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

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Alabama on the Negro.
It is useless to affect any surprise at the ordinance of the Alabama Convention excluding negro testimony from the courts. The proceedings of the Convention through all its sessions have pointed to such a conclusion. There has not been one word uttered showing a purpose to accept cordially or even intelligently the altered condition of affairs. Every voice heard in the Convention has been for a recognition of emancipation as compulsory and unwelcome. Every speaker has indicated his purpose to make freedom mean as little as possible to the negro. Such a convention fitly crowns its labors with a resolution denying to the freedman every civil right except the right not to be sold on the auction block. . . .

. We cannot endure what is now going on. I will not particularize, for you all know to what I refer. We know how to manage the negro better than anybody else, but we cannot get control of him without first getting back into the Union. . . .

Gov. Marvin's Address—Gospel for Copperheads.

The most sensible Southern speech we have read for many a day is that of Provisional Governor Marvin of Florida, on the 5th of September, at Quincy. His ideas on the war, on the present condition of his State, on her duty to the Union, and even on her colored citizens, are far in advance of those propounded by any of the other Provisional Governors—any, at least, whose addresses we have had the fortune to meet with. . . .

Slavery, Gov. Marvin of course agrees, is to be abolished, but he agrees in a hearty way very unlike the formal recommendations in some other quarters. . . .

Such testimony and such opinions are mainly, honorable to Gov. Marvin, and a stinging reproach to Northern Copperheads who still strive to belittle the valor and destroy the citizenship of the negro.

there, the two will again strike hands, and will effectually obstruct any Congressional legislation looking to the security of the freedmen against such oppression as this Alabama ordinance of exclusion from the courts contemplates. Mr. Langdon, however, proposes to crack the old plantation whip in the same lively style as before. . . .

. We are not even sure that the Governor does not believe in negro suffrage. He does not advocate it, but he does not oppose it, contenting himself with the remark that it is a political right, and does not necessarily accompany civil rights. . . .

. The Radical Republicans of Wisconsin held a convention at Janesville last week, for the purpose of expressing their views on national affairs and ratifying the nominations of the Union party. . . .

The Free Press in the South.

A fact which ought to make us the more patient with the political and social evils left by slavery, is the absolute freedom of the press to discuss every public concern. . . .

. Under the regime of slavery, the press was as closely chained as under any tyranny in Europe. . . .

. The Convention proceeded to declare that whatever theories about the impossibility of secession might prevail, the States were practically under control of the Federal Government, as was shown by the appointment of Provisional Governors, by prescribing the qualifications of electors, and by insisting on Emancipation as the condition precedent to their return. . . .

gress in conjunction with the President, and not the President alone, is the proper authority to fix on the conditions of reconstruction, and that all the loyal people of the South, not repentant rebels alone, are entitled to vote. . . .

. These people, the negroes, they live down in certain communities which have been waging war against the people of the United States. . . .

. This liberty of free discussion will, of itself, make the re-establishment of slavery impossible; and it will also be an inseparable barrier to any modified system of servitude which many in the South fear will follow the restoration of the Southern States to their full civil power. . . .

. The above is taken from a telegraphic dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer. . . .

. The circular and legal opinions issued by the Assistant Commissioners are directed to their reports of abandoned or confiscated lands to be returned to the original owners. . . .

. An equestrian statue in memory of the late Col. Robert G. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth (colored) Massachusetts Regiment, is to be erected at Boston, and a meeting in sympathy of the movement was held on Saturday in the Governor's rooms at the State House.

up all comment in the South upon the domestic institution, was the one thing which brought despondency to all patriots in the North who calmly contemplated the future. . . .

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the compromise mentioned above, if it is seriously proposed? This is a question which ought to be patiently considered, and without prejudice. . . .

. The colored people are now on Social Equality and Political Equality. . . .

. Our aim has been to show that political equality, in justice, should be extended to us as a natural right. . . .

. A Voice from Arkansas.—Three things are absolutely and indispensably necessary to the establishment of a permanent peace and the safety of our Democratic institutions. . . .

. THE ABANDONED AND CONFISCATED LANDS AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—It is evident, from the following order issued from the Freedmen's Bureau to-day, that the restoration of property now held as abandoned and confiscated is to be entered into by the commissioners of the Bureau. . . .

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