this fate was decreed by yourselves at the moment when the flag of our country was fired upon as it floated over. Fort. Sumter. Pray do not deceive, do not stullify yourselves on this point. Whatever absurd politicians in the North may say or attempt to the contrary, slavery is doomed by the people, and those are only your enemies in the North who seek, for party purposes, to delude you that there is the slightest hope for that institution in future. Just so long as any claim is set up for the resuscitation of slavery by anything that can be made to look like a conspiracy to that effect among the politicians North and South, just so long will the masses of the North justly insist that you shall be held down in a territorial condition, and that you shall be denied equality as States within the Union."

Very good—as far as it yoes. One step more in

Very good—as far as it goes. One step more in the direction of the good old Republican doctrine of "universal suffrage," and the old Intelligencer will be "as right as a book."—Claremont Advocate.

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

SPIRIT OF THE RIGHMOND PRESS.

There should be no besitation about this matter. We must give unexceptionable proof of our sincerity and loyalty in returning to the Union, by a solemn sanction and endorsement of such facts as are really final and irreversible in their character. Whatever their personal wishes and preferences on the subject, therefore, it is, as we have said, the part both of duty and policy with the South to make a clean sweep in regard to this everlasting slavery question. If slavery be dead, as all rational and reflecting men really admit, where is the objection to the adoption of the Constitutional. Amendment, which has already been ratified by nearly a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the fundamental law of the land, and which, no doubt, will be approved, before very long, by a number of other States? If, in other words, slavery be really and forever dead, why not say so in the most solemn and authoritative form possible?

To this proposed Constitutional Amendment, then, we express the earnest bope that no objection will be raised and no opposition made in a single Southern State. Let us, as speedily as possible, reinvest on-selves with all the rights and privileges of American citizens, guarding well and jeslously the interests of our respective States, but, at the same time, according to a common and indissolubly Union a faitful, or common the state of the plain path of duty in these trying times, and let us tread it with a firm and manly step—Richmond Whig, August 17.

It cannot be denied that the conduct of the blacks throughout the war which has passed, and since their emancipation, has entitled them to the sympathy and respect of the white race. Contrary to the expectations of many, there was no insurrection during the war; and since the peace, instead of that frantic license and disorder which might have been reasonably anticipated in a vast population suddenly emancipated, they have, with wonderfully few

example of violence, or even of disrespect, to those

example of violence, or even of disrespect, to those who were formerly their masters. That such cases have occurred is undoubtedly true, but from all we can learn they were exceptional, and hot general, and considering that the whole population suddenly freed is nearly four millions in number, amazingly few. The old ties of sympathy and kindly feeling between the two races have not been dissevered by emancipation. Such exemplary and laudable conduct deserves recognition, and forms a bright page in the history of humanity.

The duty of the white race to the class, which has just past with such honor one of the most trying ordeals to which human nature can be subjected, is sufficiently obvious. It is not only to do that which is just and equal, but to give free exercise to that sy mpathy which has ever existed among us toward the playmates of our childhood, and the faithful and attached dependents of our maturer, years. That dependence has been, and still is, mutual, and the rapture of former relations does not absolve us from responsibilities which were universally acknowledged in the former state of things, and upon the due discharge of which rest the future welfare and happiness of both races. By active sympathy, counsel and coöperation, we must strive to elevate and improve the intellectual, moral and physical condition of these men, whose patient labor has for centuries enriched the South, and against whom we cannot allege one single fact which entitles us to consider them our enemies. That they are free is a consequence not of their acts, but of our own political errors, and has been permitted by that Providence whose wisdom is higher than our own, and whose favor we shall do well to secure by showing that mercy to others which we desire for ourselves. If He wills that slavery shall come to an end, it is our influence, to secure the greatest good and happiness of those for whose welfare and future condition we influence to secure the greatest good and happiness of those for whose welfare and future condition we os snose for whose welfare and future condition we are still, in the eyes of Heaven, responsible. Such, we are glad to believe, is the general disposition of the, Southern people.—Richmond Republic, Aug. 17.

TESTIMONY OF A LOYAL GEORGIAN.

A loyal Georgian, well known in New York, communicates to the New York Post his own observations at Andersonville, which fully substantiate the reports heretofore given. We copy his state-

At first it was customary to send a wagon into

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at 10 o'clock, loaded with the rations for the day—bacon and corn bread, nothing clse; but as the number of prisoners increased, and the greed of gain grew upon the trio above mentioned, the corn bread was reduced in its quality, being then manufactured of equal proportions of ground field peas and corn, unbolbed, unsifted, uncleansed, indeed, from the dirt and trash which peas naturally accumulate; and at last, when the number of prisoners increased to over thirty-seven thousand, the meat rations per used were reduced to a piece of bacon for each man about three inches long and two wide, with one pone of the bread above described per day. Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners food into the stockade in wagons was abolished. They drove up to the gates, which were slightly opened, and the scanly food, foul and unkealthy as it was, was throein inside by the guard, to be scrambled for by the wretched prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest ahare; the weak and sickly getting none.

I have mentioned the small brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp not far from the prison, and at no time, certainly not for a lengthened period, was the water so throbbing temples washed, by this floating stream of filth and disease! At any time, under the most rigid bygienic restrictions, it is difficult to maintain health and cleanliness amongst a large body of men—what do you thin is difficult to maintain health and cleanlines amongst a large body of men—what do you thin the formant who were finally, allowed to pass out of this military Golgotha, were not will beast, unwashed, befouled devils, no thanks are to be given to Henry Wirz for lack of effort to produce such a consummation.

When it rained, as it does in that climate almost continually during the spring and fall months, the

a consummation.

When it rained, as it does in that climate almost when It rained, as it does in that climate amose continually during the spring and fall months, the soil within the enclosure was one mass of lobloily, soft mud, at least fifteen inches in depth, through which stalked and staggered the gaunt, half-clad wretches thus confined. The stenck from the prison could be perceived for teo miles, and farmers living in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.

could be perceived for two miles, and furmers living in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.

As a consequence of this, the hospitals—facetious was Wirz in his horrible humanity—were crowded to repletion with the emaciated, starved and diseased men who were trundled into them. The hospitals were constructed of logs, unhewn, the intersticus unfilled and open, admitting the rain, without floors, cots, bunks or blankets, filthy and fetted with the festering, putrid bodies of the sick, the dying and the dead. Words fail, language is imported, to describe one of these dens of disease and death. I once mustered the courage, impelled by the earnest entreaties of a Northern friend, to enter one of them, to visit one who was tenderly reared, and walked in the best ranks of Connecticut society. I believed I had seen before this what I deemed to be human wretchedness in its worst forms. I thought that I could nerve myself to witness mortal agony, and wretchedness, and destitution, as I had beard it described, without blanching or trembling. But if the condensed borrors of a hundred 'black holes' had been brought before my mind to prepare me for the ordeal, they would have failed to realize the facts as I saw them face to face.

I cannot, in a daily paper read by innocence and virtus, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not, pollute any page, save the records of the court that must try the culprit for the crime of forture by disease and fifth, with the details of that caravansary of borrible, intentional slaughter. For fear that eome may think I have exaggerated, an episode here will perhaps dispel such Illusion. Convinced by the horrible fact that there was a disgusting stench in his nostrile, was forced by decency, not humanity, for this he himself asserted, to ask the aid of the Presiding of the women to Sunter county, who responded with clothing and necessaries only, for these with clothing and necessaries only, for these

r the purpose of the proceedings—

n the course of the proceedings—

Papers were read by Professor Ricoff of Ohio, and Professor Wickersham of Pennsylvania. At the close of Professor Wickersham's reading, the of Protessor wicecessiams are subject of which was, "Education as an Element in the Reconstruction of the Union," it was announced that Prof. Crummett, a distinguished graduate of Cambridge, England, was present. He then spoke as follows :-

EDUCATION FOR ALL.

THE BLACK PROFESSOR'S SPEECH "I thank you, sir, and the gentlemen of this Asso

ciation, for the honor you have conferred upon me. I

ake it as an evidence of American interest in the

tepublic of Liberia, and as a compliment to the col-

eed not say, sir, how deeply interested I have been

ege with which I am connected in that con

reports which have been read this after on; and for the zeal which has been manifested in behalf of ny brethren in your Southern States. I ant an American negro; and I feel the deepest interant an American negret, and a new one weepen inter-est in everything which pertains to the welfare of my race in this country. A citizen of that infant Repub-lic which has been planted by American beneficine on the west coast of Africa, my heart and all its sym-pathies still linger with the deepest regards upon the welfare and progress of my brethren who are citizens of this nation. More especially am I concerned, just ow, by the great problem which comes before you in now, by the great problem and colors who have form and enlightenment of the 4,000,000 of my brethren who have just passed from a state of bondage into the condition of freedmen. The black population of this country have been raised by a no-ble benefitence from a state of degradation and benightedness to one of manhood and citizenship. The state upon which they have entered brings upon them certain duties and obligations which they will be ex-pected to meet and fulfill. But in order to do these hey must be trained and educated by all the appliances which are fitted to the creation of superior men.

The recommendations which have been suggested in the report just read are the best and most fitting Col ored men are, without doubt, the best agents for this cold. Teachers raised up from among themselvesmen who know their minds—men who have a com-mon feeling and sympathy with them—these are thesen best adapted to instruct, to elevate, and to lead them. And it is only by such teaching and culture that the black race in this country will be fitted for he duties which now devolve upon them in their new These people are to be made good citizens It is only by a proper system of education that they made such citizens. The race, now made freedmen among you, owes a duty to this country-s duty which springs from the great privileges which have been conferred upon them. Some, perhats would prefer to use the word "rights" instead of privileges, and I have no objections to that word; but am looking at the matter rather in the light sof the divine mercy and goodness. As a consequence of re-ceiving such a large gift and boon as freedom, my brethren owe great obligations to this country an only be met by becoming good, virtuous, valua can only be met by occurring good, ble citizens, willing and able to contribute to the good and greatness of their country. For this is their home. Here they are to live. Here the masses will likely emain forever. For no reasonable man can suppose sible to take up four millions of men as you would take up a tree—one of your old oaks or an old elm, stems, roots, stones and earth-tear it up from the sod, and transplant it in Europe or Asia. The black race in this country are to abide; and to meet the obligations which will forever fall upon them in this land, and to prove themselves worthy of leges to which they have been advanced, they need schools, instruction, letters and training. But not only do the black race in this country owe dufies to this country: they owe a great duty to Africalike wise. Their fathers were brought to this country, and placed in bondage; and their children, in subsequent generations, notwithstanding all the evils they have ndured, have been enabled to seize upon many of the elements of your civilization. Fourteen thousand of my brethren, American black men, have left this entry, and carried with them American law, American country, and carried with them American in the can literature and letters, American cirilization, American Christianity, and reproduced them in the land of their forefathers. We have gone out as emigrants from this Republic to the shores of heating

Africa, and re-created these free institutions, and a na "Sir, I might stand here, and speak of wrongs and njuries, and distresses and agonies; but I prefer rathr to dwell upon those adjustments and compet which have been graciously evolved out of Divine Providence; and which have fitted them to a great ork for good, not only here in this country, but likework for good, not only first in this country, as they increase in intelligence, will have to think of Africa; will have to contemplate the sad condition of that vast continent; will have to consider their relation to the people of Africa. And thus it will be that while you are educating my brethren for their duies in America, you will be benefitting Africa. The black men in America are an agency in the hands of the American people, by whom they are enabled to touch two continents with benignant influences. For ot only through them will they ence and enlightenment abroad through this country gence and enugatement abroad inrough (as somet) but they will also in this manner raise up a class of men as teachers and missionaries, who will carry the gospel and letters to the land of their forefathers; and thus the American people will be enabled to enlighten and vivify with the influence of Christianity the vast

entinent of Africa." At the close of his remarks, there was load, long,

and enthusiastic applause.

Professor Crummell is just from Liberia, where he as been as Professor of Liberia College for thirteen ears. He is a minister of the gospel. He will re-

arn to that country shortly.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who

was present at this Convention, ingenuously states the mpression made upon him by the colored orator from liberia, as follows:—

"Prof. Crummell was brought forward and it duced, and to my astonishment he was as black as ten of spades. As he moved toward the stand, it were evident signs of excitement in the large a ence. There was the nigger in ogr anidst W shall we do? Sby around him because he is bla Refuse him a hearing because he is a lower order, being? Humanity and justice trianghed? Northrop, of Massachusetts, took him warmly by hand and led him to the President, chair where was cordially received amid bursts of applause in the audience. "Prof. Crummell was brought forward and

"His manner is easy and earnest, and his ablrer ery pleasant and graceful. While he spoke, I for "His manner is easy and earnest, not pube, I that half the great problems of our present difficulties that half the great problems of our present difficulties make a good citizen. Our country in the make a good citizen. Our country in the such men is in less danger than in the hands of the who think the normal condition of such men every. The evening was spent in hearing short specific the country in the country in the present of education in their States. The fecling see great of education in their States. The fecling see do to be to obliterate State lines, and call the medical country in the country of the count

The graduating ceremonies of Dr. Dio Lewis

Training School will take place on Priday (this) evening, 15th inst, in the Tremont Temple. Considerable interest has already been excited to winess between the control of exhibition. Forty ladies and gentlemen will appear
n gymnastic costume, and perform more than or
undred exercises of the new school;

The receipts will be given to a most worthy charity-the New England Hospital for Women and Children Cognets is Warmen Country to the Country cated in Warren Street. Tickets can be obtained Ditson's. Price 50 cents.

The school committee of Newport, R. I., has decided to admit the colored children of that city to the public schools. The city of Providence and older places its Rhode Island ought to follow this laudsle xample without delay.

he were allowed, to the amount of four wagon alone were allowed, to loads upon the day appointed, four ladies, panied by their husbands, went to the prise, sought from the provest marshal a pass, to the sick prisoners. It. ers heaoquarters, where heary wirs was in com-pany with the General. The demand for a pass was repeated. Understand, the ladies were pres-ent, and the reasons given why the party were there, in accordance with Winder's special request. To their astonishment they were met with this re-ply: 'G=d d-n you, have you all turned Yan-ters here.'

kees here?

'No, General,' responded the spokesman of the party, 'I am not, as you know, nor are any here present; we have come, as you requested us, through Rey. Mr. D., to bring necessary articles for the Federal hospital, and ask a pass for the purpose of de-

livering them.

'I's a d—d lie! I never gave permission for anything of the kind! Be off with you, all of you!

As if this fearless display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not sufficient, Henry Wirz essayed and did eclipse his General in profamity and indecency—and I here assert that if the lowest yeed and did eclipse his General in profanity and seency—and I here assert that if the lowest is of the most abandoned parts of your city were aned, they could not surpass the ribald vulgarity finished profanity of this jailor, exhibited in presence of refined and 'loyal' ladies.

and finished protantly of this fattor. Another the presence of refined and boyal ladies.

Shocked, terrified, beaten to the very dust with mortification, the party refired, and, foiled in their efforts to succor the sick or alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldiers, they gave their loads of the dying Union soldiers, they gave their loads of the dying Union soldiers, they gave their loads of the dying Union of Federal prisoners on their way to another, place—Milled. They at least had the satisfaction of knowing that some were benefitted, even if they had failed in their efforts for those who most needed their assistances.

ring the last winter-which was ur During the last winter—which was unusually cold for Georgia, when the ice made an inch thick—no shelter, no blankets or clothes, no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison. Squads were permitted, to the number of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for one hour, without ages or any cutting tool, to gather the refuse and roften wood in the forests; and if they out-staid their time, they were tried by drum-head court martial, charged with violating their parole, and, if found guilty, were hung! I myself saw three bodies hanging, who were thus executed. ere hung! I myself at ho were thus executed. My house was the reson

most of the was the resort, or I should say refuge any nones was interested and the rescape from the stockade, and the tales of starvation and distress which they told would have melted an iron heart. I must close my hurried account of what I have seen. It is far from full; not one-half has been told; by far the most has been kept back from very shame, and in respect to your readers."

DEMOCRATIO DISTRESSES.

It was no idiosyneracy of the Bourbons, that they remembered mothing and forgot authing, and consequently learned nothing from the teach gas of exile. The same infirmity of memory is in and consequently learned nothing from the teachings of exile. The same infirmity of memory is incident to Democrats as well as to despots, accompanied by a like incapacity to profit by the lessons of their own experience. They remember perfectly well the goldqu days of Pierce and Buchanan, when they possessed the land, and waxed fat on the milk and honey of office wherewith it flowed. They remember that it was through the alliance and helping of their Southern brethren that they had entered into this goodly heritage, and they long for a remewight of the fraternal affiance which shall restore it once again to them. They seem to have forgotten that it was through the treachery of those very allies that they were thrust from their paradise into the cold outer world, and that they see its gate "With dresdful faces thronged and flery arms,"

"With dreadful faces througed and fiery arms," whenever they cast a lingering look backward towards its portals—now, alas, closed against them. And they fail to discern, as it would seem, what a different world they live in from that of five year ago; how completely the fiery tide of war has swept.away the old landmarks of parties, and has swept.away the old landmarks of parties, and have impossible it is to set them up again as of old. The restoration of the, Bourbons was a failure, because the French nation had remembered everything, while it had forgotten nothing; and the restoration of the old Democratic party is an impossibility, because the American people have also excellent memories, and intend to apply them to equally excellent uses.

memories, and intends to proceedings of the Democratic conventions in several of the States, lately, have been full of proofs that it is as impossible for inveterate politicians as for inveterate potentates to understand that times change, and men change with them. To read their platforms, one might infer that there had been a considerable riot somewhere in the Southern country, which they had belied to put down, but which was not of consequence enough to justify interference with the regular exercise of their political rights by the rioters; that, in point of fact, the riot would have been prevented had the Democratic enough in power; and that it was the success terference with the regular exercise in their point ical rights by the rioters; that, in posit of fact, the riot would have been prevented had the Democracy remained in power; and that it was the success of the party now in possession of the Government that brought the disturbance about. They affirm that the revolted States have never been out of the Union, and that they are entitled "to all their reserved rights and their due representation in Congress." They agree as to the horrors that would ensue from the admission of the negroes to citizenship, and the entire subjection of the white race to the black in the event of such a catastrophe. And they are manimous, we believe, in making love to President Johnson, and trying to entice him to barter his position as the head of a great nation for that of the leader of a desperate faction. A good symptom of general public health may be discerned in the zeal they, all profess for the maintenance of the national credit and the payment of the public debt—a zeal which, they can hardly expect to be shared by the prodigal brethren they are inviting to return from the husks of rebellion to the old Democratic homestead. All, we believe; unless it be the Split Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, which, if we understand the abridgment of its doings that we have seen, went squarely against the dolt and in favore of tree trade, and faitly denied

which, if we understand the abridgment of its doings that we have seen, went squarely against the debt and in favor so free trade, and flatly denied the right of the Government to emancipate the slaves—aquestion, which the more responsible bodies either avoided entirely or touched only inferentially. We suppose that the backneyed politicians who made up the mass of these conventions are beyond the reach of grace. They must be given over to a reprobate mind, and to the idols to which they are joined. Like old drunkards, their case is hopeless; but we would uplift a warning voice to the young who are just entering on the devious ways of politics, and bid them beware of casting in their lot

who are just entering on the devious ways of politics, and bid them beware of casting in their lot with those broken-down (empters. The whole ground on which they used to stand, as if established forever, has been utterly cut away from under their feet by the sword of the nation. The whole state of public feeling is radically changed from which, having begun, was sure to go on and ultimately prevail, has been hurried forward a half century by the suicidal hands of the Southern Democracy; and it is one that will rever go backward.

Up to the time of the election of 1860 the nation was at ease in its possessions, making money, growing in population, lightly taxed, and baving all the substantial elements of material prosperity in abundance. It shrank from any disturbance of its repose. Above all, it shuddered at civil war and intestine strife. It was content to let the Democratic party of the North, with the assistance of the Southern Savebolders, rule and revel, provided it could enjoy tranquility in its borders for the time, and have the evil day postponed. The bullying of the slavebolders, though only half believed to be in earnest, was allowed to shape the policy of the nation, and keep the party which incarnated it in could enjoy transmin.

and have the evil day postponed. The bullying of the slaveholders, though only half believed to be it earnest, was allowed to shape the policy of the nation, and keep the party which incarnated it it power. But the bullies were not content with the dispensation. Like the boy in the fable, the diurning of gold was not enough for their greed; the must needs how the Democratic goose in twain, thopes of securing an inexhaustible treasure at stroke. The result we know. The old Democrat party, thus slain in the house of its friends, it is vain to endeavor to galvanize into a ghastly sho of life again. Its particles must live in new form and under new conditions, or softer political ambiliation.

hilation.

The people, as we have said, have the best of methories. They remember well the rule of the Democratic party under the nominal headship of Pierce and Buchanan, but under the real dictation of the slave power. They remember how the rebellion was contrived, and all the particulars of the plot arranged under those auspices. They have not forgotten the disadvantages under which they therefore entered into their struggle for life. Their

dangers from false friends, all of the Democratic brand, are fresh on their minds. They bitterly call up the cruel cost in the blood of their best and bravest at which their freedom has been purchased.

I have slways defended General Butler against the attacks made upon him in England, because I clearly All this will not be blotted from their m the "glittering generalities" or the common of the Democratic party. The people have cd, further, that they can exist without the the South—that they cannot only exist, but the South—that they cannot only exist, but three and grow rich, and increase in goods, while it is the South that is one great almshouse supported by their charity. The old prestige of alaxeholding wealth and chirally is gone for ever. The nation yet, and it will take all needful precrutions to hinder this consummation so devoutly wished.

does not intend that its paupers shall govern it just yet, and it will take all needful precuntions to hive this consummation so deroutly wished for by hungry Copperheads—yes, even if one of them be to creet the loyal negroes into citizens, to guard by the ballot what they have won by the bayonet.

And this it is our painful task to assure the Pennsylvania Democrats they will have to submit to. The idea of negro suffrage was as repugnant five years ago to the great mass of the Northern people as it is now to them. But the idea has been thrust into the minds of the mest intelligent portion of the people, including all the best part of the old Democratic parts, by the action of the rebels and their Northern friands. And the leaven is fast leavening the whole lump. It is a matter of simple self-defence. The white rebels of the South are not to be trusted with power, unless the black loyalists keep them in check. The nation is not going to set the rebel beggar on horseback, that he may ride to the devil, and drag it after him into the pit. He may have indemnity for the past when we have the security for the future which the equal citizenship of the negro will give us. Anything short of this would be nothing less than national, suicide, and the nation has not lought for its life so long and so hard to die now by its own silly, hand. If the Democrats had but the wisdom that is profitable to direct a party under difficulties to success, they would ease their old habits of servillity to the white men of the South, and try to conciliate the black in the sum of the south, and try to conciliate the black men of the South, and try to conciliate the black men of the South, and try to conciliate the black in the sum of the south, and try to conciliate the black in the sum of the South, and try to conciliate the black in the sum of the south and try to conciliate the black in the sum of the south and try to conciliate the black in the sum of the south and try to conciliate the black in the sum of the south and try to concilia lirect a party under difficulties to succes would cease their old habits of servinity to the wine men of the South, and try to conciliate the black men by showing that they really believe in the lemocratic principles they profess, by helping them to their equal political rights. They may find them-selves in power again, some day, by this method, but by no other. But we fear their case is past advice

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

PATRIOTIC OFFERING TO JOSEPH MAZZINI

We believe no purer patriot has been raised up for elevation of his native land than Joseph Mazzini, who, for more than a score of years has stood prominently forth as the champion of Italian unity, liberty and independence; but all this time banished from Italy, and under sentence of death, by the Government, for his burning words and noble deeds in that direction. His talents are of the first order. With an inextinguishable zeal and an un-daunted spirit he combines the judgment of a sage, the inspiration of a prophet, and the faith of a martyr. He is as modest, too, as he is gifted, having little nothing to say of himself, but every thing of what pertains to justice and right; and he has a vigor of easoning and a power of statement which place hi ng the highest intellects of the age. During our visit to England in 1846, it was our privilege to make his acquaintance; and though it was a brief one, we were strongly impressed with the excellence of his character, the grandeur of his aims, the disinterestedness of his efforts, and the grasp of his genius; and we have ever since taken a personal interest in him. During the long and terrible struggle for the aboliti of slavery in America, he repeatedly bore his testi-mony to the enormity of that brutal system, and gave his cordial approval of the efforts made by the frie of freedom for its abolition. He has a profoundly philosophic mind, and has been a most consciention student of history-basing all his plans upon the solid foundation of a true democracy. No man is more deserving of universal confidence, respect, sympathy, cooperation, and applause, than himself; and we are glad to learn, therefore, by a circular issued at Faenza by Tancredi Levirani, D. Leopoldo Malucelli, Andres Rambelli, Cesare Emiliana, and Giuseppe Versari, "Council of Direction of the Association of Progress," than an effort is making to raise for "the precursor and apostle of the national life of Italy," as he is just ly styled, a National Subscription by the Democra of Italy, in order to supply him with the means the Democrac promoting, both by spoken and written word and action, the fulfilment of the destiny of Italy, and also to show that the banishment of Mazzini is the crime of a party governed by the nod of a foreigner, not the ingratitude of the nation." It has been asked in Eng--and the same question may be pertinently asked merica-why should there not be a common union in America-why she in this expression of admiration and regard for the great Italian, who, in contending for the liberation of his country through the great principles to which he makes appeal, has been the friend of liberty throughout the world? The tribute is justly paid to him, those who have known him during his long exilin England, he has stood in the place of a perennia Through failure, inspiration. ent, whilst suffering from the bitterness of foes the half-heartedness of friends, he has stood firm, self-possessed, hopeful, and encouraging a pillar of strength, a pledge of success. We trust this praiseworthy proet will not disgracefully fall through, as many a si llar one has done, either from lack of energy and method, or from indifference or the want of an appro

ciative generosity. LETTER FROM HENRY VINCENT, ESQ.

Among the most eloquent platform speakers and Among the most evolution partons and Re-popular lecturers in the cause of Progress and Re-form, in England, for a quarter of a century past, HENRY VINCENT has stood conspicuous; and during the late rebellion in this country, he warmly espoused the side of the American Government ing letter from him has just been received, though by the date it was written as long ago as last November :-

9 Mornington Crescent, Regent's Park, 1 London, N. W. Nov. 25th, 1864; BELOVED FRIENDS :- I am informed that yo ire to have a few of my autographs. I send a few sire to nave a rew or my autographs. I send a tew because you desire them. I am least of the least of men; nevertheless, I love America—her people—her republic—and those friends of the slave who rally nd President Lincoln in this awful crisis, and wh believe that, by the help of God, and through Him, the liberty and Union of America will be pre-served. I hope soon to have the honor and pleasure to greet you in person—for one of the dreams of my the United States. I wait, in the hope and faith that the foul rebellion of the slaveholders may soon be

w love and believe in the fervor of my prayers, which are daily offered to the God of heaven and earth for the overthrow of slavery, the defeat of the slaveholders, and the restoration of Peace, with Union and Freedom, in your noble coun-

I have the honor to be your devoted fri HENRY VINCENT.

To William Lloyd Garrison and the friends of th Slave and Liberty in the noble city of Boston.

Assuring Mr. Vincent of a warm welco whenever he shall visit America, we return him our thanks for several admirably excented photographic likenesses of himself, and also for the numerous autographs kindly forwarded by him, in connection with such heart-felt sentiments as the following:—

"Were I a young man—without wife or child should have cast my lot with the armies of the lates of America, in their gallant conflict to

Union and Liberty.

My prayers are for the loyal citizens of Au
for their noble Republic, and their lionest Pr
May they break in pieces the Slaveholders' Re

I have always defended General Butler aga attacks made upon him in England, because I saw that his republican honesty and vigor him to the respect of the friends of liberty. The enemies of America in England are divided to two classes, rogues and fools. I loved America as a boy—I love her as a man-and my prayers to God are for the preservation of her Union and Freedom against the bloody, treason of slaveholders and man-stealers.

The American People are fighting the battle of the numan race. May they speedily overthrow the vilenen who have revolted against moral obligations and

To the brave American People, who, in the election of honest Abraham Lincoln, prove their determination o overthrow the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and to concerve their Grand Kepublic against Treason and Trai-

Long live the American People and their Free Republic!

LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Both branches of our Church-militant, the Se and the North, are disconcerted and disappointed, in these days. But each displays a superb tenacity in sticking to its position, which Satan himself could not surpass. In the brief consideration now to be bestowthem, let us take the most impudent first

All the departments of the Southern Ch termined that if, contrary to their wish, an eccl iastical union between North and South shall be gizing shall be done by the former. They sta he perfect rectitude and Christian fitness of their at tempt to make slavery the corner-stone of Church and State together. They appeal to God and to the Bible as witnesses on their side, alike in Church secessi and in State secession. Before the war they despised nd reviled their Northern church "brethren abolitionists; (a ridiculous mistake, but they were really blinded by passion to that extent;) now, though whipped, defeated, impoverished, utterly crushed in re gard to physical resources, their unconquered spiri rises sublime in its defiance, and they scout the idea of fraternizing with the Northern "brethren"; they reat them now not like abolitionists, but like nigger They frown upon them. They draw together ar fold around them their clerical garments, that, who the obsequious North comes begging for renewal of the old alliance, they may not be defiled by the slight

est contact. Twenty-one years ago, the Southern Methodis withdrew, and established a separate organization for themselves, not because their Northern brethren would not tolerate slavery, for they did tolerate it, but ecause even in the act of tolerating they spoke ill o occause even in instact or occasing to an ultimate re-jection of it from the church. Now, since the war, three of the Southern Methodist Bishops, (Andrew, Paine and Price.) have considered the subject of re a Pastora, Address in regard to ft Gratefully acknowledging the friendly dispo a pro slavery minority in the Northern church, they declare their apprehension that a large proportion, if not a majority, of the Northern Methodists have become so incurably radical that no good result can b anticipated from ever entertaining the subject of re with them; and that, therefore, fidelity to their providential mission requires them to maintain listinct Southern organization. It is suppothe remaining three Bishops sympathize with this de cision of their colleagues, and that thus the project of reunion has received a decided Southern negative.

The attitude of Southern Baptists, Presbyteria and Episcopalians is substantially the same as that of the Methodists, though the haughtiness of the Episcopalians is naturally intensified by their aristocrat preëminence, and by the fact that they nearly or quite nopolize the best "blood" and the best "society the South. The position (for instance) of Bisho Elliot of South Carolina is picturesquely grand as h declares that if his church does consent to reunion with the North, the memory of the sainted Bishop-Genera Polk (and of the other saints militant who drew th sword for secession and slavery) must suffer no sylla ble of unkind or disrespectful allusion. He frankly tells those Northern Episcopalians who aspire to be again his "brethren" what they must do, and what they must not do, in case of renniou. And with a raised hand, and a (spiritual) whip in it, he looks down ed down upon the serfs Wamba and Gurth, when they hesitated about obeying his commands. The magnificent impudence of all this is intensified by the fact that the Episcopal church never breathed a sy lable of objection to slavery, and only took grounagainst secession when the

the Government and the country.

Turning to the North, we find that the position the Northern Methodists in regard to reunion fairly represents that of the other branches of the Northern They urge it. They long for it. willing to be silent respecting whatever rightfu here may be in their own position, and to bear it shameful silence the boasts made by the Southern "brethren" of their position as right, if only the wanderers will return. And why should they not make these concessions? As they did not object to ctual slaveholding before, why should they be expeced to object to an expressed preference for slavery and a longing to restore it, in the minds and mouths brothen " now ! When Col. Netherland slave actually died of the "moderate correction administered by his master with a handsaw, and t Presbyterian church in Tennessee in which he was ber and descon took no notice of it-when the per of a New School Presbyterian Conventi Richmond Va. in 1857-and when Col. Netherland' minister Rev. Samuel Sawver, was driven out of thi bring church discipline to bear upon this murde the Northern Presbyterian church let all these things pass, as matters with which they had no concern ; why should they hesitate to let all these people come

Tried by the church standard, South is as goo as North. Tried by the church standard, the unit rally follow their relation as slaveho the least interfere with the rating of Southern church ect to them !

The truth is that the Church, both South and North The truth is that the Charlett, so in South and Morinia unspeakably corrupt. Among their own members they have perverted both the practice and the idea or religion. They extol baptisms, catechisms, creeds palm singings and public prayers, and represent conformity to these as constituting the Christian character, while indulgence in some of the worst of vice does not, in their estimation, suffice to mullify the Christian character. What must be then the state of a community which, not itself pretending to be re ligious, sees a church existing in the midst of it composed of members of this character, and grow from youth to sge seeing no other representation, to other specimen of religion than this! They hold mal belief that religion is necessary to salve They facitly admit that they must sul

the church members are. What miserably distor-ideas of God and of themselves, of the duties of of the meaning of death, and of the purpose for which God made man and placed him here, must auch people have ! And yet the Church tends to perpetu ate this state of things, and to arrest or pervert moral and intellectual develo and intellectual development in this manner, wherever it is behoved as a true representative of Christian ity. The Southern Church is worse in degree, having lived amidst the corrupting influences of slavery. But the Northern Church is the same in kind, an needs a change greater than reform, a change amount ng to revolution, purify it,—c. x. x.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, NO. XLIL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

The past fortnight has done much to elucidate the SIR-Con are past forming in as uncertainty of the country— see or war? We have had all along the fact that are has not been declared, nor martial law revoked. erved the only partial disbanding army, and the division of the entire county induceding title military departments. Two events in North Carolina and Mississippi have made it still clearer that the day of musket and sabre is not yet over. Provi-sional Governor Sharkey undertakes to raise a State militia to suppress the disorders which are the spawn of the defunct rebellion. He is informed by General Slocum, with the sanction of the Executive at Washington, that he is meddling with business not his own Provisional Governor Holden entreats Gen. Ruger to release three bonest citizens who have been ar-rested by the military authorities for maltreating a freedman. He learns, to his apparent surprise, that the keeping of the peace rests neither in his hands nor in those of his creatures, the judges of the civil courts. From these two instances we gather that the South is held in order by a national police in blue, and ough the laws are not universally suspended in esence of regiments, the time is far from having the pres arrived when the men of the toga supersede the me It will not be pretended that we are not on the way to a thoroughly pacific footing as of yore. But white some people complain (most unreasonably) because we are only on the way, there are others who would

which betrays its misconception of the present epoch by a blast against politics in the pulpit. Now every ody knows that only in a state of war is it allowable for a minister of the gospel to partake of the political excitement of his fellow-citizens, and preach dalles to themselves, the Government, the Union, pos terity, in order to the encouragement of patriotism and the success of the national cause. In peace, there is no excuse for such conduct; the welfare of nd, the purity of the Government, the stability of the Union, will regulate themselves without interference from a class who may understand a good deal abou Hebrew and Greek, but very little about the necess ties, much less (God be praised!) about the corrupt ma chinery, of politics. The individual conscience, more needs no direction in things mund surces spiritual; and as for posterity, let it look out for itself. Thus, I conceive, the Times would argue in order to account for its abuse of the Rev. Mr. Bur ton, of Hartford, who had not only the ho cupy, but also the ability to fill, Mr Beecher's place in the Plymouth Church during the summer vaca tion. With greater moral perspicasity than his illuossor Mr. Burton showed, the other Sunday, why Jeff. Davis ought to explate on the scaffold his manifold and unspeakable crimes pgainst the human race, and expressed without reservation his very earnest desire to see the demands of justice satisfied. This was enough for the *Times*, which scent-ed politics in the pulpit straightway, and, as if to crush unfortunate pastor, cited against him the conter on of the rector of Trinity, who had made an awful example of the speculative Ketchum Doubtless the reverend gentleman did not suggest the punishment due to the thief and forger, from a delicat dread of overstepping the line between the learned professions. To have said the knave had merited mprisonment for life, would have been to introdu impressment the sanctuary; and by the same ruling, to recommend or approve for sinners generally the reward of hell-fire, might justly incur the reproach of interfering with the political management of the in-fernal kingdom. Not a few, I dare say, will be as-tonished to hear that to denounce rebellion and expose the character of traitors while hostilities lasted, wa praiseworthy and patriotic in the clergy of the loyal States; but that, when the contest is portray the just doom of the subjugated miscrea is unbecoming the cloth, and an impertinent deviation from the function of the pulpit. Evidently the at-tempt is to make politics as disreputable as possible. order to divorce them once more from me or rather so to impregnate them with immorality the the simplest moral argument or lesson could be proved to have a political bearing, and the preacher's be sealed as effectually as with a gag. This may seem an uncharitable deduction from the evil logic o the Times, but that paper had already exhibited its animus unmistakably by sneering at Gen. Howar for introducing morality into his beautiful speech in Maine. He said there, you will remember, that for a settlement of the hostile feelings between the two races on this continent, there was need among us all of the spirit of Christ-meaning, of course, not the theological cant which is at home in Trinity Church and acceptable enough, no doubt, to the Times, be that which is understood of all men as representing the peculiar character of Jesus of Nazareth of man without selfish limitations of nativity or rank the love of one's neighbor as one's self; the worship on Father, who is likewise no re specter of persons. This is something not dream of in the Times' philosophy, and hence its amazement that a Major-General should talk of reducing the creed

From religion to "spiritualism" requires no leap latter be not admitted as one form of religion certain forms of religion may safely be set down as jugglery. What we are to consider Mr. Co the medium, I shall not try to discover. The testi-mony of some of the witnesses at Buffalo was injurious to his reputation for integrity, which was the subject of trial. But if the prosecution proved col-lusion in some particulars, it failed very decidedly to imitate Mr. Colchester's slight of hand, if so it must be called. The magician Anderson asserted that the defendant had taught him how to produce the bl red writing on the arm, and proceeded to exhibit in open court the modus operandi. It is possible that such were his instructions, but certain that he was deceived by them. He required minutes, Colchester scarcely neither wrote unknown names in autographic fac-simile, nor crossed one with another. Anybody who has seen this noted performer will perceive the inferi ority of the imitation. Still, the verdict was against spirits. Some may perhaps ask why the medium did not make a counter exhibition the judge and jury, and why there was not giren to n the hour of his trial the means of convincing all who saw or heard him in his supernatural alli-ances. Many similar inquiries may be made in reto the whole question of spiritual manifes rithout eliciting a satisfactory answer, and yet without impugning the wonderful phenome

One more transition, and I have done : from spirits roper to spirits improper—from the celestial to the ordent. They say, in vino veritas, and I found it ardent. Incy say, in some cross, and I read over a store adjoining the débris of Barnum's Museum— "The Rains." Ales, Wines, Liquors and Segars. There was such a rare sincerity about this avowal, that it seemed as valuable a temperance tract as the street-fountain on the opposite corner. It is gratifying, by the way, to record the exter sing to all parts of the city. The Academy of Design tains to air parts of the city. The Academy of Design is thoughtfully provided with one, that enters into the architectural construction of its stoop, and never disappoints the thirsty wayfarer. There are others on Broadway, and lately I noticed one set up in pleasing nitguity to a bar-room on South at. I shall watch the repressible conflict between them. Your city is faptus for its cleanlines; but I do not recall, exception your Common, such valuable sids to sobriety. is the mother of decency) as these that ever rum-governed New York provides citizens. Is not our example for or

guished by the presence and speech of Theodore D. Weld, invited by the Literary Societies. Ten of his associates in the famous Lane Seminary Exodus were Weld, invited by the Literary Societies. Ten of his associates in the famous Lane Seminary Exodus were also here. Mr. Weld paid a heartfelt tribate to the memory of Arthur Tappan, whose noble sympathy with these freedom-loving young men, of thirty years ago led him to give ten thousand dollars to aid in laying the material foundations of this institution, on condition that her free lips should never feel the force condition that her free tips anoun never the code gage as they had in Lane Seminary. Listening to this and other highly interesting reminiscences of thi school led us to go oper with the early history of those gifts of money, influence, zeal, prayer and hop from the American and English Abbitionists that see cured the permanence of Oberlin, and made it illus trious and even consecrated ground. Well might Mr on exclaim, as he did when he stoo yield on a more thorough knowledge of him, and t of large a measure of the spirit of freedom colored people reading essays, delivering oration have us believe the millennium already here. In this latter category I may place the Times of this city,

> Tappan Hall, in the ten acres' square that is sur ounded by a beautiful hedge of Osage orange, all in ammer leafy green, perpetuates the name of its mu-

The handsome and spacious Ladies' Hall, just com ne hundred ladies, and its am hall, the social chat and buzz of the young ladies and and lead to a correction in the pages of the delightful Biography of her husband. At the collation, Alumni Day, given in this Hall, among the invited guests we had the pleasure to hear the Rev. Alexander Crum mell, of Liberia. This gentleman, by his English culture at Cambridge University, and by the refine ment and graces of a Christian minister, which spok qually in his manners, tones and sentiments, won or asion, and other interviews, a lively interes

ulness of the proud. If the Lord himself had not in a rare degree. And yet from most o

Hall in honor of the returned colored se s were made by Mr. William Still of Philadelphia. J.

Commencement week furnished another enjoyment in a grand musical treat. Haydn's Oratorio, the Cre

It was admitted by all that the colored graduates ex

elled in oratory and public reading.

There is an exuberance of nature, a tropical fervor thought Oberlin was the last of all places to furn weak and lame defence of his position, taken ma hey will never consent to live where the blacks

Mr. Weld's lecture was thronged by thousands, as try to hear him. Several were attracted, as they us, by the power of his name and the memory of the ery eloquence that so enchanted them of old. And O, it was grateful to all the holy and oblest instincts of the soul to hear these everla ne affirmation! It was being lifted into the air of heaven,

ents of the unfettered mind."

As we went out under the beautiful glancing stars we full we had been holding fellowship with truth a we fall we had been holding tellowanip win truit as screne, eternal, and immutable as they, and which, thank God for the hope and labor of His children, shall yet sway the Governments of earth, as it now rules with its benign sceptre, the hearts of these in-

that enters into the stoop, and never distrete are others on ne set up in pleasing at. I shall watch the m. Your city is fall to the stoop bill the stoop bi

OBERLIN COMMENCEMENT.

Garrison: exclain, as he did when in successful eighteen, vera sigo, if there was a spot ion the globe, where he supposed he would be welcome to speak his freest though, that spot was Oberlin. And if his, and other liberal minds, have felt the checks of theological assumption and prejudice, (that would certainly great souls that have labored with him to free the land from sin and error,) still it is cause for joy and exultation to all who sympathize with progress that ance is visible here. You see here, as no where else n America, and perhaps not in the world, women and receiving diplomas with white men, in a college whose n freely like the gates of Paradise to all who ificent donor. ple dining hall will seat between two and three hun dred at table. Over these tables, as always in the old gentlemen will go on, in a way that if Mrs. Horaco

Yesterday he read the service of the Episcopal Church at Christ Church, Rev. Mr. French's. Never did the grand old words, by which so many generations have uttered their sorrow, indignation, protest, supplication and thanksgiving to the Most High, receive such a significant rendering and interpretation in our ears, as by the voice and presence of this accomplished and devout black clergyman. Twenty-seventh day of the month—and this was the appointed Psalm: "Have mercy upon us, O Lord, for we are utterly despised. Our soul is filled with the cornful reproof of the wealthy, and with the despite been on our side when men rose up against us, they had swallowed us up quick; when they were so wrathfully displeased at us, the deep waters of the proud had gone even over our soul. But praised be the Lord, who hath not given us over for a prey unt their teeth. Our soul is escaped even as a bird out of the snare of the fowlerare delivered. Our help standeth in the nam Lord, who hath made beaven and earth." His sermon had an eloquent denunciation of slavery as one of the works of the devil which Christ was manifest ed to destroy. His whole ministration was enupbling the Episcopalian, and other Evangelical (1) pulpits of America, would cruel caste and complexional hate utterly exclude him. Well may they all pray to be

itterly exclude him. Wett use son, and the state of the s M. Langston, Esq., and the Rev. Alex. Crummell All declared the right of the colored men to hey have so heroically fought.

was performed with admirable spirit and beau Young Prof. Morgan, recently come from musical studies in Germany, was the Conductor. Proba-bly in the whole State of Ohio no such opportunity was ever had to hear this wonderful Oratorio. d to us like a piece of Boston transplanted in the West.

hat gives a charm to their performance beyond the ively interest and sympathy with which the history that gives a charm to their perfor of their race touches us. This fact of the actual presence and participation in every exercise of this people, so mingled with the blondes and brunettes of Caucasian type, as to leave you in doubt, some and which was not, allied to the times, which was, and which was not, allied to the dark race, was an eloquent refutation of the dogma of the antagonism of the races. And one would have candidate for Governor who should declare that black and white people could not live together in the same ommunity as equals. Gen. Cox was here, and spoke ly because the whites of the South so flercely say their political equals. (Suppose they wont, what then? so they said of the "Yankees and Abolition ists.") His speech was in the interest of the White ists.") His speech was in the interest of the South, not of the loyal black people Unionists of the South, not of the loyal black people unionists of the South, will vote for him! The sorcery of the slaveholding power seems to have wrought its spell upon him. How grandly in contrast to this flippant casting down of the claims of the humble and the poor, at the bidding of the haughty mock ore an incuman rights, was Theo. D. Weld's magnifi-cent, clear-spoken declaration of the inalienable right of all men to equal justice and impartial freedom!

all the exercises of this stirring week have beensome coming long distances over ideas and principles uttered with such high, a and sublime affirmation! It was being lifted in

JEFF. DAVIS. ACIOUS MEMORIAL FOR HIS PARDON HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Aug. 1, 1865.

The Eccelericy, Andrew Johnson, President of the few States. The undersigned, ladies of Holly Springs, would The undersigned, ladies of Holly Springs, would The undersigned, ladies of Localedrate States, now great before the inception of the late unhappy with the President of the Contederate States, now great before the inception of the late unhappy is the president for the Contederate States, now great before the inception of the late unhappy is the present of the State and or star, promise president for the present of the State and or star, president for comments, positions which were cheerfulfield for comments, positions which were cheerfulfield for comments the state and supersident devotion to his mative South, the dampersioned devotion to his mative South, the state and the chief of the great representative gevernment of some five the state of t

sulus may have been, or the supposed one, was devoted and faithful alike done, was devoted and faithful alike done, was devoted and faithful alike principles he represented?

I happy and cheerful people have surely happy and cheerful people have surely happy and cheerful people have surely happy war, be brought home to not reality, we could not, would not or one whom we honored in prosperity.

I generate in adversily. The war is seeple of the South have again become of the United States—our fathers, our houshonds, who survived the battle storm, to the bosoms of their families. We attend feeding which should exist beof the same government can be more tored by middless and clemency than ment of those who, by reason of comercs, and, privations, are and must every true Southerner.

Mrs. W. S. Featherston, Mrs. A. C. Martha Robinson, Miss E. C. Polk, regan, Miss Mary Morgan, and lour hunchers.

GEN. STONEMAN AND THE KNOXVILLI PRESBYTERIANS.

PRESEYTERIANS.

Lor's Knoxville Whip states that a few days reral leading members of the First (Old reshyterian Church of Knoxville addressed as Someman a Better, rather demanding, integreting, that their church, now used by a of the military authorities as a negro see, be turned over to them for the "worker most high find." In their communication of that the church is "desertated" by the ach it is now applied. Gen. Stoneman's restollers.

BEADO'RS DEPARTMENT OF E. TENNESSEE, I

Many is DEFAUTION OF THE MANY OF THE MANY

The Why furnishes the annexed highly interesting a suggestive account of this church:

The Wisy furnishes the annexed nightly interesting of suggestive account of this church:

-That our readers may appreciate the propriety of several Stoneman's letter, we will state a few zo in connection with this church. It is the largest subscitchiest congregation in this city. Our information that there are but frie loyal members of the durch, suchess the number has been increased by personnent to the state of the several state of the congregation in East Tennessee, of any demantion, was as disloyal as this. The pastor was nationate blasphemer. From the commencement of the war, the pastor, Rev. W. A. Harrison, had be stated to the state of the congregation who sympathized with the Government of the United States should attorne to the congruind not partially distances in the state of the congregation who sympathized with the Government of the United States should attorne to the congruindon table. He said that member whose sons were fighting for the holy cause of Scalar independence should not partake of the emiless of the first and blood of Christ with men who spathized with those who would assassinate them, nazing Union soldiers.

Harrison advised all the young men of his con-

as approved by God, and the war was for Christian, and liberty. Told the young men of his congression that iwas their duty to slay the men of the both wherever they could find them. He declared take would as soon read a text from a Bible printed disboad in hell as from one printed and bound in North. He entered into an argument to prove latigues Christ and all his Apostles were Southern without on the property of the state of the control of the control

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT. is feate Central Committee of Connecti-red on address to the people of the State, to the approaching election. The follow-plastake ground in favor of extending the

and it the last four years is still before usnot write have fought side by side for the
of this Union; they have suffered alike; pruggle for our existences as a nation, the
sbeen true to the Union, "faithful among
is some parts of the Republic; the unles of our soldiers; the accest guides of
prompt to warn our armines of approachvigilant to discover the designs of the
c and always true to aid and succer our
their flight. Have they noi, by their
ourage, done something to relieve us of
sagainst them on account of color?

ser lars, be permitted to cast his vote at the ballothat bow is the time to mete out long-denied justos. Shall it not be giver? We have every reason
hope that it will. Throughout the State the signs
r aspicious. Friends of the Government everybere appreciate the importance of the issue. Old
Prijolices have melted away in the fires of the great
conest. Loyalty everywhere welcomes and honors
have loyalty. And if every friend of the Union will
fe do his duty, in a thorough canvasy, and at the
relia on the first Monday in October, the proposed
the does, right will be adopted, an act of justice will be
does, right will be windicated, and the Government
tragglined. To this end the Union State Commitrespects and calls upon every true Union man to
do his whole duty. The result will richly reward
tertion."

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTY FIFTH REGIMENT.

The steamer Karnac, Capt. Thorne, from Charlesto, S. C., arrived on Wednesday morning with a destate of the Soft Massachusetts Volunteers, consung of six companies, numbering 467 enlisted men,
saler command of Lt. Col. Wm. Nutt. The followsize of the companies of the co

Ladd, Co. H., if Geo. T., Garrison, Co. I.; Nathl. Ladd, Co. H., is Limitesants. Wm. C. Roberts, Co. G.; Peter N. Sergue, Co. A.; Chas. L. Roberts, Co. F.; Sol. B. Surpid, Co. I.; Chas. E. Lee, Co. H. J. Leatenants. Geo. A. Glidden, Co. B.; James M. Ibdier, Co. G.; William H. Duprez, Co. L. Tary left Charleston harbor Friday morning, 8th salt, and arrived at Quarantine Theeday afternoon. Companies C. D., E.; K. and the band, and Brevet highier General A.J. Hartwell, were left at Mount Passat, S. C., (three miles from Charleston.) awaiting transportation. They were expecting to have the climber of the Company of th

The World's despatch says there are on the hatter rolls 18,000 regulars, 90,000 colored troops, at 100,000 white troops. The aumber, however, is been the free this afternoon in the steamship Illiberaist. He proceeds to Montreal this attenuous.

RECEPTION OF THE TOUSSAINT GUARDS.

RECEPTION OF THE TOUSSAINT GUARDS.
The Toussaint Guards (Company C, 54th regiment,) serviced at home in this city on Saturday evening. The company was mustered out of the United States service with the regiment, on the 20th of August, at Mount. Pleasant, near Clusrieston, and paid off and discharged on Friddy at Galloy's Island.

A large crowd had assembled at the North depot before the train arrived. When they alighted from the cars, they were conducted by Maj. A. S. Coshman, of the clitzens' committee of reception, to where sergeant Carney's drill-tile, lately named the Carney Guards, and the New Bedford Brass Band, were drawn up to receive them, by whom they were escorted through Purchase, Union, Second, and William streets, to the City Halt. They presented a spirited and soldierly appearance. The Carney Guards, considering the short time they have been under tactical instruction, exhibited a good profidency in drill. They were accompanied by Capt. Abraham Conklin, the original founder of a military organization among the colored men of this city, who exhibited not a little just pride on the reception of a company of war-worn veterans of which, if he may not be termed the father, he is certainly entitled to the designation of the great-grandlather.

The crowd on Market Square was immense, and the hall was nacked in the miles after the door.

veterans or when, the designation of the great-grandiatiler.
The crowd on Market Square was immense, and the hall was packed in five minutes after the doors were opened, leaving thousands still outside who were unable to gain admittance. When the company had stacked arms the gathering was called to order by William H. Johnson, Eq. , who read the following list of officers for the occasion:

President—Rev. Henry F, Harrington.
Vice Presidents—Rev. John Girdwood, Rev. W. J.
Potter, Dea. William Piper, Hon. W. J. Ratch, William Berry, James G. Wilson, John Goings, Rev.
Thomas Jones, W. P. S. Cadwell, William O. Coffin, C. B. H. Fessenden, Cyrus W. Chapman, Isaiah C. Ray.

liam Berry, James G. Wilton, John Goings, Rev. Thomas Jones, W. P. S. Cadwell, William C. Coffin, C. B. H. Fessenden, Cyrus W. Chapman, Isaiah C. Ray.

Mr. Harrington, on taking the chair, made a few remarks, welcoming the soldiers home in the name of a common, humanity, and, asying that as the colored man had shown himself able and ready to fight for his rights, they should so to be denied him. He then introduced James B. Congdon, Esq.

Mr. Congdon zelcomed the veterans home from an absence of two years and a half, fighting the battles of the nation. He said every south wind has borne the news of their heroic acts. But they had done nothing agyraising to him. He had for years known the spirit in them. They had simply shown that they were made of the same stuff as other freemen were made of. He expressed the gratitude of their friends and of the entire community that so many of them had returned in safety, though some had been buried in the honorable funeral pile of their lamented colonel at Fort Wagner, and some thad fallen on other fields. There was no occasion to discuss the question of their rights. As far as the State of Massachusetts is concerned, it was settled long ago. They will be sure to retain them, for they had proved that they are worthy of them, and know how to defend them. After nine hearty cheers had been given for the Toussaint Guards, Mr. Harrington called upon them to fall to at a collation which had been provided by the colored people of the city. While they were discussing the refreshments, an original hymn was sung by a choir on the platform. The Toussaint Guards and their excert then resumed their arms, and proceeded to Caldwell's and Otis's, where they were treated to soda.

The lists of the returning troops is as follows:
24 Lieut. W. H. W. Gray; Sergia, Wesley Furlong, George Delavan, William D. Kelley, and David S. Fletcher; Musicians, Henry A. Munroe and Alexander H. Johnson; John W. Blackburn, Noah Craig, Francis Demory, Charles H. Harrison, John H. Harrison, On the major of the pr

Joseph Evans, of Indiana. Also Harrian Lee, of this city, company D.

Benjamin Jeffesson, of Ohio, was left in Hospital at Charleston, and William Johnson, of Pennsylvania, is sick at Gallop's Island. Capt. J. W. Grace, long in command of the company, is chief ordnance officer at Charleston.—New Belford Standard.

RECEPTION. The Colored Ladies' Soldiers' Relict Society gave a reception to the Toussaint Guards in Gity Hall—Monday evening. Hon. Geo. Howland presided, and an eloquent written address of welcome was delivered by Miss Buchanan in touching style, followed by interesting addresses from Rev. G. W. Skinner, Hon. T. D. Eliot, Rev. William J. Potter, C. B. H. Fessenden, and Rev. A. H. Quint. A few renarks were also made by Capt. A. D. Hatch, and by Lieut. Gray and Private Johnson, of the Guards. Atter the address, the veterans partook of a handsom collation which had been provided for them. Refreshments provided for the public were liberally patronized. The hall was decorated with fags, and the supper-table bore appropriate mottoes. The profits of the entertainment are to be given to the guests.

THE FREEDMEN-REPORT OF GEN. FISK

THE FREEDMEN—REPORT OF GEN, FISK.

Brig. Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commission of Freedmen's Affairs for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Alabama, reports to Gen. Howard that he has just returned from a tour of inspection through Middle and East Tennessee and Northern Alabama, and finds continued and increased activity in the affairs of the Bureau.

After stating that a large proportion of the people cheerfully cooperate with him in the free labor system, Gen. Fisk speaks of a class of former slaveholders to whom he refers, as unsubjugated, and who cling with surprising tenacity to the old barbarism. Freedmen's Courts in the States mentioned are crowded with colored applicants for wages withheld by their employers, and in some localities the crack of the whip and the jingle of the shackles are as common as in the days of Uncle Tom and Topsey. Gen. Fisk expresses the belief that the States of Tennessee and Alabama will provide for the negro's right to justice at the approaching session of their legislature, while the great demand for labor will do much toward regulating its just compensation. The General has special attention to the breaking up of the Freedmen's camps throughout the States under his control, and reports that of 7,151 Freedmen subsisted by the Government on the 15th of July, but 979, mostly of the aged and infirm'class, are now deawing rations from the United States. The number of refugees from the date referred to has also decreased to 11; whereas 5,909 were formerly supported by the Government. He represents the harvest in East Tennessee as abundant, but states that the crops of Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama have suffered much from drouth, and shat there will probably be a great scarcity of food in some localities before another harvest can be gathered. In conclusion, Gen. F. recommends that the State and county authorities take care of their own poor, in order to refleve the Government of the expense it is now incurring for their support.

This name is a familiar one, and many persons will tear with regret, though certainly not with surprise, if Miss Gould's death. She was seventy-six ears of age, and was the oldest living poetess in the father fought at Lexington and Bunk-

volumes of poetry; one in 1832, a second in 1836, and the third in 1841. Other volumes of hers, prose and werse, original and selected, appeared from time to time down to 1854.

"In her earlier days," says a kindly writer, "Miss Gould was known for her vivacity and wit, and took her share in some of the literary pleasantries, well remembered by those of a former generation as having occurred in the town in which she dwelt so long as to make it almost dear as a birth-place. Her efforts were not marked by the inspiration of genius, or always by easy versification; but they were characterized by true thought, refined and tender emotions, and a pure, calm, healthful moral tone, which made them if avorites, and led to their frequent appearance in print. both at home and abroad. Among the pleasantest and most touching of her poems, we recall 'The Snow Storm;' The Veteran and the Ghild;' The Pebble;' The Sar of Lexington,' and 'The Midnight Mail.'

The personal character of Miss Gould endesred her to many friends. Her literary tastes never led her to neglect domestic duties or the courtesies of social intercourse. She was known well in many households which she never visited, and leaves behind her a name which many friends, and many readers of her works, will always remember with pleasure and affect tim.—N. Y. Tribuse.

John Brown's Widow. The correspondent of the Tribune, in a recent letter from California, gives the following interesting information:

"At a little town, the bead of navigation on the Sacramento river, lives the widow of Old John Brown. Her daughters teach public schools, while she finds employment as something between unree and physician among the neighboring families, by whom she is warmly loved. She is entirely dependent upon her own labor. There is a project to purchase a house and to tor her in this, her chosen home. Any who would nad so worthy an effort may send their contribution through the mail, or by Wells, Eargo & Co. 'a Express to her at Red Bluffs, Tehama Country, California. I do not know whether Mrs. Brown is aware of the movement, but, surely, she ought to be placed beyond the reach of want by the American people."

HERRY A. WISE AN ORIGINAL ABOLITIONIST!

Many people who know his antecedents will be aurprised at a passage in Henry A. Wise's letter to Gen.

Grant. Wise was always known as one of the bitterest enemies of the abolition party. So far as we
remember, however, he was not one of those who ever
eulogized slavery, but, evinced his animosity only
against Northern interference in the matter. He spoke
in this letter as follows:

"So far from my being opposed to the name.' freedmen,' as indicating the condition of saleys freed by
the war, the chief consolation I have in the result of
the war is that slavery is forever abolished; that not
only the alayes are, in fact, at least freed from bondage, but that I am freed from them. Long before the
war ended, I taid debirtely made up my mind to advocate emancipation throughout the South. I had
determined, if I could help it, my descendants should
never be subject to the humiliation I have been subjected to by the weakness if not the wickedness of
slavery; and while I cannot recognize as lawful and
humane, the violent and shocking mode in which it,
has been abolished, yet I accept the fact most heartily
as an accomplished one, and am determined not only
to abide by it and acquiesce in it, but to strive by all
the means in my power to make it beneficent to both
races and a blessing especially to our country. I unfeignedly rejoice at the fact, and am reconciled to
many of the worst calamities of the war, because I
am now convinced that the war was a special providence of God, unavoidable by the nation at either

NEGRO TRUST IN THE YANKEE. A correspond the Hendd, writing from Baton Rouge, La., testimony to the willingness of the negroes to for those in whose ability and disposition to pay they have ground for confidence:

they have ground for confidence:

"Labor will be cheap in Louistana for a man known among the negroes as a Yankee." They believe in Yankees. They will go their bottom dollar on them. And, notwithstanding the numerous complaints circulated to the effect that they leave their places of work out of pure laziness, they will work steady if treated right, and they believe that a Yankee will treat them right. They cannot comprehend that he is of the same make as a 'secesh,' and they stick to him.

A gentleman belonging to the military was offered fifteen hundred dollars a year and half the profits of a large plantation, on condition of allowing his name to be used as owning it, and to show his person frequently about the plantation, so that the darkies would believe that they had a Yankee employer. I suppose as soon as his resignation can be accepted, the gentleman will accept the offer."

The negroes of Alabama share this confidence in

The negroes of Alabama share this confident the Yankee. Gen. Wager Swayne, writing to same paper from Montgomery, says:

same paper from Anongomery, says.

"It is found to be the case throughout this State, that freedmen have more confidence in a 'Yankee,' particularly one who wears a blue coat, than in a native. On large places the services of such a person are very valuable, and many persons are anxious to

This, observe, is not from an anti-slavery journal, but from the New York Herald, a laster of negroes and radicals. There is plenty of similar testimony to the willingness of the negroes to work for those who have any title to their confidence.

who have any title to their confidence.

BITTERNESS OF FEMALE REHELS. A correspondent of the New York Herald, witting from Chattanooga, August 23, says:

The women of the South are the meanest rebels I have ever met; and when we consider that Don Quixotism is a component part of a Southerner's composition, this fact carries weight with it. One of them, with whom I entered into conversation at the hotel, said, "You wooden nutneg Yankees don't understand the people, if you think they are subjugated, and that they will submit to tyranny like a poodle pup, licking the hand that sanites them. Our men treasure these things ap, and when opportunity offers they will wipe out the stain of wounded honor with blood. I am a worse secessionist than ever, and only regret that I could not have done more for the glorious Southern cause."

At this she palled from her reticule a "special pardon" for her husband, who had been a guerilla, and an order for the release of his property. She had just returned from Washington city. Another little virago sneeringly remarked, "You Yankees feel very proud of your victories, even by dirty Dutch and I rish hirelings and negroes, and your officers rish through our country in special trains. I hope one of them will run off the track one of these days, and send some of you to hell, where you ought to be," and she drew a sigh of relief, and commenced dipping souff. Another said she could smell a greavy mechanic from the North across the room, and asked me whether I was a blacksmith or brick mason. I told her I was neither. "Well, then, I'll but my life (how reckless they are of that commodity!) that you are a speculator, quack doctor, or newspaper reporter." I bade her good evening, and retired to dream of the besutes of Southern society.

Sympathy For Southern Refers. The Phila-

SYMPATHY FOR SOUTHERN REBELS. The delphia Inquirer talks about right when it says:

delphia Laquirer talks about right when it says:

"There is too much' puffing' up the necessities of haughty and insolent rebels who aided in forcing civil war upon the country. Every day there is some appeal made to the Northern people in behalf of some Southern community, Charleston, for example, where it is touchingly said 'delicate ladles are compelled to go to the wash-tub or to attend the cook pot." As-

The Federal capital is now about as lifeless a slace as one would wish to see. With the exception of rebels seeking pardon and Federal officers settling up their accounts, few strangers are at present in the tity. Willard's Hotel, however, is still crowded to its atmost capacity. Nine-tenths of its guests are remains of the chivalry from Virginia, Georgia, Alasams, Mississippi and Carolina, anxions to obtain a title parloaining grace from President Johnson, and aid inin in reconstructing the rebellious States under the rule of "gentlemen" with the "nigger" left only about Southern honor and Southern galantry as they used to before the outbreak of the rebellion. They speak as contemptuously of the Yankees as they did before they were so soundly whipped by them. Poor imbeciles, they have learned nothing during four years of war, and are to-day more unfit to be entrusted with power than the negroes they have nobed of the reward of their labor for a century past. We can afford to let them prattle, and play the fool to be obtained the state of the relative to the content.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS IN MIScounty, for the year 1860, which record is now in the office of the County Clerk, appears the following entry

office of the County Clerk, appears the following entry:

"Revoked the certificate of A. Fechtel for the following, reasons, (in substance,) to wit: Because he voted for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in IS60, and circulated Black Republican campaign downents; also wrote and put up notices advising the Germans to vote for Lincoln for the Presidency; also to being a Black Republican generally, and therefore immoral and unfit to teach the schools of the country."

immoral and unfit to teach the schools of the country."

**MASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

Surgeon Reyburn, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was ordered by Gen. Howard to inspect the condition of the colored people living on "the Island" in this city, has made his report, from which it appears that the number of these people residing in that section is between four and five thousand. The large majority are crowded. In small board huts from ten to twelve feet square. These shandles accommodate from two to six persons, and are renied by their rapacious owners at the rate of from three to five dollars per month, or about seventy-five per cent. per annum on their original cost. Carrell inquity was made in order to assertain if any, great amount, of distress existed among the costored people, but no facts confirmatory of that belief were found. A good many, however, stated that they had no, work, on account of having, been discharged from the employ of the Government. The most promising and encouraging feature of intercourse with the colored, people was the colife assence on their part of any disposition toward begging, and they all seemed belearly to understand and appreciate their obligations to support themselves and families by the results of their own labor. Owing to the unfavorable nature of the location; which is exposed to missamatic influences from the Potsmac, the simoest entire absence of proper drainage and the lack of personal teamliness on the part of the colored people, a large amount of sickness and mortality was, found to exist.

Statistics show that 904 whites are now re-ceiving government rations at Chattanoora, and only 43 negroes! This fact suggests the question whether the negroes can take care of themselves.

facture of railroad iron, railroad engines and rolling stock. He is President of the "Missouri Company" a corporation chartered in 1884 by the Legislature, and that Company will, as soon as the proper arrangements can be consuled.

WAITE AND BLACK LABORERS AT RICHMOND. The Richmond Republic of the 2d gives the following ac-count of a labor strike in that city: "Several days ago, the workmen employed in the rolling mill at the Tredegar Iron Works struck for

rolling mill at the Tredegar Iron Works struck for higher wages. The proprietors refused to give the advance demanded, and employed negroes to perform the labor in the mill. The white men no sooner found out this fact than they marched up to the works in a body, and commenced an attack upon the negroes. The arrival of a kuard, however, soon put a "stop" to the row. Several of the white men were arrested, among them Patrick Woods, who was charged with being the ringleader. Woods was imprisoned in tecty jail till yesterday, when, for good and sufficient reason shown, his release was ofdered by Gen. Turn-er.".

The President is Concernly with a prominent New Orleans jour-naist, referred to his policy, and said that those who imagined him hostile to negro suffrage were mistaken. He urged this gentleman to advocate liberal views in Louisiana. "Why," he said, "cannot you people settle this thing without allowing it to bother me Why cannot you do as Massachusetts does! If a ne gro can read the Constitution and write his own name let him vote. There are not five hundred in Louisia

A COLORED MAIL CONTRACTOR. The Postmas ter-General has awarded the contract for carrying the United States mails between Leesburg and Winches ter, Va., to Robert Orrick, a colored citizen of the latter town, at a salary of 8525 per annum. This to the first instance of a similar award being made to colored man by the Government. The respectability and trustworthiness of the contractor are vouched for by the Hon. Juo. S. Gallagher, formerly State Sena tor from the Winchester District.

HENRY S. POOTE. As we emspected, this gentle-man's letter in favor of negro suffrage was the price of his pardon. The "irrepressible" old nan has been permitted by the government to return home from Canada, and passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Memphis. There is a condition annexed to the pardon, which all who know Foote consider the severest kind of punishment for him. He is to keep his mouth shut up on political matters in future. This, to so great a talker, will be almost intolerable.—Cinc. Inquirer.

Negrous Not Taxable. Levi Boone, colored,

NEGROES NOT TAXABLE. Levi Boone, colored, well known as the driver of the National Hotel bus, was summoned to appear before Esquire Richardson, to answer for failure to pay his annual poll tax, on Wednesday of last week. Levi based his defence upon the ground that he was not a clizen, voter or resident of Joliet, and was therefore legally clear. Meastrs. Breckinridge and Fellows appeared for defendant, and Messirs. Munn and Pinney for the city. After a full hearing, the Justice decided that Levi need not pay the tax.

STATEE OF MR. LINCOLN. A California sculptor, named Mezzara, has nearly completed a colossal statue of President Lincoln. It is nine feet high, and stands on a pedestal ten feet in height, making a total of nineten feet. The posture is described in a San Francisco paper as majestic and commanding; the left arm extended in front, and the hand grasping a scroll, supposed to be the Emancipation Proclamation. The

NATIONAL DRIFT. The amount of debt on August 21st was \$2,757,089,071.43. On which there is interest amounting to \$158,031,620.24. Total of legal tender notes, \$684,188,564. During the month of August, the principal of the national debt was increased only \$295,000, while the interest decreased nearly \$231,000. The amount of coin on hand is \$45,500,000 being an increase of \$10,000,000 in the previous month. Public revenue for the last month, \$30,000,000 and upwards.

In this connection it should be stated that the expenses of the government are being largely lessened by the discharge of Generals of various grades, and other officers, as well as men.

THE AGASSIZ EXPEDITION. The New York Eccuring Post says that recent letters from Rio Janeiro state NATIONAL DERT. 1st was \$2,757,689,5

THE AGASSIZ EXPEDITION. The New York Econing Post says that recent letters from Rio Janeiro statuthat Professor Agassiz has had a continual ovation from the Emperor and influential men. He has made a vast collection of objects, and has left for the Amazon, where the Emperor has placed a steamer at hidisposal. He has already, as he prophesic before leaving the United States, found the traces of glacier in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro. His observation is Result will never a grant interest to the second

gle with treason and slavery. He was a collector of reproduction of the books, and when he died was the possessor of a library which, in some departments, was equal to any in America, and in its treasures of Bibles and Testa-ments was without a rival.

The steamer Palestine was coming down the Ohio River, a short distance above Paducah, a difficulty occurred between the clerk and a negro waiter. The clerk knocked the negro down. On landing at Paducah, the negro made a complaint to Col. Tork, commanding the post, who ordered the clerk arrested. On the approach of the guard, the boat attempted to get away, backing out and breaking her lines. The guard continued firing until another pilot went to the wheel, and landed the boat. The clerk was fixed \$50 and then released, and the boat permitted to proceed.

and then released, and the boat permitted to proceed.

Information has been received by the Freedmen's Bureau, that colored troops on duty at Harper's Ferry have been fired on lately by returned rebel soliters, who station themselves on Loudon heights, on the opposite side of the river, and shoot at them whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself. Measures have been taken by Gen. Howard to put a stop to these outrages, and the guilty parties; if caught, will be treated as outlaws and summarily executed.

be treated as outlaws and summarily executed:

The planters of North Carolina, having been in the habit recently of driving away the women and children who had been their slaves, Col. Whittlesey, of the Freedmen's Bareau in that State, Issued a circular to his agents, authorizing them to levy upon the farms of such planters for sufficient food to feed such parties until the close of the year. This plan had the desired effect, and the practice cessed at once.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10. The Episcopal Convention. Ins. nominated for Bishop of Tennessee Rev. Chas. L. Quintard, who for four years was Chaphain of the Rock City Guards, and afterward of a rebet regiment from this city. He was unanimously elected on the first ballot.

Some regiment on the first ballot.

Some returned rebet soldiers on Wednesday night hurned the freedmen's school at Decherd, Tennessee.

Mr. Schulz, the tracher, was obliged to fy for his life. General Johnson, commanding the Middle District of Tennessee, has taken prompt measures to suppress these and other lawless acts.

ered about.

FROM SAVANNAR. Savannah papers of the 6th say General Steadman has issued an order, that he has been informed that firearms are distributed aver the State in the hands of designing men, and directs that all such arms be turned over to the Provost Marshai within thirty days. After that time the Provost Marshais shall seize all they can find, and arrest the parties having them. It appears that General Steadman's information was of a most important character, shadowing forth another rebellion.

BLOODHOUNDS FROM SOUTHERN PRISONS. Mr. Mann has arrived in Boston from Virginia and Georgia, and now has the celebrated bloodhound "Hero," from Castle Thunder, Richmond, and another bloodhound from Andersonville prison, on exhibition These dogs were used by the rebel authorities to run down escaped Union soldiers. "Hero" is sever feet in length, and weighs over two hundred pounds

Portricar. The State of Connecticit votes on the first Monday in October upon the question of striking from the State constitution the clause which disfranchises colored men. The Union State Central Committee, in anticipation of this special election, have issued a stirring address in favor of the amendment.

VERMONT ELECTION. The Rutland Herald publishes a list of Représentatives elected, 106 of whom are Republicans and 7 Democrats.

Gov. Andrew, of Messachusetts, has received from Mr. Henry Tyson, of Baltimore, a present of a rifle taken in the engine-house at Harper's Ferry, upon the capture of John Brown, in October, 1859, and which was given to him (Mr. T.) by Gov. Wise. It was one of forty which fell into Gov. W's hands, and is in precisely the condition in which it was when Brown surrendered, having a cap upon the nipple and all primed.

EF Gen. Asboth, commanding West Florida, has found it necessary to issue an order, informing paroled rebel soldiers that their parales do not give them immunity to violate the laws of Congress or regulations concerning slavery.

concerning slavery.

Ex-Gov. Medil, a well-known Democratic politician in Ohio, and who has filled important, offices of trust and honor in, the State and nation, died at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 2t instant. He was 69 years of age, and died of paralysis.

To Gen. Schenck, in a recent speech in Ohio, said, "A rebel is a courageous copperhead, and a copperhead is a cowardly rebel." It has been discovered in Richmond that those persons who took the oath of allegiance to the rebel Government, renounced all allegiance to the United States or any State of the United States.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has given orders for the manufacture of a cable, to be laid early

The West India mail steamer Zine has arri at Southampton, having among her passengers Ju dah P. Benjamin, the late rebel Secretary of State The Zine took fire when about 60 miles out from St Thomas, and put back with all speed, and after con siderable difficulty the fire was subdued and the shi proceeded. She had nearly \$1,700,000 in specie.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7. A special despatch from Jackson says Major General Slocum has recalled his order opposing Gov. Sharkey's call for militia, in accordance with that portion of the President's proclamation which austains the Governor in the case of Gov. Sharkey and Gen. Slocum.

Gov. Sharkey and Gen. Slocum.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says a Military Commission will sit in St. Louis to try the ateamboat burners, and Jeff. Davis and Secretaries Mallory and Seddon have been subpensed to testify in the cases. A number of prominent Texans have request

New quarters are preparing for Jeff. Davis in Arroll Hall Building, inside Fortress Monroe, from which it is interred that his trial will take place there

which it is interred that his trial will take place there.

Mr. Stephens's apartments, at: Fort Warren, have been transferred to the same quarter that is occupied by officers of the garrison. He is sillowed to correspond with whom and how he pleases. If he will only consider that he is having a long sejourn at the seaside, at public expense, he il find nothing to complain of. His fate is somewhat different from that of men who were mardered at Andersonville by orfers of that government of which he was second of leer.—Traveller.

Of the long list of names published in the

A correspondent of the Washington states that Major General Hooker is to be n September 12th, to Miss Grossbeck, of sister of Judge W. L. Groesbeck, ex-member of Con-gress. Miss Groesbeck enjoys an income of \$40,000 per annum.

per annum.

NEORO SUFFRAOD. The freedmen of St. Helena Island, S. C., held a meeting on the 4th inst., and adopted resolutions setting forth their services to the country during the war, and petitioning the Convention to assemble at Columbis on the 38th inst., to so alter the present constitution of South Carolina as to give the right of suffrage to every man twenty-one years of age, without other qualification than that required of white citizens. They express a determination never to cease their efforts to this end. The colored folks of St. Louis contemplat

helding a convention soon for the purpose of consider ing their new relations to society and the Goyenment Among other rights which they will demand is that of riding on the street railroad cars. The question of suffrage will also be discussed.

At a meeting of the Des Moines (Iows) Con-erence of the Methodist Epicopal Church, Bishop limpson pecalding, a resolution in favor of negro sul-rage was passed by acclamation. Webster gives this definition in his new "Unabridged": "Democrat—One who adheres to

"Unabridged": "Demourat—One who adheres to a government by the people, or favors the crease of the right of suffrage to all classes of men."

Mr. Chauncey Burr, while attending the Demourate convention at Trenton, had his pocket piclied of \$300. It was probably either borrowed or counterfeit.

Gov. Perry is doing as he pleases in South Carolina, and as it pleases him to do badly on most occasions. he is sure to make a nice piece of work through his Governorship. He is a shatter-brained fellow, who continues to have been appointed to any place, high or low.—Traveller.

its, ELIZABETH M. CAVENDER, daughter of James cretia Mott. It may truly be said of the deceased, that sh woman of rare excellence in all the relations of lif was essentially distinguished for those winning gra-personal attractions which add a charm to social

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

Third—The extrest and persistent considerance of modifion 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 hance in the race of life.

formation as to the condition and prospects of the South-ern 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.

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THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect a really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the riolence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which se

nuch of the political writing of the day is marred.

The criticism of books and works of art will form

a journey through the South. His letters will appear every

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IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS WITHOUT COAL WOOD, OR GAS!

DOES the work easier, quicker, better, and with as little expense as any known method; and in its use, without a radiator, does not perceptibly affect the temperature of the room, while it may be used with a radiator to heat a room in a very short time. It is also perfectly free from soot, ashes and smoke, and makes no unpleasant smell.

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD

ce a method by which a steak can be broiled that are with the Patent Broiler," which always leaves julcy, making even a tough one tender. Not a he fat or juice can possibly be wested, although it

Ladies and others can see samples of the cooking done y it by calling at the store at 12 o'clock, noon, any week-OFFICE, 36 BROWFIELD STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Sept. 15.

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Fire per cont. (and government tax) on sales. These
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store, for three months,—in-abor, storage, insurance and solling. 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 gossilgnors throughly informed;
and all Wool sent to me will be carefully graded to epit
the market. Letters, asking information, will be pressptly answered. Address P. O. Box 1981.

Messrs. HALLOWELL & COSUMY, Boston.
Messrs. HALLOWELL, PRESCOTT & Co. New York:
Messrs. DAVIS, Fins & BANES, Philadelphia.
Biston, August, 1865.

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- JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

WANTED-For a Physician, lately returned from

ith a physician in good practice would be acceptable.

Address, with terms, description of place, population te., "Doctor," care of Robert F. WALLCUT.

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No market offers greater inducements to the Wool Grower than this. It is the headquarters for New-Regland manutarers; here are their agencies, and here it is most convenient for them to buy. My terms for selling are as follows:

One per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and govern-ment tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on sales. WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,

Finder beint die markeiten A.

WEST NEWTON

THE next term begins Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1865. For particulars, address NATH'L T. ALLEN.

Bopt. 1, 1865.

Boetry.

LEX OUNSTITUO.

Yes—we heard when the voice of deep agony rose.

O'er the land, and wa knew what that voice was revealing; The crashing of hearts—the outpouring of wees—Bound children of sorrow for neary appealing!

And we said the curst veil should be rent from the past, That the children of sorrow should come to the light, For brave hearts and true ones were strong for the fight! -our brethren-by thou

But for what did men torture—for what had they b

O, why did they mock them—deriding their pains? Say-for what did those savage tormentors surn them? Had they robbed them of peace? had they robbed then

of gold? Or had they been pirates, audacious and bold? Not the sufferers were strangers from o'er the

They had found them, and bound them, and called the their slaves !

Their slaves ! why, we've called this the "home of the And we've said that the banner of freedom is waving :

And we've said that the banner of rrectom is waring.

Has Tyrsiny rested on Liberty's tree?

Have the laws of our land been the laws for enslaving?

Yes—we heard it—we heard it—the clank of the chain;

And our dimm'd syes beheld it—the blood-purpled stain,

The dark sin of the sen—the red crime of the above— And we prayed that the demon might triumph no more

And the day has just dawned—that glorious day, When we know that the shackles forever are brok When we know that the mackets loved at a book of the deep curse of slavery is passing away,
For brave hearts and true ones the glad words have spokes
Do you ask if we're one in this Heaven-born plan— It we're one in proclaiming the freedom of man?
Yes—shout the glad tidings o'er land and o'er sea,
Henceforth and forever—Columbia is free!
ANEXTER HALLETON.

Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y.

For the Liberator. ALICE.

BT KATT CARLISLE.

They covered her bed with the damp green sod, 'Neath the deepening summer skies ;-Life's hopes in her dark-blue eyes There her pale hands fold o'er her bosom cold. And her waxen eyelids close, And our voices, that tremble with tears, cannot break The spell of that long repose.

With the gold-brown tresses so richly waved From her blue-veined, polished brow; With the heavenly smile on her death-sealed lips Oh ! damp and cold, is the dais

O'er the pale, light form we love ; But warm and bright is our darling's home In her Father's house above !

SEPTEMBER.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD

Sweet is the voice that calls From babbling waterfalls ws where the downy seeds are flying ; And soft the breezes blow,
And eddying come and go
In faded gardens where the rose is dying.

Among the stubbled corn

Among ton a student down,
The blithe quality pipes at morn,
The merry partiridge drums in hidden places,
And glittering insects gleam
Above the reedy stream
Where busy spiders spin their filmy laces.

At eve full shadows fall Across the garden wall, And on the clustered grapes to purple turning,

And purple vapors lie
Along the eastern cky,
Where the broad harvest moon is redly burning.

Ah, soon on field and hill The wind shall whistle chill,

And patriarch swallows call their flocks together, To fly from frost and snow, And seek for lands where blow The fairer blossoms of a balmier weather.

The pollen-dusted bees Search for the honey-lees That linger in the last flowers of September,

While plaintive mourning doves Coo sadly to their loves

"O, fairest summer, stay!"
The squirrel eyes askance the chestnuts browning; The wild fowl fly afar, Above the foamy bar, saten southward ere the skies are frowning

Now comes a fragrant breeze Through the dark cedar trees And round about my temples fondly lingers, In gentle playfulness, Like to the soft caress d in happier days by loving fingers

Fee, though a sense of grief Comes with the falling leaf, And memory makes the commor doubly pleasant In all my autums dree

Passing the fairest glories of the present !

SONG OF THE FREEDMEN.

BY H. B. WARDWELL.

Thank God! we bow no more as slaves Above our kindred's nameless graves; And feel His spirit passing there ! We heard the hosts of battle tread fell the dving and the dead : We saw their starry banners fly Like flame along God's arching sky. M. V.

We saw the war-cloud's sombre fold Above the bursting thunders to And saw above the strife of me The liberating angel then. The tyrant's thrall is broke at last,

And freedom's day is dawning fast; Oppression's stariets night is o'er, That stratehed in gloom from shore to shore.

The slave mart of despoth gain' No longer holds its bloody reign; The starry flag no more shall wave In mockery of the fettered slave.

Then wake the anthem of the free, And let it roll from sea to sea; And may the future years of time Revire no more earth's darkest ori: -Zion's Herald.

My only commerce now, will sometimes rouse Beyond my nature. I have been so warm'd, So heated by, a well-turn'd rhapeody. This I have seem'd the here of the tale to glowingly described. Draw me a man Struggling for fame, attaining, keeping it, Deed ages, since, and the historian Deeking his memory in polished phrases, and I can follow him shrough every town. And I can follow him savough every count, Grow wild in his exploits, myself himself, Until the thick pulsation of my hear? Wakes me to pender on the thing I am.

The Wiberator.

THE CHURCH DIFFICULTY AT CONCORD

DIVINE BERVICE UNDER POLICE BERVEILLANCE.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 5. If will be remembered that some three months ago, in the Unitarian Church in this city, a man by the name of Stearns had the ill-taste and bad manners to assail his minister, (for preaching an anti-slavery discourse, in which he advocated negro suffrage, contrary to the direction of said Stearns,) with the most opprobrious and insulting epithets, accompanied by threats and threatening demonstrations—all of which

and imperfectly notified meeting of the called, which voted that the house should be closed against Mr. Hatch : and it has since been kept closed by order of the Parish Committee, not

the minister, as became him treated with cont

course, to have control of the pulpit.

The time of service came, and with it a large con gregation, including quite a number of persons who were not in the habit of attending that meeting, and who evidently anticipated a disturbance. Amo the latter were two of the city police, who, it seems, had been sent for under the impression that their services

Mr. Hatch was the first to enter the pulpit

fowed, however, soon after, by Mr. Haskell. The two conferred together for a moment in the greatest ap-parent pleasantness, when the former addressed the audience, briefly, entering a formal protest against the action of the Committee in claiming control of the pul-pit, and read a legal opinion by Judge Davis, of Maine, justifying his claim to be the minister of the Society until it should be decided, by an ecclesiasticil, whether the grounds of complaint brought against him were good and sufficient cause for his dismission. After adding that he had no ill-feeling toward the brother who had come to preach without being told the circumstances; and that the legitimacy of his own claim to the control of the pulpit would probably be soon authoritatively determined, he resumed his seat, and Mr. Haskell proceeded with the usual order of service, after a few words of explanation. He said that when he was engaged to preach here, by a person in Boston, he was not told one word of the cir-cumstances of the case. If he had known that his brother present claimed control of the pulpit, he would never have agreed to preach. In simply fulfilling his he said he must not be understood as taking any ground against his brother, or in favor of

Mr. Haskell's sermon was an excellent one, and his whole bearing, under the trying circumstances in which he was placed, was matter of general commen

He stated to several individuals, in conversation that he fully sympathized with Mr. Hatch in his anti-slavery views, and had advocated negro suffrage in his own pulpit in Salem—and also those liberal and anti-puritanic views of Sunday observance which some have seen fit to make a handle of against Mr.

Hatch in this controversy.

In the evening, Mr. Hatch delivered a discourse from Col. ii. 8, in the Universalist church. Among his hearers were a considerable number of the Unita-rian congregation, and Rev. Mr. Haskell, who went forward to meet the preacher when he came down from the pulpit—congratulated him on the able man-ner in which he had acquitted himself, and walked home with him.

On the whole, instead of ending in a disgraceful disturbance, the general effect on the existing contro versy has been good.

P. S. It is said that Mr. Hatch's offer to submit the whole matter to the decision of an ecclesiastical coun cil, which the Society have for two months refused will soon be accepted.

PHRENOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

OF ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Johnson has an uncommonly strong constitu tion, a vigorous and condensed organization, and a predominance of the vital and motive temperaments. tem, and a great amount of vitality and tenacity of life. In every position of life he would, from his or-ganization, be distinctly marked, exhibit energy, efficiency, force of character, power of endurance, and the ability to overcome every obstacle in the way of carrying out his projects. The mental temperament is fully developed, but not predominant. He has vitality sufficient to balance the action of the brain and nervous system. The basilar portion of his brain is large, and aids in materializing the tendency of his mind, in preventing him from becoming too visions has mental and physical courage, good digestive powers, dexterity, and great versatility of talent. He can look at life in a practical manner, can recognize the wants and conditions of the body as well as nize the wants and conditions of the body as well as those of the mind, can study nature and natural laws, and is well fitted to meet the requirements of life. His executive faculties have a balancing influence over the spiritual and sympathetic faculties. His in tellectual faculties balance the social, so that, unless circumstances are peculiarly exciting, he is so well fortified mentally and physically that he will not be subject to many eccentricities, but will pursue a straight-forward course of conduct in every emergen

cy. He has a broad face and forehead, and the head is high and large in circumference. He will have no fine-spun, dyspeptic theories; no narrow, contracted platforms, but will aim at the "head pin" to make ciples, and, as far as possible, will strike at the root of evil, instead of lopping off the branches and trunk. His mind is comprehensive and extensive in its range of thought. The perceptive faculties are large, and give great range of observation, correct judgment of external objects, great definitiveness to his thoughts and plans, and pointedness to his remarks. Every ch that he has made has some point, some pith and reference to some practical truth. Order and calculation are large, and give him great power to arrange and systematize, to make correct estimates, to look at the profit and loss, and to take all things into account in his decisions and conclusions. He has a high moral brain. Benevolence is large, and exerts a powerful influence over his whole character. It is well that he has also the executive elements, otherwise his sympathies would control his judgment, and he might at times be too generous and too merciful.

Conscientiousness is large, and it has a powerful influence. When its action combines with that of firm-ness and the executive faculties, it gives him great moral courage, the disposition to adhere rigidly to what he thinks right and just, to discharge his duty without reference to the opinions of any cise of this faculty is general in its influ and application, rather than directed into sectaria; were it not for the modifying infinence of his extensive experience, his strong affection and very strong sympathy, he might be more just than merciful, and disposed to execute the law to the ful-lest extent of its letter as well as spirit. As it is, he lest extent of its letter as well as spirit. As it is, he will not compronise with the guilty. He will shleld the innocent, but will punish those who transgress wilffully and knowingly. Hope, spirituality and veneration are fully developed, and their influence modifies his character. Whether he has a creed or believes in a particular form of worship or not, these organs would make him feel his dependence upon a higher

power, and the necessity of spiritual guidance. Ideality, imitation and mirinfulness are fully developed, but they are not influential in his character unless circumstances are specially favorable to their develop-ment. Sublimity is large and vigorous in its action and enables him to see and feel the full force of a greasubject, or of powerful attributes. Approbative is an active organ, and gives him ambition to make the most of his faculties, and to use all his powers to the best advantage. It takes an intellectual rather than a social direction. Self-esteem has no apecial manifestation, either in his head or physiognomy. He may have a certain degree of self-reliance or selfce, but it arises more from the consciousness confidence, but it arises more from the consciousness and knowledge of his atreogth than from an innate feeling of self-love. His pride and dignity are manifested only in proportion as he has to fill a responsible position. His social brain is fully developed, and has a regulating influence over his whole character, but it would be exhibited to the masses as well as to special friends outside of his domestic circle. He fit density interested in the welfers of the race in every density interested in the welfers of the race in every constant of the property in the race in the same in the race. deeply interested in the welfare of the race, in every manimous vote of the Church.

Last Sanday it was opened again, and notice having been given that Rev. Mr. Haskell, of Salem, Mass., would preach, there was considerable excitement, as would preach, there was considerable excitement, as it was known that Mr. Hatch—notwithstanding a vote it was known that Mr. Hatch—notwithstanding a vote it was known that Mr. Hatch—notwithstanding a vote of it. He is well fitted in every way for public life, to discharge responsible duties, and the more responsible duties, and the more responsible duties are heared upon him, the more his latent en ergies will be called out. It is seldom that I have as occasion to analyze an organization that is as trougly marked in every respect. He is a good type of a masculine character. If his youthful advantages had been more refined and elevated, and his association more literary and polished, he would have commanded greater respect from certain circles of society, an would have developed his talents in different channels but he would not then have exhibited his nativ strength of character, which circumstances have brought out, nor would be have been so free and ou spoken, so untrammelled in the expression of his fru sentiments, so frank and unrestrained in all his a

> His history shows what a man who has native talen can do by industry and perseverance, for he has risen solely by the aid of his own merits. It also shows that when a man will exert himself to overcome obstacles in his way, community is always willing to help him. By the late melancholy death of Presi-dent Lincoln, Andrew Johnson is placed in the presi-dential chair. He assumes this great responsibility at a time when there are complicated principles to set tle and difficult subjects to discuss, which require almost superhuman wisdom, sagacity, and foresight, a clear and unbiassed judgment, a love of justice and mercy, and great energy to meet every emergency that will arise. Mr. Johnson has the organization mentally and physically, to be the man for the hour If he is sustained by the sympathies and counsels of the cabinet and best men of the country, he will place the institutions of America upon a firm and immuta-ble basis, making America the land of freedom, the land of liberty, where equal rights are ceded to all true patriots, of every color and country. Mr. John-son was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29th, 1808. When he was only four years old, his father died : when ten, he was apprenticed to a tailor, with whom he served seven years. He then worked as a journeyman tailor for nearly two years. He removed to the West, and in 1827 was elected as an alderman in the village where he lived; he was re-elected three times, was then chosen mayor, and held this position for three years; then elected to the Legislature; was n 1840 a presidential elector for his State on the Democratic ticket; in 1841 he was elected to the Senate; in 1843 he was elected to Congress, and serve ten years; in 1853 he was elected Governor of Ten-nessee, after an exciting canvass; was re-elected in 1855, and in 1857 elected United States Senator for six years. He was elected Vice-President in 1864, and by the death of Mr. Lincoln he now occupies the highest seat of honor in America. He learned to read in his boyhood in the dead hours of the night, struggled with poverty and adversity in every form

but he has conquered every difficulty, and can truly be said to be a self-made man. L. N. FOWLER. Preston, (Eng.,) May 12th, 1865.

THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE WAR

THE TRUE STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly for Septem gives an account of the capture of the rebel chief, which he asserts to be "literally true to the minutest detail." We extract the following particulars from this account :-

detail." We extract the following particulars from this account:—

Col. Pritchard, after parting with Col. Harnden, sent a strong picket to the ferry, and then resumed his march on the river road. About three miles from Abbeville, he found a negro watching his master's broken down wagon. From him he learned some interesting particulars concerning the train which Harnden was pursuing, and which hall crossed the ferry the night before: among them this:—That when the party with the train had come to pay the ferryman, the latter went to strike a light, which the former forbade, saying that they could pay well enough without a light, and in fact did pay him a ten-dollar gold piece and a ten-dollar Confederate note—a circumstance which, with other things, made Pritchard believe that Davis crossed the river with the train. He also learned that the river road was intersected at Wilcox's Mills by a cross-road leading to Irwinville; and as Davis appeared to be in the habit of travelling away from the train, it seemed not improbable that he might be found on a road parallel to the one the train was following. Accordingly, that nothing on his part should be left undone to effect the capture of the fugitive, he selected thirteen of the best mounted men from each company of his command, and determined with them to follow the road to Irwinville, at which point, if Davis should not be fallen in with on the way, he could communicate again with Harnden. Captain Hathaway, in command of the remainder of the force, was left at Abbeville, with orders to patrol and picket the river.

communicate again with Harnden. Capian Hath-away, in command of the remainder of the force, was left at Abbeville, with orders to patrol and picket the river.

All things being arranged, we pushed rapidly for Irwin ville. This was also a beautiful moonlight ight. The dust having been laid by the rain, and high. The dust having over had by the rain, and the air bracing, the horses stepped out at a free and sleady pace, that brought us to our destination about two o'clock A. M., of the 18th, but neither finding the air bracing, the horses stepped out at a free and steady pace, that brought us to our destination about two o'clock A. M., of the 18th, but neither finding Davis on the road, nor, to our surprise, the Wisconsin regiment in the town. Without any unnecessary disturbance, we halted to gather information—the men, meanwhile, siding from their horses, to catch, for the moment, a bit of sleep. In the midst of this quiet a woman began to scream, and an officer near went to learn the cause. She complained that some of the men, "Burners," had got into her smoke-house, and were appropriating her hams. This was speedily rectified, but not her disposition to talk and scream. She said, "There's a camp of our men out there, two hundred of them, and they will pay you'ns for pestering me!" And she kereamed as if she would alarm the camp. About this time a negro boy, belonging to the woman, was pulled out of bed, and having "allowed" that be knew of this camp, and had been to it, he was promptly taken to the head of the column to act asa guide. Prichard, convinced that he had found Davis's camp, and determined to make sure of his capture, sent Lieuter and Purinton with twenty-five dismounted men to gain the other side of it, in order to prevent escape in that direction when he should charge in from this side; he also moved his command forward about a mile, and then quietly waited for day to break. The realization that we were near to, and probably would seize the head of the Confederacy, and thes destroy at once the political organization and rallying point of the thing, made us all tremble with anxiety. To put the finishing stroke to the rebellion was ours high duty, and would be a crowning proof and act of patriotism. At this time we knew nothing of the reward for the apprehension of Davis; we knew only the day to the head of the Confederacy, and thes destroy and the work. Mounting their horses, the college of the population of the proper house of the population of the stream of the capture of kill him.

THE CAPTURE:

At d

umn moved at a walk until the tents came in sight, and then at the word dashed in. The camp was found pitched on both sides of the road. On the first word was not the first word was not the first word of view, with a sang-froid and matter-of-course sort found pitched on both sides of the road. On the first word was not men. On the right were two wall tents, fronting from the road. All was quiet in the camp. We encountered no guards; if there were any out, they must have been saleep. The order of the force entering the camp should perhaps be given. Captain Hudson commanded the advance gard; Lieutenant Stauber followed with a detachment of the first battafion; next, Lieutenant Boutwell, with one of the eccond battalion; and Lieutenant Bennet brought up the rear guard. The force in advance of Lieutenant Stoutwell, immediately on entering the camp, dispersed among the tents on the left of the road. Some of his men rode to the tents on the right of the road, among them private James H. Lynch, of the road, among them private James H. Lynch, of dispersed among the tents on the left of the road. Some of his men rode to the tents on the right of the road, among them private Hames H. Lynch, of Company C—it is well, for good reasons, to mention the names of the enlisted men—who, seeing a horse saddled and bridled, with holsters and travelling-bag, held by a black man in front of one of the tents, at once clapped the muzzle of his Spencer, to the head of the "boy," and secured the animal. This was Davisa well-trained and fleetest saddled horse, which Lynch, who was in Richmond when the war broke out, and came and joined us at Murfreesboro after the battle of Stone River, claims to have recognized.

war broke out, and came and joined us at Murfreesboro after the battle of Stone River, claims to bave boro after the battle of Stone River, claims to bave recognized.

Scarcely had this liorse been secured when firing was heard down the road, in the direction of Purinton. Pritchard instantly gave the order to advance, and Lioutenant. Boutwell, who had continued on horseback on the road, boldings his men mainly in hand for any emergency that might arise, promptly obeyed, and, crossing a slough of mud and water, swept towards the firing, and was greeted with a volley that killed, two of his, men and severely wounded himself in the left arm. He had been previously wounded in the right arm in the Atlanta campaign. He, however, quickly formed his men for fight, uniting them with those under Purinton, and for a few minutes a decidedly carnest conflict was waged, when a man by the name of Wright, sergeant of Company A, discovering that our opponents were the blue uniform, and divining that they must be the Wisconsin regiment, ran, swinging his batsover to them, and stopped the firing—an act of cool bravery that saved, without doubt, many lives.

* * * However Pritchard's arrangements may be cavilled at, they certainly secured the capture of Davis. For the Wisconsin force, coming in the direction it did, could hardly have crossed the body of mud and water that lay between it and Davis was not alarmed in season; and when be discovered his horse out of his power, he sought to escape by stratagem. That he relied upon his horse for salety is evident from the fact that his arms and money (gold) were on the saddle.

the direction it did, could hardly have crossed the body of mud and water that lay between it and Davis without alarming him, and affording him time to mount his horse, kept, as we found, ready saddled and bridled for flight, and to escape into the woods surrounding the camp. But by Pritchard's movement, Davis was not alarmed in season; and when he discovered his horse out of his power, he sought to escape by stratagem. That he relied upon hisorse for satety is evident from the fact that his arms and money (gold) were on the saddle.

DAVIS IN WOMAN'S CLOTHES.

Andrew Bee, a private of Company L, went to the entrance of Davis's tent, and was met by Mrs. Davis, "bareheaded and barefoot," as he describes her, who, putting her hand on his arm, said:— "Please don't go in there till my daughter gets barefild described."

herself dressed."

Andrew thereupon drew back, and in a few minutes a young lady (Miss Howell) and another person, bent over as with age, wearing a lady's "water proof" gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a tin-pail, annear, and over the head, and carrying a tin-pail, appear, and ask to go to "the run" for water. Mrs. Davis also

appears, and says:"For God's sake, let my old mother go to get

No objection being made, they passed out. But sharp eyes were upon the singular looking "old mother." Suddenly Corporal Manyer, of Company C, and others at the same instant, discovered that ha told mother."

C, and others at the same instant, discovered that the "old mother" was wearing very heavy boots for an aged female, and the corporal exclaimed:

"That is not a woman! Don't you see the boots?"
and, spurring his horse forward and cocking his carbine, compelled the withdrawal of the shawl, and disclosed Jeff. Davis.

As if stung by this discovery of his unmanliness, Jeff. struck an attitude, and cried out:

"Is there a man among you? If there is, let me see him!"

see him!"
"Yes," said the corporal, "I am one; and if you stir, I will blow your brains out!"
"I know my fate, and might as well die here."
But his wife threw her arms around his neck, and kept herself between him and the threatening corporal."

poral.

No harm, however, was done him, and he was generally kindly spoken to; he was only stripped of his female attire.

As a man, he was dressed in a complete suit of gray, a light felt hat and high cavalry boots, with a gray beard of about six weeks growth covering his face.

He said be thought that our Government was too magnanimous to bunt women and children that

When Colonel Pritchard told him that he would

When Colonel Pritchard told him that he would do the best he could for his comfort, be answered:

"I ask no favors of you."

To which surly reply the Colonel courteously responded by assuring him of kind treatment.

" " The prisoners having finished the breakfast which their servants were allowed to prepare for them, we, joyful at our success, though saddened by the price so cruelly exacted, took up the line of march for Macon. Licutenant Colonel Harnden and his tired "boys," sharing in the general feeling, led the way.

MRS. DAVIS.

Mrs. Davis was very watchful lest some disrespect should be shown her husband. She assumed the responsibility of the disguise, saying she put the clothing on the "President." She complained that the guards kept their guns cocked: but when it was explained to her that the Spencer carbine was for safety carried at half-cock, she seemed content. In personal appearance has nearly the opposite of her busband, who is a man wearing an ill expression of countenance, slim, spare, and under six feet, while she is quite fair and of good size. On the road both Mr, and Mrs. Davis were at times seen in tears. She read the Bible to him, and he regularly asked a blessing over their meals. We "Vandals," as he so often proclaimed us to be, did not disturb him. There were men among us captors who had been prisoners at Andersonville, but they spoke of him without malice; they only asked for justice, as they recalled their fearful experience. Davis recognized and claimed the horse private Lynch had seized, and when he pleased was permitted to ride him.

The members of Davis's staff submitted with better members of bavis's staff submitted with better members of bavis's staff submitted with better members of Davis's staff submitted to ride them.

The members of Davis's staff submitted with better grace than be to the capture and march, and were generally quite communicative; but, when speaking to Jeff. they removed their hats, and addressed him as "President Davis." The most interesting individual of the captured party was James H. Brooks, a little mulatto boy about the size of Davisa son, who was his playmate. The little, fellow readily affiliated with the Yankees, and became

very wet, so please take my horse to your stable, give him eight or ten cars of corn, and run my beggy under cover."

Dear reader, I was greener then than I am now, and I did it. When I came back to the house, I found brother S. comfortably seated, with his muddy boots on the round of one of my parlor chairs, and his dripping umbrella standing upon the pretty rug my wife was at so much pains to make. I went into the kitchen just in time to hear that lady tell our little bired girl to go to the store, a quarter of a mile away, and get some black tes, for brother S. had told her he couldn't drink any other. We kept that man two days, and when I arrived at the general association, I heard of brother. S. telling that we had freated him very shabbily.

An old friend of mine, the son of a Baptist minister, told me once that when he was a boy, he really used to think that he had curried the horses and blackened the boots of every Baptiss in Ohio. He said their stock of chickens became so reduced by the visits of the travelling angels of the Sponge coming over the brow of the hill, with wide extended wings, and yellow legs and feet, scattering the dust in clouds behind him, he took to the woods, cackling, at the top of his voice, "My turn next—my turn next!".

now!"

If these Sponges were always upon religious or denominational business, it would not be quite so bad; but generally they are peddling books, selling reapers, or hawking rat-traps about the country. It is astonishing what demands they will make of one. I once received a letter like this:

Spongeville, Aug. 5.

Rev. Mr. Gladius. Dear Brother: I am a Baptist in good standing, and am engaged in the commission business. Can you inform me what is the price of beans in your village? An early answer will greatly oblige, Yours in the bonds of Gospel love, A. Sponge."

The following was my reply:

this letter.

Yours, &c.,
GLADIUS."

A still more summary dealing is that of my friend, Rev. Muscular Christian. My friend boards at the village botel, and not long since he was visited by a tall, solemn-looking individual, who announced himself as the general agent of the Aurora Borcalis. Aid Commission for supplying the destitute inhabitants of the North pole with palm-leaf fans and ice-cream freezers. He also said that he supposed that it was convenient for him to stay there until he could present the subject to the churches.

"Certainly, the landlord will be happy to entertain you," blandly responded my friend.

"Ah, yes, but I want to stop with you. I always stop with the minister."

"Well, I will let you occupy one of my rooms for a dollar and a half a day."

"But I don't mean that. I mean for you to entertain me as other ministers do; they don't charge me anything."

With that my friend turned, and looked him square in the face, and said:

"What is your salary, sir?"

"Two thousand dollars a year, and my expenses spaid."

"Well, sir, my salary is just eight hundred dollars a year, and if you don't leave this room instant-

paid."
Well, sir, my salary is just eight hundred dollars a year, and if you don't leave this room instanter. I shall proceed to put you out."
What!" ejaculated the general agent, lifting up his hands in holy horror, "is that the spirit of the gospel? Is this fulfilling the injunction of the apost the, "As much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men?" " which was " writed my fined, "But I am

all men?'"
"May be not," replied my friend. "But I am
"May be not," replied my friend. "But I am "May be not," replied my friend. "But I am very sure that the apostle never meant all men to live with me, and I interpret the text to mean, 'As much as don't lie in you, put 'em out,' and I shall immediately proceed from the exposition to the application, unless you leave."

The general agent left. Reader, don't understand me as indorsing the Rev. Muscular Christian's course. I must say that I think it a little too severe, the general series and me as indorsing the Rev. Muscular Christian's course. I must say that I think it a little too severe, the general series and the series of the series of

wages? Don't you know that if you raise your of their wares, and those who buy will have the price of their wares, and those who buy will have their wages raised to meet the advanced cost—that the wages in one trade regulate the wages in another, till the whole round of production is affected, and the cost of living is increased just in proportion as wages are advanced?"

We answer, yes; we are aware of something like this. We know that capitalists will not, if they can help it, consent to reduce their receipts. They will have their profit—if they can got it. They have got it hitherto; but we mean they shall have less. And here is our issue; AN EQUALIZATION OF THE REWARDS OF INDUSTRY. We hold that the working man's time is worth as much, and should be as well paid, as his employer's; that the employer's dividend should pay him for his investment in the business and the expense of carrying it on, and no more than this, excepting fair wages for his time. This is right, and we mean to bring it about. First, by an Eight Hour Law, through the operation of which we expect to educate and elevate the workingman, to make him stronger and more respectable when he is ready to demand his rights; and, second, by ecoperation.

We have even that the wages of workingmen by co-operation.

We have seen that the wages of workingmen

hitherto, even under the most favorable circ es, has not been sufficient to enable them to lay p anything without deprivation of life's comforts, and then nothing of any account; while the spoils thick capitalists take from labor make them rich-We have seen that the present system necess the existence of two classes—the rich, who em and the poor, who are employed. We have ly comprehended that the tendency of both po and the poor, who are employed. We have clearly comprehended that the tendency of both poverty
and riches is towards vice and degeneracy; and
that we, in this country, are fast approaching those
social conditions in the old world, in which rich
men's sons, from fullness and recklessness, fall into
dissipation, or for want of that development which
the struggle of life alone gives, become inefficient;
and poor men's sons, with only inevitable toil and
poverty before them, grow up without ambition or
self-respect; and we are satisfied that a system

SEPTEMBER 15.

which produces such fruits is wrong. A division of society into rich and poor is equally unfriendly to the best development of both classes, and consequently to the best interests of the commonwealth. We aim to overturn such a port of things; and we begin by asserting our manbood. It is one of the assumptions which grow out of the preent system, that capital should control labor. The capitallist has power because the workingman is necessitous—be must live, and is forced to take what he can get. We resist the assumption by combination and strikes. In this way we expect to make capitallists leed that we are men as well as themselves; ane that we know and intend to maintain our right. We also expect by the same mena to attract public attention and excite thought, and so effect the pellic sentiment.

We also expect by the same means to attract public attention and excite thought, and so effect the peak lie sentiment.

These are regarded by us as first and necessary measures. We very well understand that the work of elevating labor cannot be accomplished in a day; but this is no reason, why we should not begin it. If there is not manhood enough in this country to begin this work now, there is little reason to hope there ever will be. Capital is growing more and more lordly and selfish; and just in proportion to its success in destroying the self-respect and self-assertion of its employees, is the increase of its arregant pretention to control labor. The dogma that "capital should own labor," laid down by A. H. Stephens for the Southern Confederacy, was not peculiarly a slaveholder's view of the question, but expresses the secret sentiment of many a Northern autocrat. Nothing but the energetic action of the workingmen themselves—the firm, manly assertion of their rights as citizens, and their dignity as men—can save them from becoming in reality what practically they are now so near being—slaves.

Now that the scope of our work is understood, the objector will perhaps see some method in "Unions", and "strikes." We trust also that he will perceive that ours is no class movement in any objectionable sense, but a broad and comprehensive objectionable sense, but a broad and comprehensive

will perceive that ours in oclass movement in any objectionable sense, but a broad and comprehensive reform, whose success involves the best good of the whole country, and of the human race. We expect all good men to work for us.—Baston Denly Voice.

MR. NASBY SEARCHES THE SCRIPTURES, AND GETS COMFORT THEREFROM.

MR. NASBY SEARCHES THE SCRIPTURES,
AND GETS COMPORT THEREFROM.

SAIN'S REST, (wich is in the Stait uv)
Noo Gersey.) Aug 11, 1865.

The contemplashun uv the Nigger hez, in time past, given me grate deed uv trable. Nigger hez to me bin a inkubus, a nitemare. I never "cool see why the species wuz created, never cood I understand why they wuz put onto the face uv the earth, any more than toads or uther disgustin objects. But last nite a lite bust unto me—I seed it all!
I wuz low-sperited and deprest. Jeff. Davis a pinnin in a loathsum dungun—the English capitalist a mournin for their cotton-bonds, and refusin to be comforted because the Confederacy is not—Mrs. Surratt a danglin in the air—Military Courts plenty and habis corpusis skarce—the loosenis with which people put ther munny into 7-30°s—the soljen returnin and goin for coustooshnol dimekrats, and the ginral demoralization uv Dimocrisy, all conspired to give me the horrors, and to add to my distress, the Jug wuz out! To avoid madnis, I took up the Bible (I board with a Justis uv the Peace who be to keep one to sware witnesses on) and happened to open at the 9th chapter uv Jennysis. Yoo know all about that blessid chapter.

Noor, after the water went down, cum down from Aryat, went into farmin, and planted grapes attensive. One day be took a nip too much, and hid down with insuffishent clothin onto him. His 2d son Ham seed him in that fix, and when Noer awek, while his hair wuz still pullin, be cust him, and be a hind quarter uv a hogy wuz the father uv the Affikins, and they have been slaves ever sence.

I seed a lite to-wunst—I realized the importance uv the nigger. He is the connectin link in the chare of surkunstances wich led to the formashen of the Dimekratic party—he hez kept the blessed old masheen a runnin to this day.

Observe.

Whisky (or wine, wich is the same thing,) male

Whisky (or wine, wich is the same thing,) made

Ham seed Noer inebriated. Noer cust Ham, which turned him into a nigger

nd a servant.

That the skripters mite be fulfilled, the children uv Ham wuz brot to Amerika, to be servance bere. Wikked men set themselves agin the skripters,

whited men set tennesters agin the samples, and tried to mak men of the niggers.

The Dimekratic party ariz fur the purpose uv keepin the nigger down, and that deliteful biness hez given them employment for mor n 30 years.

Ez i shet the book, I coud not help remarkin in the words ov the immortal sammist—

"Good Lord, upon what slender threads Hangs everlastin things."

Or, sposin all uv Ham's chiuren and dide—the same results wood he ipthiera and dide—the same results wood he

Whisky made nigger, nigger made Dimocrisy. Take away whisky and nigger, and Dimocrisy woodent be of no more akkount than a one-armed man at a rasin.
. Whisky! Nigger! Dimeerisy! Oh, savory trin

We don't none of us read the skripturs enuf. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensa

VIOLENCE IN KENTUCKY.

The Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the subjoined ceount, which is probably only a specimen of a class of quarrels and crimes likely to prevail for some time to come at the South:—

Warsaw is a town on the Ohio river, and though a majority of sthe inhabitants were secessionist, there are many good Union men there; and it has the credit of being the only town of note on the river, in Kentucky, between Cincianati and Louiville, that successfully resisted the frequent attempts at invasion by armed rebels during the four years of terrible war.

On the day of election a number of citizens of Warsaw, and not "returned rebel soldiers," were arrested, and, as we understand, upon charge of itself and the successful soldiers. The contract of the successful soldiers, were arrested, and, as we understand, upon charge of itself was the successful soldiers.

arrested, and, as we understand, upon charge of itlegal voting. And on the night of the 9th inst, the
barn, with its large store, of valuable contents, including farming utensils and a horse of Mr. Heary
Sisson, was fired by some unknown parties, and entirely consumed.

Sisson, was fired by some unitarity of the consumed.

A notice was found posted on the gate, a correct copy of which is subjoined by the composition is bad, it speaks for itself, and clearly flower the incendiary character of its author, who commis a most diary character of its author, who commis a most diary character of its author, who commis a most diary character of its author, who commis a most diary character of its author, who commis a most diary character is in that he will execute his diary character of its author, who commits a most atrocious deed as an earnest that he will execute his threats to commit another of no less magnitude, and of a more heinous nature; that if Mr. Sisson, who is a quiet and good citizen, does not abandon his home and his property, which he has carned by honest toil, he is to be "butchered."

This indenture is to certify that we warn you to leave in 30 days; if not, we butcher your models have against you, Henry, you have been very models some kind of a body-reporter; and there has no been a man reported in Gallatin county but you doe it. You reported them because you had the power to do it; and now, blameye, we will butcher you be do it; and now, blameye, we will butcher you be do it; and now, blameye, we will butcher you be do it; and now, blameye, could be sufficiently in the cause we have the power to do it, if you don't leave cause we have the power to do it, if you don't leave cause we have the your wife and daughter, not as we have any sympathy for you whatever.

wagner, not as we have any sympathy for you were.

We also demand your two sons to leave also. All
the way you can have your life preserved is to have a
Federal guard of, about 110 men.
Tederal guard of, about 110 men.
Tu show you that we have great emergency againt
you, if you kill me this night. My trust is in Gol,
and I hope he will carry me through ante. Til bern
your harn to night if God sanges me to do, it. Sons