The free South. BEAUFORT, 8. C. JAN. 17, 1863.

Agents for the Free South. TAYLOR & Co. HILTON HEAD, S. C.

EMANCIPATION.

Whether the negroes of the South are to rot on every hill-side and plain on which they now dwell, or to rise to all the immunities and blessing of a noble civilization, our duty and our interest now is-Emancipation. We have a deep sympathy and pity for this down-trodden race. Their dumb serrow appeals to us like that silent grief that is "too deep for tears." But still, if we measure suffering by sensibility. the whites are greater sufferers in this wrong of Slavery than the blacks themselves. It is a law of the moral universe that he who inflicts wrong suffers more than the object of it. Most clearly is this law vindicated in the history of Slavery in country. The demoralization, the drunkenness; and the violence of Southern life; the unthriftiness and the hopeless poverty of its laboring white population; the "skeleton that sat at the feast" of every planter, in the fearful shape of Insurrection; the recklessness of the young; the hardness of heart, and bitter ambition of the old, which any one could observe in Southern life; the sensitiveness that winced from the least touch of censure on the sore of their political and social body, and the desperation with which they would expose it to the bardest blows; the wastefulness that passed for generosity; the hectoring that passed for bravery; the assumption that passed for honor; the religionism that passed for piety; the shallowness that passed for learning; the dilletantism that passed for literature; all the negro. The reason is they wont allow showed that the Southern mind and heart were utterly subverted, corrupted, and turned to froth, to "bitterness and gall." Whatever went into this horrid chaldron Slavery, like that of the witch's, had some unseemly and fearful shape, where all was "Bubble, bubble, toll and trouble !"

If there was one estate worse than this, it was that generated at the North in those who sympathized with Slavery at the South. The hardest, the meanest, the narrowest and most selfish, the most truckling and base extract of human depravity dwells in the bosom of pro-slavery men at the North. Esau was wise compared with for a "mess" of poison.

Deacon Gil's." We simply mean to say that Slavery has done more harm to the white man than it has to the black. Moreover, we must confess that with us. "blood is a good deal stronger than' -whiskey, and we value the little finger of our white brother Jonathan more than we do the whole body of our distant cousin the Negro. Honce we say, no matter what becomes of the negroes, we desire to see their Emancipation; for that, we believe, is the only way that we can rid this country of this plague-spot. And by Emancipation we mean immediate and total Emancipation. "But the negroes cannot take care of themselves," &c., &c. Then "ke then rot"-they are nothing but vermin in the way of nobler creatures. If the negroes must be held in Slavery in order to be tolerated in this country, then let them be poisoned by wholesale as we do rats, for they will eat us up as nation, soul and body, if they are held as slaves.

but the truth is, among the fallacies that we are exploding in this Department is this, "that the negroes cannot take care of themselves." What does this mean If it means anything bearing on the question of their Emancipation, it means that as yet they are not competent to assume the direction of their own action as personal and legal freemen; that they must still, "some how or other," be held as quasi slaves. This is false. But if by this is meant that they are not as yet able to make their own laws, and extemporize lawyers, ministers, physicians, magistrates, teachers, &c., out of their slave oulture, then tell us. Where is the mere laboring population of any country that is able to do this? Is that any argument for enslaving them? It is proved that the ne groes will neither become paupers or crim inal if left to their personal freedom, and that it is all that should be required in reference to the question of Emaneipa-

But we have deeper and nobler convictions with regard to this race. The good. sense, the humanity, the helpfulness, the deep sympathy and tenderness of their heart; the heroism and self-devotion which we have seen at times among this people, are the highest and most indestructible elements of human character, and out or these will rise a grand and self-sustaining civilization, which, clothed with their love of ornament and sensibility to harmony, will at some future day show the world some new and beautiful form of human character, flowing into wonderful organizations of art, virtue, and intelligence.

Now, this we say because we have observed, even in the missionary superintendents of this Department, a disposition to hold on to the negro as a servile tool; a fear that too much personal independence "will not be good for him." It is the old skepticism against Freedom and only Man-pholais.

Humanity that lurks at the bottom of THE LAND QUESTION D THE Slavery itself, that gives rise to such fears. The only revolutions in this world that bless mankind with a blaze of glory, are the radical revolutions, that tear in pieces the selfish interests of the hour.

The only cures that are worth anything, are radical. Who would have any other cure for his disease than one that is radical. Hence, I believe the more sudden and complete the change from Slavery to Freedom. the better for all parties concerned. Let the negroes have ENTIRE PERSONAL FREE-DOM under the laws, and they will reach at once all the conditions necessary to the feelings, responsibility and duties of human life. But any half-way freedom will partake of the combined evils of Slavery and unbridled license.

NEGROPHOBIA. Negrophobia, like Hydrophobia, makes a man extremely nervous and unreasons ble. This disease is of several kind there is the political Negrophobia, whi is of two kinds, the Pro-slavery and Antislavery Negrophobia; then there is he social, or rather unsocial, or Noli-me-tongere Negrophobia; and finally there is the natural, or Negrophobia of Race.

The political Negrophobia affects those who are bitten with the rabies of politics and who think the whole moral world hinges on forms of government; whereas government is but a small part of society it is but a brick in the great social fabric. and rather troublesome when it gets into the hat of the great social man; it indicates that he is somewhat drunk with old or new wine. Negrophobia puts the "brick" into the political hat; it makes the extremes of both classes, anti-slavery and pro dayery, reel under the weight of him to walk by himself, they must carry him !-but this is only a pretence, the real purpose is just the other way; they desire that the Negro should carry them! We are convinced this political Negrophobia is a curse to the land. It is just now the contagious and wide-spread disease that is desolating the land. We know but one remedy for it. The one will be cured by the "administration of the Negro in substance," and the other by refraining from the substance altogether : a little "blood-

letting" will be good for both. The social Negrophobist is the man or woman, of some refinement of manners, these men, for they sell their birthright but rather superficial character. He fears that the Negro will contaminate the "out Now don't let our readers think we mean | side of his platter," which is alone clean. 'high souled cavaller, nor y u, "honest tills "unhandsome corps" to come between the wind and his nobility.' is extremely afraid that some Negro will marry his sister, in which thought he pays a poor compliment to that sister. He is not satisfied that education, manners, and social refinement make a real handle tween mem which the Negro is as unwilling to pass as he is, but he must male that barrier eternal, and he can never see when it is really pulled down. Othello is to him a black man, while to all others he is touch a Negro's hand with a pair of tongs, yet I would not insure him against other contaminations. Away with this phinical, synical, pusilanimous fear that the Negro may prove as much of a gentleman as yourself, and go prove yourself a better. This kind of Negrophobia is simply con-

> Then there is the plain, downright, na tural, almost wholesome, but very stapid Negrophobia of race, or species. A child that never saw a Negro is afraid of him but so is the negro child of a white man. It is the natural antipathy of different species or varieties of animals. Hogs and dogs, hens and turkeys, horses and cows, are mutually repellant, and come to tole rate each other only under artificial conditions. This antipathy is most observable between the blacks and lower class of whites, but when it is overcome, it gives way to "lap-dog familiarity." Our con mon soldiers are full of this kind of Negrophobia; they damn a Negro who comes in their way as naturally as a jackass kicks pig. The politicians make great use of this natural antipathy in the North, and threaten the people that they will be overrun with the Negroes, who will eat up all their fodder, if they are permitted to go iree. The Negroes will certainly go where there is freedom, "fodder or no fodder," but for the latter they had rather remain South, for it is much easier to get here. This Negrophobia is likewise cured by the Negro "administered in substance," only t should be Homepathically.

In fine, this Negrophobia is a miserable disease, offspring of ignorance, prejudice, and vulgar passions. If any one desires to be cared of it in all its forms, let him come down to the "Department of the South" as a Superint ndent of Plantations; then let him purge himself from fanaticism, take an emetic and "throw up polities," "take a sweat" with hard work at "overseeing the plantation," and take the "Negro in substance" daily, and he will be thoroughly cured of Negrophobia. in other words, let him come into actual contact with the heart and mind of this people ; let him feel their true humanity, their deep sense, and their joyous nonsense, their helpfulness and their helplesstheir innocense and their vices; then let him look into the mirror of his own self-consciousness, and he will see an image very much like a Negro, barring the superficial conditions of the color of the skin, and the little learning on his side that has served only to "make him mad."

NEGROES This aticle being omitte edition of our loper, intend for circulation in this Department, lished in the small edition thent North, present number of our paper.

This is a serious question the Government and the negroes. Tax Commissioners are here and arount to sell the lands under the tax law. The estates of the different rebel owns willbe put up at auction, each as a role, and of eourse will be out of the reh of small buyers. Meanwhile we heapot a word, by authority, as to what is be done in behalf of the laboring and bik residents on these estates. Their cas is very different from that of other labers generalwill be sold with it, unless sone provision is made for their independed from the arbitrary will of those on they will be denizens at will These people are as yet collow in thir new-born freedom. They are tender timid, suspicious, and especially afrel of the designs of white men. They're as yet ignorant of their rights and an be easily threat can be made to a cored man or Whoever owns this land will have the

theings of this people it his hands. Now let any one, who hany humaniy, put these conditions toether and he will see what room there ihere for abuse and cruelty. Even-Slavy had some guarantees that will be taen away from these poor people if they it thus thrown upon the selfishness of printe owners of the land, with nothing bu a material interest in the laborers of th soil.

This is no "chimera ofan over-raught brain," It is the cool equiction of one conversant with the actual ondition of the Negroes and of their chracter. They would be "sold," if the latis are sold withent any regard to their incrests. Is this worthy of a great nation, fighting as they now are for the vindication of free instituand the protection of the people against landed aristocracy? They will thus create a landed aristocracy worse for the negroes than their former masters. The finger of scorn may well be pointed at the mushroom nobility that will spring up in-stead of the old families that had at least the sanction of "time-honored usage" for their abuses.

Two or three remedies have been suggested for the prevention of this coming evil. The first is that the Government should buy the land at the tax sales, and then partition a sufficient portion to serve as homesteads to the Negroes. Another these lands in parcels sufficiently small to bring

them within the reach of the Negroes themselves. This is by no means impracticable as far as the negroes are concerned. With their moderate wants, no family needs more than ten acres to make them independent. This at a doll or and a quarter a hero and a gentleman. He would not or even two dollars an ave, will cost at most twenty dollars, and we know from personal observation, that most of the negro families can raise thus much, and more, for an emergency, like that. A moderate credit given them for one or two years will easily cover their deficien-

It is a great mistake to suppose that the negroes on these plantations are abject paupers and altogether destitute of money. We know an old woman and we learned by enquiry, that she was only a specimen "brick," that offered to lend a Superintendant fifty dollars, to buy land for himself, supposing it would be sold so as to be entirely beyond her reach, and not daring to suppose that an old black woman would be allowed to buy land. We are assured that the majority of these negroes have money laid up which their thrifti-ness under great difficulties has saved, and timidity keeps concealed. Only give them a "chance," and this people will never give the Government or public charity the trouble of taking care of them. That "chance" consists in making them independent of the system of wages as to the land, for this, to them will be oppression, under any system likely to be inaug-

One more suggestion is very worthy of no ice, and may be the only remedy on hand.

If the legislation necessary to affect any good cannot be obtained in time, and it is doubtful if it can, then let all who have been interested in the cause of the Freedmen of this Department of the South, unite what means they can spare, to those of the Negroes themselves, who can be easily induced by the Superintendents of the plantations to contribute their all, and let these means be employed to purchase these lands in large tracts as sold by the Fax Commissioners, to be afterwards relivided among the Negroes at the cost

This plan especially commends itself to the benevolence and immediate attention of the Associations in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and elsewhere, for the relief of the Freedmen of the Southern States. Even if the Associations become land owners to a large extent, it will be better for the poor negroes to work and pay the Associations than to be given up to the tender mercies of private and irresponsible parties. Already some harpies of this kind "scent the prey from afar," and we observe them looking around for "a good plantation and a fine lot of negroes. Let the friends of the Freedman strike quick here, for we are in danger of having all the fruits of our labor in this Department blasted in the bud.

Unless something is done soon to ward off the coming evil, the North will have to bear the disgraceful stigma of having liberated this poor people from one bondage, organized and public, to give them Then he will learn that Negrophobia is up to another, private, chaotic, and if possible more irresponsible,

Port Royal, S. C.

A place comparatively neglected, and anknown except as to its first discovery and settlement by the early pioneers of of employing negroes in the suppression this now vast and extended Rebublic-is now beginning to command an importance it was thought advisable, or bount of the not only as a military and Naval post, but importance and close-pres re of as a place offering many susmess advanthe subject, to publish it the fages to the enterprising classes who are not laily arriving from the North in pur-

suit of employ and business. This spacious and safe harbox now claims to rank among the best, if not the finest on the Atlantic Coast, possessing as it does many natural advantages that cannot be overlooked, are such as henceforth must give it an important position as a commercial town. Already chosen and occupied as the principal rendezvous or station of the Naval squadron of the department of the South, numerous ships of war, gunboats, and tenders of which, now ly. They are truly attached the soil, and lie at their chosen anchorage near the eastern side of the Bay, nearly opposite and about three miles distant from the Head, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of war of the largest size, as also abundance of room to accommodate all the Navies of the World to ride safely at anchor. The merchant vessels-of which there are always many in port-find hectored out of them, for evy white man it more convenient, and principally choose appears to them as a maste No severer an anchorage on the westerly side of the harbor, near the town and military post, woman than this-"I will and you away where for their accommodation a commofrom your plantation," for ley were born dious pier or dock has been built, extendand bred and have all their elations, for ing some fourteen hundred feet from the the most part, on the plantations, shore and landing. As a commercial mart or key to the navigation of the seas in which it is situated, this port bids fair to become of incalculable importance, the rise and progress of which is entirely attributable to its geographical position, being in the direct tract of vessels running between the gulf ports and the northern

ports of the Atlantic states. Trade and Commerce, which has hitherto been scarcely known here, is rising daily into importance and the town bids fair at no distant day to fill an important position as a commercial city, possessed as it is, if not the best, at least one of the finest harbors of the United States. Situated in a healthy, salubrious climate, and in the midst of the finest cotton growing region at present known, accessible at all times to vessels of the largest class, and so far as present information goes, with a trade commenced and firmly established, and with every prospect existing, according to precedents of history, for its maintainance.

merous, and with a few exceptions principally confined to the sutlers departments, whose exhorbitant charges (with some few honorable exceptions) too frequent exhausts the hard earnings of poor soldiers, depriving in many instances, needful and suffering families from a resource, intended and required for their support. The productions of this region of coun-

try is principally confined to Sea-Island cotton, Rice, and Tobacco. Indigo was fornferly cultivated to some extent, but has long since been abandoned for the more profitable culture of the great staple cotton. The yellow pine here grows in great abundance, of the largest and best quality of timber. This, with the Live-Oak, which is also abundant, afford most excellent material for ship-building, which must soon become important, requiring only the introduction of an industrious and enterprising population to develop a great and profitable business, thus rivaling, or largely sharing with its neith-boring cities of Charleston and Savannah a business character, which before the present rebellion, enable them to occupy prominent positions as commercial towns.

Already a Post-Office, Express-Office, and Hotel, have been established at this place, where at the latter a traveler can always be sure to find a comfortable home. By an act of Congress in the early part of June last this town was made a port of entry, open to trade, and a Custom-House organized and established under the supervision and direction of competent and experienced officers, the business of which has become one of much convenience to the shipping interest, as also of importance and revenue to the government.

Upon the waters of this Bay, some 14 miles up the River, is situated the once beautiful city of Beaufort, the "Newport" of the South, and until the present rebeltion, the residence of many of the most aristocratic families of the South. It is now principally occupied as a military post, and many of the palatial residences of their former proud master's are now tenanted by their more humble, sable

The President has directed that persons of African descent, (negroes) be enrolled in the U. S. Army. It is true that this grates harshly on the nerves of the lick-spittles of the sacred institution from the Free States; some too, who eat Uncle Sam's pork and beans, and pocket his greenbacks. But how can they help themselves? What will they do about it? Surely, they ought to have the courage of their leader, J. C. Breckenridge, and follow him.

The cringing servility of the Democratic party North to the rebel slave-holding party South, is only equaled by the con-Northern allies.

We commend to the special attention of our readers the following candid and sensible article, in reference to the policy of of the slaveholders' rebellion, which is copied from the Landon Spectator of December 13:

The Policy of a Negro Army for the

If the statesmen of the North had any moral perspective in their minds. If they could see the advantage of having a point of sight to which all their efforts should converge, if they could appreciate the vigor leut to the intellect even of inferior politicians by keeping constantly on the lookout for opportunities to further one great purpose, they would now, we think, be fairly prepared. Sake up a new policy of inconceivable importance which events have fairly forced upon them, and which might bear fruit in a gradual solution of the most difficult problem of their "destiny."

The first negro regiments have been raised. They have shown remarkable spirit and remarkable subordination. One of them, raised by General Jim Lane, won the day against heavy odds in a little engagement at Island Mounds on the 27th of October. A company of the rawest negro recruits sailed up the Sapelo, in Flor-

the day against neary odds in a little engagement at Island Mounds on the 27th of October. A company of the rawest negro recruits sailed up the Sapelo, in Florida, under Colonel Beard, early in November, twice landed under a heavy fire and dispersed their enemics, and behaved altogether with the most ardent enthusiasm and courage during this, their first military trial. The negro volunteers are as eager and forward as the American recruits seem now to be reluctant. What is more they are much more amenable to discipline than the native Americans. There is just the difference is cast between them and their white officers, which is the secret of all effective military discipline. And for them there is beginned than for the North will strengthen the foundation of their freedom and extend the area of their own safety. The difference in the future of the negro race between a South closely hemmed in by a free and compact Union,—and a South strong enough to dominate a divided Continent, will be enormous. None can now have the same stake in the contest as the negro's themselves. All this is beyond the possibility of questions at the safe to the negroes of Port Revial and now have the same stake in the contest as the negro's themselves. All this is beyond the possibility of question, and is quite clear to the negroes of Port Reyal and of Kansas themselves. But the statesmen of the North have failed as yet to see the bearing of it. Then are drifting blindly, and almost reluctantly, into an eman-cipation policy; and so may lose half the political frais of it. If they make this the recognized center of the policy, as it was these were lasts, its obscure if the war lasts, its obscure the contest of the contest o of it. If they make this the recognized center of the policy—as it must become, if the war lasts, its obscuranceognized center—they might grasp a hundred opportunities which would otherwise escape them. And especially by a comprehensive consistency of policy (which it is almost hopeless to expect of them) they might now turn impending anarchy at home and military langor into coherent purpose and regimental zeal.

The New York Tribune complains that even the New York Tribune complains that even the New or egiment which won its military rank at Island Mobada, is at present no part of the "national army," but an "irregular levy, exposed even by the laws of war to the fate of guerrillas taken in arms without authority." We know well what fate this would be at the hands of the South. And the New York Tribune is right in saying that the very first step of the Union

hands of the South. And the New York Tribune is right in saying that the very first step of the Union should be to give all the negro regiments the full privileges of Union soldiers, and absolutely enforce the treatment of prisoners taken from amongst them by the South in all respects as prisoners of war. Without this step how is it even possible to expect negro recruits for a flag which disowns them at the first risk? The simple truth is that the value of a negro army has not yet dawned upon the Federal politichus. And Federal Generals are still permitted to issue such pieces of official insanity as this of a General Boyles, in Kentneky, dated Nov. 27th:—"All commanding officers serving in this district are ordered not to permit any negroes or slaves to enter the camps, and all officers or privates are forbidden to interfere or intermeddle with the slaves slaves to enter the camps, and all officers or privates are forbidden to interfere or intermeddle with the slaves in any way." That such a policy should be running on side by side with the negro recruiting system is one of those innumerable little facts which show us that statesside by side with the negro recruiting system is one of those innumerable little facts which show us that states manship does not exist at the North. The republican leaders work away at the war like so many moles, never knowing where they may emerge, and never caring to secure that their efforts shall be convergent. Let us look for a moment at the "irrepressible negro" from the military point of view, and see how many problems he might, if steadily regarded in this light, help to solve. In the first place, the negro would probably supply the North as good or even a better military material than the mean whites supply to the South. They are quite as strong and quite as hardy, apparently quite as courageons, nearly as intelligent, much more faithful if well treated, and much more deeply habituated to that obedient attitude of mind which is the essence of military discipline. The Northern army has always been a free and easy army; fighting bravely it is said, but also determined to exercise the right of public opinion as to the moment when they have done their share. The notion seizes them in battle that they have accomplished cer can force them to do mose. This is not nations in military affairs. The Southan accops, accurationed to

military affairs. The Southern descriptions of the aristocratic caste, do not judge for themselves in this way. They spend themselves at the command of their officers. And thus too, it would, in all probability, be with a negro army. Their fidelity and their respect for the white race would alike keep tight the bonds of military anthority, now so loose at the North. The negroes would be Sepoys without any disposition to treachery, and with more than the Sepoy phisique. Moreover, they would be even less expused to the malaria and chanstion of the Southern climate than the Southern combemselves. Again, the nearo just released from they would be even less exposed to the malaria and chaustion of the Southern climate than the Southern ers themselves. Again, the negro just released from slavery would thankfully accept low wages in the Nochhern army, instead of the enormous bounty and pay now claimed by every white volunteer; and they would be easy to satisfy with wholesome rations of any kind as the present army is hard. Every element of the soldier is to be found in the negro, unless it be natural military tastes, and this the cause now supplies. There is physical strength and a body used to unlimited haredships. There is deference of spirit, clauship as between man and man, and affectionate fidelity to superfors. There is the willing hand without the meddling head, and the greatest of all motives for desperate valor.

But next, a large auxiliary negro army would help to solve a great political problem. Under the President's emancipation policy a great number of negroes must be attracted northwards, and the greatest jealousy is felt by the Northern laborer lest they should reduce his normal wages. By employing them freely in the ermy this danger would be partially averted, and a great boon conferred upon the Northern laborer, who dreads the drafting policy of the Administration. In this way the half relactant States of the North would be reconciled to the first steps of the emancipation policy,—and if, as we have the resiments thus formed should prove the most the presented to the first steps of the emancipation policy,—and if, as we

luctant States of the North would be reconciled to the first steps of the emancipation policy,—and if, as we hope, the regiments thus formed should prove the most effective and best disciplined in the army, the military pride of the North would soon convert them to the President's policy.—for no susceptibilities of caste would be nurt by the glory of black regiments with white commissioned officers,—the unjust rule of war being that all display of public gratitude is lavished on the leader, however much is due to the followers.

But not only would this policy enormously lower the cost of the army, spare the labor of the North, and reconcile the Democrats to emancipation—but it might be

But not only would this policy enormously lower the cost of the army, spare the labor of the North, and reconcile the Democrats to emancipation—but it might be made one of the most powerful elements in what we may call the foreign policy of the war; for there would be no better means of avoiding all the dangers of service insurrection than pessing the fugitive slaves through the discipline of a military regime. The least indulgence of private license or vindictiveness might then be punished by instant death without any undue austerity. In no way could a severer control be kept over the risks of emancipation on a large scale. And thus the natural European suspicion of all sudden emancipation would be best removed. Nor would this be all. One result of such a measure would be still more important. A negroarmy once established would probably become the nucleus of the permanent military system of the North,—and so a most important check upon the South. Of course we are assuming what all Englishmen now assume, that absolute subjugation of the South is a dream that the war is a question of boundaries,—a question, a mathematicians would say, of the maximum or minimum extent of the slave power. Now, assuming this, what could be more important, more decisive for the slavery policy of the South, than the existence of a negro army acroes the border,—capable of large increase, and ready and eager to act in all causes directly involving the extension or limitation of slavery? The knowledge of such a fact would be by far the most effective check on slavery propagandism that could be exerted by the agency of human fear.

In whatever light we contemplate the question, the principles involved in the creation of a negro army seem to us most pregnant of weighty result and gradual political transformations. But if the Northern statesmen will never look beyond the hour, what can save them? Foresight and combination are only less needful than strict justice in dealing with the emancipation of the "irrepressible negro."

Port Royal Relief Committee, Phila Stephen Colwell, 1031 Arch street; James L Claghorn, 1504 Arch street; James A. Wright 115 Walnut street; Benjamin Coates, 127 Mar-ket street; Rev. Dr. Newton, 251 South 18th st.; Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, 514 South 10th street J. Huntingdon Jones, 625 Walnut street : Phil ip P. Randolph, 321 South 4th street; Mordecai Dawson, 1420 Spruce street; J. M. McKim, 106 North 10th street; E. W. Clark, 35 South 3d street : Charles Rhoades, 513 Pine street Francis R. Cope, 1 Walnut street; L. Montgomery Bond, 53 South Front street; Ellis Yarnail 118 South Delaware Avenue; William Biddle 17 South 7th street; Wistar Morris, 209 South 3d street; M. W. Baldwin, 500 North Broad st. B. P. Hunt, Corresponding Secretary, No. 142 North Wharves, care Thomas Wattson & Sons. All contributions in money for the shore ob-

ject may be sent to E. W. Clark .eq., Treasurer, No. 35 South Third Street or to either of the above-named member of the Committee. Contributions of the indicate may be sent to Messrs, Cope, Brothers, Walnut Street tempt of these Southern rebels for heir | Wharf, or to Messrs, Peter Wright & Sons, 115 Walnut street,

THE SHORTEST ROAD TO PEACE. As the chief object of the rebellion is to establish a government on slavery. when the institution is abolished, the sand will be knocked from under this oligarchical structure. Burn the wood and the fire goes out. This is the view taken by Gov. Gamble in his message to the Missonri legislature, and it is the doctrine of common sense. The rebels conquer no territory in the free States, black night cannot invade the day; but the domain of slavery is being constantly narrowed, for light will penetrate the darkest abode. Take a single State, Illinois or Ohio; is anybody so stupid as to believe that the Confederate States of America, headed by Jefferson Davis, could reduce a county in either from freedom to slavery? Yet we see whole States of this so-called Confederacy, breaking the cords - have bound them. and, born again to newness of life, re-enter

the Union. The President has, no doubt, satisfac tory reasons for excepting some States and smaller divisions from the effect of his proclamation of the 1st inst but to us, whose life has been passed amidst slavery, who see the origin and mainspring of the rebell on precisely as proclaimed by Vice President Stephens, it seems to the extent of those exceptions, a further prolongation of the war. While there is life there is hope, but when the pulse stops, when the heart becomes cold, what further to expect but a certain and speedy dissolution.

Gen. Butler's Convictions on Slavery Gen. Butler's experience has been the experience of most of the Generals in this war; and in spite of their old and almost inveterate prejudices, the words of his farewell address, so sensible, so earnest, o eloquent, would be echoed from the lepths of their convictions. He says to the people of New Orleans:

"If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received of your fathers -a stable constitutional governmentif you desire that they should in the future be a pottion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon-return to your allegiance.

There is but one thing that stands in the way.

There is but one thing that at this hour tands between you and the government,

and that is slavery. The institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His providence will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up

I have given much thought to this subject. I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

Months of experience and observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible safety either of yourselves or of the Chion. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it should longer vitiate the social, political, and family relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery on the master. See for yourselves."

We need not tell our readers that Gen. Butler has been a Democrat always of the straitest sect, a Massachusetts Democrat. where the specimens are so few that they are obliged to imbibe a tenfold virulence in order to make their party known at all. and one who labored and voted for Breckinridge, the candidate of the Southern extremists. No man in the nation was more active than he was in the late presidential campaign, and as he had been for many years working and speaking on the same side, we are bound to suppose that he was entirely sincere. He was, of course, opposed to every interference with the institution of slavery; he would not so much as tolerate the discussion of the subject, much less its agitation; and, in common with the late Rufus Choate, the late Benjamin F. Hallett, Caleb Cushing, Greene and others, he did everything that he could do to suppress, not only the peculiar abolitionism of his native State, but even that modified and timid antislaveryism which hid itself in the bosom of the Republican party.

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HEAVY DEFALCATION BY A PAYMASTER IN THE ARMY—HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS GONE-ARREST OF GAMBLERS.-Maj. ISRAC N. Cook, Paymaster in the army, of Cincinnati, has been arrested for a heavy defalcation, amounting to half a million of lollars. Most of the money was lost in rambling. Simultaneous arrests of gamplers have been made in Cincinnati, Cairo. Chicago, Louisville, and other places. About \$70,000 has been recovered at Car.

A late estimate shows that 5 000,000 persons a England Supported by

There have been made this year 150,000 gallons of Sorghum syrup in La Salle

The Supreme Court of Georgia has de cided the Confederate conscript law uncon-