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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Trenton, N. J. TRENTON, N. J., March 18, 1871.

To the Editor of the New National Era : As the subject of general amnesty is fraught with as much importance as anything now agitating the public mind, and in point of interest is above all others to the American people, because upon its solution depends the safety and perpetuity of the Republic, allow me, therefore, to expend a thought or two through the columns of your paper on this subject.

The first proposition I shall consider is, that the Government should not so much as entertain the question of general amnesty until those who have forfeited their rights by rebellion (I mean the South) as a unit become law-Government and its institutions are insecure uate militia men. where disloyalty and insubordination exist. National prosperity and peace is always proobey the laws and submit to the authority of the said Outlaw is hereby confirmed. endangered.

is the remedy? Your profound thinkers, and a portion of the press-the New York Tribune and other lesser lights, as well as some statesmen-advocate general amnesty. Mr. Greelev, however, had his opinions very much shaken lately by the report of the committee appointed to investigate Southern outrages.

I did not before this investigation, nor can I The supremacy and authority of the Government will not be respected by its enemies so long as we propose terms to its offenders. If the Government is right, the rebels are wrong; and the power and character of the Government can only be vindicated by treating them escence and submission to the constitutional authority, and it is the duty of the rebels not only to submit to, but cheerfully to obey, the laws and conform to the new order of things. Then, and not till then, will they be in a condition to ask for amnesty at the hands of the Government.

But it is claimed that this measure, if passed, will have a tendency to restore order and law-abiding citizens. But is this so? The lamented Abraham Lincoln, in his generousheartedness, tried this conciliatory course (and I thought wrongly) by issuing a proclamation offering pardon to the rebels, providing they would lay down their arms, with a restoration days to consider, but they would not even corner-stone, would suffice.

These very men, whose hate has been intensified by the workings of the reconstruction acts, are to be amnestied and invested with all the rights and privileges of loyal citizens. reign of the bayonet in Texas. RADICAL. This is consistency with a vengeance! This is the position assumed by the advocates of general amnesty. Yet weak-kneed Republicans joined hand in hand with Democrats and To the Editor of the New National Era: Copperheads in advocating this measure, and The Republican party of this State is again

Yours for the right, WM. E. WALKER.

Letter from Huntsville, Texas. HUNTSVILLE, March 10, 1871.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, March 6, 1871. 1. Col. J. M. Gibbs, 4th regiment R. M., is

hereby relieved from duty as post commander 2. Capt. M. H. Goddin, company B, 1st The increase claimed by the most sanregiment T. S. G., is hereby assigned to duty as post commander of this post, and will report without delay to the Adjutant General, State of Texas, for instructions.

regiment T. S. G., will remain as commander of this post until all the tax heretofore assessed shall have been collected, and shall thereupon telegraph to the Adjutant General, State of Texas, at Austin, Texas, of the condition of affairs, and, if deemed advisable, martial law will be declared at an end.

4. First Lieut. Geo. H. Stacey, company B.

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tant General at Austin, by telegraph, for in-It is hoped that the citizens of Walker county they will act in conformity with their promises, made to the Adjutant General, in fearlessly sustaining the enforcement of the laws. By command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. JAMES DAVIDSON, Adj't Gen. State of Texas.

HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, March 6, 1871.

convened at Huntsville, Texas, by virtue of special orders, dated at Huntsville, Texas, March 2d, 1871, in the trial of J. L. Boatner, having been laid before the Adjutant General, sentence of an assessment of a fine of one hundred dollars imposed upon the said Boatner by the court is hereby remitted to twenty

From the evidence it is apparent that if the said Boatner did not conduct himself in a manner becoming a soldier, he was certainly at stake, will make themselves ridiculous by my mind, as a member of the committee guilty of the meanest sort of prevarieation, their insane antics before the eyes of civilization of the investigation of the accusaand it is hoped that his punishment may prove tion, must black men, who have all to lose, imiabiding and make application therefor. The a salutary lesson to refractory and insubordi-

The proceedings of the general court-martial convened at Huntsville, Texas, by virtue of lam for the jackanapes who utter them. O before you in an impartial, full, and exhaustive portionate to national unity and homogene- special orders, dated at Huntsville, Texas, shame! shame! Do not the greater portion of ousness. In other words, when good order March 2d, 1871, in the trial of Nat Outlaw, and loyalty prevail throughout the Government national life is preserved and national walker county, Texas, on or about December descent? Are they not all in the same ship? ment, national life is preserved, and national 5th, 1870, having been laid before the proper Will they not all sink or swim together? it but proper, if not necessary, to state that the strength and greatness developed. But where authority, the sentence of five years imprison- Again: What ignorance is displayed, what a large number of the inhabitants refuse to ment in the State penitentiary imposed upon

the order of the day, and the nation's life is general court-martial in the premises, and reprimand the uncalled-for leniency of the This last is the state of affairs now extant | court extended towards a murderer whose in the South. This is a fact which cannot be bands, as proven, were red with the blood of a fellow-being. When the civil authorities of quick-step the nation to the march of freedom. successfully denied. It is patent all over the the country fail to punish assassins court-mar- There! I've spoken out in meeting, and if any country. The question naturally arises, What tials must fill the full measure of their duty. By command of the Governor and Com-JAMES DAVIDSON. Adj't Gen. State of Texas.

Let a colored man steal a horse in this county. and, if he escapes lynching, he is sure of com- that isn't; turn on your persecutors; kill. been taught the community. A heavy tax has I do not echo that wish. The sins of my people been imposed and collected, many have been are many, but they are more sinned against fined for aiding the would-be assassins of the than sinning, and were I to utter a wish it authorities to escape, martial-law still continues, would read something like this: O that my head should now he sitate to bring its agents to the as rebels. It is the province and duty of the and, notwithstanding the full measure of the were a mitraillieuse, and each bair an infernal bar of public judgment for their frauds and case, "a burnt child dreads the fire," and the people! I know that you are without weapons, of those who desire to elicit the truth, is per-

he gone back in the least upon his record in cutting at the roots of the tree. Of course I people are tired of being plundered to keep he gone back in the least upon his record in cutting at the roots of the tree. Of course I any party in power; and those who have robthe United States army. His bitterest enemies shan't be able to sleep to-night, nor possibly bed the people of their hard earnings, and, in knowledge he showed no partisan spirit in the rebel humanity are no louder or more thrilling quiet, and convert them into peaceable and execution of the law. Had any of the pri- than those wrung from loyal men. "Making soners been sentenced to death, the setting sun faces' at the Peace Society and the Evangeliwould have closed their earthly career.

Major Byole, the Assistant Attorney Gen- ists, I am, &c., eral of the State, who acted as judge advocate. reported to the General that the court had sentenced Nat Outlaw to death. He immediof all their rights, and give them a hundred ately commenced issuing an order to shoot Outlaw at sundown. The county is still under entertain the proposition. Nothing less than martial law. Captain Goddin, the editor of at Aberdeen, Monroe county, was a day or so a Southern confederacy, with slavery as a the Union Republican, is in command. He Walker county will terminate, by the lesson taught, the necessity of courts-martial and the

Letter from Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22, 1871.

in avowing the impracticability and uncon- united. Wise counsel prevails once more. stitutionality of keeping a military force in With the exception of a few grumblers, the to resist their enforcement. the South any longer. Now, if these out- party presents an unbroken front to the enemy. rages had been committed by negroes, all Its ranks are closing up for the great contest of body of about one hundred and twenty-five great trust of the Freedmen's Bureau-shine as parties, without exception, would not only 1872. The Democratic press of the State are lashes, and then released. have had the military to suppress it, but would bewailing the sad fate of the Republican party. The leader of the party said that there was from the Democratic furnace of this wanton have unanimously favored the extermination and weeping crocodile tears over its downfall. no prejudice against Mr. Huggins individually, persecution in the interest of a corrupt party But this creaking clamor about the disruption But are these men in a condition to receive of the Republican party is an old story. These such a boon? In the name of expediency, same fortune-tellers have predicted the hopeless justice, and right, are they entitled to it? It ruin of the Republican party several times in endeavors to oppose the enforcement of the the "single-handed, gallant" championship is an abuse of the word magnanimity to do the last ten years; but it still lives, because laws, and to ensure the personal physical chas who became the eager partisan and self-con-

friendship with an angry man; and with a stantly successful, that, when their forces were are to be driven out of the State simply because livery of the prince whom they served, and furious man thou shalt not go." This is mustered, equipped, and ready for the battle they attempt to enforce the laws; if they can prosecuted in the shameful interest of the rebel equally true of a class as an individual, and it of 1870, they found no enemy in the field to some change were made in the police arrange is equally true in politics as in religion or meet them in battle; but fight they must, and, ments of this State—time that the National do not envy that man's character who can, in morals. The only true remedy is to let these as there was no enemy in sight, they divided. Government sent an armed body of troops, a cool blood, without a shadow of provocation, rebels severely alone, except so far as to see one part under the name of Liberal Republi- good large detachment of the regular army, deliberately strike down any man, much less a that they respect the authority of the Gov- cans and the other under the banner of Radical disorderly bodies who are now perpetrating fices in the hour of his country's desperate ernment. Do not advocate their cause; make Republicans, (two names without a difference.) the most damnable abominations and outrages need, whose noble, earnest, philanthropic deno proposals to them, nor for them. Let them They went in to win, and the party that was throughout the State of Mississippi that have votion to the cause almost divine, of disenfroth and foam until they are tired; then they too strong for the common enemy succeeded been recorded for many years. will seek terms and will recognize the logic of completely in whipping itself. As friends were of things. events in their true light, and readily consent tearing each other to pieces, the sly foxes of to all the principles and policy of the Govern- Democracy crept into power. The "bolt" in of business; the people of his district in pretty of the whole body." ernment. Then will we be prepared rightly this State is too fresh in the minds of all to formidable numbers refuse to permit the enforcement of the laws of the State, which he is misrepresent the State of Missouri in the dangered if he insists upon continuing the Senate of the United States. Such strong work which the law makes it his duty to medicine has completely cured the Republican enforce.

over dead-issue Democracy. vened for the trial of the assassins of Sam counted Missouri for the rebel Democracy. Jenkins and the attempted murder of Captain You have made a mistake. Missouri in 1872 respected, then the time has indeed come for the Clerk's desk at the close of the last session, the National Government to put in its all-pow-McNelley and his policeman, has completed will stand in the Republican ranks. She is erful hand again and redeem the Southern fell like a thunderbolt upon the ears of the its work and adjourned. The following spe- as sure as she was in 1868. The election of States from these abominations. cial order, reprimanding the court, shows the 1870 is no criterion to count by, because thoumanner the work was done in the estimation sands of true Republicans did not vote; but, is only exemplified by the instance narrated in premises of the spirit of the prosecution with this article, and a trouble which we believe syllogistical consistency. One word and I have cratic party was brought out.

Let us compare notes by the Presidential vote of 1868, with the increase to 1872.

guine Democrats.... The Republican vote for Grant.... 85,671 3. Capt. M. H. Goddin, company B, 1st The increase by emigration and by

The Republican majority will not fall below 8,000. You may think that this is a close cal-He is hereby appointed agent to receive this culation. We expect close work in this State, tax on behalf of the State.

Wrathfully.

I am as "mad as a March hare"-though will not again give cause for the inauguration why hares should get madder in March than of martial law, and that when it is abrogated May is more than I can tell. I feel as if a hundred "thousand legs" were dancing the "can-can" over me. I've been reading the New York Tribune, and-fifty thousand murders! Great Heaven! think of it, fifty thousand souls launched into eternity by the Ku-Klux-the population of a goodly city annihilated by these vandals of the South, while Republicans, The proceedings of the general court martial black and white, are fighting like Kilkenny most compendious argument to fully and cats over everything which the ingenuity of the devil (Democrats, I mean) can invent! a member of the reserve militia, State of Naughty is it? Well, everybody says bad double the length of time allotted for its con-Texas, charged with disobedience of orders, words when they are angry; even the preachers-if they don't say them they think 'em, out of the meagre two hours, for which I am and it's just as bad, ain't it, Mr. Beecher? Snade of William Penn! what can be gained by this unseemly wrangling? And why, if white Republicans, who have not half so much at stake, will make themselves ridiculous by my mind, as a member of the committee tate them? I rever hear "old citizen," carpet- of the object of the attack and the character of bagger." "Northern nigger," but I wish for the investigation. a strait-jacket, and mourn the lack of a Bed- The charges, the testimony, and the facts are the colored people in America claim a common dissension bred, what hatred invoked by the charges therein [in the statament of Mr. the Government, anarchy and misrule will be the order of the day, and the nation's life is silly on the one side, and how weak on the other! "Contraband" is nothing less than an one is burt-misery loves company.

the South. You have done all that could be expected of you, and more; now do something aw was not meted out by the court in a single | machine, that I might bestow them on my people of the post of Walker are burnt! but there is one always by you—the torch; haps not a matter of great surprise. They, at Gen. Davidson has done all that lay in his it is fearful, use it, hurl it with all your might were employed, and their peculations must now power to bring offenders to justice. He has into the mansions of the wealthy instigator, not be covered up or winked at. But these evasions shown himself a soldier, and in no instance has into the huts of the poor tool; this will be will not longer satisfy an indignant public. The recognize the justness of his decisions, and ac to-morrow night; but no matter, the cries of the name of humanity and Christian philancal Association, and fists at the Colonization bypocrisy and their crimes. FAITH LICHEN.

Another Outrage.

Hon. Allen P. Huggins, the United States assessor of the third district, and who resides ago compelled to go out in his county in pursuit of the ordinary requirements of his office. has part of his company (colored) on duty. While so engaged he stopped for a short time All is quiet, and the Republicans hope that at the house of a gentleman, where he was well received, and all the courtesies that could be expected from a stranger were extended to him. It was about ten miles from Aberdeen.

While there he was waited upon by about in ten days. It was also stated to him, as we and political gerrymandering "must now be are informed, that there were no particular covered up and winked at," at the desperate that the tax laws were so obnoxious that it than whom few if any in the land are more

but that it was the intention of the people, organization brighter than ever before. whom they represented, not to pay the taxes which were assessed upon them last year.

what reason and propriety forbid, and what it is a party of living principles, and because tisement of the officials of the State who attempt to carry out their duty, is a matter of an attack" as ridiculous and unprovoked as it would subvert the ends of justice. A wiser the good work of the party is not yet done. tempt to carry out their duty, is a matter of an attack as redictions and dependent was instituted some importance just now—something which was wanton and personal, which was instituted one than Horace Greeley has said: "Make no The party in this State had been so conshould be carefully attended to. If officials at the instance of those who were not the they attempt to enforce the laws; it they can not be upheld and protected, it is time that not be upheld and protected, it is time that I do not envy the gentleman's reputation, I do not envy the gentleman's character who can, in

> Something must be done to change the order specially employed to enforce; his life is en- minority:

party of the division folly in this State, and it law which is intended to ensure to the officers is now united, preparing to win another victory of the State protection in the performance of their duties; if they are to be driven from their Since writing you last, the court-martial con- I see in the ERA of March 9th that you posts of duty by mobs, and if mobs rather than the officials of the State are to be the ones

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was a member of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs when Mr. Sumner was made its chairman. Mr. Sumner expressed to "Perley" a wish to secure his services as clerk, but desired the assent of The colored vote 30,000 the Democratic members of the committee to his appointment. "Perley" had criticised Douglas very severely, and thought he would probably oppose his appointment. "To ascertain his views," says "Perley," I went to his house,

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

Charges Against Gen. O. O. Howard. REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES M. HAMILTON. OF FLORIDA.

In the House of Representatives, March 8, 1871.

On the Report of the Committee charged with the investiga-tion of the charges preferred against Gen. O. O. Howard. not be possible for the tersest speaker in the fairly present to the House the result of what is known as the Heward investigation in

In the several minutes, therefore, allowed me much indebted to my honorable friend from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Townsend,] I do not know that I can better serve a good purpose than by presenting the impression which, as the trial progressed, grew into a painful conviction in tions preferred against General Howard by the honorable gentleman on my left, [Mr. Wood,]

report of the majority, signed by eight of the ten members of the committee. With no purpose to reflect in the slightest degree upon my province and prerogative imposed by the House upon the committee "to investigate all the Wood] contained," were, in a great measure, surrendered by the committee into the hands of counsel retained by the respective parties interested, whose issue was joined and examination conducted before, but not really by, the committee. The "investigation," consequently and inevitably, thus assumed the character of a prosecution on the part of the distinguished member from New York [Mr. Wood] on the one hand, and of a defense on the part of that A word, before I close, to the Unionists of Christian soldier, General Howard, on the

That this "investigation" became a prosecution of the most relentless, vindictive, and paring to Huntsville for five to fifteen years. If a burn, and destroy; the temple will not shelter not only the animus of the prosecution exhibwhite man kills a freedman, it is a small affair, you, pull it down, and, if you must perish, ited on almost every one of the five hundred and forty-nine pages of the report in my hand, and little notice is taken of it, and everything perish with company. A good man of old once which is in the possession of every member of now, see any just basis for such an opinion. jogs along smoothly! Though the principal cried in the agony of grief, "O that my head the House, but also by the distinct announcemalefactor, Outlaw, in this case only receives were water, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, ment of that fact by the minority of the comfive years in the penitentiary, a lesson has that I might weep for the sins of my people !" mittee itself, in their mischievous, malicious, and unwarrantable report, in the following unmistakable language, to wit:

"That the party which employed this bureau as an effective and valuable partisan agency haps not a matter of great surprise. They, at thropy, have first misled, duped, and debauched, and then swindled the ignorant negroes whom they pretended to befriend, cannot always escape a just retribution for their

With these comments we commit to the House and to the country our views of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, which the majority of the committee has permitted to come before us in the way of public documents, and such testimony of witnesses as were pro-

"A generous and grateful people will thank and gallant attack upon the abuses and corruptions of the Freedmen's Bureau, of which

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, "they (the minority) at one hundred and twenty five men, as we have least did their party work well, for which they been informed, and ordered to leave the county | were employed," and their partisan purpose complaints to make of him individually, but expense of the exalted reputation of a man was the intention of a certain class of the righteous, zealous, brave; who justly stands people to defeat them if possible, at any rate high in his country's confidence and esteem, and whose Christian character, wisdom, hon-Mr. Huggins was taken out by a masked esty, and ability in his administration of the lustrously as the glory he won on the heights

No, sir, "a generous and grateful poeple will" be very far from thanking the gentleman It would seem that all through the State the from New York, who so mysteriously assumed

thralling and elevating the millions of our new citizens, entitle him to the "thanks of a generous and grateful people." "I would not Mr. Huggins has been driven from his place have such a heart in my bosom for the dignity

"Resolved, That a copy of the testimony taken by the Committee on Education and Labor, in the investigation of the charges made by Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York. against Major General Oliver O. Howard, be referred to the Secretary of War, with directions to order a court-martial for the trial of said Howard upon the charges so made.'

country. Though it mortified, it did not wholly on the contrary, the full strength of the Demo can only be remedied by the intervention of done. That the judgment of the minority is utthe National Government. The Governors of terly unwarranted by the facts elicited, unjust, the respective States which are afflicted by cruel, and outrageous, is as true as the other these outrageous proceedings will be unable to fact that not a single charge was sustained abate them till an army and a navy, ready for where criminality attached, and that the hon-The Democratic vote for Seymour... 59,788 active service, is placed at their command. — est, patient defense was but two days in refuting the prosecution's fifty-eight days' persec

> I ask the Clerk to read the resolution of the majority, signed by eight of the ten members of the committee, and at the same time I ask how two such resolutions could possibly come from the same committee? The hearts of men bear even less semblance to each other than do their countenances.
> I conscientiously believe, sir, and I state it as

a proposition, that there is as wide a difference in the nature, temperament, disposition, and elemental constitution of a Republican and a Democrat as there is in anything in the moral or material universe.

ferred against him, and dees hereby declare and record its judgment that in successfully organizing and administering with fidelity, integrity, and ability the Freedmen's Bureau. which has contributed so much to the accomplishment of the first two of these great ends, he is deserving of the gratitude of the Ameri-

Mr. Elliott on the Ku-Klux Out-

To the Editor of the Tribune :

SIR: In your issue of the 16th you were pleased to bring under review my brief remarks made in the House of Representatives last Tuesday, on the bill to relieve certain classes of persons of their political disabilities, intro duced by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky. The editorial, to which I refer, contains many errors of fact and reasoning, and, as I feel assured that you intended to be just in your criticism, I respectfully request the privilege of your columns

I did not assert that "the Ku-Klux disturb ers of the South are the very class of men whom it is proposed to relieve of their political dis abilities." My views upon this point are embodied in the following extract from the speech to which you refer, as it appears, unamended by me, in the Congressional Globe of the 15th

"The gentleman from Illinois, in his argu ment, was pleased to ask this question, which he proposed to answer himself: Are these men who are disfranchised, and prohibited from holding office, the men who commit the murders and outrages of which complaint is made? And his answer to that question was that they are not. But permit me to say to that gentleman that those men are responsible for every years ago a scheme of emancipation was an murder, responsible for every species of outrage that is committed in the South. They are adoption. Conservative reactions, however, flashed from San Francisco, occupies his attenmen who, in their evil example, by their denun- have hitherto defeated the sound policy of the ciations of Congress, by their abuse of the liberal statesmen and philanthropists; and nected with this Government, have encouraged, terprise, and enlightenment, remains, in one deeds. They contribute to this state of things Spain. The conservative party built itself up by their social influence, by their money and the with the profits of the slave trade. For years furnished by Tammany Hall for the purpose of continued to prosper under a thin pretense of Democratic triumph in the South in 1872." In proof that I was warranted in expressing the opinion that the armed bands who murder bouses were rapidly formed by the dealers who unoffending citizens because of their political supplied their outfit. The canker ate into the opinions in the Southern States, derive more

aid and comfort from the so called "respecta

"WINNSBORO, Monday, March 13, 1871. To the Editor of the Daily Union : "Information has just been received here houses yesterday morning, before day, by the Ku Klux, and Hilliard Ellison was shot through the back and mortally wounded, and Thomas Johnson had his thigh shattered. There is no hope whatever of Hilliard Ellison. And it may be but proper to state that there are men of influence and wealth in this county who are well-known, who are in full sympathy with these deeds of violence, that are getting to be of nightly occurrence, and that have so

place about seven miles west of this place. X." Permit me to add, upon this point, that your own admission, in the editorial above referred obnoxious to your harsh criticism, for you be a very small minority of the population. dashes across the room to place another instate: "The Ku-Klux are often sons, or Why is it, therefore, that the interests of stallment of manuscript in the copy-box, and state : "The Ku-Klux are often sons, or nephews, or cousins, of those who are excluded from office by their part in the rebellion." Surely, then, it was not a very violent presumption that these gentlemen should sympamoral, and, if need be, a material support? You state further, in speaking of the Ku-

Klux: "They see those whom they most reholders of this injustice." I must say, Mr. Editor, that this language would better befit the lips of an advocate endeavoring to "make the worse appear the better cause" in a defense of these masked murderers before a petit jury than the pages of the New York Tribune. Your argument proves too much, and therefore proves nothing. If to continue the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment upon certain classes in the South spirit which keeps that organization" (the Ku-Klux) "alive, active, and formidable," then the adoption of that arrendment, which matter of surprise. the Tribune advocated so carnestly, was itself a grave mistake. Those who advocated the evacuation of Fort Sumter by the Union forces, and subsequently urged our Government to recognize the independence of the so-called Confederate States, in the "interest of peace." fortified their opinions by a similar train of reasoning. Doubtless this is the true humanitarian mode of dealing with this matter. Doubtless Congress should conform its legislation to the tender sensibilities of those who murder Amercan citizens for their "opinion's sake;" yet it would seem to be decent and proper that the Government should withhold its act of grace and amnesty to the murderer until the grass springs upon the graves of the

murdered. Those loval men who dwell among the scenes of violence now being enacted in South Carolina, in momentary expectation of murder. exile, or the lash, will deem amnesty an untimely grace, while the path of duty is the path of danger to the Southern Republican. Your editorial will not brighten the hopes or fortify the resolution of the loyal citizen of South

"A hunted seeker of the Truth,

Oppressed for conscience sake.' modified if you lived, as I do, within the thethe misfortunes of their neighbors with great seated in his magnificent villa, surrounded by symbols of opulence, wrote upon tablets of gold his famous "Essay on the Beauties and

mercy, and, therefore, deserve none. You are also mistaken in your statement worth as a sympathizer with the rebellion." publican too well, and appreciate his services to the country and to my own race too highly to cast the aspersion of "sympathizing with the rebellion" upon him; nor do I believe that he so understood me. When, however, he presented an argument in favor of the bill then under discussion, drawing a parallel between the former master now disfranchised, and the former slave now enfranchised, I stated that he sympathized with the first in his present disfranchisement. In this, I differed from him, for I deem it safer for this Republic to intrust the ballot to ignorant loyalty rather than to cultivated treason. I am, sir, very

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

Slavery in Brazil.

There is no country in which the danger of a

servile insurrection has seemed more remote than Brazil. The slave population embraces not more than one in eight of the inhabitants, and in most of the provinces is in a still smaller minority than even this proportion represents. Manumissions are frequent; the condition of the freed people is generally satisfactory; and the hope of complete emancipation, though deerred, has been by no means lost. seems indeed to be no good reason why the destruction of slavery, which to us was such a fearful difficulty, should not be to the Brazil lians one of the easiest of tasks. In that fertile Southern empire no prejudice of race or jealousy of political privilege stands in the way of justice. The difference between freedom and bondage, like the difference between black and white, has been shaded off so gradually by the accommodating customs of the country that distinctions of caste are practically impossible. The slave may rise to be a counselor of state or a general in the army. Negroes, Indians, Portuguese, creoles, and the endless variety of mixed races, sprung from the fusion of all shades of color, enjoy at least potentially a complete social equality. No man's station is fixed for life by the hue of his skin. It is easy to see how this condition of society must simplify the problem of abolition, relieved as it is from the prospect that domestic disorder or industrial rostration would follow an immediate libera-Yet the wretched system of human bondage

has a vitality in Brazil which nothing short of destroy. The liberal party in the empire has occasional gleams of success, and two or three nounced, with every prospect of immediate President of the United States, and of all con- Brazil, so proud of her material progress, enaided, and abetted the men who commit these dark particular, more barbarous than even money sent from the Northern States-money after the traffic had been prohibited by law it keeping up these outrages in order to insure a concealment. It was the key to the commerce of Rio. Slavers grew enormously wealthy by contraband enterprises, and great mercantile entire commercial class. Man-stealing was the foundation of the colossal fortunes for which Brazilians were once proverbial, and we might ble" portion of the section in which they act, I submit the following letter, which appeared in almost say the patent of Brazilian aristocracy. the Columbia (S. C.) Daily Union on last The great conservative party, with its immense Tuesday, the very day on which that opinion wealth and social influence, was able to control the government, even during the rare and short intervals when the accidents of politics is still illumined with the fierce flames. A large raised the liberals to the nominal authority of office. No serious effort was made to stop the this is regarded as a first-class sensation for contraband slave trade until British gunboats the morning issue. Twenty extra quires have that two members of Capt. Jacob Moore's com- steamed into the Brazilian ports and dragged been ordered upon the press, and the writer is pany of militia, Hilliard Ellison and Thomas the slavers from the very wharves. Too weak driving his pencil with hurried strokes to powers, the conservative ministry then called meeting of the principal traders and ordered and now in secret, and discouraging any sort instantly forgetton. of immigration which would be likely to strengthen the emancipationists.

disgraced the up-country of late. This took to, fully justifies the opinion that has made me estates in the interior. The slave-owners must eludes his memory, or as, ever and anon, one thize with their kindred, and give them a sion of the popular wish could be obtained, we loosely scrawled sheets on the stone before him, presume the vote for immediate emancipation and with an unfailing objurgation on the "long spect and honor proscribed for acts which they of a swarm of petty officials, the polls are made and then hangs it on its appropriate book. they have so long complained, and which has been so successfully made in this investigation.

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to register the will of the party in power almost as certainly as a Napoleonic plebiscitum used through the stillness of the night the hour of the register the decrees of the Emperor of the three. At this signal the harsh voice of the French. Theoretically, the source of political foreman is heard through the speaking-tube, is to "embitter thousands, and thus inflame the which, considering that they embrace most of schaums and drawing around the fire to excation and polish of the country, is hardly a for April.

The recent discovery of a plot among the slaves of Minas Geraes places the emancipation question in a new light. Hitherto it has been no hing but a bone of political contention. Now it is shown to be of vital and immediate import to the safety of society. It must be apparent that at last the slaves are getting ready to take part in the discussion. They have learned what has been done for their race in the Northern hemisphere. They know that everywhere, except in Brazil and the Spanish islands, the negro now enjoys his birthright. The attempted rising in this instance has been easily suppressed; but the agitation will not readily be quieted, and henceforth the slaveholder will live in perpetual fear. There is no reason to doubt that he danger will give the cause of emancipation a powerful impetus, and hasten that full measure of freedom for which the country has so long been prepared .- N. Y. Tribune.

Illiteracy in the United States.

The increase in the number of adult persons recalcitrant Confederates would be somewhat of the policy of making at least primary edu- manner wherever you go. He says not a word ; atre of their operations. The law of safe dis- of adult whites who could neither read nor write nose with his cane, or sandpapers it with his tances frequently moulds our judgments in re-gard to men and their acts. Men often bear had increased to 962,808, and in 1860 to 1,126. hat. In your despair you appeal to anybody that comes along. Ten chances to one that you equanimity, and are ready most graciously to yet been completed, it is impossible to ascer- your shadow grins at you, and puts an extra forgive wrongs to which they cannot be per- tain the exact number of illiterate persons at polish on his nose. You become frantic, you sonally subjected. Thus the philosopher Seneca. present in the United States, but it is estimated begin to think it is a conspiracy to make you 1,655,800 adult freedmen, the number of concious that that cane and that nose are fol-Advantages of Poverty." You reason, Mr. persons in this country who can neither read lowing you; you rush into a store, you can hear Editor, upon the Ku-Klux in the abstract, while nor write must exceed 2.874,111, and be very the grating of that hat against that nose. And I view them as living realities, who show no nearly three millions. It is argued that the what do you think this is about? Merely this: that I made an "allusion to General Farns- and upon the strict performance of their public -five cents, ten cents, or a quarter of a dollar On the contrary, I spoke of him as "a man liberties of the people have no secure protec- word, but he has a droll prejudice against gold. whom I have been taught only to regard as tion when the poor and ignorant are controlled If you offer him a gold piece, he scratches his one of those who are unflinching in their de- by corrupt and ambitious politicians. The nose and refuses it; but he will take silver coin votion to the cause of liberty and the preser- education of the illiterate, it is therefore con- to any extent. vation and maintenance of this great Govern- tended, is the only method to be adopted to

Kettle Black 122

" It is now certain that the Radicals mean to force mixed schools upon the entire South. This measure is intended to bridge over effectually the gulf fixed by nature between the sorely over-worked whites? But jury duty is white and black races."- Exchange.

Democratic loins-constitutes already a com- small sacrifice required of a juror is no more 4. First Leat. Geo. H. Stacey, company B lat regiment T. S. G., will assume command of company B. Ist regiment T. S. G., will assume command of company B. Ist regiment T. S. G., will assume command of company B. Ist regiment T. S. G., and will report to Capt. M. H. Goddin, commanding not call our phot for daty. Capt. Goddin will not call our shown the officers collecting the military are or by otherwise interfering with the duties of the military authorities.

So on be down, and in a few moments he made is appearance, in his shirt sleeves. I at once stated my errand, frankly alluding to my newspaper criticisms, and concluding by asking if the policy pursued by the events of its people suddenly enfranchised by the events of the military are interfering with the duties of the military authorities.

A farmer, a few days since, purchased in day of the military authorities.

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A farmer, a few days since, purchased in day of the education, to render them independent and solf supporting, and in extending to them dilated to be vigilant, having a good margin to work on. Success is sure in lask to have the taggolution reported.

Resolved. That the policy pursued by the eventice of its people suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to few days since, purchased in day of the military authorities.

A farmer, a few days since, purchased in Bangor, Me, some barrels, in which to provide for the education, to render them independent and self supporting, and in extending vou to send your kind the duties of a great civil war, in seeking to few days since, purchased in day of a great civil war, in seeking to the committee and self supporting, and in extending to them does not be formed and self supporting, and in extending to the military and transfer of the country. Close up the ran plete bridge over that gulf. What are you than a debt which he owes to the law which

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES BATES FOR YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ising square in this paper.

Agy space less than ten lines is charged the rate of a full All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a colmn are computed by the square. Advertisements inserted for a less time than three month to charged transient rates.

A Night Scene in the Office of a Western Newspaper.

It was the small hours of the night, and all well-regulated citizens were sleeping quietly in their beds. On the third floor of a dingy brick building, in a crowded portion of a Western city, three slaves of the lamp, each seated at a separate desk, with a flaring gas-light close before his eyes, were silently pursuing their tasks. The reader is introduced to the editorial ooms of a flourishing morning newspaper, and these individuals (the managing editor having coked over the proofs of the leading articles and gone home) are engaged in their respective vocations. The sanctum consists of two apartments, one opening into the other, and the managing editor (who stands somewhat upon exclusiveness) being absent, the intermediate door is thrown open, to afford those who still remain at work the benefit of freer air and exended space of circulation.

The one seated nearer the door of the outer oom, and whom the visitor would first encounter, is the night editor. He is intently soring over a succession of closely written iaphanous sheets of paper, the characters inscribed on which, at first glance, appear to be cabalistic. They are the Associated Press dispatches, photographing, as it were, the varied doings of the world during the preceding twenty-four hours, and transmitted over the the danger of insurrection seems likely to wires during the silent watches of the night to nearly every newspaper throughout the length labored long and earnestly against it with and breadth of the land. Our night editor is now engaged in infusing life and soul into these fast coming messages. One endless string of words, yet warm from the wires as they were tion. The United States mail steamer from China and Japan has just arrived at that port, and her budget of news has been hastily made up by the Press agent. To facilitate transmission, the smaller words are omitted, and paragraph after paragraph is run together without capitals or punctuation. In preparing this copy" for the compositor, our night editor cuts each news item apart, pastes it on a piece of white paper to bring out the marks more clearly, writes in a sub-head, supplies omitted words, underscores capitals, corrects the orthography of proper nouns, and, when the news is important, hastily writes a summarized account for insertion in the news column.

The second individual whom we beg to introduce to the reader is the city editor. An extensive fire has been raging in the oil region. which, defying all attempts of the city fire department to subdue, has communicated to an extensive wooden-ware factory, and the night amount of property has been destroyed, and up a three column report of the disaster.

The third of the trio sits surrounded with a pile of exchanges, which he cons rapidly over, them to close up their business within three and from which, ever an anon, he clips an months. This measure alienated of course extract. This individual is the commercial many powerful supporters of the party, and editor, and he is preparing to "throw himself" the leaders have ever since striven to con- into some financial speculations, which a few ciliate the slave interest and its allies by op- hours later will be read over with interest by posing the abolition movement, new openly one half the business men of the place and

The work of these individuals is pursued in profound silence, which is only interrupted by But the slave-trade is now destroyed, and the hasty scratching of pencils, some impatient there are only a million and a half of slaves in change of posture as the writer petulently the whole empire, most of them on large seeks some appropriate word which persistently free labor, always and inevitably hostile to a whistles through the speaking-tube to the devil system of bondage, have not been able to on the floor above, who hauls it up and hands prevail in a country whose constitution recog- it to the foreman. This functionary, who has nizes the right of suffrage? If a free expres- grown ascetic by long service, spreads the would be everwhelming. But a genuine elec- windedness " of the several writers, proceeds tion is almost unknown in Brazil. By the aid to divide the "takes" for each compositor,

power is popular suffrage; practically, it is intimating that no more copy will be received. the favor of the court. Dom Pedro is a dilet- Thus admonished, our triumvirate dash off a tante, a gentleman of culture, and very polite few concluding scratches, and, making a simto foreigners. It is the fashion, therefore, to ultaneous dive to the copy-box, deposit the speak to him as a pattern of liberality and en- hasty winding up of their several effusions. An lightenment. As emperors go, he is doubtless interval of half an hour is now afforded them, well enough. Personally, he is said to favor until their matter is set up and the proofs sent emancipation, but politically his preferences down to them for correction. This interval have always been shown to the conservatives; they fill up by lighting their well-used meer the wealth and consequently most of the edu-change a few ideas. - Lippincott's Mayazine

A Model Beggar.

One of the curiosities of San Domingo city is thus described by a correspondent: He is a weak-minded man of perhaps forty

years of age, who wears as few clothes as he can get along with. He goes about town with the vacant stare of an idiot, and if he sees a white man or a stranger, he follows him slowly about the city for hours at a time, sometimes a few yards behind, and sometimes only a few feet. He never says anything, but constantly follows, as faithful and as silent as your shadow If you enter a shop he guards the door until you come out, when he again takes up his line of march. If he carries a stick or cane with him, as he frequently does, he rubs it slowly under his nose from end to end. If he has no cane, he scratches his nose gently with his hat, while he continues to eye you. After he has followed you thus for a mile or two, you become very nervous, and this feeling continues to grow as your walk is extended, until finally you be come so uneasy that you fear you will go mad yourself unless he turns back. You finally stop and ask him what he wants. You make in the United States who can neither read nor gestures at him, you ask him if he speaks Spanwrite is attracting attention at present, and ish, if he speaks French, if he speaks English fornishes a powerful argument to the advocates and you protest against being followed in that cation compulsory. Thus, in 1840, the number | he merely looks at you fixedly and polishes his 575. As the census returns for 1870 have not can not make yourself understood, and stil that, adding to the 1,126,275 illiterate white crazy. You walk on rapidly, your friend is adults of 1860 the 91,736 colored adults and close behind you; you turn corners, you are republican institutions depend entirely for the man is a helpless and harmless idiot who support upon the intelligence of the masses follows people about until they give him money duties by the voters, and that the rights and -and then he leaves them. He never says a

If Chief Justice Mason, of Nebraska, has delivered an opinion against negroes sitting The Pot Should Not Call the as jurors in that State, on the ground that jury duty is a burden and not a privilege," then the Chief Justice aforesaid has delivered an opinion is uncommonly silly. For if jury duty be a burden, is it not clear that the impanneling of negroes will be a great relief to numbers of neither a burden (in the estimation of any good citizen) nor a privilege, because there are, or You mistake. A race of mulattees-sired by should be, no privileges in democracies. The