"The rights of man," about which we hear so much, are simply the rights of human nature, without regard to complexion or sex. The duties of men and women are in many things different; in their rights they are uniform and equal.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

potion, and subordinate the General Government to the insolent behest of local ruffianism. To allow matters to remain still longer in *statu quo* — i.e., to refuse to decide which of the two hostile parties is legally entitled to exercise State authority in Louisiana (and so also in South Carolina) — cannot be otherwise than productive of evil, and a virtual betrayal of a sacred trust on the part of "the powers that be" at Washington. It was a very serious mistake made by President Grant and his advisers to go no further than to instruct General Auger simply to prevent a conflict of arms. The responsibility rested upon their shoulders up to the last moment of their remaining in office, and they should have discharged it with firmness and courage, instead of thrusting it upon a new administration. "*Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.*"

That was a most craven and impertinent letter recently sent by Stanley Matthews to Governor Packard, counselling him — for the sake of peace and fraternity! — to surrender to the usurper Nicholls, and hand the State government over to him and his armed myrmidons! The reply of Governor Packard was worthy of James Otis or Samuel Adams, who lived "in the times that tried men's souls," as we are now living. The rebuke contained in that reply should mantle the cheeks of Matthews with the reddest blushes of shame. M's letter to Governor Chamberlain was equally preposterous and reprehensible. And yet the Republicans of Ohio are bent on placing him in the Senate of the United States!

My testimony shall not be wanting.

Yours for the right, uncompromisingly,

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Boston, March 17, 1877.

J. R. G. Pitkin, Esq.

Dear Sir — Accept my thanks for your suggestive letter of the 14th inst., ~~and~~ and also for the printed addresses accompanying it, so ably and lucidly showing the rightful claim of Governor Packard, of Louisiana, to the position he occupies — a position of great peril to himself (in maintaining which he shows rare heroism and the most patriotic self-abnegation), and of the utmost importance to the cause of personal liberty, equal rights, and free institutions. It is to be hoped that such a presentation of the case will duly impress President Hayes and his Cabinet, and lead them to decide promptly and righteously in regard to it. To withdraw the U. S. troops, and leave Governor Packard to his fate, will be to connive at bloody usur-

Lushnecks,
remailed
from Wash.