

Justice to the North. While violently denouncing the men of the North who favor negro suffrage as radicals, agitators, &c., a great many of the Southern leaders do not do themselves the justice to read both sides of the question.

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."

Unless we otherwise determine now, this power will be retained by the Southern States—perhaps increased. They will assert that freedmen, no longer being slaves, must be counted as man and man in the apportionment, and not as "three-fifths of all other persons."

General Butler on Negro Suffrage—Why the Black Man should Vote. In a speech delivered at the Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester, General Butler took ground in favor of negro suffrage. He said: "I am, triumphantly asked, 'are you in favor of negro equality?'"

contracts done (we mean the pardoned ones) to show a sincere desire to do the simplest act of justice to the freedmen? What have the States who are quietly arranging to come into the Union again done to assist the freedmen or commend themselves to the affection and sympathy of the North?

Contracts Between Planters and Freedmen in Tennessee. Col. Davis, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Clarksville, Tenn., has adopted rules, which will be found below, regulating contracts between planters and freedmen in the department under his jurisdiction.

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 slaveholder, and during the war a rebel. We quote: "Declaring that the war had utterly destroyed slavery, the preacher desired to examine its moral aspects; first, because many having regarded the institution as of divine right, its destruction would lead them to infidelity; and secondly, because of the complaints of many of the justice of God in the present miseries of the South, it was part of his mission to vindicate the word of truth, and justify the ways of God with man."

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 are 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 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 are 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 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 are 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 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 are guided by their common sense and not by their passions and prejudices. It is a fact patent to all that slavery is completely abolished.

of justice and right, is that the qualification of voters shall be equal. Fix the standard where you please. If the black man comes up to it let him vote. If the white man comes up to it let him vote. If neither, neither. (Loud applause.)

"I would be content that the Massachusetts qualifications of reading and writing should apply to all men, white and black, although I am so much of an old-fashioned Democrat that I believe that the right of self-government resides in the man rather than in his accidents. But practically, throughout the country, I fear such qualifications would be impossible. But there is one claim I do make, and although not provided for by the Constitution, and only to be reached by amendment, military order, or other device that may be expedient. Soldiers who have fought our battles for us and saved the country shall have a vote in the government of the country wherever they may be. (Applause.) He who is worthy of handling a bullet in defence of the country should carry a ballot in the government of the country. The fact of serving his country in the field should be his certificate of naturalization, his enfranchisement, his citizenship, his qualification to vote everywhere. (Loud applause.) It is due to those in whose hands we have trusted the musket that they should have the ballot. Grant this, and the equality of right to the ballot in white or black is settled at once and forever.

"We are called Radicals, because we advocate this measure and thus point out the way for the more speedy reconstruction of the Southern States, but we are the true Conservatives. Put the ballot in the hand of the negro, under whatever reasonable restriction, and you send a guard with him for his protection, at all times and everywhere. Having the power to redress his own wrongs and to assert this manhood, you may withdraw your armies from the slaveholding States, as far as he is concerned. He can protect himself, and will not rebel against the laws he helps to make with this ballot. Your national expenses may be lessened and your debt diminished. The negro will vote joyfully to pay for the war expenses which gave him liberty, property and life, while his master will repudiate that debt which was contracted in subjugating him. It is for the interest of bondholders in the United States that the negro should vote. Your Seven-Thirties are worth a premium of ten per cent, if the negro has the ballot. There will be neither fear or assumption of the Rebel debt, or the repudiation of our own from his vote. (Applause.)

"To this it is objected that neither Congress nor the President can give this franchise; it is placed by the Constitution of our fathers in the hands of the several States. True, but it was not placed by our fathers in the hands of the rebellious, disloyal inhabitants of conquered territory, who by their treason have forfeited not only all their political rights, but their lives, and now have under the Constitution and the laws no right to breathe save by the clemency of the Government. Does the Constitution place exclusive power in the hands of men who can have no rights save by pardon of their crimes, to be used, it may be, to subvert the very Constitution itself? Independently of the question whether the States did or did not maintain their existence during the rebellion, it would seem that their rebellious inhabitants must have forfeited, by their treason, any supposed right to exclude loyal inhabitants from a share in the Government of the country, which the latter had defended and the former tried to overthrow.

"Upon any theory the President and Congress have full power in their hands. Let them refuse a State any political power to give any Representatives their seats who shall have been elected by an exclusion of any portion of the loyal citizens of his district from the polls in consequence of a constitutional provision of a State during the existence of Slavery, made when no such considerable class of citizens existed; and the matter will be reformed by the States themselves, and a just and equal qualification of voters, applicable alike to black and white, will be provided.

"True, loyal men of Massachusetts, upon the views of the living issues of the hour this cursorily presented. I propose to act with you in the coming election. (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.) A life-long Democrat, by the disbandment of the Democratic party I have nowhere else to go. (Laughter and applause.) In your devotion to country, in your adherence to principle in carrying out the ideas and policy which has made Massachusetts rich and prosperous, and her people intelligent and happy, but ready at all times to sacrifice all for the country, you have commanded the respect of all loyal men. (Applause.) Go on, as ever, in the vanguard of human liberty, equality and right, and the hopes of the human race, the wishes of the oppressed in all nations, and the prayers of all good men will ever be with you." (Great applause.)

The Harrisburg Telegraph learns that no return has yet been made on the requisition issued by Gov. Curtin on the Governor of Virginia, for the plunderers of Chambersburg, Penn., Ewell, Jenkins, McCausland and others. This requisition was made in accordance with bills found by the Grand Jury of Franklin county against the parties named.

The new City Hall, of Boston, was dedicated last week.

Col. Davis, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Clarksville, Tenn., has adopted rules, which will be found below, regulating contracts between planters and freedmen in the department under his jurisdiction. The rules are binding and calculated to give the planter all the power over his employees that he should have, if not more. Col. Davis addressed the Freedmen as follows: "As such a thing as hiring all the farm hands has heretofore been unusual in this State, it will manifestly be to the interest of both the black man and the white, that a system of rules and regulations be adopted, in order that each party may know his duty and how to perform it; because, if each one should labor when he or she pleases, without regard to the condition of the crop, it is probable that nothing would be made, and both parties would be losers. It is always to the benefit of society and government that all its members act in concert and harmony, and work together for each other's benefit. By so doing the whole community is enriched, the general tone of society is elevated, ennobled and purified, and the better principles of our nature govern our actions and direct our conduct.—Heretofore, you, the blacks, have been slaves, with no responsibilities, and but few cares. But now, as far as the whites are concerned, you assume the duties of freemen, and it will become you to begin from this day to study in what manner you may best serve your own interests. To your employer, if he is just and kind to you, be accommodating and obliging, and so endeavor to discharge your part of the contract, and to acquit yourself of your duties, as to leave no cause for dissatisfaction on his part. By thus doing you will soon win a good name, and your wages will be proportionably higher.

The following are the rules and regulations prescribed for farm hands: 1. One-half of the wages of the employee will be retained by the employer, until the end of the contract for its faithful performance. 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 its proper value. 5. For disobedience, one dollar will be deducted. 6. Neglect of duty and leaving without 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 visitation. 10. Three quarters of an hour will be allowed during the winter months for dinner, 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 presence of the employer or his family, 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 dismissal and loss of such pay as shall be adjudged against him by proper authority. 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. 13. All abuse of stock, or willful breaking of tools, or throwing away gear, &c., will be charged against the employee. 14. Good and sufficient rations will be furnished by the employer, not however, to exceed six pounds of bacon and one peck of meal per week for each adult. 15. House rent and fuel will be furnished, free, by the employer. 16. No night work will be required of the employees but such as the necessities of the farm absolutely demand—such as tying up fodder, firing tobacco, setting plant beds afire, securing a crop from the frost, &c. 17. A cheerful and willing performance of duty will be required of the employees. 18. Stock must be fed and attended to on Sunday. 19. The women will be required to do the cooking in rotation on Sunday. 20. The employee will be expected to look after and study the interest of his employer, to inform him of anything that is going amiss; to be peaceable, orderly and pleasant; to discourage theft, and endeavor by his conduct to establish a character for honesty, industry and thrift. 21. In case of any controversy in regard to the contract or its regulations, between the employer and the employee, the agent of the Bureau for the county shall be the common arbiter to whom the difficulty shall be referred.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.

Who was HURT?—The Richmond Bulletin, we presume, has "taken the oath." Certainly, Mr. Bailey, one of its editors, was among the most clamorous for the presence of President Johnson in Richmond. Yes, in a recent number of the Bulletin, we find in an article on "The Young Men of Virginia" a passage in which the April peace is characterized as the "disastrous close of the war." Disastrous to whom? Speak out.—Norfolk Post.