WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz.—WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDWIND QUISCY, EDWIND JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1627.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE ABOLITION TRAITORS.

THE ABOLITION TRAITORS.

The leading Abolition traitors of Massachusetts gave vent to their treason on Friday of last week, at the meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society. They were for making the war one for the emancipation of the negro solely, and for arming the slaves and stirring them up to murder, rapine and arson. The chairman in a speech urged that the black soldiery would fight with desperation for the cause dear to the Abolition heart. Wendell Phillips urged the raising of morea, the pay a hundred Abolition lecturers to traverse the loyal States, and preach an Abolition crusade. In four years, he said, an Abolition crusade. In four years, he said, an Abolition travel. In our years, he said, an Abolition rounded to the present government policy exernment inght be! He was sure the West might be depended on for Fremont, who could be present government policy was to be continued! He was grateful to Beauregard for arraying an army in front of Washington; for, in so doing, he was giving Congress the power to abolish slavery.

ard for arraying an army in front of Washington; of abolish slavery.

Another rabid traitor, named Foster, was for more han the mere emancipation of Sambo: He (Foster) as for installing him in the Senate house, and adniting him into the social circle, on full equality with the white. He insisted that the negro must e taken whole wool and all. If the North was not old this, it would be better to fight on the Consderate side! He could not, or would not, support he Government in its present policy. He had eneavored to dissuade young men from enlisting in uch a cause, and would continue to do so. Carried as the war now is, it is but a fight for slavery!

h a cause, and would continue to do so. Carried as the war now is, it is but a fight for slavery! Such was the butthen of the treasonable mouths of avowed Abolition traitors at the capital of w England, and this, too, within gunshot of Fort Irren. It was recently the boast of Greeley, it no anti-slavery man had yet felt the rigors of it. Government prison. Why are cuch of them empt as openly express a wish for the success of Southern rebellion, unless its suppression is to within the nearro millenum 2—Springfield (III.) Southern rebellion, unless its suppression is to bult in the negro millenium?—Springfield (III.)

If there is any one class of men in this country who deserve to be denounced as the blackest traitors and the most unscrupulous enemies—of the Republic, it is the abolitionists. It was supposed that when the dire result of all their wicked work became manifest, some slight feelings of remores might prompt them at least to remain silent. But they are glorying in the great evils of the country, and gloating over the shattered ruins of this once happy nation. Are not these men traitors? But for secsionists in the North, we should never have heard of secsionists in the South. Upon whom, then, shall the vengeance of an injured people fall most heavily? Surely upon the instigators of the, rebellion—upon the wicked and insidious men who, with the serpent's wile and with the serpent's cunning, stole into the Eden of national life, poisoning and politating the springs of peace and prosperity that unankind had fondly hoped might be perpetual. It is vain for the abolitionists to deny the charge. They have preached, and prayed, and written rebellion for many years, and they have it at last. But let them not delade themselves with the idea that, in all the acise and excitement of war, their part in bringing it on will be forgotten and overlooked. It requires an extraordinary shrewdness to see that, of of the twin ewils, slavery and abolitionism, the latter is incomparably the most mischierous. Slavery without abolitionism had been a tolerable evil,—with it, it has destroyed the Unione Santischierous. Slavery without abolitionism had been a tolerable evil,—with it, it has destroyed the Union. The war against the Union began when absiritionists first proclaimed the government unholy, and taught men to despise its laws. It was treason of the basest kind that slowly and steadily lessened public confidence in the government, and at last defended those who openly broke their country' slaws. Such treason should not go unpunished; for we repeat that it has done the country infinitely more harm than even the formidable armies of the itionists—the secessionists of the North—shouta or imprisoned, and made war upon, equally with their zo-workers, the secessionists of the South. The difference between them is solely geographical; and if we had our way of it, we should have every utterer of abolition sentiments treated as a rebel and an outlaw, and forever banished from the society of loyal and good Americans. Let not the impudence of and good Americans. and good Americans. Let not the impudence of these traitors protect them, but let all the enemies of the country share alike, and be counted guilty of the heinous crime of treason.—Ecansville (Indiana)

"GARRISON."

"GARRISON."

The performance by William L. Garrison, "the Nestor of the Abolitionists," went off, in Washington Hall, on Monday evening. The audience was not large, and of those present, many of whom were from out of Greenfield, we presume the majority were impelled to attend by a curiosity somewhat like that, which, though not commendable, always prevails to see notorious villains, and to hear the "dying confession" of malefactors on the gallows. He took his text from the Democrat of last week. We are glad we gave him so good a one. And the manner in which he winced, and writhed, and funed, indicated that, though hardened to a degree almost incredible, he is not entirely callous. He can be reached; and we think the puncture we gave him did him some good. After the effusion of "bitterness and wrath which followed, he may be more confortable, though he can never be entirely at rest, so long as it is true that "there is no peace to the wicked," and that traitors always have been, and ever will be, followed by the execration of a betrayed country. As for our part, we have confidence that we shall survive the visitation of Mr. Garrison's wrath; that what his audience could endure, will not kill us. In fact, we can truly say that we consider abuse as more desirable than praise from a ribald reviler of the Constitution, a calumniator of Washington, and a peristent vilifier of the Church and Religion.—

Greenfield Democrat.

P.3 In view of the diatribe against the Democration Monday evening, a friend has suggested for our comfort, that it was impossible for Garrison to demounce us with virulence exceeding that which he has exhibited in his denunciations of the Constitution of the United States; and that the time and blows devoted to us were undoubtedly diverted from the Constitution and the country.—Ibid.

E3 Garrison was vehement the other even ing in his denunciation of the Democratic party And well he might be if opposition may be consider

ed as any cause for denunciation. The Democratic imparty was the last and most formidable obstacle to the accomplishment of his infernal designs against the Constitution and the Union. And it was not till, by his efforts and the efforts of others more or unnatural rallies, Jeff Davis, Yancey, Mason, Sidell, and others of the South, all aiming to destroy the Constitution which is the life of the national government the Democratic nature was glivided and represent the second second and the second Constitution which is the life of the national government, the Democratic party was divided and rendered powerless, that the country was brought into its present condition. We have no hesitation in asserting, and we are ready to maintain the position, that, had the principles of the Democratic party been adhered to, and sustained in their integrity by the people, and faithfully applied and followed in the administration of the government, the peace and prosperity of the United States would never have been interrupted by the terrible calamity of civil war.—Ibid.

THE EMANCIPATIONISTS AND THE BOR-

THE EMANOIPATIONISTS AND THE BORDER STATES.

It is easy to understand how men who care more for the emancipation of the slaves than the restoration of the Union—whose hatred to slavery exceeds their affection for the Government—can seek every occasion of reviling and insulting the Border States; but it is not easy to understand how those who really desire the restoration of the Union can deny to these States any of their constitutional rights. And we do not believe that the sincere friends of the Union do. There is not a hearty and hopeful Union man in the country who does not bless the day when the powerful and vigorous State of Kentucky was saved from rebellion, and who does not regard with special admiration the heroic men who threw themselves into the breech, and thwarted the designs of the Rebel leaders. Moreover, there is not a loyal man in the land who would deprive these Border State heroes of a single right to which they are entitled under the Constitution. They have been denounced and maligned by Abolitionists because they insist upon enjoying their constitutional privileges, whilst these Abolitionists have never accomplished a hundredth part of the actual labor that these despised Border States men have. They have been the heat and burden of the day, and the Abolitionists talk of rewarding them for their exertions in behalf of the Border States men have. They have born the heat and burden of the day, and the Abolitionists talk of crewarding them for their exertions in behalf of the Constitution by depriving them of their constitution.

Whenever we hear a man and the constitutions of the constitutions of the constitutions. Whenever we hear a man are constitutions.

Constitution by depriving them of their constitution at rights.

Whenever we hear a man railing at the Border States, and wishing that they lad taken part with the rebellion, we have no hesitation in setting him down as a disunionist, who would rather declare the independence of all the slave States than that the Union should be restored with the rights and institutions of the States unimpaired.—Harrisburg Patriol and Union.

The Chicago Times makes the following predictions:—" If at any time during the past nine months we have felt the slightest faith in the Unionism of the Republican party, or we should rather say, the Republican leaders, such faith is utterly gone now. They are against the Union—the old Union—and mean that it shall not survive. It has been their purpose to destroy it from the beginning. With them the war has been an anti-slavery crusade from the beginning, and they have designed to hold only such States in their Union as should be subdued and abolitionized at the same time. If, when Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee shall be subdued, the difficulties of carrying the banner of abolition into the cotton States shall seem insurmountable, these Republican leaders will clamor for peace and a Southern boundary line of \$6 deg. 30 min. Os if, at any time, they shall be convinced that the end of the war will not be to destroy slavery in any of the States, they will clamor for peace and separation upon any line that shall then be held by the Federal armies. We make these predictions, and ask the reader to note them. There is but one Union party, (the Democratic party,) and will be but one; and upon the enuity and vigor of that, and upon the resumption of power by it in the Northern States, depends, vastly more than upon the operations of the armies in the field, the salvation of the Union." The Chicago Times makes the following predic-

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention held at Indianapolis, January 8, 1862.

Mhereas, the Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the present condition of the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power; we invite all true Union men to unite with us in sustaining its

Impo of sectional party to power; we invite all true Union me to unite with us in sastaining its organization and carrying out its principles. There ore, and the principles of the property of the principles of the property of the principles of the property of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

2. That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent happiness of the people.

3. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and frantical ogitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of a gographical party, become quent organization of a gographical party of the south of secession, dismino, and armed resistance to the general government, and terminating in a bloody strife between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have seen the portal of the deption of that mode of settlement best calculaced to again restore union and harmony.

4. That, in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the more saling and measures to procure a return of the more saling and measures to procure a return of the more saling and the propositions of the more saling and the propositions of the more saling and the propositions and the proposition of all who are opposed to the restored the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty of the constitutional and the proposition of the more saling the same desired to stell, by amicable adjustment, our institutional and the proposition of the more saling and the propo

menced, that the administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy. Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the government—and in our judgment this purpose can be a supply to the controlling object of the profess of the profess of the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the government—and in our judgment this purpose can be a supply the controlling of the controllin

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the government through its present difficulties.

8. That we are utterly opposed to the twin heresics, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as inimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil liberty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them.

9. That in this national emergency, the democracy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dismits.

anquamed condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of habcas corpus by the authorities over us, and the seizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law, and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defence are flagrant violations of the Constitution, and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country, and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and property.

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and is none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizen, and for midable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made, since our present unfortunat troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts, and which cannot be tolerated with out converting freemen into slaves.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Democrate State Convention, held at Middletown, Connecticut, on the 12th February:—

tion of slaves, in violation of the obligations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially such measures as would have secured the border States to the Union and a hearty coöperation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures, and procure the return of the seceded States, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, acted in utter disregard of the best interests of the whole country, and stamped itself as wanting in patriotism, and destitute of that sound political principle which should actuate a party having in its hands the destinies of a great people.

Resolved, That the Republican party, who promised a restoration of the honesty and purity of the Washingtonian administration, has, in the disclosures of fraud and corruption brought to light by the Congressional Investigating Committee, shown a demoralization not only unknown before in the States, but unheard of and unprecedented in the history of the nation.

Resolved, That the assensation of the writ of

sectionalism in all its aspects—against underground railroads and John Brown raids—and finally, and especially, against all attempts by the Federal Governments or people of any of the powers or privileges which they have heretofore exercised or enjoyed. Resolved, That the so-called "Right of Secession," claimed by many politicians and citizens of States now in arms against our Federal Government, is inconsistent with all government, and a denial of the fundamental principles of all Democratic Republics. It is just, as false to-day as it was only a few years or months ago, when it was claimed, by Northern Abolitionists and at least one Northern Legislature, and should be condemned and opplied by all good men, at all times, as tending to the abrogation of law and the inauguration of civil war. And denying the right of Secession, we declare that the present rebellion against federal authority, and the attempt to overthrow, by a resort to force, the best government which the sun over shone upon, is both unreasonable find criminal—an indefensible violation of all the pledges which citizenship implies, and such an outrage against humanity and civilization as even the aggressions and menaces of Northern Abolitionists, during thirty years of vengeful warfare upon Southern institutions cannot justify or palliate.

fessions, that our whole purpose is to preserve our government just as it came to us from the hands of our fathers—to regard all the guaranties of the Constitution, whether to States or to the people of States—and to become once more a powerful and prosperous nation, and a harmonious and happy people. And that, to this end, it is the duty of the Democratic party, not only to preserve its distinctive organization, but to demonstrate, by honorable and patriotic measures, both its determination and its power to withstand and render harmless the assaults of Northern sectionalists upon constitutional liberty.

of Northern sectionalists upon constitutional noday.

RE-If, in an evil hour, the Administration should yield to the determined efforts of a sectional party, and become the instrument in their hands, which the anti-slavery leaders wish to make it, it would not merely have betrayed the trust reposed by the Constitution in its hands—but it would, by a practical abrogation of that instrument, have abdicated its authority and its claim to the support which is now so nobly rendered; it would verify the false predictions of the instigators of this monstrous rebellion; it would supply the enemies of the Union with a justification of their course, even while it suppresses them.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

them.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

127 We give in another column a communication on New Grenada as the country for the negro, writen by a sgutternan from whom we should be glad to hear often, who has held official position in Spanish America, and who is most competent to judge of the merits of the case on which he treats. The design of the article is patent on its face; and yet indirectly it establishes another point—the wide difference between the white and black races, fully confirming what nature in its divine arrangements declares, that the home of the black is within the tropics, and the home of the white in the temperate latitudes; and he who would join and amalgamate what nature puts assunder, but wars with the economy of God, and all his efforts must in the end come to naught.—Newburyport Hernid.

Selections.

DEMOCRATIC TREASON.

Resolved, That we denounce Northern Abolition Southern Secession as the cooperating sour

moralization not only unknown before in the States, but unheard of and unprecedented in the history of the nation.

Resolved, That the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the arrest of freemen without due process of law in States where there is no pretence of a military necessity therefor, is inconsistent with the principles of a free government, and is utterly condemned by the Democratic party of this State.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRAUY.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRAUY.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Democratic State Convention, held at Providence, R. I., Feb. 20th:—

Resolved, That the Democracy of Rhode Island stand to-day upon their ancient platform; that they are for the country, and nothing less than the country—for the Union and the Constitution, without try—for the Union and the Constitution, without conditions or higher law reservations; ... and against all encroachments upon State or individual rights—against the irresponsible exercise, by public servants, of powers not delegated in the Constitution servants, of powers not delegated in the Constitution servants, of powers not delegated in the Constitution all its aspects—against underground railroads and John Brown raids—and finally, and all attempts by the Federal Government to subjugate States, or divest their government to repople of any of the powers or privileges which they have heretofore exercised or enjoyed.

Resolved, That the so-called "Right of Secession," claimed by many politicians and citizens of States now in arms against our Federal Government, and a denient of the constitution of the present of the sum of all villaments of the present of the sum of all villaments of the house of the present day? It means that hatred of human beart. It means sectionalism in all its aspects—against underground railroads and John Brown raids—and finally, and all attempts by the Federal Government in the constitution of the present of the research of the result of the means opposition to the spread of an unmitigated crass over all our rain ter

going resolution of the Democratic process of analogs?

Suppose that, during the early struggle of Christianity with Paganism, when the peaceful Gospel of Truth became the occasion of bitter strikes among men, with fortures, imprisonment and death, a "highly respectable body" of professed disciples of the Saviour had assembled, and adopted the follow-

against me"? Especially would not this have been their fate, had these "respectable," self-styled Christians delighted to make and reiterate with bitter sneer—"These are your Christian times—your Christian troubles"?
What would have been thought of a "highly respectable body" of professed Protestants, in some of the bloody wars waged by the Popes and their adherents against Protestantism and Liberty, that should have passed such a resolution as this !—

should have passed such a resolution as this?—
Resolved, That we denounce the reformatory teachings of Luther, and the lust for dominion of the Papal See, as the cooperating sources of our present calamities.

Would not the Protestantism of "highly respectable" individuals thus denouncing have been branded as all a sheer pretence and a traitorous sham? Could not the Pope have rightfully claimed them as in his interest, especially had they taken every safe opportunity to say, "This is only a miserable Lutheran war"?

Supposing, once more, that, during the dark hours of the Revolution, a "numerous and highly respectable body" of professed patriots had met, and passed the following resolution:—
Resolved, That we denounce American resistance

respectable body" of professed patriots and mer, and passed the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we denounce American resistance and British tyranny as the cooperating sources of our present claimities.

What would have been the fate of such denouncers? Would they not have been reckoned as Tories, and treated accordingly? Would the Stark of those days—a Stark in nature as well as in name—have been found standing as a "standard-bearer" upon a platform with such a plank in it? We trow not. Nor would be have been caught endorsing the "respectability" of such spurious patriots. He would rather have been found stanged the plank in it? We trow not. Nor would be have been caught endorsing the "respectability" of such spurious patriots. He would rather have been found beloping hang or banish them; especially had they persisted in casts in gupon their patriotic neighbors the continual taunt, "This is your Yanke war. You might have to compromised," and paid the tax on tea. But you would n't 'yield an inch."

What shall we say, then, when, in these latter days, in the midst of a deadly struggle between a noble and beneficent Government and fell and relentless Rebellion, a "highly respectable body of delegates," calling themselves loyal men, meet here in the capital of New Hampshire, and deliberately resolve, in substance, as follows?—

Resolved, That we denounce peaceable, legal and constitutional opposition to the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the rights of freemen, against the dictates of justice, humanity and Christianity, and the best interests of the nation—otherwise "abolitionism"—and rebellion involving a happy country in all the horrors of civil war, for the establishment of a "Confederacy" whose corner-stone shall be Slowery—otherwise, Decession"—as the Cooperating sources

Are men thus resolving, and who stand upon such platform, and who continually reiterate, "This is Are near this resolution, and who same a poor such as platform, and who continually reiterate, "This is a d—d Black Republican Abolition war," fit to be reckoned as loyal to their Government and their country? No, they are traitors—covert, cowardly, black-hearted traitors! Let them be marked, watched and shunned as Traitors!—Concord (N. H.)

THE DOUGHFACE WAY TO SAVE THE UNION. As the war drags and the prosperebellion becomes darker, the Time

the rebellion becomes darker, the Times grows bolder and its special backers more insolent. The last position it has assumed is, that the "Abolitionists caused the war, and are responsible for its continuance. Give the South its "rights," says the Time and there would be no war. This word "rights" one of the slang phrases in the slaveoratie vocabulary. It simply means—accede to the demands of the slaveholders. Let them extend slavery wherever where were the state of th stable basis for free institutions in the world," agree with the last Democratic candidate for President, that "capital should own labor," accept the opinion that "some men are born saddles on their backs, and others booted and red, to ride them by the grace of God." And fin let all the people subscribe to the proposition distinguished rebel Senator, that "they would sp the blessings of slavery, like the religious and the repellion will instantly code to an elec-its own accord; not another gun would be freed, in another life lost. Only let us of the North ado, these atheistic and atrocious sentiments which an mate the revolt against the Government, and pea-will be instantly declared, and the broken Unic straightway reunited.—Chicago Tribune.

CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

ing to their apments, over a savery is norministic to peace; but love of liberty has done the mischief The repetition of the self-evident truths of the Declaration, and the preaching of the golden rule, have provoked the trouble. O Temporal O Mores! O, cursed satan of slavery, to pervert the minds of great men, and make them foolish! The essence of all their reasonings is this: "Slavery is a just and beneficent institution; it would never have made any trouble but for the zeal of northern fanatics, who persist in preaching men's right to liberty; by this means, the South has been enraged, the Church has been divided, animosities have been engendered, and ambitions men have taken advantage of it to work rebellion. The fact, that where there is the most slavery, rebellion rages with the most violence, results from the speeches and writings of Northern fanatics in behalf of atopian ideas of liberty. We are in favor of hanging traitors and abolitionists as equally guilty, upon the same tree."

What can cure such blindness? How can their eyes be opened? We were assured a short time since, that Kentucky was about to take the lead in emancipation, and that the general government must make no move against slavery until them. How these new senators blast-all such hopes! They assert that the loyalty of their own States is conditioned upon the protection of slavery; and if the Government is likely to crush the sole enemy of our peace, they will secede. Poor miserable patriots these!

But one step will cure them—one blow will open their eyes. Strike quickly, heavily, fatally, and let slavery perish forever, and the chain will be broken, the nightmare dissipated.—Dover (N. H.) Star.

PIDDLING NERO AND BURNING ROME!

The first Ball ever given at the White House cause off last Wednesday evening. The Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, many of the army officers, foreign Ministers, leading citizens, &c., to the number of gives Hundragh, were present with their wives and daughters. The ladies were dressed in the highest style of fashion and extravagance, especially Mrs. Lincoln. The gentlemen were generally very plainly attired. About twelve o'clock, the suppersoom was thrown open, and exhibited one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country: a temple of Liberty, a fort and war-steamer, admirably moulded in candy, and a ton of turkeys, ducks, venion, pheasants, partridges, &c., all exquisitedly areonared by Maillard of New York at a et, admirably moulded in candy, and a ton of turkcya, ducks, venison, pheasants, partridges, &c., all
coquisitely prepared by Maillard of New York at a
cost of thousands of dellars. While the country is
shaken as by an earthquake by the mightiest and
most unnatural civil war recorded in history, and on
the eve of bankruptcy and ruin; while it is even
now a question—a fearful one—whether we are to
be henceforth the free people of a free nation, or
whether we are to become the subjects of anarchy,
a second Mexico—we say, that while these direful
caliantifies are threatening our very life as a nation
such an extrawagant and foolish display is shocking.
At any time, such mimicking and aping of European At any time, such mimicking and aping of European courts is disgusting in the Capital of a Republic but at such a crisis as the present, such a wantor ny time, such mimicking and aping of European ta is disgusting in the Capital of a Republic; at such a crisis as the present, such a wanton lay of extravagance and indifference on the of the Administration is an outrage to the instand feelings of the people. It is tempting a Providence to our destruction. What will be ght in Europe of such frivolity? Hose forcibly unpleasantly it calls to mind the fidding of Nero te burning of Rome! That same night, while in hington all was wanton and gay, the hunted onist in our bloody border-land stole in secret a his den, and, aided by the glümmering moont, looked once more upon the ashes of what was a his happy home. That same night, wounded inteers died in the hospitals for want of care and fort, and our noblest sons and brothers pined in loathsome horrors of a southern prison, and sight-opelessly for release; while on our western front, the bouseless mother clasped her starving babe, the prairie wolf gnawed ravenously the sones. tiers, the houseless mother clasped her starving babe, and the prairie wolf gnawed ravenously the bones of the loval dead. And still with bands playing and streamers flying, and the noble old Ship of State tempest-tossed, and drifting along the very verge of an abys, the "august wisdom of the Capital" are merry with wine, jelly and indifferent, toasting, and feasting, dancing and capering alot, the White House goose with devil-me-care imbacility, as though life were intended for a pastime—CIVII. WAR are arrecable tableau. Shade of Belshazzar!—Ashes of Ninevech?—Golden Calf of Aaron! come forth ye are wanted in Washington!—Adams Transcript.

. MRS. LINCOLN'S BALL.

"The first Ball ever given in the White House came off to-night," says the Tribune's correspondent of Thursday last. We have read of the cryws of sinking ships, when all hope had fied, throwing off all restraints, human and divine, and mingling their exveiting orgies and mad carousals with the avenging spirit of the tempest, which was hurrying them to a swift and sure destruction. Are the incumbents of the high places of trust and power mad or demented, that, in this dark hour of our history and care howes they desert their posts of duty to inaugure howes they desert their posts of duty to inaugure

mented, that, in this dark hour of our history and our hopes, they desert their posts of duty to inaugurate the reign of Fashion, and worship at the shrine of Folly? Or was this a shameless funeral wastewer the unburied remains of a defunct Union?

"Most of the Senators and Members of Congress and Generals of the Army were there," says the reporter. Faithless betrayers of a people's trust, was it for this that you were sent to Congress, or placed in command of our armies? Are we incurring an expenditure of two millions of dollars per day, and accrificing hundreds of lives, that you may congre-

expenditure of two millions of dollars per day, and sacrificing hundreds of lives, that you may congregate and riot at our expense?

Again, says the reporter, "The supper was set in the dining-room, and is considered one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country. It was prepared by Maillard, of New York, and cost thousands of dollars." And this was while Secretary Chase was urgently importuning Congress to adopt some measures to replenish an empty treasury. Again, says the faithful chronicler, "the tables fairly bent under the expensive luxuries heaped one upon another." Only one week hefire. Mr. Wilson had stated, in his place in the Senate, that "he had seen certificates from sick soldiers that they had actually tog to the swill-tube, the hable them to live in the hospital at Alexandris."

Is the White House to be made the scene of disgraceful frivolity, hilarity and gluttony, while hundreds of sick and suffering soldiers, within plain sight of the dome of the Capitol, are left to suffer for the bare necessaries of life, unattended and uncared for? There must be a moral malaria in the atmosphere of Washington, which stupefies the intellect and dims the perceptions, while it dries up or poisons the fountains of human kindness, in all who enter its transforming circle. Slavery and Treason still live and flourish there. Sampson was shorn of his strength by a woman of the Philistines. The White House may have its Delilah; who can tell? SHARPSTICK.

THE WHITE HOUSE PESTIVITIES.

THE WHITE HOUSE PESTIVITIES.

We will not be guilty of such disrespect towards President Lincoln as to suppose him responsible in any other way than a passive, if not virtually enforced acquiescence in those misplaced festivities of the White Hoese which have lately shocked the sensibilities of the nation. It was bad enough for Mrs. Lincoln to make an ostentatious parade of her gayety as fashionable watering-places last summer. The nation has drawn so favorable augury from her intimacy with the family of James Gordon Bennett, and the evident relish with which she has received the fulsome flatery of the infamous sheet which he edits. But these things were generally borne in slence. It was not until this crowning act of inaugurating in the climax of the nation's agony, the recent scenes of rout and revely at the White House, that the press has been conipelled by its sense of daty to speak out. This it is now doing, and with no uncertain tone. It comes from all quarters, and from journals representing every variety of sentiment.

A member of Congress from this State, who has

A member of Congress from this State, who has already done his country signal service in exposing frauds for which this same social influence surrounding the White House is said to be largely responsible, is reported to have "freed his mind" as follows:

"Two or three days since, Mr. Lincoln sent word to Mr. Dawes, through a brother member, that he [Dawes] had done more to break down the administration than any other man in the country, by his speech exposing the corruptions of contractors and others. Mr. Dawes seep back a message in reply to the President. "Tell kim," said Mr. D., "that nothing that I can do will break down his administration when the nation is in the asset; given supported the said of the said Mr. D. "that nothing that I can do will break down his administration when the nation is in the asset; given

In the house."

The concluding expression of Mr. Dawes, though startling, can hardly be called extrawagant. The last dollar was paid from the national treasury, and the nation stool face to face with its hundreds of millions of debt unprovided for, on the day of this unseemly festivity. Our wounded and diseased soldiers were suffering, dying, amidst the hardships of the camp, while the contractors who had wronged them out of most of the limited comforts which the necessities of their situation permitted were parading amidst the splendors of the social pageant.—Corr. of Rozbury Journal.

HOW TO BE A PATTERN.

HOW TO BE A PATTERA.

'If Mrs. Lincoln would study humanity instead of French; practise benevolence instead of dancing; visit the sick soldiers who have sacrificed home and happiness to defend the Capital of the nation and the White House against a hostile enemy, instead of gallanting the Halls of that mansion on the arm of a European Court soob; if she would spend her money for the benefit of the families of the soldiers who have already yielded up their lives for the cause of the Union, on the battle-field, instead of squandering ten or twenty thousand dollars in a single night for the entertainment of men and women of questionable virtue, she would then be entitled to the homage and respect of the nation; wald become an example to be patterned after by the opulent everywhers, and would cease to be an object of reproach and disgust to all high-minded, democratic, American men and women.—Rickmond (Indiana)

THE SLAVEHOLDING DESPOTISM.

The following extract is taken from the meritorious work just published by Walker, Wise & Co., Boston, entitled "The True Story of the Barons of the South, or the Rationale of the American Conflict, by E. Winchester Reynolds, Author of the 'Records of Bubble ton Parish,' &c., &c."

or the Rationale of the American Conflict, by E. Winchester Reynolds, Author of the 'Records of Bubbleton Parish,' &c., &c."

The development of the slaveholding despotism has borne such fruit as no man foresaw who consented to tolerate its growth. The effects of the system have been so papably retributive as to evince a Divine agency working out its destruction, if not the destruction of shose leagued with it. We are too much in the habit of estimating the evils of slavery with exclusive reference to the negro race. Its direct and obvious effects upon the slaves themselves are doubtless revolting enough; but the most terrific effects of the system appear, not in its results to the negro, but in its results to the negro, but in its results to the man. Slavery may not be an obvious injury to every individual master,—to every free family,—to every State, and to the very Lark of the Republic. Forty years ago, actuated by commercial selfishness, and by our antipathies to the African race, we supposed that the perpetuity of slavery would damage nobody but the hepless negro. But behold how God has punished our cruelty, and confounded our expectations! The 'African race in America has passed through a baptism of fire; but it has multiplied as the Israelites did under the oppressions of Egypt. It has become a more divilized and mighty race, drawing from its taskmasters more mental vigor and greater relish for freedom, from year to year, till it has become a herror in the land, no longer to be trusted, hardly to be restrained.

While God has thus been sirang toward civilization, the white man of the South has been sinking into barbarism. Ignorance and suppersation, cruelty and vice, violence and anarchy, reign paramount in the slaveholding States. There never was seen such a sudden and wholesale relapse of great communities into hopeless barbarism. The records of the social life of those States have been, for some years, like pages gathered from the annals of the tenth century. Such violent despotism over private judgme

its legitimate influence is always fatal just in proportion to its power and opportunity.

With the nature and tendencies of slavery so
clearly disclosed as they now are in the state of
Southern society, and in this most wicked rebellion,
if there is an American freeman who can apologize
for it any longer, it must be a case of infatuation
utterly without parallel. And if this bloody quarrel,
which slavery has ruthlessly provoked, is ever settled
without rooting the deadly curse out of the land, we
shall bequeath a new quarrel to our children, and
untold calamities to mankind.

We were willing to tolerate slavery from a falla-

Another of John Brown's Men Gove. The special correspondent of the New York Tribune, writ-ing from Rosnoke Island, and giving an account of the recent conflict there, relates the following incident:

the recent conflict there, relates the following incident:

"Orderly Sergeant C. H. Plummer of the 51st New York, was on the gun-boat Pioneer, lying mortally-sick with typhoid fever at the time of the battle. Late in the day a boat came off from the shore, and news of our success was communicated to those in the cabin. Plummer, whose life was just hanging in the balance, turned to the chaplain, and asked, "Is our side winning?" On being told that it was, he smiled, gasped out the words, "Think God!" and died. Plummer's real name is Charles Pluminer. Tidd, and he was one of those famous nineteen men who captured the State of Virginia at Hasper's Ferry a little more than two years ago."

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

LETTERS TO GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. LETTER II.

MY DEAR FRIEND AND COADSUTOR:

I have expressed my profound astoniahment, that, among the professed friends of freedom and progress in England, there should be any division of sentiment as to the cause, nature and object of the Southern rebellion, and the right and duty of the Government, under the Constitution, to exert all its power to suppress it. This division, I am confident, could not exist, if they would make an analogous case on their own soil. Suppose that England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales were originally colonial dependencies of France; but, in consequence of the oppressive treatand Wales were originally colonial dependencies of France; but, in consequence of the oppressive treat-ment of the mother country, they had been com-pelled to declare their independence, and, after a long and bloody arruggle, they had obtained its recogni-tion. To secure their liberties, they found it necessary to enter into "solemn league and o each other, and to form their national and state gov-ernments upon a common basis—making the Federal Constitution "the supreme law of the land," and the voice of the majority decisive in the election of their officers. Suppose that Ireland, in consequence of her "peculiar institutions," had insisted upon having ex-traordinary privileges conceded to her, by which she had been enabled to control the government and shape it rolley to prepose her special interests for more had been enabled to control the government and simple its policy to promote her special interests, for more than half a century. Suppose that, during all that period, while she was enjoying every recognized right and privilege throughout the republic, she was perfidious to all her constitutional obligations and duties—denying the guaranteed right of freedom of speech and of the press on her soil, applying lynch law in suppositions in the citizens of England. numberless instances to the citizens of England Wales and Scotland found within her limits, and cor and equal political rights left in the land, it because necessary for them to break from her thraldom, and to take the reins of government legally into their own hands, in order to subserve the interests of freedom. Suppose that a Presidential election was made the trial of strength between the parties, at the ballot-box, as by law provided; that Ireland had entered into its effective to good faith, pominating her own cannot be considered to the parties of the province of the provi professedly in good faith, nominating her own candidate, and agreeing to abide the verdict of the people; and that, being defeated, she had raised the standard and that, being defeated, she had raised the standard of rebellion, and proclaimed her independence—treach-erously seizing upon all the national property and de-fences within her domains, and endeavoring to get possession of London itself, from which to issue her imperial decrees. And suppose, finally, that he avowed object for taking this traitorous course was t make that system of human bondage, which is "th make that system of human bondage, which is "the sum of all villanies," the corner-stone of her new government, and to overturn all the institutions of freedom. Under such circumstances, what would the people of England, Scotland and Wales say, if, while their own government was exerting its co to put down the rebellion, and to preserv the unity of the country,—not for purposes of "con-quest" or oppression, but to promote the general wel fare,—those claiming to be the friends of freedom in

the say longer, it must be a case of infalantion which slavery has ruthlesly provoked, is ever settles without rooting the deadly cares out children, and thall kequenth a new nation.

We were willing to tolerate slavery from a falls close sense of constitutional obligation; and we would even violate conclusive bound as by might be sense of constitutional obligation; and we would even violate conclusive bound as by might be sense of constitutional obligation; and we would even violate conclusive bound as by might be constituted to the constitution of the consti

the of her actual condition. It has so thoroughly demonstrated by the that appeals to reason, to justice, to the law seem to inflame her passions, and to attualte her to the perpetution of still bloodier crimes. She is an outlaw in the universe of God.

This is not to deal in vituperation: it is truthfully, though inadequately, to describe her character and situation. Promise what she may, there is no reliance to be placed upon her word: she delights in lying and perjury. All her accusations against the North are the basest of calumnies, coined and elements.

to be placed upon her word: she delights in lying and perjury. All her accusations against the North are the basest of calumnies, coined and circulated for the worst of purposes. She is so cursed by slavery that she is insensible to shame, recreant to every sentiment of honor, and dead to every septeal of conscience. Her rebellion is the culmination of her slaveholding wick-edness: it has been characterized throughout by that satanic spirit which deems it incomparably "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

ntion of the doctrines embodied in the Declaration of ndependence, and for no higher purpose than the onquest of empire? This indicates a strange obliqui-Independence, and for no higher purpose than the conquest of empire 1 This indicates a strange obliquity of vision, or a surprising want of accurate intelligence. As well take the part of the wolf against the ismb—of the highwayman sgainst his victim—of the murderer against the man who is endeavoring to defend his life. The government is innocent of wrong in this case, except that of dealing with the rebellion too forbearingly, and hesitating to strike the only effective blow that can be struck for its suppression. The South is wholly, inexcusably, horribly in the wrong, in all her declarations and measures, her methods and objects, from first to last. Of course, I do not believe that the great body of the intelligent and more all people of England are disposed to countenance anything like lawlessness on the part of the South: but, at the same time, it is certain that they have not given that carnest sympathy and cordial approval to the American government in its attempt to restore the peace and unity of the republic, which the friends of freedom here had a right to expect.

I have not, thus far, made any reference to the connection substainting between the government and Southern slavery, under the Constitution, because that is a distinct matter, to be determined by another standard. The first question to be settled is,—Has the South any

distinct matter, to be determined by another standard.

The first question to be settled is,—Has the South any justification for her revolt on the ground of oppressive and unconstitutional treatment on the part of the gov-ernment! Certainly, none at all. Whatever the words "factious," "reditious," "treasonable" mean in their worst sense, is applicable ther case; and, therefore, wholly aside from the question of slavery, every lover of order and public tranquillity is bound to pass sentence of condemnation upon her, and to desire her humiliation and defeat in every en-

It is objected abroad, that the government forfeits its claim to respect and sympathy, because it allows the fugitive slaves of loyal masters to be given up, and refuses to make this a war for the abolition of slavery. But is it any worse, in these particulars, that it was before the rebellion, when it obtained the hearty recognition and good will of the British people? Surely, my position, as an abolitionist, in relation to the government, for a quarter of a century, will shield me from the suspicion of desiring to extenuate or overlook its constitutional complicity with slavery: but this is constitutional complicity with slavery; but this is certain—bad as the Constitution slavery; but this is certain—bad as the Constitution is, it has at last become so intolerable to the Southern slave-traffickers that they will no longer live under it, and they make it a capital offence for any Southern man to profess allegiance to it. An avowed Unionist among them stands in as great peril of his life as though he were an "ultra abolitionist." Let him the contraction of the standard strength of the standard strength of the flag to to unfurl "the stars and stripes" as the flag to When they are feroclously eager to shoot President Lincoln and every member of his Cabinet, and declare eternal hostility to the Union, common sense dictates that the government is none the less, but all the more,

that account, whether at home or abroad.

Having thus disposed of the GOVERNMENTAL aspect of this question, in order to show that the abolitionists are fully justified in the course they are pursuing, and also that the friends of freedom in Europe ought to be united in sustaining the American government. rnment in its efforts to crush this slaveholding rebe on, I shall next proceed to consider its ANTI-SLA VERY bearings.

Your attached and faithful friend, WM. LLOYD GARRISON. George Thompson, Esq.

A gentleman in St. Louis, Missouri, writes as

"Opinion here seems to be in a transition state. "Opinion here seems to be in a transition state. Men discuss slavery as freely as in Boston-1 and our worst pro-slavery paper [The Republican] is not more malignant than your Boston Courier. The slavehold-ers in St. Lonis. and throughout Missouri. who have any attachment to the system, are either Rebels or only quasi Union men. The strength of rebellion in the different counties of the State is in almost exact

proportion to the number of slaves."
"Thornton Gunissiey, an old citizen, who had been assessed under military order as a rebel, died a few weeks ago. He was a slaveholder, and is said to have been a participant in the slave-burnings here, so twenty years ago. He had a full black slave, named Stephen, I think, whom he emancipated upon terms, several years since. He employed him as overseer in a large manufacturing establishment, in which three hundred white men were at times employed. He gave him \$1000 per annum, and latterly \$1500. This looks as if Stephen had some capacity to take care of him

"Upon Fifth street, in a central part of the city, stands a building known as Lynch's Slave Pen. It is now used for a military prison, and not a few slaveholders have been confined in the very dungeons built to keep

NASHVILLE SURRENDERS AT DISCRETION !- Nash ville is in possession of the Federal forces. Governor Harris, according to a Cairo dispatch, has called in all the Tennessee troops, and a strong reaction among the people has taken place. This news confirms the state nent of Colonel Lee, of Massachusetts, one of the rement of Country Lee, or Sanachased, who, one of the fu-turned prisoners from Richmond, who was privately informed by a prominent citizen of Richmond, on Saturday evening, that Nashville had fallen without a struggle. A despatch from Cairo, dated Feb. 25th, to the Chicago Tribune, says—"Nashville was yesterday occupied by 20,000 troops under General Buells The Federal flag is now flying over the State House. The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on Saturday week, and met again at Memphis."

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. The Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond on the 18th inst., and elected Thomas S. Becock, of Virginia, Speaker. On the 19th, the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President were counted. The total number of Electoral votes was 109, all of which were cast for Jeff. Davis for President, and Alexander H. Stephens for Vice-Pres ident, of the so-called Co An article in the Richmond Whig calls the Jeff. Davis Administration the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests that the best service that Gov-ernment can reader the country is to surrender the pelm of state to abler and better hands.

farce of inaugurating Jeff. Davis as Presiden of the Southern Confederacy took place at Richmond on Saturday last, in desecration of Washington's birthday. His inaugural address is very lugubrious. A proclamation issued by Jeff. Davis sets apart A proclamation issued by Jeff. I Friday, the 28th inst., as a day of fas and prayer. The audacious hypocrite !

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON. The fire on Monday night was among the most disastrous that ever oc-curred in Boston. It raged from 10 o'clock at night till 8 o'clock in the morning, the wind blowing a furi-ous gale from the Northwest, with a blinding anow and hall storm at the time. Two firemen were killed, and hall storm at the time. Two firemen were killed, and one badly wounded. The entire range of buildings on Sargeant's Wharf; the buildings on the North side of Eastern avenue, from Commercial street to the water, including the East Boston old ferry slip, and the large six story-building known as the Eastern Exchange Hotel, is among the property destroyed. The total loss is half a million of dollare, although some of the estimates are much higher than this.

edness: it has been characterized throughout by that satanic spirit which deems it incomparably "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

These things being so, my dear friend, do you marvel at my astonishment that there should be found in England a disposition,—in some cases even in the Anti-Slavery ranks,—to defend the right of the South in id-slavery ranks,—to defend the right of the South in id-slavering the republic, and setting up a confederacy based expressly upon chattel slavery; and, consequently, to represent the American government as seeking her subjugation by despotic power, in violation of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Albany, N. Y.; and though we are overwhelmed with matter of every kind "beyond all telling," and though the speech will occupy an entire page of the Liberator, we shall try to make room for it in our next paper. Its admonitory words, sharp criticisms, and solemns warnings cannot be too scriously heeded at the present critical period.

On Thursday evening, January 20th, a most interpesting meeting took place in the handsome Congregational Chapel at Plaistow, (England,) of which the Rev. John Curwen is Partor. The object was to take a final leave of the Rev. J. Sella Martin, of Boston, (U.S.) previous to his departure from England. A numerous gathering attested the respect and exteem in which Mr. Martin was held by the friends of freedom in England, for which the inhabitants of Plaistow mustered in great strength; the evening trains from Fenwhich Mr. Martin was held by the friends of freedom in England, for which the inhabitants of Plaistow mustered in great strength; the evening trains from Fenchurch street brought down a great number of Mr. Martin's city admirers. Among the numerous in fluential gentlemen present were the following.—Harper Twelvetrees, Esq.; Jabez Legge, Esq.; Taylor Curwen, Esq.; Josiah Woodhams, Esq.; John Noble, Esq., of the Middle Temple; Joseph A, Horner, Esq., F. R. S. L.; George Herbert Thompson, Esq. (editor F. R. S. L.; George Herbert Thompson, Esq. (editor of the *Tower Handets Express*); J. Lonsdale, Esq.; J. Warmington, Esq.; Mr. Madison Jefferson (a gen-tleman of color); the Rev. John Curwen, and several city merchants and friends from the metropolis.
On the motion of Mr. Curwers, Harper Twelvetrees, Esq., was unanimously called upon to preside.
The CHAIRMAN, who, on taking his seat, was most

enthusiastically greeted, said it gave him extreme gratification to preside at a meeting like the present, although the pleasure which he experienced in being be uttered that evening, was saddy marred by the pros-pect of so speedily losing his presence in this country. He was glad that Mr. Martin had chosen Plaistow as the spot for taking public leave of his friends in Eng-land, for in no part of the country did he believe Mr. Martin would be more affectionately remembered than there. (Cheers.) Mr. Curwen, the beloved pastor of the church in which they were assembled—whose large-hearted humanity was so distinguishing a fea-ture in his character—had introduced Mr. Martin to his congregation, and taken him by the hand. (Loud cheers.) It was the kindly sympathy of Mr. Curwen that had drawn from their friend that story of his wrongs which was at once so painful and so interest till that time forborne to mention, but Mr. Curwen had elicited from him the fact that he had a sister with two children who still lingered in the fetters of slavery, for whose wrongs his heart was bursting, and whose re-demption it was his carriest desire to procures. On laquiry, Mr. Curwen found that a sum of £400 was reonized to accomplish the manumission of Mr. Martin's laduced Mr. Martin to make public the narrative of his own sufferings as a slave. (Hear, hear.) The sum required had been raised, and Mr. Martin was now going back to America to complete the purchase of his sletter's freedom. (Tremendous cheering.) Oh, what a joyful meeting there would be between those long parted relatives — might the blessing of Heaven be upon it! (Renewed cheering.) It was no wonder then, that Plaistow held a foremost place in the affec tions of Mr. Martin; for although the required sum had not been all gathered in that neighborhood, yet it was the first place in which the undertaking had een set on foot, and its contributions were proportionately the largest of any place in the kingdom. (Cheers.) Having given expression to his own feelings of affection and admiration for Mr. Martin, whom he characterized as one of the most eloquent of ora-tors and best of men, Mr. Twelvetrees resumed his

seat amid loud and general applause. The Rev. John Cunwen read letters expressive of the most earnest sympathy and friendship for Mr. Martin, from the Hon. Arthur Kinnard, the Rev. Martin, from the Hon. Arthur Kinnard, the Rev. Thomas Binney, (the contribution from whose congregation was upwards of £85,) Samuel Morley, Esq., the Rev. C. Scribe, of Barnet, and the Rev. Samuel Garrett, of Bloomsbury. Mr. Curwen, in an eloquent speech, compared the evils which the friends of Abolition in these days had to contend with, to the difficulties which had to be approximately the content of the content with the cont special, compared the vine which the related of the lition in these days had to contend with, to the difficul-ties which had to be overcome by the Parliamentary party in the days of Cromwell, and reminded them how that great commander had rebuked the lukewarm ness of his followers, and exhorted them to energy and action. To be thoroughly imbued with the sp of liberty was the great thing. That was the spirit by which Garibaldi had been actuated, and without it by when can be a conquered as he did. (Loud cheers.) He announced that the contributions received for the liberation of Mr. Martin's sister and her children was £474 10s. (Cheers.) Mr. Martin had only asked for £400, but he had forgotten the personal expenses which he would have to encounter, and they had therefore determined to raise about £500, in orde that there might be something at Mr. Martin's dis-posal to provide for his sister's requirements after her ecovery from bondage. (Hear, hear.)

JOHN NOBLE, Esq., of the Middle Temple, was next John Nonix, Esq., of the Middle Temple, was next called upon by the chairman, and was received with great applause. Having expressed the sympathy which he felt with the object of the meeting, Mr. No-ble made reference to the occasion on which he-shad first made the acquaintance of Mr. Martin, and the impression which his eloquence had made upon him at the time. He had next met him at the house of that great friend of the slave, George Thompson, (cheers,) where the meetings of the National Anti-Slavery League were held. He had been glad to find that Mr. Martin was the friend of William Lloyd Garrison, the chief of the true and real advocates of free dom in America. (Loud cheers.) He gave Mr. Mar-tin the highest praise for having invariably placed the wrongs of his race in a more prominent position than his own individual claims. Mr. Noble then proceeded length, concluding by the expression of a sincere hope for the future prosperity of Mr. Martin, his relatives,

Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN then rose, and was received with the most rapturous applause, which lasted a con-siderable time. Silence being restored, he observed that he usually went to a meeting with something of an antagonistic spirit, as there was always something with which it was his purpose to combat; but here he had nothing to fight against, for all were friends, and the topic was one of sympathy with himself. He had therefore no arguments to use, and as Mr. Curwen had laid an injunction upon him that he was not to indulge in acknowledgments to Mr. Twelvetree or himself, he was deprived of his next best weapon. (Laughter.) He must, however, give some expres-sion to his feelings of gratitude for all the kind things which had been said of him that night; and he must which had been said of him that night; and he must be permitted to make the acknowledgment, that it was through the kindness of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees that he became acquainted with Mr. Curwen, and the meetings were held in Plaistow and other places which resulted in the raising of the purchase-money for his beloved sister's freedom, (Loud cheers.) He desired also to give utterance to his thanks to the National Anti-Slavery League, at whose hands he had received much kindness. Previous to the establishment of that heads there had also to give utterance to his thanks to the National Anti-Slavery League, at whose hands he had received much kindness. Previous to the establishment of that body, there had been but one recognized society for the propagation of anti-slavery principles in London. It was an old antiquated affair, the members of which met but once a year for the purpose of instituting deputations, that did nothing but aprinkle rose water on the feet of a few conservative lords. (Laughter.) They had offered him a donation if he wanted money, it was true; but when he asked for their aid in coming before the public, they gave him no assistance. Of a very different stamp was the National Anti-Slavery League, and very different were the men who composed it. It included in its ranks the true and tried friends of the American negro—such men as George Thompson, Harper Twelvetrees, John Noble, Joseph A. Horner, and the Rev. W. H. Bonner (cheers); and it was to them that he was indebted for the favorable introductions to the English public able introductions to the English public which he had received. (Hear, hear.)

advocate of the accursed Fugitive Slave Law, and as the torturer of the heroic John Brown, when he lay captive, wounded and bleeding. He compared the reception of Frederick Douglass in England and the reception of Messrs. Mason and Slidell at Southampton, pointing out the difference, and saying he thanked God for it. Of Mr. Yancey, he declared that for two or three days the Star had had hold of hin, and skar they had left of him was too dirty for him (Mr. Mastria) to touch. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Janes and the star had been a support to the star of they had left of him was too durty for min tarr. age tin) to touch. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Yaner tin) to touch. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Yaner they had been the life a consistent advocate of but for the repeal of the Federal laws which prevented the re-opening of the African traffic for the purpose of enabling the Southern States to gain an accord-ancy over the North. But Yancey was not only a preacher, but a bully. He would meet the man who had defeated him in debate, and beat him over the head with a bludgeon. He was the great advocate of head with a disciplinary or, if they understood the term better, of Sayersism. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Massa as not so consistent as Mr. Yancey; for when he had been present at a Tunker Hill celebration, he had asserted the principles of the Union, but when he go back to Virginia he began pletting secession. He had at one time done all he could to irritate Great British but now he came to treat with her for sympathy of a preat slaveholding community. He (Mr. Martin) fall great slaveholding community. He (Mr. heard it said that the Southern Commis instructed to offer that, in the event of England reco-nizing the Confederation, all children born of slave after the signing of the treaty should be free. This with the stoppage of the African trade, would be, in effect, virtually to abolish slavery; and it was about effect, virtually to aboust slavery; and it was abused to suppose that they would ask forest Britain to no cognize a Confederation avowedly built on slavery, for the purpose of getting ridge slavery. He did not believe any such offer would be made by the Souther States. Their great bribe was free trade, and be feared that though the English people would not be supposed to the things to the collection of the things to the collection. feared that though the English people would see through the fallacy of the thing, some legislam might be disposed to fall in with the notion that is recognizing the Confederacy, they would promote free trade. He argued that free trade could not long risk in a slaveholding country; that even in the article of cotton, planters who had to buy slaves at great call could not compete with planters who employed here the could not compete with planters who employed here. labor at small but remunerative wages, and could is their capital in the cotton pr futed the imputation that Secretary Cameron and Ge. Fremont had been dismissed from their posts by the North on account of their anti-slavery principles, and declared that the feeling in favor of abelition value growing stronger throughout the United States, and ently anticipated the speedy and permanen downfall of slavery. Throughout the whole of in impassioned and eloquent address, Mr. Martin va listened to with the greatest attention, and most of

thusiastically cheered on resuming his seat.

After some further remarks from Mr. Curwey,
Mr. Herbert Thompson addressed the meeting and spoke of the extreme satisfaction with which be had listened to Mr. Martin's eloquent address. Who had listened to Mr. aarin's eloquent auress, was could listen to such a splendid proof of talent, and as feel how grossly untenable was the argument that race like that to which Mr. Martin belonged was in-rior to the other races of mankind? (Cheers, li-was glad to be there that night, to wish Mr. Maria God speed across the Atlantic, and he knew well the if his father (Mr. George Thompson) had been in if his lather (air. George Inompson) has town, nothing would have prevented him from take part in the proceedings of that meeting. (Hear, lex.) He thanked Mr. Martin for the mention of his father, and begged to assure him that, in his own breast, the love of freedom beat as high; and while God spare his life, he would endeavor to follow in the footstep of his father, as the unswerving, unrelenting ene

of all restrictions upon human liberty. (Loud cheen Mr. JOSEPH A. HORKER next rose, and in a ske but admirable speech bore his testimony to the stree attachment which Mr. Martin's sojourn in Englas had created for him in the breasts of all true friends of the good cause. He begged to make a statement to the meeting which no previous speaker had m ferred to. It was, that the American Govern had on the previous day, through their Ambassaon, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, granted to Mr. Sea Martin, what was never granted to a colored mas be fore—[a mistake]—a passport as a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES. (Loud and general cheering.)

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Twelvetrees for pr iding, the meeting terminated.

A DIFFERENT ESTIMATE. The scurrilous attach of the Greenfield Democrat are sufficiently answered

by the following candid notices:

The Garrison had a fair house as to numbers, and highly respectable house as to those present to her his views upon the war, on Monday evening. It is that the thoroughly simple with the Slave Power, and that nothing gave his omuch pain as to hear of any disaster to the Lisa cause. He, however, thought that nothing gave his omuch pain as to hear of any disaster to the Lisa cause. He, however, thought that the government had not yet got upon the right track to end the rebillon—that it might be ended in thirty days if fiber would only be proclaimed to every slave of the rebellon—that it might be ended in thirty days if fiber would only be proclaimed to every slave of the rebellon—that it might be ended in thirty days if fiber he would not be proceed to the rebellon—that it might be ended in thirty days if fiber he would not be proceed to the rebellon—that it might be ended in thirty days if fiber he would not be proceed to the rebellon—that it might be ended in thirty days if fiber he would not be proceed to the rebellon and the reserve that the fiber proceed to the same that which demounced the may who could pen or flabbish such an article. He or tended that he did not know what the first principle of democracy were—the fiberty of speech and its press.—Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette and Courier.

Mr. Entron.—The citizens of Greenfield and rice-

MR. EDITOR.—The citizens of Greenfield and ricity, during the past week, have enjoyed a rich history, during the past week, have enjoyed a rich history during the past week, have enjoyed a rich history of the result of the rich and ricity, during the rich and rich

of the noble reformer, who so nobly "tends up the right;" and taking the Bible for his guide, with the "golden rule" for his text, goes forth to procks illberty to all mankind, for "whatsoever ye would his men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Even the Democrat might well sit at the feet of the great "Nestor," and learn lessons, not only of with your processing from the rest of the great "Nestor," and learn lessons, not only of with Judging from certain articles of late, there seems be a great deficiency in that quarter.

— Itid.

HUMANIT.

No More RETURNING FUGITIVE SLAVES BY 151 ARMY. In the U. S. House of Representatives &

Anxv. In the U. S. House of Applications of Tueeday last—

Mr. Blair, from the Military Committee, reports a bill establishing an additional article of war for the government of the United States army, to the effect that all officers in the military service are prohibile from employing any of the forces under their repetitive commands for the purpose of restoring figures from service or labor escaping from those who class such service or labor to be due to them, and any officer found guilty by court martial of violating this at ticle shall be dismissed the service.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio moved an amendment so at longuage of the property of the prop Tuesday last-

against 78.

Mr. Bingham of Ohio introduced an amenda which was agreed to, prohibiting any person com-ed with the army and navy from returning fugi-

The bill finally passed—83 to 42

Mr. Martin then proceeded to speak in reference to the visit of Messrs. Slidell and Mason to England, stigmatizing the latter, especially, as the author and it is still imperatively called for.

To the Editor of the Liberator:

I have recently forwarded the following to the New York Tribune. But the Tribune is so fearful of yeak ening an imbecile and profligate Administration, I have little faith that it will dare allow me the utter have little faith that it will dare allow me the utter-ance. It does appear to me that the Tribuse is in small business—is wasting its emergies, hindering the people, and preventing development, while employed endeavoring to strengthen such feeble knees and to endeavoring to strengthen such recore knees and be stay up such trembling hands—to say nothing worse of this desperate case it is manipulating upon.

"MRS. LINCOLN'S GRAND BALL."

In two or three consecutive numbers of the Daily Tribase of late, there have been particular and special editorial appeals for contributions to the United States Treasury—at least loans—on however large or small a scale. The case has been represented as an approach to an important crisis, and desperately needful. In one of the same papers was a report of the generosity of a poor Irishman and his wife, feeding hungry soldiers, the woman refusing pay lest it should burn her pocket. In one of these same numbers was

"Mrs. Lincoln's Grand Ball. . . The first ball ever given in the White House. . . Over 800 invitations were issued. . Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln stationed themselves in the centre of the East Room, and received the gnests . . For one hour the throng moved in a current; and when the rooms were full, the Marine Band, attained in their usual position, began playing operatic airs of the finest description at eleven. A large apartment was thrown open about twelve o'deck, with an immense punch-bowl in the centre and sandwiches, &c., around it. . The supper was set in the dinjug-room, and is considered one of the finest in the dinjug-room, and art ever seen in this country. It cast thousands of dollars. The bill, of fare was: 'Here upwards of thirty dishes are described.] . 'The tables fairly best under expensive luxuries heaped one upon another. At twelve, the dining-room was thrown open for inspection, and guests passed in and viewed it, preparatory to the deventition of the artistic pile. About eleven, Gen. McClellan and lady and Gen. Marcy and daughter came in. All the border State Senators and Members were present with their ladies, and most of the Members and Senators from the Army were there. . The ladies were dressed to the height of fashionable extravragance.'

The New York Hendle describes lady Lincoln's

areas mus—which it styles "ample and elegant":—
"A magnificent white satin robe, with a black flounce
half a yard wide, looped with black and white bows,
a low corsage trimmed with black lace, and a bonquet
of cape myrtle on her bosom. Her head-dress was a
wreath of black and white flowers, with a bunch of
cape myrtle on the right side. The only ornaments
were a necklace, ear rings, brooch and bracelets, of
pearl."

der the doings and dictates of a barbarous institution a relic of barbarism, are marshaled in the field of mar a relic of barrarism, are marsantee at a feet of the sacre and murder, thousands of them rotting and dying of disease, other thousands maimed and mangled agonizing in the hospitals—to say nothing of the other thousands still, in preserable conditions, shot down, bayoneted down, butchered down, trampled down, any way got down, to immediate death; wives, moth ers, daughters, sisters, lovers everywhere in trembling anxiety, agony and anguish; everybody—except the most unfeeling and inhuman, hardened and made such by that inhuman institution—in doubt and dread as to the future; in short, when our nation is conas to the future; in short, when our nation is convulsed with painful forebodings, and plunged in an
abyss of horrors and frightful exposures, by its slavery
and its slavery's war, it is less strange that so weak a
woman as has got up this costly and dissipating carnival should have acted her part in the matter, and
that he should have been sustained in it by "all the
border State Senators and Members, and their lodies," and
by "ngarig all the Generals" who have hitherto conducted our war, than that she should have had the countenance and sanction of "most of the Members" Senators from the Northern States," and that the rethe Tribuse without denunciation, without rebuke without the least criticism. Is this the fitting time to get up the "first ball ever given in the White House," and at the expense of thousands on thousands of dol Last March, the inaugural ball, under the conduc

Last March, the inaugural sail, under the conductorship of Secretary Seward, was sail to have cost twenty-five thousand dollars. Since that time, hundreds of millions of the people's earnings and thousands, of the people's lives have been squandered, chiefly to keep in safety the place where these midnight revelries, and midday rioting to match, are carried on. Will the resders of the riotings in Rome. In ried on. Will the readers of the riotings in Rome, he days of her decadence, tell me how far we fal theking or dreaming but that our development had arried as thousands of years ahead of the possibility subjection to such experience?

It is worthy a woman whose sympathics servers, and with those who are waging war, ruth se rights and liberties of the human race. It is no orthy of man or women with ears open to the wall of the bereaved throughout the country. It is not worthy of woman or man with susceptible heart— with sympathetic heart—with heart of woman or man. At such a time, and under such circumstances, it not a fit performance for women or men fit to be in

oral and humane people.

ORSON S. MURRAY.

Date 10, 1862 Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1862. While I was copying the foregoing, the following came to hand, in the Tribane for February 11:—

came to hand, in the Tribane for February 11:—

"We must decline publishing any of the numerous letters sent us in deprecation of what the writers characterize as a 'ball' or a 'dance' at the White-House, recently. Our reasons are briefly these:—

1. We do not judge for others at what time or in what manager they shall entertain their friends; 2. Our columns are pre-occupied with matters which seem to as more momentous; 3. There exer so ball and no dancing at the time and place in question."

The Tribune's second pretext for suppressing the sentiments of its peaders in "numerous letters sent in deprecation of "this demoralizing entertainent, is: "Our columns are pre-occupied with matters which seem to us more momentous." But they were not

nocturnal revel—was a different thing in detail from what its own reporter made it to be in its own columns, under the head—"Mrs. Lincola's Grand Ball." Now, auppose that, when "the Marine Band began playing operatic airs of the finest description," and "Mr. Lincoln gave his arm to Miss Browning, and Mrs. Lincoln, with Senator Browning and others, soon followed, and they passed through and through the different rooms," they had taken a "quick-step," a "double-quick"—had "hopped" a little—how much would it have added to the objectionableness of the performance? With the rational, nothing. And the Tribune is care-With the rational, nothing. And the Tribune is care and the manifestations of all wily and inveterate slave

A PLEASANT NARRATION.

I will tell you "a merry toy," as old Jeremy Tay I will tell you "a merry toy" as old Jeremy Taylor was wont to say. I was lately introduced to a Mr.
Bird, who lives in the vicinity of Boston. My heart
warmed towards the stranger at the first glance; for
he looked like a mountain of good nature, fighted up
with sunny streams of fun. The volume of his volce
was in proportion to his bulk. It was worthy of old
Stentor, of Homeric renown. Our conversation turned upon slavery, of course; for that is the hinge upon
which all conversation turns now-a-days. Jeff. Davis
has converted the entire Free States into a great Debating Society upon that subject. Apparently, it was
the only good use the Lord could put him to.

the only good use the Lord could put him to.

"I want to tell you," said Mr. Bird, "what first set
me to thinking about slavery. Some years ago, I had
thoughts of going down South to teach music. Looking over the Southern papers to see where such teachers were wanted, I happened to light on this advertisement :- "Runaway, my man John, a tall, stout fellow, with light hair and blue eyes. He is a go

low, with light hair and blue eyes. He is a good blacksmith and a bright fellow, and will be very likely to try to pass himself off for a white man."
"By golly!" said I to myself, "here's a description of me! only my name's Joe, and that fellow's name's John. I served my time at a blackmith's, and I'm bright enough, any how, to try to pass myself of for a few my. I went to the glass, and took a good ss well for me to keep clear of the nigger-driving States. So I went to Vermont to teach a singing-school. There I found a fugitive slave working round and and advertised for as a runaway slave, and how I had reck-oned it was best to change my name to Joe, and I hoped they wouldn't any of 'em betray me. Many a with its opposite or evil principle.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MISSION SCHOOL AFFAIRS AT CHATHAM, C. W.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR Sin,—I wish to call your attention, and the attention of the friends of the Refugees in Canada, to the Mission School established, and now in successful operation, at Chatham, C. W. I do this because friends in New England have contributed towards purchasing the lot, now nearly secured for its use and because a handful of mischievous persons in Chatham,—under the tutelage of personal enemies of the managers of the school, and persistent persecutors of

its management, of the content and the state of the state of the agent, by setting aside the resolutions offered against it on the evening of December 16th, and passing resolutions unanimously in favor of it, and all concerned with it.

and all concerned with it.

Viewing this assault in the light of a personal attack, I should not trouble you to entertain it for one moment; but now that two Haytian attempts at slining discussion in Canada, by deliberate published misrepresentation, have failed, it is not meet and it minimate in the constitution of the control below o

A GRATIFYING CHANGE.

country, unless it represented the sentiment of free-dom for all—rich and poor, black and white. He said it was a rule in ethics, that a good principle can only be known and estimated by contrast with its opposite or evil principle; therefore, it is our duty to teach the crils of slavery as well as the benefits of freedom. He knew what perfect liberty all enjoyed to speak of free-dom; he knew, also, no such liberty was permitted in regard to slavery. This is wrong. Mothers must teach their little ones, teachers tell their scholars, and pastors instruct their flocks, in the evils and tendencies of chattel slavery; and let no father undo the lessons his children have been taught: then we will in time

know and value freedom as we should.

Many a well-disposed merchant held a dollar so close to his eye that it hid a moral principle, and in his blindness he asks for charity when he hears the slave-

blindness he asks for charity when he hears the slave-holder rebuked. Mr. A. had no sympathy with the charity that would save the property and cover the sins of the master, while it ignores the sufferings and wrongs of four millions of slaves. He feared the reconstruction of slavery. There was a lurking danger in this audden submission of the rebels. Mr. A. eloquently urged the audience to use every talent and all their influence to aid their country in this crisis, and forever rid the Republic of a power that God's own finger writing on the wall of every na-

speech home to the hearts and consciences of such as could "hear and understand" was not wanted. The

In the Liberator of the 17th ult., mention was made of the death of Moses Brown of Pembroke,—
fallen in the prime of youth, and possessing qualities
of mind and brain which gave promise of eminence it. He looked me right in the face and grinned, as it he didn't believe one word I said. "You won't do no such a ting," said he; "I know you wont." Now, I took that for a compliment. I should think I was a bad-looking aneak, if he had thought I looked like a chap mean enough to do such a job."

"I don't think it proved any astonishing sagacity in the fugitive," replied I. "If I were a runaway slave, I would trust you with the secret, after a look at your foce. It is plain enough that nature never made your it to neglights." The attractive homestead of aspecially—of rearing "the tender thought," and training face. It is plain enough that nature never made you for a bird of prey."

So ended my conversation with Mr. Joseph Bird. I hope there are many more "birds of the same feather."

L. M. CHILD.

sepcially—of rearing "the tender thought," and training it to usefulness. The attractive homestead of the "venerable patriarch," (father of the deceased,) to which such appropriate allusion is made, has long afforded shelter and succor to the flying and panting fugitive, forsaken by the Church and pursued by the State, and bestowed kind sympathy and hos pitality upon the often weary and worn anti-slavery whom nothing but the most persevering er ergy, hely zeal and heroic fortifude could sustain

With the hallowed home associations ences of which young Brown was the fortunate and rare recipient, he could scarcely fail of being a youth of manly bearing and high aims, as evinced in the subjoined tribute to his memory by one who seems to appreciate his worth, and, like many others, mourn his early departure.—x.

DEATH OF MOSES BROWN.

to this greatest calamity to the colored people, next to slavery, the Haytian scheme,—have published through the Chatham Arjus, the Toronto Globe, and the Piase and Dealm, a series of maliciously false and designedly injurious resolutions, to myself personally, and to the school in general.

The Mission School in Chatham is now one of the public fixtures and necessities of the community, especially to the colored people. The limited room at our command is now crowded with pupils. Upwards our command is now crowded with pupils. Upwards of four hundred persons testified their approbation of its management, of the course adopted by the Trustees one of whom, by appointment is 1. D. Shadd, and of the samet by setting saids the resolutions to dimansion door has swains slowly on its hinge

THE LATE RANDALL MANN, OF LEICESTER.

fellow-men because God hath created them of a darker hue, and, fortunately for himself, finding in his home an atmosphere favorable to humanity and the love of freedom, he gust steadily up into that great cause which aims to render justice to all in our land, to save our country from the destroying effects of a false democracy and a false religion, and to diffuse instead the benign influences of true Christianity, and of a just regard to all men's rights.

The outbreak of the Southern rebellion found him thinking deeply on the question of American slavery, and the course then taken by the slaveholders and their Northern allies justified to his wind all that the Abolitionists had foretoid, and equally justified his own reflections

war. But they found his mind fixed. It was not sell-will, nor love of adventure; he knew, he said, there was no sport to be looked for; and when reminded of the hazards of sickness, maiming, and loss of life, he said he had considered them all. And when they asw that it was a mater of principle with him,—that he sought to act as duty required,—they ceased to object, and gave him all the aid sympathy they could. He went. The first active ser to which he was called was that at Roanoke Island

as these are and are to be, are not to be named in com-parison with the loss of meh young men, who, for con-science sake, turn away from all the endearments of home, and offer themselves a living sacrifice upon the altar of Freedom, Justice and Humanity! Surely it will be accept-ed at his hands as good and faithful service! And "though to the unwise he seems to die, yet he is in peace"; and "being made perfect in a short time, he has faifilled a long time." In his case we may filly use the oft-quoted

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest By all their country's wishes blest! When Spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mould, She there shall dress a sweeter sod Than Fancy's feet have ever trod. By fairy hands their knell is rung, By forms unseen their dirge is sung; There Honor comes, a pilgring gray, To bless the turf that wraps their clay; And Freedom shall awhile repair, To deal a weening hermit there."

May we who remain carry on the conflict with slaver nat "sum of all villanies," as bravely and as perseverin, as did our young friend. So shall his great and gen

DIED-In Pepperell, Feb. 13, Capt. VayLing Shattuck

Death had no servor for him. It has susception much as enjoyed much. The measure of his experience was full. He had builded his home, and reared acos and daughters, who, in their turn, were reproducing his life anew, and travelling the ground that he had tred: and nothing more seemed left for him to do this side the grave but to suffer.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, December 16, 1861. Mr. Wilson asked, and by unanimous consent ob-ined, leave to bring in the following bill; which was ad the first time, and ordered to be printed.

FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

ase of Certain Persons held to Service or in the District of Columbia.

nacted by the Senate and House of Re-

give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpema and compel the attendance of vitnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before courts of justice; and they may summon[s] before them the persons making claim to service or labor, and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. Said commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep files and complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in, said proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful process by them ordered. The marshal of the District of Columbia shall personally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of said commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said clerk.

sonally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of said commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said clerk.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of two thousand dollars each, to be paid upon the filling of their report; that said clerk shall receive for his services the sum of two hundred dollars per month; that said marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses of said commission to be audited and allowed, and that said compensation, fees, and expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the United States a sum not exceeding one million of dollars.

PROHIBITION OF THE COOLIE TRADE. IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 4, 1861.

A BILL

To prohibit the "Chinese coolie trade" by American citizens in American vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner coming into or residing within the same, shall, for himself or for any other person whatsoever, either, as master, factor, owner, or otherwise, build equip, load, or otherwise prepare, any ship or vessel, or any steamship or steam vessel, registered, enrolled, or licensed, in the United States, or any port within the same, for the purpose of procuring from China, or from any other port or place, the inhabitants or subjects of China, known as "coolies." to be transported to any foreign coun-

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That this set shall

This Bill passed both houses of Congress as now printed. Mr. Eliot deserves special thanks for the zeal with which he has prosecuted a measure so humane and important.

EXECUTION OF NATHANIEL GORDON AT

EXECUTION OF NATHANIEL GORDON AT THE TOMBS.

Nathaniel Gordon, the slave-dealer, staffered the highest penalty of the law at fifteen minutes past welve o'clock Friday noon, in the yard of the city prison. Up to a late hour on Thursday night, no man under sentence of death bore up with greater hope than Captain Gordon; and we may say, tint, almost up to the hour of execution, there seemed to be a glimmering of hope pictured in his countenance, yet he was doomed to disappointment, and has suffered the horrible penalty for the crime he has committed. During Thursday he was attended by his spiritual attrices, the Rev. Dr. Corth, Rev. Dr. Camp, said the Rev. Dr. Bingham. He would frequently tell them that he was ready to die, and would soon after talk as if he expected a commutation of sentence from the President.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS CLIBBRAINO of the Mattyrdom of the colored American, CRISPUS ATTUCKS, "the day which history selects as the dawn of the American Reconstance," will be commencerated at Allston Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 5th, by a series of Tableaux, distorical, mythological, classical, humorous and dramatic—represented by aslect volunteer company of young ladies and gentlemen, masters and misses. The whole entertainment to be intercepted with supropriets vocal and instrumental Music

Tokets 25 cents each, to be obtained of R. F. Walkers, Anti-Slavery office, 221 Washington street; S. S. Hanscom, 74 Cam bridge street, and at the door. Doors open at half-past o'clock; exercises to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

For particulars, see Programme.

Boston, Feb. 25, 1862. WEILIAM C. NELL.

[EF We hope Allston Hall will have a crowded assembly on the evening here advertised, not only for the hi

torical interest of the occasion, but because the worthy and indefatigable projector of the celebration has exerted him-self to make an attractive and pleasing entertainment, and is deserving of liberal encouragement. I—Eo. Ltb.

AARON M. POWELL, Agent of the American New Roohelle, N. Y., Friday evening, 28.
Pleasantville, "Saturday Mar. 1.

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY will give a lecture on

American Slavery in the Methodist church in Palmyra, Y. Y., on Friday evening, March 7th.

DE LEOMINSTER AND FITCHBURG .- PARKER PILLESPENT WIll lecture in

Leominster, Saturday even'g, March 1.

Filebburg, Sunday . . . 2.

-at 7 o'clock.

EN R. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "The War," in East Cambridge, Sunday evening, March 2.

F ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT HYAN-NIS.—There will be an Anti-Slavery Convention at Hyan-nis, on Saturday and Sunday, the 15th and 16th of March. Cape Cod, hitherto, har never needed arguments, or even appeals, to crowd it le largest halfs, where the cause of Humanity and the Slave was to be the thems. Further

THENRY C. WRIGHT will speak at South Abington, on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Subject-Natural Antagonism, or the irrepressible Conflict. Tax." What God hath put asunder, let not man put together."

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver a discondinute Hall, before the Twenty-Eighth Congregation ciety, on Sunday forenoon next.

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION.

For the Liberato MAKE NO CONCESSIONS. Virtue to our purpose binding, God and Justice ever minding all for Freedom battle, and er all for Freedom battle, and crus Free and clear of all aggression Face this wicked, mad secession, ng firm against rebellion and cor

Why to traitors all so tender?
Why to rebels more surrender?
r's guns have killed concession, and to freedom ope

door. chusetts, take your station! Massachusetts, take your station! Show your strength, and save the nation! ty against all tyrants we must guard forever

Shade of Washington, inspire us!
With thy patriotism fire us!
Till a rebel in our borders shall be heard of neve
Shade of Jackson, speak and shame us!
Let the world dofame and blame us!
If we falter now, we're conquered—branded cow

Tell me what we gain by walting,
And our chances all berating?
we faltered, dodged, and doubted, "leagued w
hell" from shore to shore.
Now's the time! the men, and know it!
Now's the time! the traitors show it!
s and crush the rebel monster! bind him fast forey

Halt no longer, dreaming—trembling!
Try no more our poor dissembling!
God, and Truth, and Justice owning, deubting neith

evermore!

Stand aback; you prone to kneeling!

Back, you traitors, prone to stealing!

Let God speak, then do his bidding, minding that fo more! We have rights! Shall we suspend them No-but gallantly defend them, a Secession threatens vengeance if we do n't its god

adore.

Rights of men we now must stand on!

Truth and Justice ne'er abandon!

Come what may of "South-Side" swearing, that's
place forevermore.

Standing here, no threats shall move us; Only so can God approve us; the universe will aid us to lost liberty rest Here we'll stand till wrongs are righted,— Hopes renewed that these have blighted,— Piled with insults hard to swallow,

Piled with insults hard to swallow,
Propositions hard to follow,
We demand the wrongs retracted, and repeated nev
Till that 's done, make no concessions!
Turn no ear to such expressions!
Till the traitors meet their merits, silenced here

All our good to them is evil;
Phillips, Beecher—each a devil!
Higher laws are but pure nonsense, which they wicked Void of honesty and reason, They rebellion nurse and treason, g God to help sustain them and their bondage eve

If concessions now are wanted, No such favore can be granted; would damn us all forever, dan damned before! No inch yielding, stand unflinching!
Show no fear of threats or lynching!
Hit the monster 'twixt the eye-brows! lay him low for more !

No conversions longer; wait for !
No'er a rictory be too late for !
short work of all "Plug Uglies" in or out of Be
timore!
Put straight through the iron horses! Never mind the breaks or losses!

Whip the rebels all contented to stay whipped for
Liberty and Justice calling save their temples falling ;

Up and crush the foes who threaten till their made deplore! No use now to doubt and falter, Bring the traitors to the halter!

There shut off their barb'rous nonsense, threats and slang

Stand on technics here no longer!
For each day the foe grows stronger!
Doubtful courage no more harbor—see it of

Sumter's guns have broke th' enchant Ope'd the door to Scott's encampment: Rise and rush from this hour's dreaming to new life for

That from Maine to Texas reaching, Our old flag shall wave in triumph, and be see

more.

Fight we must till foes are roused,—
Let that fact no more be doubted,—
fight till our star-spangled banner greets no

No one falter ! no one quiver ! No one palter! no one shiver! ate no moment longer to demand and hold the floor Strike, and crush the slave defender! Die we may, but not surrender !--ourselves past all redemption-blotted

Shame no more our sires and mothers!
Let us prove all men are brothers!
they left us let us cherish, and depart from
To the breese our flag unfuriling—
To all knaves defiance hurling tice, first and foremost, be our mo illerica, 1861. DANIEL PARKER.

> For the Liberator. A GLORIOUS VICTORY!

It is a glorious Victory;
There's rejoicing in the stre
And a gay, glad smile of trim

Husbands, and sons, and brothers, Cut down like o'er-ripe grain.

It is a glorious Victory :—
Weak woman's heart, be still!
Or join in th' jubilation r join in th' jubilation— It is nothing now to kill.

We count our cause as holy;
And though men be reaped like grain,
If PREEDON follow after,
Not one has died in vain.

Oh! through the smoke of battle Breaketh the morning light? Will PREEDOM follow after? Will Might give place to Right?

If this be so, join, heart and voice,
Join in the gladsome cry,
That's sounding through our streets to-day—
"Hurrah!—a Victory!"

And yet, and yet-0, blame me not,

How many wives and mothers Walt with suspended breath, This quiet winter morning, For news of life or death.

How many will clutch the paper, To read therein their fate, Only to lay it down again, Heart-broken, desolate.

Some of our own,—for well we know
Many of our brave men
Who went to the field of battle May nover come again.

But loving, it may be, With just such love as mine for one Who is all the world to me.

O, I am not disloyal;
But down in my heart so deep,
There is pity e'en for Rebeis:—
I must weep; yes, let me weep!

And yet, if our poor country Through blood shall be made free

The Wiberator.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

iy equal to those of our own speakers and writers.

As we have not spared to speak, on the numerous occasions demanding such notice, of the short-comings
and vices of the Republican party, and as that party
still needs sharp reproof for its failure to demand that
the power now in the lands of its President be used
in the interest of freedom, it is at once a duty and a
pleasure to honor those of its members who are faith-

the state of the Union.

He commenced with a recognition of the fact that this is one of the grand judgment-days of history; that the tremendous conflict in which we are now en-

gaged must be interpreted, by one who believes in a providential government of the world, as the voice of the Supreme Ruler, calling this nation to account for

its sins, and teaching us, through the terrible lesson of civil war, that injustice shall not prosper; and that the speech and action of every man, in such an ap-palling crisis, should be inspired by his deepest moral

plicity with the gigantic crime which has brought this terrible retribution upon us. Slavery is the cause

of the rebellion, and the rebellion is the act of the slaveholders; but the growth of slavery to a point where it could conceive and execute the idea of rebel-lion has been the fault of the North, and could not

have taken place but for the series of concessions which we have made to it in the course of the last

seventy-five years.

We gave it three large States, carved out of the

Territory of Louisians. At its demand we purchased Florida, and waged the barbarous Seminole and Florida wars. We assisted in expelling the red man from six or eight States of the South, at the cost of many

six or eight States of the South, at the cost of many millions, to make room for slavery there. We con-sented to add an empire to slavery in the South-West, in the annexation of Texas. We united in the prose-

cision was the work, in part, or Northern junges. On hatred of the negro has cropped out in black codes in the Free States which rival in villany the worst-fea-tures of the slave laws of the South. We have allow-ed slavery to expurgate our literature and mutilate the school-books of our children, while even the grand

instrumentalities of the Church—its Tract, and Bible, and Missionary and Sunday-School Associations—have submitted to its unhallowed surveillance. We

have consented to the suspension of Constitutional rights, in the Free States, through the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, so far as the trial by jury and the habeas corpus are concerned; and in the Slave States, so far

corpus are concerned; and in the Slave States, so far as the rights of lecomotion and free speech pertain to our own citizens, whom we meekly permit to be driven out by mobs, tarred and feathered, or hung like criminals, without cause. We have permitted both Houses of Congress, the Executive and Judiciary Departments of the Government, the Army and Navy, and our Foreign Diplomacy, to be controlled to this rebal interest with the never all the while in

by this rebel interest, with the power all the while in our own hands to have done otherwise. Slavery has ruled the Republic from the beginning, and upon its rebel aliar our public men of all parties have offered

has not been wanting in tokens of forbearance to-wards the slave interest. While emphatically avow-

ing an anti-slavery policy to a certain extent, it has been still more emphatic in discreving any purpose to go beyond its self-imposed limits. Nothing could ex-

ceed the persistency, emphasis and fervor with which its editors, orators and leaders have disavowed the in-tention to interfere with slavery in the States of the

South. They have protested perpetually against "abo litionism," as if slavery had the stamp of divinity upor

to survery, took in the control of t

cool, cautious politician, of conservative antecedents who solemnly assured the leaders of the rebellion

in his inaugural address, that their constitutions rights were perfectly safe in his hands. He declare

himself in favor of enforcing the Fugitive Slave Act. He expressed his willingness to see the Constitution so amended as to tie up the hands of the people, for-ever, against the right to interfere with elavery in

the States of the South; and so systematically did he seem to go down into the valley of humiliation, that some of his own party friends pronounced the first six weeks of his administration to be simply a contin-

midst of such concessions to slavery, is a demonstration (Mr. Julian declares) of the fact that slavery an

of the policy of his predecessor.
be breaking out of this rebellion, even in the

to slavery, that my

se has been marked by so

entalities of the Church

Amid my tears I'll shout it,
"Hurrah!—a Victory!"

Sherborn, Feb. 18, 1862.

only the President, but Coogress, has the right to in-terfere with slavery in any way and to any extent— Mr. Julian declares that no consideration should now withhold our suffrage from the proposition to "pro-claim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabi-tants thereof"; and that our failure to give liberty to four millions of slaves would be a crime only to be measured by that of putting them in chains if they were free.

were free.

Mr. Julian is one of those worthy representatives of the rights and interests of the people, who refuse to give up to party "what was meant for mankind." He returns to the exposure of the shameful complicities of the present Administration with slavery, and shows how not only the President, but the Secretaries of State, of War, and of the Interior, the Attorney General, both Houses of Congress, and various Generals in the army, have spoken and acted as if slave property were more sacred than any other property; more sacred even than the very life of the nation! And he manfully asks, in view of these things—"Is not this a practical espousal of the rebellion by the Administration!" "Is it not time for the people to speak?" An admirable speech was delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 16th, by Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohlo, urging an emancipation of the slaves by act of Congress. The speech of Hon. George W. Julian of Indiana, delivered in the same place on the previous day, has made upon us an impression no less favorable. It is entitled, "The Cause and Cure of our National Troubles," and it deals with this subject with a thoroughness and fidelity equal to those of our own speakers and writers. As we have not spared to speak, on the numerous occasions devagations.

the Administration "" is it not time for the people to speak ""

He denies the assumption, now so commonly made that if the slaves of rebels are set free, slavery lisel must necessarily fall. He maintains that the total extirpation of slavery will be our only security against future trouble and discord. And, expressing lingness (as a means of facilitating a settlement of on troubles, and securing a lasting peace) to pay to ever loyal slave-elaimant, on due proof of loyalty, the fairl assessed value of his slaves, he yet plainly declare pleasure to honor those of its members who are fathful in the performance of their duty.

In an age and country where not only direct apostacy is common, but where deficiencies of various sorts deform the speech and action of most of those who side with the Government and against the rebellion, it is worth our while to take special note of the thoroughness of this speech of Mr. Julian, delivered when the House was in Committee of the Whole on

After answering, well and ably, several popular of jections, Mr. Julian declares his conviction that eman cipation will be wise, safe and profitable, both to mas ter and slave. He would give the victims of oppres sion not only freedom from chains, but freedom t work out their own destiny, without interference b compulsory colonization or otherwise. And he ends as he began, with a recognition of the fact that the path of duty is the path of safety; that, under God's government, we may confidently trust ourselves to the consequences of doing right; and that, in this season of great actions! great national trial, we can hope for the season of great national trial, we can hope smiles of our Maker only through our recognition of liberty, justice and humanity. The fact, that Mr. Julian adds, that the der

this is made the basis of our policy, and the test of our statesmanship, is, in his judgment, the most deplora-

ble sign of our times.

The columns of the Liberator have ofter pressed our deep conviction of the reality and im-portance of the truth last stated. The number of op-ponents of slavery in our nation has greatly increased, and is greatly increasing. But this enlargement of numbers springs, almost exclusively, not from a re-cognition of slavery as a sin, but only as a nuisance. If the despotism which has ruled—which still rules our country would only proceed in a quiet and orderly quiet and order than the occasional seizure of a fugi-tive slave at the North, and the occasional lynching of a Northern man at the South,) the mass of these new comers would be perfectly and heartily acquiescent They are not in the least disturbed by the considera tion that slavery is inhuman and unjust! Any trouble which it brings merely to "niggers," and to trouble which it brings merely to "niggers," and to the friends of "niggers," they bear with absolute se-renity and composure. But when slavery proceeds to interfere with their trade—to seize their forts, arse-nals, mints and cuatom-houses—to threaten the seiz-ure of their capital—to summon a portion of their number to arms, and to burden the whole with heavy in the annexation of Texas. We united in the prose-cution of the Mexican war, well knowing that the extension of slavery was its object. Under the threat of disunion in 1850, we abandoned the Wilmot proviso, and agreed that the Territories of Utah and New Mexico should be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their people might determine. We assisted in the enactment of the infamous Fugi-tive Slave-Law. The Missouri compromise, made to pacify slavery, was overthrown at its bidding by the help of Northern votos, while the Dred Scott de-cision was the work, in part, of Northern judges. Our hatred of the negro has cropped out in black codes in taxes, for defence against its further aggressions-the

taxes, for defence against its further aggressions—then it occurs to them that slavery must be put down.

The voice of this large and increasing party has lately found utterance in a new organ—The Continental Monthly—which has the merit of stating with perfect plainness its ideas and its wishes. Making strong and hearty opposition to slavery, demanding its complete overthrow as the needful policy of the North, it confor the claims made by justice and humanity in the premises. Stigmatizing these claims as "the jargon of abolitionism" and assuming the interests the utterly unworthy of regard, it announces its convioverthrow of slavery, and urges the necessity of car rying on the war in such a manner as to accomplish

this purpose.

Even on these terms, it will be an immense gain to have slavery eradicated, and to have that frightfu source of progressive demoralization cut off. But what a prospect does it open for our future, when our efforts for the body of reform are accompanied by a repudiation of its spirit! when we execute the compulsory movement of traning away from crime, in a manner that shows us still devoted to sin! when we

alteth a nation. If the aggravated and long-continued sins of these United States are not washed away by repentance, if the reparation due to her oppr poor be not fairly paid, any semblance of prosperity which she may yet gain will prove but temporary hollow and delusive.—c. x. w.

ANTI-SLAVERY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Feb. 6, 1862. EDITOR LIBERATOR,—But few of us New Englanders have any idea of the intensity of the "Irrepressible Conflict" as it is going on at this great political ber, in the hotels, in the lecture-room, in the concert hall, or in the street, or even in the camp, you are sure to be apprised of the great conflict between freedom nd slavery, that we hope must soon culminate in the ntire abolition of the slave system.

entire abolition of the slave system.

Yesterday, I sat in the gallery of the Senate Chamber, and heard Charles Sumner deliver his manly speech in favor of the expulsion of Senator Bright from the Senate; and I was prouder than ever of our New England, as I heard him expose the treacherous designs of the slaveholding rebols. Although the rebel Senators have left the Senate, yet Union (!) Senators from the border States are as bold and defiant Senators from the border States are as bold and defant as ever in asserting the rights of slavery to protection under the Constitution—just as if slavery was not at this moment in open rebellion against the Constitution! It was very evident that, among the spectators, a large majority were ready to appland the sentiments of Senator Sumner; yet I could see many who gave evidence of their approval of the most violent producer sentiments.

At the Smithsonian Institute, last week, R. W. Emerson was enthusiastically applauded while he utered his most anti-alarery views, and the chivalry of Washington stood aghast while such sentiments were openly avowed and heartily cheered by such a vast saddenes in the cits they are there.

must of sten concessions to salvery, as demonstra-tion (Mr. Julian declares) of the fact that slavery and freedom cannot dwell together in peace. Slavery itself has wrought that very timidity and lack of manhood in the North, through which it has managed to rule the nation; it has paved the way for treason by feed-ing upon the virtue of our public men, and demoral-izing the spirit of our people; and the crimes and horrors thus developed cry out against it, demanding its utter political damnation. Therefore the popular demand now is, or soon will be, the total extirpation of slavery as the righteous purpose of the war, and the only means of a lasting peace.

The rebels have demanded a "reconstruction" on the basis of slavery. Let us give them a "recon-struction" on the basis of freedom. Let us convert the robel States into conquered provinces, remanding them as such in our discretion. Under no circum-stances should we consent to end this struggle on borrors thus developed cry out against it, demanding its utter political damnation. Therefore the popular demand now is, or soon will be, the total extirpation of slaverly as the righteous purpose of the war, and the only means of a lasting peace.

The rebels have demanded a "reconstruction" on the basis of slavery. Let us give them a "reconstruction" on the basis of freedom. Let us convert the rebel States into conquered provinces, remanding them to the status of mere Territories, and governing them as such in our discretion. Under no circumstances should we consent to end this struggle on terms which would leave us where we began it. Let

Among our solders in the camp, and the assection files of opinion as everywhere else. I was happy to find that most of our officers, as well as soldlers, are in havor of striking a blow direct at the cause of the rebellion. They wish to see justice done the slave as well as the rebel. Yet many wish to quell softly the rebellion, without interfering in the least with the "divine institution." I believe there is no other such field for labor as this

I believe there is no other such field for labor as this city and vicinity. This is the centre of action for the continent; and within the next few weeks, direction will be given to a course of events that may settle, for a century at least, the destiny of the American people. There are many here who are awake to the importance of the crisis; and among the agents now at work endeavoring to establish a noble public sentiment worthy of the times, not the least is the Lecture Association at the Smithsonian Institute. Cheever, Emerson, Greeley, and others like them, have done a good work. And Wendell Phillips is needed here. Let him come—the power of his eloquence, as I heard him a few days ago at Music Hall, would do much to awaken a public sentiment that is to overthrow the awaken a public sentiment that is to overthrow the base system of American slavery, and let this portion of our country, by nature so beautiful, so rich in agri-cultural and mineral wealth, so long cursed by the most impoverishing and degrading system of bondage the world ever knew, awaken to a new life as the air

resounds with the glad huzzas of freedom. And you, too, ought to come, and awaken here, as you have elsewhere, a more generous feeling for humanity.

Never since the commencement of the Anti-Slavery struggle was there so much need of earnest, determined action as now. The problem is soon to be solved, whether slavery or freedom is to be the basis of our government. In less than a single year, it may be decided. The more I see of Washington, the more I regret the folly of those who located the capital of the nation in such a place as this—in a community whose main ambition is to uphold and perpetuate the institution of slavery. What might have been our government, had the capital been located in one of our free States, surrounded by the healthy influences of education and enterprise!

J. H., Jr.

CONDITION OF THE FUGITIVES.

FORTRESS MONROE, (Va.,) Feb. 16, 1862.

EDITOR LIBERATOR:

I came here last Friday morning. Had a fine voyage in the steamer Adelaide from Baltimore—one of the regular line of boats which leaves that city daily, at o'clock, P. M., for this point. The moon shone b o'clock, P. M., for this point. The moon shone brightly, and the water of the Chesapeake was as smooth as a mirror. On board were two rebel officers, going down to be exchanged. I left Baltimore, in-tending to go down to Roanoke Island, to volunteer that but few had been wounded, and General Wool thought there was assistance enough already on the spot; so I do not go down.

There are about 3000 fugitive slaves at and around

the Fortress. The best thing that can be said for them is, that they are still slaves, having merely changed masters. The men are compelled to work for the Government, and those formerly free are paid one, and sometimes two dollars per month, besides rations and clothes; but those formerly slaves are not paid anythiny but clothes and rations, and some of them have worked five months without these from

The fact is this:—Almost every officer in authority, here is a pro-slavery, negro-hating tyrant. This is particularly the case with those who have the immediate control and supervision of the fugitives. Gen. Wool calls them "vagrants," "contrabands," or "refugees." I willingly apply the first of these titles to his under-officers here, but will never use it or the term "contraband" to indicate men of color.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood, agent of the American missionary Society, is doing a good work here, in teaching and preaching among the colored people. The same Society has also sent out a Mr. Hyde and Mr. Hardeastle, who are now teaching colored schools. The latter gentleman being in ill health, will soon return North.

Anti-Slavery Society be expended for schools at Port Royal; not that I think the work of this Society is nearly accomplished, but that it may be facilitated in this way. The more intelligent these men become, the less valuable they will be as slaves, when they are delivered up to their former masters, as they will prob-ably be, if a majority of our army officers can have

I will say to Abolitionists that they must not think I will say to Abolitionists that they must not think of laying off their armor. Their are has but just begun. In case of a settlement of hostilities without emancipation, the persecutions of Abolitionists will be renewed with greater vigor than ever. Things work slowly for good, but the right will one day

I must do the Government the Justice to say that the quarters and rations of its slaves are about the same as those allowed its soldiers. A hospital has been built for them, and a friendly physician employed. The physician of the old hospital refuses to let him take the charge of the new one. Colored men have sickened and died here, without the attendance of a physician, when there were three here, hav-

ance of a physician, when there were three here, hav-ing plenty of leisure.

I am happy to mention that Prof. Brown, of the New York Medical College, now Brigade Surgeon in Camp Hamilton, makes no distinction of color. He has visited many that otherwise could have had no medical treatment.

J. M. HAWKS.

P. S. MONDAY, Feb. 17. In a letter to you yesterday, I stated that some of the slaves had not had rations, although working for the Government. This is, incorrect. They who work are furnished with rations, and most of them with clothes. But they are not paid even a dollar in six months. The Government slaves will be worse treated than ever before, by the hunker negro hounds, kept in office to pacify t Union sentiment in the border States. J. M. H.

SHART DARKEY. The Leavenworth Co. SMART DARKEY. The Leavesworth Conservative tells of a contraband who came over there from Missouri; but after staying a time, left and returned to his matter, telling most pittiful stories of the manner in which he was used by the Abolitionists, and accordingly was pointed to by masters as an example of what befell negroes who ran away. The result was, that our darkey obtained unusual privileges, and in a short time re-appeared in Leavenworth, conducting a train of fourteen contrabands. The risages of some of the secesh must have become clongated to an unusual degree, when they learned the result of this operation.

That arch-traitor and charlatan, Lieut Maury, That arch-traitor and charlatan, Lieut Maury, was not long since proposed as a candidate for the honor of being chosen a corresponding member of the French Institute. His claims were referred to a Committee of eminent savans, who reported unanimously that the public reputation of Mr. Maury was the work of writers who knew nothing of the subjects they discussed.

cussed.

\$37 To New York city, the South owes \$150,.
\$30,000; to Philadelphia, \$24,600,000; to Boston,
\$7,600,000; to Baltimore, \$19,000,000. The entire indebtedness to these four cities is \$211,000,000; and it
is estimated that there are about \$20,000,000 more due
to the rest of the loyal cities and the States of the
North, making a total of \$300,000,000. In dry goods
alone, Boston lost \$2,000,000.

FRENCH WIT. Le Journal Des Debuts in comming upon the Trent Surrender, says:-

POBULARES OF FIRE ARMS. The total amount ex-pended by the Government in the purchase of fire arms since the beginning of the rebellion is twenty-two million dollars.

HERALDRY.

The past having been a week of wonders, the New York Herold must, of course, appear conspicuously in some of the acts. His eminence, as usual, is a very had one. The news of Gen. Stone's arrest and confinement in Fort Lafayette had earrely startled the good people from the quiet into which they had settled, when another telegram repeated the delight of the chief correspondents, if not editors of the Herod the delight of the chief correspondents, if not editors of the Herod as psy, and for threatening to bring the influence of his paper against the government, if they did not allow him to know the privates of the War Department. The general delight of the people had not subsided, when forthwith there comes a second dispatch, announcing that Clevalier Wikofi, another Herold correspondent, was arrested for having prenaturely made public the Presidents message, and refused to tell who gave it to him. Of course, the attention of the people was not directed to the men who were thus seized, but to the Herold, with which they were connected. Nobody knew who they were; all knew the Herold, whose representatives they were. Every one regarded the Herold as the traitor and spy. Thus, had Bennett himself been seized, it would have been little less evidence of the status of that Satanic sheet. The attention of the public was the more especially called to the arrest, by the fact that it has every week been demanding that Greeley and Summer and the leading Abbiltonists should be sent to Fort Laffayette, for giving aid and comfort to the rebels by their emacipation doctrines; when lo! he himself is seen looking through the bars! Haman dangling from the very gibbet he had eraceted for the offensive Mordecai, who ever sat in the gate, refusing reverence to men in power!

Every true Union man has known from the beginning of the war, that the Wardland and Delaware, by the force; yet so long had government tolerated it, and so great had been the favor shown it, that when the hollor fell, all were amazed. Even the Herold itself quite

GEN. FREMONT.

The Editor of the Troy Times, writing from Washington a day or two since, after an interview with Gen. FREMONT. says: "Gen. F.'s vindication of his official acts, during his memorable one hundred days Gon. FREMONT, says: "Gen. F.'s vindication of his official acts, during his memorable one hundred days in Missouri, is in possession of the investigating committee of Congress. That committee unanimously agree that his defence is complete in all respects, that he has refuted all the calumnies of his persecutors, and demonstrated his personal integrity as well as admirable military tact, judgment and capacity. They will report accordingly, and the General will be awarded another and an important command. But this is not sufficient. Gen. FREMONT's defence should be published. Thon As's tissue of slanders had a free circulation, activitistanding the publication afforded aid and comfort to the enemy. Personal justice as well as considerations of loyalty demands that the triumphant refutation, calm and dignified as it is, and pervaded with a spirit of unselfish patriotism, shall now be officially published to the country. A man possessing the sterling qualities of Fremont cannot be crushed by obloquy.

When the Pathfinder is again at the head of a division of the army, the public will hope that energy and determination are to take the place of torpor and apathy in the war against rebellion. There are hundreds of thousands who feel that he is the victim of the most venomous malice on the part of a class of old school army officers and new school army contractors, whose purposes the Administration was shrewdly made to subserve; and who will not cease

class of old school army officers and new school army contractors, whose purposes the Administration was shrewdly made to subserve; and who will not cease to believe, that, had he been permitted to remain in command of the Department of the West, instead of the slow and profiless operations that have been carried on there, we should have had a brilliant and dashing campaign, leaving us in possession of Columbus and Memphis, and freeling Arkansas from the grasp of the rebels. The course of Gen. Friemon'r has been from the first magnanimous and noble; such as only a man possessed of the elements of true greatness and heroism, and conscious of the strength of his cause, could have pursued. When he is again put in the field, the hearts of the people will go with him, and their hopes will follow him."

The Washington correspondent of the Anti-Sla-eory Standard (says the American Baptist) often gives us glimpees of the state of things at the Capi-tal which we find in no other paper, and we have observed that his statements are generally reliable. The following in regard to Gen. Fremont will, we hope, be found as correct as it is gratifying:

The following in regard to Gen. Fremont will, we hope, be found as correct as it is gratifying:

"Gen. Fremont will emerge from the trial which he has sought, or if that is not accorded to him, from the fiery persecution to which he has been subjected by his enemies, nharmed, and with his reputation without a spot upon it. He has undergone a trial such as few of our public men could endure. The attack upon him came at first from his professed friends. A man can endure a great deal from his enemies. Charles Sumner has proved this. But Fremont was stabbed by men who approached him under the guise of friendship. What he has suffered, few will ever know. To be disgraced as he was, or at least so far as it was in the power of Mr. Lincoln to disgrace him, at the head of the fine army he had created, must have been terrible to a man of nice feelings and an ardent spirit. But I can asfely say to you that John C. Fremont, one year from to-day, will occupy a higher and nobler place in the hearts of the American people than he ever has occupied. His case has been most thoroughly examined here within the last few weeks, and I venture to predict that when all the facts come before the American people, they will wonder, will be filled with amazement, that Gen. Fremont has borne the cruel treatment bestowed upon him, so meckly and with such lofty calimnes. It is to be feared that the publication of all the facts, which will hereafter be made, will seriously damage the administration, and thus in an indirect manner aid the robels. You are aware that almost everybody who attempts to expose knavery here, is charged by the administration with willingly aiding secession!"

There is no name, mentioned approvingly fore public assemblies, that elicits such applause as that of Fremont.

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION.

The infamous proposition, started in the State Covention by Mr. Bartley, of Gallatin county, to explice the negroes from this State, regardless of their was as in the premises, was, after discussion, beaten by your of 21 ayes to 46 anys. The proposition was not to prohibit the immigration of negroes to the State, but to drive out those already here, and estitled by law, the usages of civilization, and the plain commands of Christianity, to protection! A more momertous proposal never disgraced delibrative body in Illinois; and, for the honor of our State, we are glad to announce that it was summaily deposed of It had not the poor excuse which a urged in defence of like acts of atrocity in Misinappi and Arkansas. We in Illinois have, thank [Got] no slaves whose obedient servility to their means may be corrupted by the examples of freedom in dividuals of their own race; we are in no dager of insurrection from the men who told in the workshop or the field; secure from the contaminating indiscuss which are, in the slave States, debasing the wish but not elevating the black race, we have no visual of amalgamation or corruption of blood: and insurance of any present or prospective public or provide the contaminating indiscuss of amalgamation or corruption of blood: and in Bartley's motion, conceived without the impelling power of any present or prospective public or provide danger, is not only unnecessary, but inhuma cowardly, and to the last degree disgraceful. It nois is now, owing to her despotic black laws, ore in proper of the proper was a position for which many of her rose in proper to hang their heads with shame; and the fact, as welcome as it is astounding, that the representation of two sevenths of her people should, in a Convention which is preparing the fundamental law is shall be to all the world the synony my of the proper davancement in the knowledge of justice and he manity, dare to support by their votes a proparation of all civilized mankind, gives us no seasoned that the be PROF. BUTLER.

PROF. BUTLER.

Professor Clarence Butler, late of Texas, not twice yesterday in Welles Hall: in the afternos, a the religious wants of the age, and in the cream, on the national crisis, with our duties and reposibilities. The institution of slavery received a ten ble scathing in the latter discourse, being dehel the only cause of our political troubles, and is present attitude of the seceded States a releia against the progress of the age and of civilinais against the progress of the age and of civilinais against the progress of the age and of civilinais agenerally. Those troubles, furthermore, might is considered a just retribution on the North for issing countenanced and fostered the systems olag. He advocated an edict of emancipation as best, as only for the blacks, but also for the whites of hos sections; and demanded both by the progress of the age and the cause of human rights general. The professor is small in stature, of a nervoblina temperament, with a very energetic and rapid elivery, and commanding the use of language is livery, and the substantial language is livery, and the substa

A COLORED ORATOR.

A COLORED ORATOR.

One of the features of our Queen City is the Sunday Night Discussion held at our United Church in this city. All sides are invited to attest and all views are beard thereat. The church is every Sunday evening crowded to its utmost opacity, listening now to a warm debate upon the right and propriety of immediate and unconditions and all views are being ago. An Englishman had sustained the service of the question, arguing with great veheners ngainst emancipation. He had a great many favores, &c., about emancipation in the British Index, and, of course, quoted largely from Anthony Indope (whose book on the West Indies is the ass complete romance ever imagined by that professional writer of fiction.) When he had spoken, as various others, the best speakers of our city, pe haps, had reesponded or sided with him, and the meeting had reached its hour of adjournment, colored man arose, and asked the meeting to list to what he had to say a few moments. The power of the thing startled every one. It was manifest that a large number of those present were slavery, not a few being from Kentucky. But the majority demanded that he should be heard, as a became to the stand. But how shall lexpressive you the power and effect of this colored man speech? Never were a set of white faces so completely eclipsed before. Any one speech that has been made was conceded by all to be to this only a boy's debate compared with Webster's reply Hayne. Such elegance of expression; such about the major time of the first of the prosession, which could not be betrayed into style and pronunciation; such several the prosession, which could not be betrayed into style and pronunciation; such several the desired prosession, which could not be betrayed into style and pronunciation; such several the such as a such as a

violent regark; such wit, richtly and right of the audience by storm. The negro tried to step-but, though the hour of adjournment had pass when he began, the large audience would not pemit him to stop, but sat breathlessly listening to be every eloquent word, and would have so sat a hes longer. When he ceased, round after round of impressible applause, in which even the pro-slaver men united, told that this eloquent speech had told upon the hearts and heads of all present.

The man who had been criticising the Africas severely turned pale, then purple, then red; for the power of the colored man's first five minutes had laid his fabric in ruins. Every heart in the secence had whispered, "That is one of the race of which we are here considering whether it shall be treated as cattle." It was a trumph which the aidslavery men of this city will long remember. Is name of this young colored man is Peter Clark, all trust the friends of the slave in the East will early hear him for themselves.—Cincinnati corr. It is the state of the slave in the East will contain the Anti-Slavery Standard.

DEATH OF A COLORED SOLDIER AT ANXANDELIS. One of the casualties at Annapolis, resulting in the death of John Thompson, Colored.) are about 20, an attendant on one of the Surgeos of the 24th Massachusetts Regiment, occurred a Christmas Eve, which is a merry time among the blanks, when crackers, squibs, pistols, &c., and the blanks, when crackers, squibs, pistols, &c., and the ball penetrated Thompson's back heart is spine, passed through the abdomen, and lodged up the the skin above the navel. He was taken into souse, and he asked for his employer, who was summoned, and who remained with him while limit. He was unwilling that any one else should do any thing for him. He lingered without pain, and was the struckers, and the skind and faithful, and was liked by all, and was considered one of the best lads in the service. He brother, a few years since, broke through the ke is the Back Bay, and was drowned, and their moker is now a lone widow.—Trueller.