

POETRY.

[From the Liberator.] TO THE FREEDMEN.

Man of the dark brow, lift thy head As proudly to the light As if, beneath its crisped curls, That brow were marble white. Of Cain's curst mark, if God hath left On human brows a trace, 'Tis surely, surely, not on thine— 'Tis on the oppressor's face!

What! bow thy forehead, shamed for this:— That, seethed in sweat of toil, It bent o'er unpaid industry For years above the soil? No! let the lordlings of the lash, Robbers and traitors, bow; But, in thy wrongs and poverty, Dark freeman, stoop not thou!

Now star with hope thy midnight eyes, And speak out clear and free; Who stormed Fort Wagner? Turned the tide For us at Olustee? Brother American! True friend! Give us thy brave right hand! Now claim thy birth-right—native-born, Thine equal right demand!

Thou need'st not favors,—claim thy rights, (The auction-block, the thong, The debt we cannot pay—forgive— Forget thy thousand wrongs!) Teach Sherman truths keen as his sword, Teach Cox he doth but do; Demand thy "freedom's crowning fact," Which "is the freeman's vote!" KATY CARLISLE. Boston, Sept., 1865.

RIGHTS OF STATES AND OF THE UNITED STATES.—The "sacred rights of States" are constantly pleaded by those who have steadily excused the rebellion and denounced the Government, as if any State where rebellion has been suppressed by force of arms had any rights whatever but such as the National Government chose to recognize. It is upon this principle that the President proceeds in appointing provisional governors and directing a form of State government to be submitted to Congress for its approval.

This principle is recognized by many of the most recalcitrant of the late rebels. Thus the Richmond Times, speaking of the resolutions of '98 and of Madison and Jefferson, says: "In the present condition of their native State they would have recognized that 'necessity knows no law.' They would agree with us that in times like these there is no royal, time-honored road to reconstruction, nicely macadamized, fenced in and mapped off in accordance with a set of principles and resolutions intended for the management of the machine of civil government, when moving on the regular old constitutional track."

And even the New York Herald, which has no opinions or convictions, but which merely echoes the current sentiment of the street, cannot escape the inevitable truth, and is obliged to say: "The members of all these reconstructing Conventions and Legislatures should remember that their work is experimental, not conclusive; that the President's instructions and wishes upon the business before them are the only existing laws for their guidance; that the war has invested him with the authority which he exercises."

That is the principle upon which Congress will settle the question of reorganization. It will not be the sacred rights of rebels and rebellious States, but of loyal men and the Union, which will determine the matter. In the present circumstances of the country there is no right in a late rebel State which can control the action of the nation.—Harper's Weekly.

TRY IT ON.—The Augusta Chronicle, (Georgia,) thus threatens us in case the blacks are enfranchised: "And we say further: If this thing is forced upon the country by a political majority, then we will take care to turn the African suffrages to other purposes than those designed by the Republican agitators. The negroes will be in our employ, under our care, and it controlled by any, under our control. It would be little to the credit of the consummate statesmanship with which the South has illustrated the councils of the Union, if such an element of power should be left unemployed, or under the charge of our political adversaries. The hour that proclaims Negro Suffrage rings the death knell of the Republican party. If the Democracy of the United States fail to arrest this wrong upon the white race, and this humiliating condition is imposed, we give fair warning that we stoop to conquer."

can generally influence the votes of their tenant-farmers. Then why should the Southern gentry strike hands with the black-guards who oppose equal suffrage. N. Y. Tribune.

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Florence, Italy, says:

Among the first incidents which met my eyes as I entered Italy were one or two, which are perhaps not altogether unworthy of being read, and one of which in particular may have a peculiar interest for American readers. I was walking through the narrow streets of the little town of Lugano, when my eyes were attracted by a well-known portrait suspended in front of a small book store. The portrait was that of Abraham Lincoln; and you will not wonder that the sight alone of the familiar features arrested one's footsteps, as they hang there in that quaint, medieval, out-of-the-way place, looking round upon a scene so wholly foreign to that other world, of which the late President of the United States was so vividly the personification.

I went up by an irresistible impulse of respect to look at it, and I was glad I did so, for I found beneath it in writing, and in Italian an inscription which showed that the little portrait had in fact been attached to his house by the owner, like a sacred image, at once a testimony of his own faith and feelings, and an appeal to those of his fellow-citizens. "This," said the inscription, "is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and so long as the sun shines on men, so long shall the name of him who redeemed four millions of slaves from captivity, of him, who, clutching his strong breast the faces of the American Union, fell a victim to horrible assassination—so long shall his name resound great, venerated, and bleeding throughout the world."

IS THE ASS A LION?—The New York World informs the American people that the Democratic party carried on the war and saved the Union. "The Democrats of America," says this pleasing journal, fresh from describing President Johnson as a boor, an illiterate tailor, and a drunkard, "persistently, patiently, and at last, through the mercy of Heaven, victoriously persevered in their one clear, narrow path of loyalty to the Union."

Truth is always simple. On the 17th of December, 1863, the Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, introduced the following resolution into the House of Representatives: "That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the crushing out of the rebellion and in bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment." On this plain test question in a full house the vote on the Democratic side was three yeas to sixty-five nays. In the next August the National Convention of the same party called the war a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities.

Such was the way in which the Democratic party "persistently and patiently and victoriously persevered" in the war. Harper's Weekly.

A short time ago, says a cotemporary, a discharged black soldier returned home to Milford, Del., with "knapsack strapped upon his back," and carrying a gun. He was immediately taken up before a magistrate, relieved of his gun, fined, &c., for violating a law which provides that "no negro shall be allowed to own or have possession of a gun." His case was brought to the notice of the military commandant, and by him referred to the commander of the department. His decision will be one of interest, as it will decide all similar cases involving the question whether a black soldier who, in common with the white soldier is allowed to retain his gun by an order of the War Department, on returning home goes back to the "status of a negro" again, or is protected by the General Government in the gun the United States sold to him. Delaware—that is her legislators and her aforesaid magistrates—are in favor of "the Constitution as it is; the Union as it was, and the negroes as they were." Delaware is a puissant State, but the car of progress must move on, even though it should roll right over her. We predict that she will get out of the way.

A comprehensive scheme for benefiting the South by supplying it with labor has been devised in the East, Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts being at the head of it. The project contemplates the establishment of a central office in New York, where the owners of land in the slave States can become acquainted with Northern purchasers, and thus a stream of emigration be organized which will fill certain sections of the South with a population having Northern energy and ideas. Branch offices will be instituted in all the former slave States. In this way it is hoped to "reconstruct" the Southern States socially as well as politically. The Southern States themselves are doing something of the same kind, and to the same end. It is proposed in several of them to appoint a State Commissioner, with power to ascertain and advertise all lands for sale, to open information offices, to distribute descriptive pamphlets, and to station emigration agents in the chief ports of Europe.

THE ASSUMPTION OF THE REBEL WAR DEBT.—The holders of United States securities will find it for their interest to narrowly scrutinize the proceedings of the Southern conventions which have attempted, or are attempting, to reconstruct the Confederacy in some presentable shape for admission into the Union. If these conventions do not settle the question against any future payment of the war debt incurred by the rebel States, succeeding legislatures will, almost certainly, be forced to provide some method for paying the obligations assumed in behalf of treason. Let Southern legislatures acknowledge the validity of such claims, and the untold amount of rebel expenditure during the war immediately enters, as one of the most controlling elements, into national politics.

The steps are easy: First—legislative assumption of the rebel war debt; then the attempt to transfer the responsibility to the General Government. The only safe course for those who would preserve the national credit unimpaired, is to demand that the constitutional conventions of the South shall forever-render it impossible to hereafter place the war expenditure of that section within the category of legal obligation. This will be a pretty severe test for most of the former rebel States, judging from the squirming which a similar proposition has already produced in that "conservative" Confederate State, North Carolina.—Boston Transcript.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—A day or two ago a telegram from Nashville, Tennessee, announced that the resolutions, offered in the Legislature, endorsing President Johnson's reconstruction policy, had been tabled by the House by a vote of 35 yeas to 25 nays. Our dispatches this morning contains the resolutions in full. The stumbling block to the Legislature appears to have been the approval, in the resolution, of President Johnson's letter to Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, in regard to the rights and disabilities of rebels; since immediately after the resolutions were laid on the table, another was adopted by a vote of sixty to four, endorsing President Johnson's Administration, and especially his declaration that treason shall be made odious and traitors punished. This from a State which is just finding its way back into the Union is quite significant.

Just So.—A Richmond correspondent writes: "Some of our young misses who a few short months since were boiling over with hatred for everything native or germane to 'Yankeeedom,' have overcome their aversion with amazing facility. In a few nights the daughter of our richest tobacco merchant, who is said to have secure within the coffers of the bank of England a princely fortune, will marry a Federal officer now on duty in Richmond, and I have heard of one or two other instances of a similar nature. Stars and brass buttons have a proverbially dazzling effect upon the youthful female imagination, and with some of our Richmond misses it seems to be a matter of small concern whether the stars and buttons adorn the 'loyal blue' or 'rebel gray.'"

A North Carolinian, writing to the Times from Greensboro', remarks wittily:

"A modern Democratic platform is a union of ideas that never could lie peaceably together if they were not all thoroughly dead."

The editor of the New York World went over to Washington to have an interview with President Johnson, and failed. A regiment of colored soldiers call on the President, and he not only thanks them for the compliment, but makes them a long and friendly speech. Isn't that making a distinction of color? No wonder the World is struck dumb.

COL. SHAW.—"We have buried him with his niggers," was what the rebels said of Col. Shaw, of the 54th Massachusetts colored regiment, but a letter recently received from a Union officer in Georgia states that a man has been met with who claims to have shot Col. Shaw, and who, moreover, declares that Col. Shaw was not buried, as the Charleston papers stated, with the fallen of his regiment, but was put into a separate grave between two other Union officers. He details the circumstances of the burial, and says he should have no difficulty in going directly to the grave.

A negro, particularly a dead one, is not considered worth much in New Orleans, judging from the following item cut from the local of a New Orleans paper: "There is a dead nigger in the river at the foot of Custom street." That is poor Sambo's obituary.

Intelligence received at the Freedmen's Bureau from Georgia shows that the colored benevolent societies which are now being organized throughout that State are heartily co-operating with officers of the Bureau in relieving the wants of the freedmen.

A Southern paper tells us: "A son of the late President Polk is employed with two blacks, the three at five dollars per day, in taking care of mules, purchased by a Northern speculator at the army sales, near Nashville."

It is believed that there are at least two thousand mulatto and octoroon women of evil repute in New Orleans.

SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION.—The restoration policy of our excellent President Andrew Johnson, may be stated very briefly. It demands:

1st. The abandonment of the secession, State-rights theory of government.

2d. The abrogation of Slavery from the Constitutions of the States recently in rebellion.

3d. The establishment of the freedmen on such terms of equality under the law, as will secure to him a right to sue and be sued, and to give testimony in the courts, as also to insure him from being placed again in bondage or under any regulation incompatible with perfect freedom. On these three distinct and fundamental requirements, is the Administration plan of rehabilitation based. None of them can stand alone, but there must be perfect acquiescence in each and all. That party which adheres to them as a whole, which supports them most vigorously, earnestly and honestly, is the party on which Mr. Johnson must depend. And whatsoever political organization merely pretends adherence to these, while its words and sympathy are in opposition to it—is an opposition and will and must be so regarded in Washington.

IN SEARCH OF PARDON.—John Hoppy, of the Nashville Banner, gives the following description of his journeyings after pardon:

"Had a personal interview with the chief magistrate, and asked him for a small portion, if he had any left. Chief magistrate wanted to know what position I held in the rebel army. The answer was faint, somewhat hesitating, and a little shaky. I was a 'Quartermaster.' Chief magistrate chuckled and turned his head to conceal a sardonic smile. 'My ancient and venerable friend,' he said, 'if you think that your department of the rebellion endangered the Union cause, your innocence is a pardon in itself.'"

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—A letter addressed to the Philadelphia Press, and dated headquarters 57th Pennsylvania veteran volunteers, Charleston, Sept. 29th, 1865, is as follows:

Sir: During a recent visit to the stockade at Florence, in this State, I found the grave of a female from your city. Upon inquiry I learned she was brought there with a number of other prisoners, but her sex was not discovered until shortly before her death. She stated her name to be Florida Budworth, and that she had resided in Philadelphia. I could not learn to what regiment she had belonged. She is buried among the other victims of rebel cruelty and starvation. Thinking perhaps she may have some friends in the city, I take the liberty of forwarding this. J. P. S. TOBY, Col. 47th Pa. Vet. Volunteers.

Robert Barnwell Rhett, junior editor of the Charleston Mercury, is the incarnation of South Carolina modesty. After pompously tendering his advice to President Johnson the other day, he called on Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and imperiously demanded transportation for several hundred negroes, which he ran off into Alabama on the approach of Gen. Sherman. Mr. R. avoided being kicked out by making a hasty retreat.

The negro soldiers who, last week, rescued two colored prisoners from the sheriff of Montgomery county, Tenn., at Bowling Green, have been arrested and put in irons by the military commandant of that post. The negroes were identified by the checkman of the train from which the occurrence was witnessed. Nothing has been heard of the liberated prisoners.

The American song of "Old John Brown" has been devoted to a new purpose in Ireland. A Fenian song now popular in Ireland asserts that "John Brown's Knapsack was No. '98," thus reviving the memory of the movement of '98 and the American war in the mind of the hearer.

The object of Gen. Howard's Southern tour is to endeavor to effect an arrangement between the former owners of certain lands on the coast of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, and the freedmen who were located on them by Gen. Sherman at the time of his operations in that region. It appears that the negroes have received the impression that they are to retain possession of the lands in question. The President gives Gen. Howard full authority in the matter.

A colored soldier in Covington, Ky., at a negro ball, became disorderly, and when the policemen attempted to quiet him, he fired his pistol after them as they left. They returned, and in attempting to take his pistol from him, he fired again, when he was shot dead by one of the policemen.

An Imperial Suffrage Association having been formed in Washington with Hon. Sayles J. Bowen as President, and Lewis Clephane, Esq., as Vice-President, and giving undoubted signs of vitality, we look for an important public demonstration very shortly.

William Lloyd Garrison has received a commission from the Freedmen's Society to represent that cause in Europe. The Liberator is to die of fruition on the first of January. Mr. Garrison will then be at liberty to cross the Atlantic.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editor of the Journal of Freedom.—Dear Sir—With your permission, I wish to say to the readers of your paper, that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Pates, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Oct 14-(a & c 3m) 831 Broadway, New York.

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To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge,] with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

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