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A NAMELESS GRAVE.

"A soldier of the Union mustered out,"

Is the inscription on an unknown grave At Newport News, beside the salt sea-wave.

Nameless and dateless. Sentinel or scout. Shot down in skirmish, or disastrous rout Of battle when the loud artillery drove Its iron wedges through the ranks of brave

And doomed battalions storming the redoubt!

Thou unknown hero, sleeping by the sea In thy forgotten grave with secret shame I feel my pulses beat, my forehead burn. When I remember thou hast given for me All that thou hadst, thy life, thy very name, And I can give thee nothing in return.

—Longfellow.

COLORPHOBIA IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The New York Independent is or used to be the organ of the Congregational churches of New York and New England. In former times, under the editorial management of Dr. Cheever, the paper was pronounced in its views against wrong, whether of the church or society; and notably during the evil days of slavery and its degrading yet powerful influence, the Independent was outspoken for Freedom and the Right. During these later years it seems, in more senses than one, the paper has retrograded from its high and justly esteemed standard of excellence, losing in great part the influence it once possessed. Recently the Independent, strangely enough for its past record, took strong, caste ground against the passage of the Civil Rights bill. More recently yet, however, it has deservedly in our opinion expressed opposition to the views of Bishop Foster of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has lately told some congregation or conference of his diocese that they possessed a right to exclude from their churches, if they so desired, any of their brethren on account of color. With some thing of its old time fervor the Independent sharply derides the Bishop of an opposite creed, rather doing so however for churchly differences than Christian reasons; whereas the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, in an editorial in the Southwestern Advocate of this city, in its issue of last week comes to defense, denying the expression of the Independent as to colorphobia in his church and asserting its practice of true Christianity. In this, doubtless, in the main Mr. Hartzell is correct, though it is lamentably true, that despite protestations to the contrary, there is very much yet extant of caste prejudices in his denomination. In the excerpt that we subjoin of the Advocate's reply reference is made to the freedom of worship at Ames church. From what we learn through the testimony of highly respectable colored citizens who have attended, or rather sought to do so, that church, the attempt has been made to seat them in the gallery even there; the present Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Morrow, an Irish Wesleyan Methodist, being said to be averse to the colored people sitting among the general congregation.

Possibly within the past two or three weeks the Rev. Morrow and his small band of members—we believe he, himself, asserted the paucity of membership of his church—have become converted to the doctrine of St. Paul; and agree, since that of one blood God has made all men, all professing Christians may worship together. We are pleased to learn this, if it be our editorial brother Hartzell is not too hasty in his zeal in reply to the Independent as to strain the wishes of himself and a very few others into what he believes to be the general practice of the church. But to the Advocate's defense. It says:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church has stricken from her discipline by resolution of her General Confer-

ence everything referring to colored people as such. Colored men sit in her chief councils in her annual conferences, and in every way her colored ministers are treated as her white ones. Within her fold there are more colored people to-day than in that of any church in America, not excepting the strongest African Church.

"Step by step, the battle is being fought, and the devil of race caste is being cast out. While other churches are looking on and theorizing and stand ready to criticize us, we are steadily moving on. The white critics call us the 'igger church,' and the black critics call us the 'aristocratic white church.' In the mean time God's seal is on us day by day, that we are more truly than those who criticize us in the matter of this color question a church of the Lord, Jesus Christ. So far as legislation in the General Conference can go, in the discipline every sign of race caste is purged out. It lingers in annual conferences which are separated on the color line. These are few in number, and will be fewer, because the General Conference has given its judgment against such division, and its advocates are growing less in number among both colored and white brethren. As to our congregations, the question is approaching a settlement on the basis of right. Ames church in this city about which much is said, has colored members who sit with the congregation where they choose. Our colored congregations welcome our white members when they visit their churches. Wherever her authority could reach, the M. E. Church has dealt strongly and squarely, with slavery, and its daughter, race caste—and in the practical workings of her conferences and churches she is grappling nobly and in advance of her sister churches with this enemy, and Christ is giving her the victory"

And hereafter, Mr. Speaker (respectfully to Mr. Blaine), when you meet in Augusta, Me., or in some other beautiful town in that State, some poor wretched refugee who went South with his knapsack on his back and remained there—a carpet-bagger, if you please—until he was driven out for want of law to protect, and he complains that you did not pass the law, tell him that parliamentary law required you to allow the Democratic minority to control us, the Republican minority, for hours, so that the golden opportunity was lost; that you were sorry for it; and be very sure to say at the same time, "What can I do to relieve you?" You never will forget to do that, I am sure.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the question of life and death for hundreds of true men, black and white; the question of good government, anarchy, of peace, of war, in my judgment, is to be decided now and here by our votes. Let us have no delay."

THE NEW ALCORN UNIVERSITY BILL.

The troubles of this instruction seem as though they have just commenced. A bill has passed the Legislature dismissing all the old officers and professors, reducing the appropriation to fifteen thousand a year, and reducing the institution to a preparatory school.

The old Trustees, we understand, intend fighting it out in the Courts on the ground that the law providing an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for ten years gives the Institution a vested right, and that the Legislature cannot touch it so long as the Trustees perform their part of the contract. Mr. Spelman, the Secretary, has declined to surrender the books, and Col. Ireland, the Treasurer, has also declined to turn over the cash.

It is a sad reflection upon the managers of the Institution that it is being broken up in this way, as we can regard it only as such if the present law is valid. Rather than to have it eke out such a bare existence we think it would be better to close it up entirely, and let the colored boys who wish to obtain a collegiate education in the State go to Oxford. The law allows them to go, and they should avail them-

selves of it, rather than to be fed on contract with the lowest bidder at Alcorn, as the new law provides.

We do not see how the University will live with two sets of Trustees, two Treasurers and a law suit on hand. It is a withering shame, and we wish the concern had never been organized.

Whichever set of Trustees is legal should fight for the whole appropriation of \$50,000 per annum, or close up the institution. Let Alcorn be as well provided for as Oxford, or close it up.—Vicksburg Plain Dealer.

The Boston Commonwealth, organ of the taste and culture of New England, and inflexibly Republican in sentiment, has a Washington correspondent, "Cadmus," who thus writes:

SOUTHERN OPINION.

"The difficulty of executing any law not sustained by the sentiment of the leaders of society is very great, and hence I imagine that the case of the South is by no means settled by the passage of the bill. (The Force Bill.) The time for a permanent settlement appears to have gone by. When the war closed the rebels expected to be punished and begged for mercy. They did not ask for more than simple mercy, and when nobody was hurt and Greeley went on Jeff Davis' bail-bond, and it became certain that treason was not to be made odious, they began to ask for more than mercy—they wanted 'pacification,' and this would be secured by giving them representation in Congress. Well, they got not only representation but amnesty, the franchise, and liberal offers of aid to help them build up their waste places—all thrown in as a gratuity and a peace-offering, an evidence of our good will and desire to have them once more on their old footing of equality. But upon getting all this and filling up their quotas in Congress with Confederate generals, who were received without protest or social disability of any kind, they at once discovered that they wanted 'conciliation,' and that the Northern *hate* which had manifested itself in the atrocious manner I have described must be abated, and they must be allowed to hold all the local offices, make all the laws in the Southern States, and fix the negroes as best suited their own inclinations, regardless of any stipulations in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments for protection of rights of the colored people. So much they demand under the plea of 'conciliation,' what there is beyond it would be difficult to imagine, unless they should find it necessary, in order to restore 'the era of good feeling,' to insist that the North apologize for having defended Fort Sumter and thus inaugurated the war!

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

"The situation is ridiculous enough. The Republicans find themselves on the defensive, charged upon boldly by Confederate military officers as violators of the constitution, enemies of the country, and unworthy to hold the reins of power. Traitors guilty of inaugurating a fratricidal war do not for a moment hesitate to put forth claims of superior intelligence and patriotism, and I am not sure but that they will get them allowed, aided as they seem to be by the so-called independent press, which is mild on treason but fierce on radicalism or any measure that looks to the enforcing the constitutional amendments. Gen. Butler regards the situation as serious, and thinks an outbreak may be precipitated at any moment, in spite of the wishes of the Southern Statesmen.

CIVIL AND UN-CIVIL RIGHTS.

"The civil rights bill has been signed by the President and is now the law of the land. That it will

[Continued on Fourth Page.]