## JOURNAL F FREEDOM. 0

## JOURNAL OF FREEDOM. RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Justice to the North. While violently denouncing the men radicals, agitators, &c., a great many of the Southern leaders do not do themselves the justice to read both sides of the question. Taking it for granted that papers astray in many instances. If we take the New York News as authority, we find that the Herald. Tribune and Times are all enemies of the South; but we defy any one, having a desire for justice, to find fault with the following argument which we extract from the Tribune, and the demands of the "radicals :"--

"WHAT REMAINS OF THIS CONTEST." A suggestive article, published some days since in The TRIBUNE is an extract from The News, appeals to the Southern people to stand shoulder to shoulder and fight "what remains of this contest."-The phrase is suggestive, and deserves attention. Those who argue that the war has sufficiently chastened the wicked spirit of Slavery, and that we have only to throw open the doors and bid the leaders hurry back to their old seats in the Senate, and their former position in army and navy, leaving the negro behind in the nondescript condition of treedmen, should read attentively the declarations of those who claim to speak for the former Rebels. The contest is far from being ended. The people of the South have long had a great advantage in the Union, the monopoly of political power occasioned by the sad defect in the Constitution which made labor a test of manhood in the North and a commodity in the South. This discrimination, giving the power of States as populous as Maine into the hands of a few plantation-masters in the Carolinas, has always given the South a preponderance in the national councils. and united its leaders in their schemes of aggrandizement. Of course, these people do not wish to surrender a monopoly which was so useful in the days of their power, and which promises to be more useful in the days of their extremity .-Nor do we see any indication of its cessa tion. We are gradually pardoning back the Rebels to privileges which no Northe.n community enjoys. A delegation from Louisiana will come to the door of Congress, and claim admission from that reconstructed State. That delegation will consist of five representatives. They claim to represent 379,626 white people, 15,158 free colored men, and 331,726 freedmen. According to the policy, these seven representatives really represent the suffrages of 96,329 white men who are of age and have the right to vote. In other words, 96,329 white men will have five voices on the yeas and nays, and those voices the probable echoes of men like Wells (Governor) and Cutler (Senator.) The 96,049 freedmen, of the age to vote, have nothing to say. The State of Maine will also have a delegation of five in Congress. Those five, however, will represent 168,087 white men of the age to vote. They will only have five voices on the yeas and nays to balance the five of Louisiana. The difference in favor of Louisiana is, therefore, 71,756 white voting men. If the policy is just-if Louisiana has her rights and nothing more-then 71,756 voting citizens of Maine stand disfranchised in Congress. To make the illustration clearer, let us take Connecticut and South Carolina .--Each has four members. Yet in Connecticut 130,281 white voting men are required to elect the delegation, while in South Carolina 68,155 can do it. If South Carolina is right, then 62,127 sons of Connecticut are disfranchised in Con-Georgia has seven voices in Con-

is a danger-a legitimate consequence of ever.

will be sold for a much greater price. brings these is our brother and fellow- our own from his vote. (Applause.) and cannon that slew them. We offer rebellious, disloyal inhabitants of conyou universal amnesty, but we demand quered territory, who by their treason universal justice, the dignity of laber, have forfeited not only all their political manhood-suffrage." It we do this, then rights, but their lives, and now have "what remains of the contest" will be under the Constitution and the laws no fought without a single angry feeling. - right to breathe save by the clemency of If we give the 3,947 colored freeman and the Government. Does the Constitution the 96,049 colored freedmen of Louisiana place exclusive power in the hands of the privileges given to the 30,329 white men who can have no rights save hy par men who control that State, we shall feel don of their crimes, to be used, it may no concern about "what remains of this be, to subvert the very Constitution it contest." Maine will no longer com- self? Independently of the question plain that 71,756 of her sons are dis- whether the States did or did not mainfranchised, and 2,228 Georgians will not tain their existence during the rebellion. have just three-fourths the power possess- it would seem that their rebellious ined by over 130,000 citizens of Connecti- habitants must have forfeited, by their it is our own fault. We do not recom- loyal inhabitants from a share in the mend severity to the South. We do not Government of the country, which the want a single right that belongs to them latter had defended and the former tried to be taken away. We only ask that to overthrow. they do not take away and appropriate to "Upon any theory the President and their own uses the rights that belong to Congress have full power in their hands. others. We desire to deal with the Let them refuse a State any political South in a spirit of candor and justice, power to give any Representatives their and with perfect kindness. We want seats who shall have been elected by an this reconstruction to be on a sure basis, exclusion of any portion of the loyal citiwith no flaw in the corner-stone; no zens of his district from the polls in conadjourned questions between masters and sequence of a constitutional provision of

cians done (we mean the pardoned ones) of justice and right, is that the qualifica- Contracts Between Planters and Freedmen to show a sincere desire to do the simplest tion of voters shall be equal. Fix the act of justice to the freedmen? What standard where you please. If the black have the States who are quietly arranging man comes up to it let him vote. If the men's Bureau, at Clarksville, Tenn., has to come into the Union again done to as- white man comes up to it let him vote. adopted rules, which will be found besist the freedmen or commend themselves If neither, neither. (Loud applause) to the affection and sympathy of the "I would be content that the Massaof the North who favor negro suffrage as North? Let us call Tennessee. She is chusetts qualifications of reading and loyal enough, and has suffered so dread- writing should apply to all men, white fully that she certainly will be the first and black, although I am so much of an binding and calculated to give the plantto recognize manhood. Tennessee will old-fashioned Democrat that I believe er all the power over his employees that not allow a black man's oath against a that the right of self-government resides he should have, if not more. Col. Davis many having regarded the institution as white man; black men cannot make in the man rather than in his accidents. addressed the Freedmen as follows:" representing their own peculiar views contracts unless white men witness them; But practically, throughout the country, As such a thing as hiring all the farm them to infidelity; and secondly, because always tell the truth, they rely on their and if black men are arrested for vagran- I fear such qualifications would be im- hands has heretofore been unusual in this of the complaints of many of the justice statements, and are consequently led cy they may "be sold to the highest bid-statements, and are consequently led cy they may "be sold to the highest bid-cy t der for jail-fees." Call North Carolina ! make, and although not provided for by est of both the black man and the white, South, it was part of his mission to vin-We see the whipping-post and the pil- the Constitution, and only to be reached that a system of rules and regulations dicate the word of truth, and justify the lory. Call Louisiana-and we find the by amendment, military order, or other be adopted, in order that each party may ways of God with man. negro guarded and checked and restrain- device that may be expedient. Soldiers know his duty and how to perform it; ed as though he were a mad dog, and not who have fought our battles for us and because, if each one should labor when tution to be radically and incoherently a man who lives by his labor. Call Ala- saved the country shall have a vote in he or she pleases, without regard to the corrupt-first, in its origin, that of the bama! We find a movement to tax the the government of the country where- condition of the crop, it is probable that African slave trade; and secondly, in its people to pay the Rebel debt! Why not? ever they may be. (Applause.) He who nothing would be made, and both parties practice. This practice was shown to be If Alabama can dictate the terms of her is worthy of handling a bullet in defence would be losers. It is always to the vile and infamous-lst, in refusing to which may be considered a fair expose of return to the Usion, she can do what she of the country should carry a ballot in benefit of society and government that all the slave all education and mental impleases with her money. This Rebel the government of the country. The fact its members act in concert and harmony, provement; 2d, in the separation of famdebt is one of the important issues that of serving his country in the field should and work together for each other's bene- ilies, and the cruel sundering of the bonds BROOKS "remain of this contest." To us, this be his certificate of naturalization, his en- fit. By so doing the whole community of kindred and affection, with the consedebt is an abomination ; to the Southern franchisement, his citizenship, his quali- is enriched, the general tone of society is quent immorality which arises. leaders, a question of honor. They mean fication to vote everywhere. (Loud ap- elevated, ennobled and purified, and the to make us pay it if possible. If they plause.) It is due to those in whose better principles of our nature govern his theme and swelled till it reached the come back to Congress defiant and power- hands we have trusted the musket that our actions and direct our conduct. - dignity of some of the Hebrew propheful, we shall have this Rebel debt ques- they should have the ballot. Grant this, Heretofore, you, the blacks, have been cies. Never yet have I heard a more tion sprung upon us. Some of our friends and the equality of right to the ballot in slaves, with no responsibilities, and but sweeping, bitter and keen denunciation may deride such a danger, But to us it white or black is settled at once and for- few cares. But now, as far as the whites than that which was thundered from a

> States return to the Union carrying in advocate this measure and thus point out from this day to study in what manner port. their hands the instruments of their the way for the more speedy reconstruc-newly-ended war. Their votes will be tion of the Southern States, but we are To your employer, if he is just and kind recognize the marriage contract, and thus a first class journal. wanted-badly wanted-on election day. the true Conservatives. Put the ballot to you, be accommodating and obliging, ignoring a fundamental Christian pre-We have public men who would gladly in the hand of the negro, under whatever insist upon paying the Rebel debt, if reasonable restriction, and you send a of the contract, and to acquit yourself of the laws; and 5th, in the harsh judg- it which should control our Democratic form they could get the Rebel vote. The vote guard with him for his protection, at all your duties, as to leave no cause for dis- ment usually formed of the slaves by times and everywhere. Having the satisfaction on his part. By thus doing around them. Three questions that "remain of this power to redress his own wrongs and to you will soon win a good name, and your contest" are the payment of the Rebel assert this manhood, you may withdraw debt, the degradation of the negro into your armies from the slaveholding States, the thing called "freedman," and the as far as he is concerned. He can propreservation of the unjust political power | tect himself, and will not rebel against of the Southern States. They propose to the laws he helps to make with the balfight us on those issues. Nor will they lot. Your national expenses may be fight us alone. Here in New York they lessened and your debt diminished. The until the end of the contract for its faithwill have two, probably three, daily negro will vote joyfully to pay for the ful performance. newspapers, with Seymours, Reeds, Val- war expenses which gave him liberty, landighams, over all the North without property and life, while his master will number, to fall into line and lead their repudiate that debt which was contractssaulting column. The victory is ours, ed in subjugating him. It is for the inif we take it. We should say to these terest of bondholders in the United States gentlemen, in the spirit of merciful jus- that the negro should vote. Your tice, "Come back to the Union, free and Seven-Thirties are worth a premium of forgiven; but to a Union in which you tem per cent., if the negro has the ballot. are equals and not. masters. Our only There will be neither fear or assumption test is manhoud and labor, and whoever of the Rebel debt, or the repudiation of citizen, equal before the laws, equal in "To this it is objected that neither making the laws. As for the Rebel Congress nor the President can give this debt, let it be buried with all that is dead franchise ; it is placed by the Constituof Rebellion. We can easily call up the tion of our fathers in the hands of the bones of our dead children and bid them several States. True, but it was not walk, as think of paying for the powder placed by our fathers in the hands of the cut. If anything remains of this contest, treason, any supposed right to exclude presence of the employer or his family,

Col. Davis, in charge of the Freedlow, regulating contracts between planunder his jurisdiction. The rules are quote:

A Late Rebel Minister on Slavery. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports a sermon preached in Chattanooga the other day on slavery and the war, by Rev. J. H. Caldwell, a relative of J. C. Calhoun, before the war a slaveters and freedmen in the department holder, and during the war a rebel. We

Declaring that the war had utterly destroyed slavery, the preacher desired to examine its moral aspects ; first, because of divine right, its destruction would lead

Mr. Caldwell then declared this insti-

On this top.c the preacher rose with are concerned, you assume the duties of slaveholding pulpit, to a congregation of the policy that would allow the Rebel "We are called Radicals, because we freemen, and it will become you to begin those who had dyed the land for its sup-

CAPITAL OF NORTH CAROLIN

JOURNAL OF FREEDO

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Published at Raleigh,

·王林永 的现在分词 在这个主义

EVERY SATURDAY

BT

& CRANE.

Respectfully soliciting advertisements and subscripions, they promize to spare no pains or labor to make it

Believing that it is warranted by the Republican spir-

masters. They must abandon their pre-Unless we otherwise determine now, General Butler on Negro Suffrage-Why the 15. House rent and fuel will be furnish-"True, loyal men of Massachusetts. judices against the negro, and treat him this power will be retained by the Southupon the views of the living issues of the ed, free, by the employer. with humanity and justice. They mustemern States-perhaps increased. They In & speech delivered at the Massachuhour this cursorily presented. I propose 16. No night work will be required of late, instead of hating the Yankees, and will assert that freedmen, no longer be- setts Republican Convention at Worcesto act with you in the coming election. the employees but such as the recessities support themselves by honest labor, ining slaves, must be counted as man and ter, General Butler took ground in favor (Prolonged and enthusiatic applause.) of the farm absolutely demand-such as stead of depending upon the patronage man in the apportionment, and not as of negro suffrage. He said : A life-long Democrat, by the disband- tying up fodder, firing tobacco, setting and influence of politicians. Thus they "three-fifths of all other persons." So "I am triumphantly asked, "are you ment of the Democratic party I have noplant beds afire, securing a crop from the TERMS-SUBSCRIPTION: will render themselves independent, and really these men will have their political in favor of negro equality?" I answer where else to go. (Laughter and apfrost, &c. will become, as they should be, masters power strengthened to the amount of yes, equality of political rights. (Loud plause.) In your devotion to country, in 17. A cheerful and willing performtwo-fifths of all the freedmen in the applause.) As to any other equality my of their own fortunes. - Washington your adherence to principle in carrying ance of duty will be required of the emcountry. By giving the States the right 'pride of race' teaches me that my race is Chronicle. out the ideas and policy which has made ployee. to regulate the question of suffrage and superior to his. I am not afraid of a Massachusetts rich and prosperous, and 18. Stock must be fed and attended to GENERAL HOWARD .- A correspondent of the reserving to Congress the question of ap- contest with him for that superiority, her people intelligent and happy, but on Sunday. Charleston Courier, writing from Sumter, S. C., portionment, we take the Southerners giving him fair play. If God has made ready at all times to sacrifice all for the 19. The women will be required to do says : "The whole country may be congratuback with renewed privileges. Will these him my superior he will show it. I the cooking in rotation on Sunday. ADVERTISING: country, you have commanded the re-20. The employee will be expected to ment of General Howard as Chief of the Freed-Southern men use this power to hasten certainly will not attempt to prevent him spect of all loyal men. (Applause.) Go the work of reconstruction? Not, we from asserting that superiority if he has look after and study the interest of his men's Bureau. There is scarcely any position on, as ever, in the vanguard of human think, unless they have all their demands it, by wrong and injustice. (Applause.) which at this time is invested with higher reliberty, equality and right, and the hopes employer, to inform him of anything that granted. They surrender Slavery be- Those who are continually crying out sponsibilities or more ardnovs duties; no posiof the human race, the wishes of the or- is going amiss; to be peaceable, orderly cause they cannot help it, and after that the negro is their inferior act as if fighting four years to keep it. And yet they were afraid that giving him a fair tion in which a blunderer could do more harm, pressed in all nations, and the prayers and pleasant ; to discourage theft, and or an able, well-informed, and patriotic incumendeavor by his conduct to. establish a of all good men will ever be with you." Northern men who feed with the Repub- field he would show himself equal or subent can accomplish more good.' character for honesty, industry and thrift. lican party shed tears of well-remunera- perior. The principle of justice asserted (Great applause.)" WHO WAS HURT ?- The Richmond Bulletin, · 21. In case of any controversy in reted joy, and say, "Behold how gladly this, that every man should have the turn has yet been made on the requisition issued we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, our outhern brethren abandon Slavery." They surrender Slavery just as Lee sur-if he can. (Applause.) Now, as I un-for the plunderers of Chambersburg, Penn, shall be the common arbiter to whom gard to the contract or its regulations, One rendered to Grant-because he was whip- derstand it, the true loyal Union men do Ewell, Jenkins, McCausland and others. This the difficulty shall be referred. ped, outnumbered, starved, surrounded, not insist that every negro shall vote, requisition was made in accordance with bills and desired to save a useless diffusion of more than that every white man shall found by the Grand Jury of Franklin county "The Young Mem of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the What have the Southern politi- vote. But what we do ask, in the name against the parties named. All business communications should be addressed The new City Hall, of Boston, was dedicated "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to last week. the publisher. whom ? Speak out, -- Norfolk Post. BOOKS & ORANI

wages will be proportionably higher. The following are the rules and regu- pressed.

lations prescribed for farm hands:

1. One-half of the wages of the employee will be retained by the employer.

2. The employees will be required to rise at daybreak, each one to feed and take care of the stock allotted to him, or perform any other business that may be assigned to him ; to eat their breakfast and be ready for work at the signal which will be given when the sun is half hour high. All time lost after the signal is given will be deducted.

3. No general conversation will be allowed during working hours.

4. Bad work will be assessed at it proper value.

5. For disobedience, one dollar wil be deducted.

6. Neglect of duty and leaving with out permission will be considered disobedience.

7. No live stock will be permitted to be raised by the employees, without special contract.

8. Apples, peaches and melons, or any other product of the farm taken by the employee, without the permission of the employer, will be charged for.

9. The employee shall receive no visit-

10. Three quarters of an hour will be allowed during the winter months for linner, and one hour and a half during the months of June, July and August. 11. Impudence, swearing, or indecent and unseemly language to, or in the or agent, or quarrelling or fighting, so as to disturb the peace of the farm, will be fined one dollar for "the first offence, and, if repeated, will be followed by dis-

missal and loss of such pay as shall be adjudged against him by proper authori-

12. All difficulties that may arise between the employees shall be adjusted by the employer, and if not satisfactory, an appeal may be taken to an agent of the U.S. Government or a magistrate.

ing of tools, or throwing away gear, &c., will be charged against the employee.

The practice of slavery has seen the domination of the slave power as ex-

1st. In crushing out the anti-slavery (the preacher drew a line between abo- as will give every man equal rights. In other words litionism as he defined it and anti-slave ryism) sentiment of the people. 2d. In crushing out the anti-slavery

sentiment of the Church.

3d. In setting up the civil law above the law of God.

4th. In ruling with absolute and despotic sway over the conscience and speech of more than eight million whites, and seeking to assert supremacy over thirty million people.

5th. In impoverishing the soil by its greed for gain.

On this theme the preacher dilated forcibly. It was evident that he was luxuriating for the first time in the blessed

privilege of free speech.] 6. In causing the war.

The whole bill of indictment comprehended in this : Slavery made secession : secession made the war ; the war has destroyed slavery; "and herein we see an expression of God's will. Slavery is destroyed because of the evils inherent in it as a system.

The Duty of the Southern People. There will be no difficulty in settling the questions which will arise among the politicians of the Southern States, if the people thomselves will only be guided by their common sense and not by their passions and prejudices. It is a fact patent to all that slavery is completely abolished .-The masses of the South are fully aware of this, and if they will accept the logical consequences of the fact, there will be no couble in reorganizing the Southern States. The social condition of the South is completely reversed. There are no longer "lords, dukes and earls ;" there is no longer .a landed aristocracy. The grand nabobs who formerly held in their hands the lives of thousands of human beings are now reduced to the footing of other American citizens, and even their own brilliant imaginations cannot devise any means by which they can regain their former status

Now, if the people of the Southern freedmen to be decided when the masters a State during the existence of Slavery, 13. All abuse of stock, or willful breakgress. States-the masses-desire to redeem have the balance of power in our electoral made when no such considerable class of on liberal, demecratic principles gress, and yet these seven are chosen by themselves, they must follow the course college. We desire a Union, broad, just, citizens existed, and the matter will be 132,509 white Georgians, or just 2,228 As soon as the encouragement extended to us is suffiof events. They must assert their rights. all-embracing; a Union of freedom and reformed by the States themselves, and a 14. Good and sufficient rations will be more than Connecticut. If Connecticut They must no longer be guided by those progress, whose past will be a warning just and equal qualification of voters. furnished by the employer, not however, is treated properly, then 2,228 white cient to warrant it, we shall commence the publication men in Georgia have the power of three happiness and peace. whom they have heretofore considered and an example, and its future full of applicable alike to black and white, will to exceed six pounds of bacon and one their superiors. They must be their own of a Daily. peck of meal per week for each adult. be provided.

ernment, the JournaL will advocate the abrogation of

laws which make any distinction between men on

eccunt of celor, and urge the enactment of laws such

it is the intention of the projectors to publish what is

commonly called

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PAPER

Expecting to be devounced, socially and politically, that class of the community who allow themselves to be controlled by pro-slavery prejudices, we shall be disappointed if we receive any encouragement in the South except from the Freedmen. On our own responsibility and without aid from any of the many associations in the United States who would be willing to offer it, we present this prospectus to the world, and with natural fears of success we launch our frail bark on the fickle

tide of public favor. Our motto will be-

Equal Rights Before the Law for all Men-Social Conditions will Regulate Themselves.

All educational measures and other projects, tending to elevate and christianize mankind, generally, will receive a cordial support from us. The officers of the United States and Governments will be ensteined in every movement based