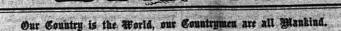
WASHINGTON STREET, BOOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

rected (POST PAID) to the General Agent.

Let the introduce gentlement constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz: — WENDELL PRILLIPS, EDWEND QUINCY, EDWEND JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prin

VOL. XXXII. NO. 11.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1629.

Refuge of Oppression.

DEFEAT OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

DEFEAT OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Vehement language is always justifiable against this class of people, because they are persistent fanatical enemies to the fundamental law of the country. It can never be denied, that they have been active causes in the present rebellion; and it is actear as a mathematical proposition, that the peace and prosperity of the Republic can never be completely restored until they are suppressed. There they are a vast noisy body of the men, and women, daily Editors, Parsons, Quarterly Reviewers, and strong-minded females, in incessant, boisterous, turbulent activity, spreading political and religious principles that are most subversive of the pillars of the nation. Out upon them with every man's tongue in the sternest language and against them be planted every man foot and shoulder in absolute antagonism!

five minutes.

he victory at Fort Donelson is a great defeat to
howling fanatics. Their well-cherished, wellagated theory, that the slaves of the South
he be emancipated and made soldiers of before

in him to eashier Fremoniand Halleck have served ameron. Stanton and Halleck' have server laces of these men in an admirable manner rt Donelson there was a double triumph, on the rebels, and another over the Abolitionists e two, the latter are the worst enemies to the itution. It is the duty of every man to be their onist.—Boston (Catholic) Pilot.

AN EXCELLENT DOCUMENT.

ofollowing (says the Boston Courier) is the able proclamation of Commodore Goldsborough inneral Burnside, in full. It is as good as "an with banners." Its explicit disavowal of any set to liberate the slaves, or to commit any other k, is a sharp blow upon the "wicked and even ical" traitors among us, who would pervert

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROANORE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

Chell Chickens of the care of

Selections.

"ABOLITION IS TREASON."

llows with the Times.
the speech of Mr. McDougal,
m California, delivered when
s considered, that there has

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

WHO ARE THE NEGRO-WORSHIPPERS?

Sambo, in certain conditions, is a very precious article of Democratic ornament and utility. Nort or South as a slave, he is always acceptable. "Dute niggers," is a fine expletive; but in spite of if requent use, a prime merchantable darkey as, on used to be, equivalent to a legal tender for fifteen

NEW YORK FOR A FREE REPUBLIC.

hes by James A. Hamilton, Carl Schurz, M. F. Conway, and others—Letters from Preston King, Henry Wilson, David Wilmot, George W. Julian, Charles Sumner, and Montgonery Blair.

From the New York Tribune, March 7.

The large Hall of the Cooper Institute was at night the scene of a large and enthusiastic emonstration of the popular sentiment in faor of emancipation as a war measure to sceure an arly peace, and, through Freedom once secured a resembrate our institutions free from interna

to perpetuate our institutions free from interna-convulsion in the future.

At an early hour, the crowd began to pour into the Hall, and for a quarter of an hour before the time for the organization of the meeting, all the available space for sitting or standing was occupied. The platform was occupied by leading citizens, many of whom have for years been known for, the conservative positions they have occupied in na-tional politics, but there were also those present, in large numbers, who, for long years, have foreseen the inevitable necessity of making Freedom universal to our land if free institutions are to be perpetuated among us. Among those present were Gerrit Smith, Peter Cooper, Thomas B. Stillman, President Charles King, the Rev. Dr. Hague, John W. Ed-monds, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Act of the most distinguished founders of our Government and free institutions—a man who loves liberty and the rights of human nature, as earnestly as his father. I propose for our President the Hon James A. HAMILTON.

The Hon. George Bancroft, Frederick Kapp, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Issac Sherman, George Reininger, the Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., Frof. Fran Lieber, David Dudley Field, Dr. J. A. Forsch, Lev Tappan, Dr. Henry A. Hartt, Erastus C. Bened Andreas Willman. Wm. Cellen Repart Persent

The first will be seen, is full followers, because of the proposition and seed to the proposition of the pro

"The case of certain feudal rights which or ressed all Europe, and still oppresses too ortion of it, may serve as an example; rights ande absolute slaves of a part of the communi endered the condition of the remainder no sees slightly.

or minary in the recently. Or compare some the respective property of the standard programs are in earnest against the rebellion, you will not spare slavery. And happily the way is plained to that it cannot be mistaken.

Look now throughout the whole rebel territory, and you will not find a single officer legally qualified to discharge say of the functions of Government. By the Constitution of the United States, "members of the several State Legislatures and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and the several States, shall, be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." But these functionaries have all renounced their allegiance to the United States, and taken a new oath to support the Robel Government, so that at this moment they cannot be recognized as constitutionally empowered to act. But a State is known only through its functionaries, constitutionally empowered to act, and since these have exseed to exist, the State, with its unnatural institutions, has ceased to exist, or it exist only in the dead parchments by which its Government was originally established. The action of these functionaries was impotent to transfer its territory to a pretended confederation. To destroy the States was all that they could do.

In the absence of any constitutional authority in this territory, Congress must assume all necessary jurisdiction. Not to do so will be an abandonment of urgent duty. There are some who propose a temporary provisional government, with himited powers. All these concede to Congress jurisdiction over the territory; nor can this jurisdiction be justified to the supportant occasion, we shall follow the autoritative precedents of our history, and proceed in the organization and government of other territories. This will be simple. And, as to slavery, if there be any doubt that it died constitutionally and legally with the State from which it drew its wicked breath, it might be prohibited by the enactment of that same Jeffersonian ordinance, which originally esta

LETTER FROM THE HON. HENRY WILSON

DEAR Siz: Your note requesting my attendance at a meeting to be held on the evening of March 6, of the citizens of New York "who rejoice in the downfall of treason," has been received. I regret that my duties here will not permit me to meet with the citizens of the commercial metropolis of our country, who will on that occasion respond to the summons of the cament gentlemen who compose your committee. I am sure your meeting will fully comprehend the duties of the hour, and utter the accents of pararotism and humanity.

toe. I as sure your meeting will fully comprehend the duties of the hour, and utter the accents of particular and humanity.

Slavery, not content with stifling for years the voice of conscience and of reason, diminishing the spirit of Liberty, scoffing at the faith and creed of the Republican Fathers, debauching political organizations, and disbonoring the public men of our age, has extinguished the patriotism of large masses in one section of our country, and impelled its supporters to raise the banners of a bloody insurrection.

To-day Slavery "has lifted up," in the words of Bancroft, "its hand to strike a death-blow at our existence as a people—it has avowed itself a desperate and determined enemy of our national life, of our junity as a Republic." Shall we confront this "desperate and determined enemy of our national life," with uplifted "hand to strike a death-blow at our existence," with soft words and whispering humbleness, or shall we not rather, in the name of a periled country, by the strong hand of an outraged people, smite it down forever?

Humanity, justice, and patriotism all demand that the American people should never pardon the GREAT CRIMINAL that has raised the banner of revolt against the unity and authority of the Republic. The blood of our fallen sons demands that the Government for which they gave their lives should walk up to the verge of Constitutional power in inflicting condign punishment on their murderer. The nation, imperiled by slavery, should use every legal and constitutional power to put it in process of ultimate extinction. To that end I would at once abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, repeal the BLACK CODE that dishoners the National Capital, tender to the loyal slaveholding States the treasures of the Federal Government to aid them in the work of Emancipation, deal justly and liberally with the loyal men of the rebel States, but free the bondmen of rebels.

en of rebels.

With much respect, I am your obedient servant,
HENRY WILSON. To J. McKAYE, Esq., Chairman of Com. of Arrange

LETTER FROM THE HON. DAVID WILMOT.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of invitation to attend a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst, has been received.

City of New-York, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst, has been received.

I am honored by your invitation, and would be pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and participate in the proposed meeting. My public duties will hold me here; and I can only respond briefly by letter to your kind invitation.

I heartly approve of the objects of the meeting as set forth in the call. The honor and safety, of the nation demand that the cause of this gigantic rebellion should be forever removed. This alone will give us peace and safety, honor and national respect. Slavery is the one exclusive, and only cause of the rebellion and the war, through which we are strongling for national existence. It is now made clear to all, that slavery is the deadly foe of free Government. A truly free Government, founded the Union—the implacable and eternal foe of free Government. A truly free Government, founded upon justice and right, and appealing to reason and beneficent laws for support, never did and never can long exist in the midst of slavery. God, in his prov-idence, has placed slavery within the rightful power of the nation. We must not tremble and hesitate,

of the nation. We must not tremble and hesitate, because of the magnitude of the labors and duties cast upon us: we must meet and discharge our duties, as men in whose hands is placed the ark of human happiness and hopes. We must and will, if true to God, our country, and the race of mankind, now and forever destroy and wipe out from this nation the accursed institution of human slavery.

The slaveholder, by his treason and rebellion against the Constitution, and by the war he has forced upon the Government for self-preservation, has wholly absolved us from all constitutional and political obligations to treat his unsatural claim of property in man with any toleration whatever. When the traitor is forced by arms from his purpose to destroy the Constitution and Government, he cannot, the moment he is defeated in his wicked purpose, plead the Constitution he made war to overthrow as the shield and protection for his forfeited rights of slavery. It is the right and duty of the nation to protect itself now and in the future. We must make sure against another rebellion greater than that now upon us. The national life must be preserved by applying the knife to the cancer that is cating the very substance and life of the nation. The nation must make a proalamation of freedom to the slaves of every traitor; and as a matter of policy, not of strict right, provide for making compensation to loyal slaveholders, for the temporary loss licident to the speedy emanentpation of their slaves. Less than this we cannot do with honor or safety. We have a right to do more. We have a right to trait to the speedy emanentpation of their slaves. Less than this we cannot do with honor or safety. We have a right to do more. We have a right to the little and the same and the forth cannon the slaves of every traitor; and as a matter of policy, not of strict right, provide for making compensation to loyal slaveholders, for the temporary loss licident to the speedy emanentpation of their slaves. Less than this we cannot do with honor or safe

DEAR SIR: I have the hone to acknowledge to present at your proposed specified your favor of the 1st inst, inviting me to present at your proposed specified at the Cooper.

citute on Thursday next, and I regret that my pub-lic duties here forbid my attendance. I could not hope, however, if present, to say anything new re-specting our national troubles, or their cause and

specting our national troubles, or their cause and cure. Upon these topics I have already avowed my opinions, quite explicitly and at some length, in a speech in the House of Representatives, on the 14th of January: and every passing day deepens my conviction of the truth of my positions. This rebellion is the child of elavery. It admits of no other possible solution. The fact is as palpable as the existence of the rebellion itself, and requires as little proof. If there are persons who deny it, the attempt to convince them of their error would be like "administering medicine to the dead."

We are thus prepared to demand the only true and saving policy for our country, namely, the total extirpation of slavery, as the righteous purpose of the war and the sole means of a lasting peace. As an argument against elavery, and a reason for its over-throw, this rebellion is over-whelming. All the evils of slavery, social, moral, political and economical, are eclipsed by this final tragedy. We have patiently borne with these evils for more than 70 years, striving to live with the monster in peace, and to placate its spirit by every form of concession and compromise, only to be rewarded by this stopendous scheme of treason, piracy, and murder. Having run through the whole gamut of ordinary villanies, slavery has at last turned National assassin. It has inundated the land with the hoarded atrocities of two hundred years, and painted its own character with a pencil dipped in hell. Every dollar expended in this war is expended because of slavery. Every soldier perishing in battle or by disease is the murdered sictim of slavery. And every wail of sorrow ascending from broken and bleeding hearts is a 2 "Thus saith the Lord" for scourging it from the land. These facts, instead of being ignored, should be kept in purpetual remembrance; for we can only hope for the favor of God in this terrible struggle by keeping steadily in view the cause of our quarrel.

If it be said that the Constitution. The Nation is greater than the Const

er is, of course, commensurate with the demand for its' employment. As a "military necessity," in strict accordance with the laws of war, and without any violation of the Constitution, we can now destroy the institution of slavery utterly, if we will. The rebels having taken their stand outside of the Constitution, and defield its power, have no rights under it which loyal men are bound to respect. They have forfeited their, property of every description, and the right to their own godless lives. The rebel States, by their act of rebellion, have committed suicide, and Congress ought to say so, and condemn them as traitors, preparatory to their reorganization and admission as States. Nothing short of this sweeping policy will save the country. We must cease to regard rebels and outlaws as "our misguided Southern brethren," and deal with them as rebels and outlaws. We must cease to deal with slavery as our pet and favorite, as the spared object of our love, and give it our quickest and hardest blows. Instead of giving the world to understand that this is a mere contest for power between contending States, we must write Freedom on our banner, and thus elevate our cause to the dignity of a grand battle for Republicanism. Nor should the Administration hesitate a moment to reconsider its avowed policy of reconstruction on the basis of slavery, which would leave the cause of all our troubles to canker the heart of the nation anew, and repeat its diabolical deeds.

I agree that this is not a struggle for the emancipation of black men, but for the life of a nation of thirty millions of people; but-since it is slavery that has the nation by the throat, and thus thrusts upon us the issues of its life or death, we should destroy it absolutely and forever. Not to do so would be the most Heaven-daring recreancy to the grand trust which the circumstances of the hour have committed to our hands. The mere suppression of the rebellion will be a horrid mockery of our sufferings and sacrifices, if we do not see to it that a perman

certify before Heaven against activities their cruel destiny.

Heartily desiring that your meeting may be a decided success, and a help in this time of need to the cause of Liberty, Union, and Peace,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. W. JULIAN.

JAMES MCKAYE, Esq.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) March 3, 1862. WASHINGTON, (D. C.) March 3, 1862.

MY DEAR Sir: Thanks for your invitation, this moment received. Would God that I could be with you on the 6th; but I cannot, without more expense of money and muscle than I can afford. So, then, since I cannot spirit my body so far, I embody my spirit "in these few lines," which pray read to the meeting, instead of a longer, but not a stronger, seech from embody my spira "in these few lines," which pray read to the meeting, instead of a longer, but not a stronger, speech from Your obedient servant, JOHN PIERPONT.

To J. McKaye, Esq.

MGAAIE, LeviThis fratiridal war
Grows on the poisonous tree,
That God and men abbor—
Accuracd Slavery.
And God ordains that we
Shall eat this deadly fruit,
Till we dig up the tree,
And burn its every root.

-such as the times dem were made by Rev. M. D. Conway and Hon. Carl Shurz, and the following Resolutions adopted:—

Shurz, and the following Resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as our nationality and democratic institutions are founded upon the idea that "all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with the inslienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," whatever tends to weaken and destroy the vital force of this [dea in the popular heart constitutes the most dangerous and fatal enmity to the real unity, true peace and glory of the nation. Resolved, That national unity does by no means consist alone in the conservation of territorial domain, but in identity of idea and affection. In the heart of no people can a genuine love of liberty and the rights funuan nature coëzist with a toleration of slavery. Slavery is treason to the fundamental idea of our national catisence, and the war but its necessary and ium. ivery is tra-tional exist

national existence, and the war but its necessary and legitimate effect. In the present imminent crisis, he who seeks to maintain slavery becomes thereby the shettor of the great treason.

Resolved, That in the present extreme exigency brought upon the country by slavery, we hold the right of the National Government to destroy that sole cause of all our disasters, not only to be clearly within the Constitution, but to be imperatively demanded by

First, upon the ground that its existence is wholly incompatible with national self-preservation. Either the nation must die or slavery must; Second—Because the rights and powers conferred by the laws of war upon all sovereignties, and under our system of delegated power, primarily upon the President and Congress, constitutionally require its destruction as the only effectual means of ending the conflict, and reëstablishing permanent national peace and prosperity;

conflict, and recasionshing personance and prosperity;
And lastly and preeminently, because the supreme jurisdiction of the National Constitution over all the territories now occupied by the rebel States must be held to be exclusive of the traitorous rebel authorities therein established, by rittee of which alone slavery now therein exists, and that wherever the Constitution has exclusive jurisdiction, it ordains liberty and slavery. This is the very ground upon which now therein exists, and that wherever the Constitu-tion has exclusive jurisdiction, it ordains liberty and not slavery. This is the very ground upon which the people placed the present Administration in power, and in derogation of which the rebels wage their war.

the people placed the present Administration in power, and in derogation of which the rebels wage their war.

Resolved, That while slavery remained upon its own ground, good citizens might deem themselves bound by a just respect for the National Constitution to refrain from dealing with it as In its own nature it deserved. But since its masters have begun a war for its triumph and the subjugation of our National Gövernment and free institutions, we deem it our supremest duty never to make peace with or cease our conflict with it until it shall be extirpated from the whole land.

Resolved, That we entertain no jot of hatred or hostility towards the great body of the people of the rebel States; and, therefore, while we stand ever ready to vedcome them to a loyal reunion under our plorious National Constitution, in the words of the Parewell Address of the Father of his Country, we desire that "the happiness of the people of these States may be made complete under the Austraces or

e repudiate, therefore, and utterly a the property and blood of the loyal States are to be wasted without resson of the military power of t that the Capital may in the end be the hands of the conquered traiters Government is

ve barons.
Resolved, therefore, That amid the varied events
ich are occurring during the momentous struggle
which we are engaged, it is the duty and interest of
Government and the people to sloopt and to advoe such measures as will ensure universal emancilor and becomes

The Ziberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message that was trapamitted to Congress by President Lincoln, on the 6th instant, recommending the passage by that body of a resolution, proffering the pecuniary coperation of the United States in case any Slave State shall adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, has excited deep interest and universal discussion. We will very briefly say what we think of it. think of it.

First—as to its style. It is very evident that the

First—as to its style. It is very evident that the President writes all his own measages for they are allike bunglingly, expressed, and quite discreditable in that particular as official documents. Take, for example, the paragraph in which "the initiation of emancipation" is reiterated in such a jumbling mahner in the course of half a dozen lines. But this is a trifling matter, though deserving of criticism. The Cabinet should help the President to mend his phraseology.

Second—The resolution proposed for adoption be the President gives no reason for such an anomalou overture to the Slave States; it says nothing about an suggestion, it can find any constitutional warrant and it is without limitation as to the period in which the offer may be accepted. In all these particulars i is radically defective.

is radically defective.

Third—It offers a bounty to all the States that are in confederate rebellion against the government, as much as to any so-called loyal Slave States; and this it cannot do with any sort of propriety, justice, or con sistency. Treason is not a purchasable or negotiable article; and traitors are not to be allowed to make article; and the profit to themselves, by the government they are seeking to overturn.

Fourth—It not only perversely recommends "

gradual abolishment of slavery," but by its very term

holds out no inducement for any State to immediately emancipate its slaves; whereas, slavery ought not to exist for one moment, and special inducements ought to be held out for its instant abolition as against a

ingering process.

Fifth—The President is at war with com sound reason, the teachings of history, the instinct and aspirations of human nature, the laws of politics and aspirations of human nature, the laws or pointeas economy, and the uniform results of emancipation, when he says—"In my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all, in the mere fi-nancial or pecuniary view"—because no such paltry consideration is allowable, even if it were (as it surely is not) well founded. Ethically and pecuniarily, im-mediate emancipation is best for all parties; and the

mediate emancipation is best for all parties; and the President is culpable for keeping up the old delusion of "gradualism." Away with it!

Sixth—The President, as well as Congress, in consequence of this slaveholding rebellion, and the dire extremity into which it has brought the nation, has now. THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, POWER AND OPPORTUNITY to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof"; and out all the land to all the innantants intereor; and neither the President nor Congress must be allowed to evade this solemn duty, by any dodge of this kind. "Now is the accepted time," and now let it be "the day of salva-tion." Multitudes of petitions from all the free States, aigned by tens of thousands of estimable citizens, are before Congress, asking for the immediate abolition of alayery under the war power; and are these to be satbefore Congress, asking for the influence aboution of slavery under the war power; and are these to be sat-isfied by proposing such a will-o'th'wisp as a sub-stitute? Why wait for the dealers in human flesh to determine when they will deem it advisable to cease from their villany as a matter of pecuniary advantage and cunning speculation with the Government, when and cunning speculation with the Government, when the Government is clothed with constitutional power to dispose of the whole matter, at once, without any huckstering or delay? "Let Justica be done, though the heavens fall." President Lincoln, delay not at your peril i "Execute judgment in the motor break every yoke—let the oppressed go free."

WITHERED BE THEIR LAURELS.

By turning to the "Refuge of Oppression," on the first page, our readers will find what the profligate and brazen-faced Boston Ceurier characteristically styles "an admirable proclamation" by L. M. Goldsborough, Flag Officer Commanding North Carolina Blockading Squadron, and A. E. Burnside, Brig. Gen. Commanding Department North Carolina. No mator what "laurels" those officers have won, or may xtract:-

extract:—
"They impose upon your credulity by telling you of wicked and even diabolical intentions on our part; of our desire to destroy your freedom, demolish your property, liberate your slares, injure your women, and such like enormities—all of which, we assure you, is not only ridiculous, but utterly and wilfully false. We are Christians as well as yourselves, and we profess to know full well, and to feel profoundly, the sacred obligations of the character."

There's a specimen of moral discrimination and "Christian" principle for you!—placing the liberan the catego tion of liberty, the demolition of property, the perpetration of rape, "and such like enormities"! But these geatlemanly officers very significantly remark hese gentlemanly officers ver-addressing the rebel slave-m these geallemanly officers very significantly remark—addressing the rebel slave-moogers of North Caroli na—"We are Christians as well as yourselves" Precisely of the same stamp, beyond all cavil! And they all "feel profoundly the ascred obligations of the character," precisely in the same manner and to the same extent. Such officers deserve to be cash iered without delay. They are a diagrace to civilization, to say nothing of Christianity.

GREAT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The meeting held at Couper Institute, in New York, on Thursday evening of last week, (it will be seen by the account given in preceding columns from the Tribune,) with reference to the abolition of alavery as esthe account given in preceding columns from the Trisorties were as a preasure of the abolition of alavery as essential to the peace and unity of the republic, was a
great auocesa, not only on the score of numbers, but in
years on in
wage
on its
wage
on its
selves
intuition
intuition
intuition
a war
intuition
a wa

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON-SPEECH

States Minister to Paris; M. Rossuth, and others.

The proceedings were highly patriotic, and occupy, with the letters received, no less than sixteen and a half columns of the London American, of the 25th ulf. Speeches were made by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, U. S. Minister to the Court of St. James; Rev. J. Simkinson, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Dr. MacGowan, Geo. Thompson, Esq., Hon. F. H. Morse, (U. S. Consal.) Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Washington Wilks, Esq., Geo. W. Train, and others. Below is Mr. Thompson's eloquent and magnanimous tribute.

SPEECH OF MR. THOMPSON. Gettlemen, I cannot say that I am wholly unac-customed to public speaking; but this I can say, that addressing meetings like the present is by no means my hobby, and I have frequently rather shunned gatherings of this kind than sought attendance at them; and still less have I ever felt inclined to make meetings like this an opportunity of stating my private sentiments. I cheerfully consented, however, to respond to the toast of "The President of the United States," because I thought, in doing so, I could discharge an individual feeling, and that I could, at the (Cheers.) charge an individual feeling, and that I could, at the same time, speak with some authority with regard to the feelings of my countrymen at large. There has not been before the world, for the last fifteen or sixteen years, a man for whose situation I have so deeply sympathized as the President of the United States of America. I have bitterly mourned over the course taken by many of my countrymen, who, ignorant of the circumstances in which the President is placed, have censured his measures, brought unfounded have censured his measures, brought unfounded charges against him, and rebuked him for weakness and hesitancy, when I had reason to believe that he was not justly liable to any of those imputations, (Hear, hear.) Were this a mere formal toast, I should have declined to have any connection with it, in the way of recommending it to an audience like the present, because it is not my wont to discharge these mere formal duties; but I am here to declare my own conviction, that Mr. Lincoln is peculiarly entitled to our sympathies, our respect, and our admiration, whether he be regarded simply in his own private character, or as the elect of a great nation of free and have censured his measures, brought unfor charges against him, and rebuked him for wea character, or as the elect of a great nation of free and united citizens, or in his peculiar situation as Chief Magistrate of the United States at this moment. Magistrate of the United States at this moment. (Cheers.) On behalf of the people of this country, I may take it upon myself to say that—whenever they are fairly and fully informed with regard to the circumstances in which Mr. Lincoln, as well as every subordinate office-bearer in the United States, is placed, by his obligations to observe the Constitution of that country, and by the very oath which he takes when he undertakes to serve that country—whenever the country, and by the very can which me takes when the undertakes to serve that country—whenever the truth has been fairly and fully spoken, there has been at once a withdrawal of those imputations that have been thrown upon the President. I believe that this country never fairly considered the circumstances under which Mr. Lincoln was elected, nor are they warm as they should be, of the nature of the obli-

gations he has assumed.

The people of this country are but imperfectly acquainted with the Constitution of the country to which the majority of this assembly belong. Many have the impression that the Chief Magistrate is individually empowered to do whatever he pleases with regard to that great question which lies at the root of the present unhappy conflict, and that he may be censured if he does not exert that power. If they do not ascribe to the President that power, they at least believe that the Congress possesses it. Waenever they are told that neither the President nor the Congress has the power to do what it was always competent for our Parliament to do, seeing that they could determine whatever measure they pleased could determine whatever measure they please whenever they are informed of the real state of the case, they can understand more clearly the circum-stances in which the Government of the United States is placed.

aware, as they should be, of the nature of the obli

With regard to the sympathy of the people of this country with the North, I assert that, so far as the country with the North, I assert that, so far as the industrious classes are concerned, in all the meetings I have held among them, and in private intercourse with them, I have scarcely ever discovered, when the truth has been faitly placed before them, any difference with the people of the North now engaged in this fierce conflict. (Hear, hear.) If anything would have tried the loyalty of the people to their principles in regard to freedom, it is the recent adversity that has come upon our manufacturing districts, through the suspension, and, in fact, the entire stoppage of one of the greatest branches of manufacturing districts. through the suspension, and, in fact, the entire stop-page of one of the greatest branches of manufacture in this country. Yet, from the various meetings which I have attended in Manchester and its neighborwhich I have attended in Manchester and its neighborhood, I am able here to declare that there is the greatest and most noble spirit of self-denial amongst the working classes of this country. (Loud cheers.)—Again and again I have put the question pointedly, and in the plainest and directest terms,—"Will you hamper the Government of the United States, and paralyze the people of the North, or at least distract their attention and engage them in two wars at the same time, by a precipitate recognition of these seceeded States, or by attempting to break the blockinde of the Southern ports?" The reply has always been the same—"No!" (Loud cheers.) There is not a sentiment in the English mind at this time more powerful and more universal than the sentiment of entire non-interference in the present stag of affairs. (Hear, hear.)
I said that Mr. Lincoln was entitled peculiarly to

our sympathy. No other President of the United States—though each in his turn has had difficulties to contend with—was placed in circumstances so embarrassing as those in which Mr. Lincoln is placed. The Northern States have been accused of rashness; the war has been imputed to them; the vices, the want of integrity, and the treachery, which are ascribed to the North—or it has been attempted to be shown that they were equally conspicuous for toose evils with the South.—But when we look at Mr. Lincoln, called to Washington at a time when secession was already resolved upon, and all the means for rendering it an accomplished fact taken; when the act of accession had actually been made by some of the Southern States, anding himself in the Presidential chair, at the head of a corrupted and in great part a treasonable army, with men around him in every department who were, many of them, declared enemies to the Constitution which he had sworn to preserve—we behold a man entitled, under these circumstances, to our collective and nasional sympathy. (Cheers.)

Whenever I have endeavored to judge the conduct of Mr. Lincoln, or of his Government, I have first time of the particular presidential and those powers—to place myself in their circumstances, and to judge what I would be if I were so placed, not with reference to my hopes and wishes and inspired to the placed—to ascertain carefully what are their true Constitutional powers, and what are their true for solutional powers, and what are their true judged Mr. Lincoln by such a standard as this, he may not have done in every case that which I may have designed him to do, yet I am here prepared to say that I conjuded him to do, yet I am here prepared to say that I conjuded him to do, yet I am here prepared to say that I conjuded him to do, yet I am here prepared to say that I conjuded him to do, yet I am here prepared to say that I conjuded him to do, yet I am here prepared to say that I conjuded him to do, yet I am here prepared to say that I conjuded him to do, yet I a our sympathy. No other President of the United States—though each in his turn has had difficulties to

on of Mr. Lincoln a person pre-beir warm attachment and mo

(Hear, hear.)

We are constantly told that what is going on in America is the result of democracy running to seed, and that all the excesses of democracy are proving its absolute failure. If we are to judge of democracy by the fact that, at the end of seventy-three years from the time the Constitution was adopted, a rebellion has arisen, what shall we say of monarohy on the contithe time the Constitution was adopted, a rebellion has arisen, what shall we say of monarchy on the conti-ment of Europe? (Cheers.) I maintain that your glorious Union is disrupted, not because of the failure of democracy, but because of a defection from the principles of democracy. (Cheers.) Why, sir, in one of the Richmond papers some months ago, we had a programme of their new Government—a very great Commence of the said long of the said the published. tion for voters, and in the noting was withing out-crown or a coronet to make a monarchical government altogether. I maintain, sir, that these principles are not the principles of the great North, and that what-ever disfigures the South, and diagraces the South.

grown into a monstrous and contemptible oligarchy. (Cheers.)
I will not touch upon the question to which Dr. Ferguson has so beautifully referred, nor will I again sound the praises of my own countrymen; but this I will say, sir, that I am from my own knowledge cognizant that there is at this time a larger number of persons interested in the cause of humanity and freedom in the North—men and women who have made greater sacrifices, and run more risks, than ever existed in this country at any period of our anti-slavery existence. (Hear, hear.) We are too much misled by individuals and the statements of persons in authority. dividuals and the statements of persons in authority.

This is not the best mode of ascertaining the true state of the public mind in the Northern States. It is not or the public mind in the Northern States. It is not from newspapers published in Philadelphia, or Boston, or New York, that you can ascertain the true feeling that prevails in the New England States. You can only get this information, as I have done, by travelling through those States, and ascertaining from the peo-ple, and judging from their own actions, what their real opinions are.

I venture to express a hope that, as events are now

shaping themselves, and compelling statesmen to atyour Union may be restored, and certain of your stars which are now eclipsed may appear in the field more resplendent than ever, but that when that happy day respectates time ever, our that when that happy arrives, you may not only rejoice in the re-establishment of the Union at present severed by traitorous hands, and of your unrivalled Constitution, but that you may find that you have not only restored the Union, and recovered your status as a great nation, but in the progress and issue of this great war, you may secure also impartial and universal liberty. (Loud cheers.) Of the success of the North I have no fear I never had any fear. (Hear, hear.) I could have had none, unless I had lost all faith in human progress, and all belief in an overruling Providence. I know that the city of Boston alone could buy up North Caro ina and all her slaves, and that New York could buy lina and at her saves, and that New York could only Virginia, and have thirty millions sterling to spare. I know the blighting influence of slavery in the South; but I see in the North a display of virtue and a determination that their country shall be regenerated, and I cannot doubt the issue of this contest. (Hear, hear.) You may have to struggle for a while, but the time is oming when, in the language of one of our poets:-

Like some tall cliff that rears its awful form, Swells from the vale and midway meets the storn Though round its breast the gathering clouds are Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

The speaker resumed his seat amidst loud applause

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO.

The sixth lecture before the Emancipation Leagu was delivered in the Music Hall on Monday eve by Wendell Phillips, to a large audience. The by Wendell Phillips, to a large audience. The lec-turer commenced by saying that the friends of the Emancipation League meet now under the happiest auspices. All the news that comes to us is good, and favorable to their cause. All the signs of the times are on their side. The only danger is, lest the North-ern people should take too much courage and relax their zeal, trust in the logic of events which they may think could only result in the emancipation of the blacks. This continent must be, at no distant day, under one government and one race, but it will take more than a quarter of a century to perfect the work. more than a quarter of a century to perfect the work. This is a war between the slaveholders and the influ-This is a war between the slaveholders and the influence which their system has persistently exercited upon ten millions of people for the last thirty years. And it never will cease until the people are abolished, or slaveholders are. The only end to this war is in the total annihilation of one or the other. There is no probable ground for believing that the slaveholders can be converted: they must be expelled or we must an be con verted; they must be expelled, or we must

wait until they die out.

The contest between Kansas and Missouri was an epitome of that now raging between the North and South. Missouri invaded Kansas, and taught her to fight, so that five years of experience turned Kansas from an army of farmers to an army of Jayhawkers, which means Abolitionists with guns in their hands. And he would that all the 700,000 men of the North

Another cause for congratuation is, that now, lot the first time in the struggle, the President pronounces for us. From the holy of holies at Washington, we hear at last a voice. And I, for one, welcome that voice with my whole heart. It is one more sign of promise. (Applause.) If the President has not en-

thirty years, the most bitter discussions have been carried on there, and the Southern people were etc. cated to the height of hatred on this subject. As what do the so-called Unionists of Tennesse my what do the so-called Unionists of Tennesse my "We thought you were an army of Abolitionists," we find you are not, and we are Unionists." As at mission that they fought for slavery. Congressions that they fought for slavery. Congress that she did before. Let peace come as slavery remain, and what is the result! Fire as years bence, after intriguing with foreign actives these Southern Senators will rise again with more mecast han now. And, leaving that aside, a long wais full of danger for republican institutions.

We are sold by some that the South &

is full of danger for republican institutions.

We are told by some that the South does not me anything, is not in earnest. It is like the old his that we were told was so useless, and which can out at last, and sank two frigates. The South is take and in carnest, and it is to the death. The family has been supported by the before they give up a struggle. It is to-day a race between Ale Linch and Jeff. Davis which will arrive at emachasin first—and which does will succeed in the end.

Mr. Phillips occupied an hour and forty minutes is the delivery of his speech: it was a very able effer.

LETTER FROM MRS. FRANCES D. GASE

Having been absent from home for three veh, lecturing in the southern part of the State, I have at the weekly reading of the Liberator, and now have the good things in the three last numbers to read me at once. I am glad that you are not as despot me at once. I am glad that you are not as despot ing as some of our Eastern friends over the var. Wat if the Government is standing still, the minds of the people are not. I sometimes feel that now, in it is olden time, "the Lord is hardening the bearts of the control of the cont olden time, "the Lord is narrorming the nearts of a Pharaohs" of this nation, that they shall not the bondmen go free, that the people may have in

to become converted to the great idea that no

the whole of this turmoil—" Salvation to the slan.

The feeling of the people in the towns and village. on the farms and in the shops, is intense against on the arms and in the stops, is intense against at "masterly inneativity." that prevails at Washig-and the gingerly manner in which our white post military aristocracy handle the secresion gray; agrowing daily more offensive to those whose some brothers are spilling their blood to subdue this not lion. The women seem thoroughly aroused, as is that around the firestick shows the recovery chat around the fireside shows the progress of a slavery feeling in the fewemonths past. Slavery a its consequences is the talk, and it is rarely than hear any one of the non-voting half of humania vocating the perpetuity of the peculiar institution now and then one; but she is the minority, my majority, in these regions. True, all have not plan up to the full stature of immediate emancipe but most are ready to declare that freedom as come in some shape, and to acknowledge that shire is the corner-stone of rebellion, and must be ton ere the monstrous fabric can be utterly demol In parlors and kitchens, at soirces and soldier is socials, at mite societies and church festivals, think comes in to fill all the gaps in conversation. Rate

he gaps.

The remark often falls upon my ears, when see spirited woman has given utterance to her her convictions on this all-absorbing subject—"Why, is are as rank as Garrison in your abolition," or "have as fanatical as Wendell Phillips." Possibly is will repel, with indignation, the terrible impeachs and declare she is not an Abolitionist—not she she never did believe slavery was right, and wishes that every slave in the United States was this very minute, and if she was Abraham Licol it should be done double quick! Not an Abolitical The rank old pro-slavery men, who hated them slavery advocates a few months ago as a mad hates the running stream, now declare that someth but a question of time and of fact now.

but a question of time and of fact now.

A few days since, I listened to a speech fau Southern Ohio Colonel, right from Gouley, Va. had left his regiment, and was home recruiting. had been and old "stump speaker," as we call this liteians of the West. "Two years ago," said he, 's you all remember, I used to make speeches, and the in this hall, too, for Stephen A. Douglas; and I is great pains to make you believe, for I believe myself, that the negro was not a man, only a set superior beast, or ourang outang, or something that. But I tell you, boys, I have changed my If you had been with me in Virginia, you would been taught better, as I have been, and learned know he was a man, and his freedom as well we fighting for as yours or mine. Yes, Sir, we wait will fighting for as yours or mine. Yes, Sir, we wait mistaken. It's not the negro that can't take one himself, it's the master that can't live without in (Cheers.) Cheer away! I am telling you fact at (Cheers.) Cheer away! I am telling you be us I ask you to join our company and march with at the battle-field, and when we have conquered as bard-hearted rebels, and unchained every slav, a shall only have atoned for the wrong we did as pair cians in the days gone by." And this man wa let in Kentucky, (though brought up in Ohio by red very parents,) and was making this speech to size dience sadly pro-slavery in sentiment and feeling fore the war. Let us take heart! This war acul a long and well kept up Protracted Meeting, and daily bringing the hardened sinners to the extended seat; the conviction is deep, and if the meeting he kept up long enough, we may hope for thorough

Columbus, O., March 4th, 1862.

LECTURES BY AARON M. POWELL

NEW ROCHELLS, (N. Y.) 21 mo. 7th, 18th
DEAR GARRISON—Believing that a brief arms
of a few Anti-Slavery meetings, recently held it
West Chester county by Aaron M. Powell, accompanied by his wife, would be interesting to some, 1st
harmfore.

On the evenings of the 27th and 28th d month, two meetings were held in the town of weather, these meetings were very small; were, however, a few intensely earnest likes amongst the number was a score of fugitives. It indeed a luxurious feast to them: But the come ty generally are in a very lukewarm state, sad! flicted with colorphobia. Very few are willing flicted with colorphobia. Very few are willing sign an Anti-Slavery petition. It would seem also as if the stones were crying out against them, for monument in this town, erected to the memor. Thomas Paine, has been covered all over with descentences, selected from his political writings, so made to speak in favor of freedom and humanity. The following are extracts taken from the monument of the second control of t The following are extracts taken from the part

"These are the times that try men's souls."
"The summer soldier and the sunshine patrior in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country to the who stands it now deserves the thanks of mental triangles."

and woman."

"Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; new have this consolation with us, that the barde is conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What no obtain too cheaply, we esteem too lightly it is deness only that gives everything its value. Here knows how to set a proper price upon its goods; at would be strange indeed, if so celestial as a street of the conflict of

as freedom should not be highly rated."

On the 1st and 2d of this month, two very sold meetings were held at Chapaqua; in which the pel of liberty and humanity was earnestly and up mostly, I think, of liberals and non-profess. The slave finds but few friends connected with the churches; their doors, with few exception, so closed against him, and he and his friends knot, value for admission. I think I shall not be clays with a lack of charity if I pronounce such Christian one of the greatest humbugs in the world.

Very cordially and truly thy friend,

JOSEPH CARPENTER.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

GEN. FREMON'S 5 March 2d publishes Gen-al Fremont's statement, presented to the Commit-e on the conduct of the war, in defence of his course to the administering the military affairs of the West in Department. It, with documents, occupies five molecular pages of that journal, and of course we seed springer of the pages of the course of the course we were

Fremont was assigned to the command I.
The Department then comprised, with II the States and territories west of the Missis to the Rocky Mountains, including New He was furnished with no plan of a cam Full discretionary powers were given him Illinois contingent of troops, seven thousand armed. Their cavalry was without horses their artillery companies had hardly any lever wholly without equipments. He proorder for seven thousand stand of arms, was countermanded on his arrival at New In his representation, Major Hagner was york to aid him in procuring with the standard was the sevent housand stand of arms, was countermanded on his arrival at New In his representation, Major Hagner was work to aid him in procuring with the standard procuring which we have the sevent housand stand of arms, was continued to the sevent housand standard procuring which was not seven housand the sevent housand standard procuring which was not sevent housand the sevent hous

approved.

a ster he arrived at St. Louis, he went
ing three, thousand eight hundred men
recement. He says that Springfield was
reth, and before he could have reached it,
have been taken by the rebels, and periss. He returned to St. Louis on the 4th

inatentive to the situation of Gen. Lyon's conle shows that the purchase of the Austriam guns
a necessity. After the battle of Wilson's Creek,
eeing the enemy would immediately advance, he
find Girardeau, Ironton, Rolla and Jefferson City,
ing St. Louis his base, and leaving the army free
operations in the field, and claims that the necesof these forfideations had been concurred in by
ers of unimpeachable loyalty and capacity. With
sect to the allegation that the work on the fortinas of St. Louis was done under his own, personal
cition, and the payments made on his personal
cition, and the payments made on his personal
et date (Sept. 3) from Mr. Blair, telling him that
Meigs wishes him to contract for certain guns
onally, telling the contractor that his ordnance
er would pey for them, as showing that his power

recognized.

of the works was about \$800,000, and

of time and manner in which they were and the time and manner in which they were meral Fremont thinks the money was well He explains his purchase of arms that had by the Government, and which was one of pal charges against him, we think

en sold by the Government, and which was one of principal charges against him, we think satisfactiff. The turbulent condition of the State at the end of gust induced him to proclaim martial law. Up to 10th of September, he felt no alarm about the ty of Jeffisson City or St. Louis. General Price at the state of Jeffisson City or St. Louis. General Price at was organizing a force age, and General Price at was organizing a force age, and General Price two states of the state of the state of the state of the communications that Arkansas. Want of transportation, arms and oney delayed the movement. Paducal, Fort Hot, developed the Mestern Kentucky, where lodgment had been efted, and Northern Missouri, tasked his resources to sumost. On the 11th of September, he heard that ice had arrived at Clinton; on the 12th, that Colaligan had reached Lexington, and that Price who ar Warrensburg, with a force of from five thousand fifteen thousand men. On the 18th, two regiments recordered to the relief of Lexington. On the 18th, two regiments recordered to the relief of Lexington. On the 18th, for an arms of the state of th

The documents, that accompany [General Frereacter things when he was relieved of his comil. The documents, that accompany [General Fret's defence are very numerous. They throw conable light upon the internal working of the adstration of the department. On the 18th of June,
real McCllellan telegraphed General Lyon as foli. If you wish more troops from Illinois, inme at Cincinnati. Don't telegraph direct to any
ny subordinates, unless danger is imminent.
In follow a number of dispatches between various
ers detailing their wants, movements and intencimens of compression and decision. In a dispatch
il Booneville, dated July 2, Gen. Lyon urges the
or cause is suffering from too much includence.
On the 6th of July, Gen. Harding telegraphs to
On the 6th of July, Gen. Harding telegraphs to
Secretary of War, urging the necessity of cavalry,
ments for paririe service, and saying that much
been lost for want of them. About the 18th of
r, the various Generals inquire of each other about
truth of the report that Gen. Fremont had been
ointed to command them. They all appear to be
king together harmoniously, cheerfully and vigority. On the 26th of July, Mr. Blair telegraphs
most from Washington that he can get no astime to the survey of the control of the control of the
stage to Misson of the care of the control of the
stage to Misson of the care of the
stage to Misson of the care of the
stage to Misson of the care
that the care of the care
that the c

en. Lyon complains frequently that his men hav

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. Roscoe Could of New York, asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the United States ought to operate with any State which may adopt a grad abolishment of stavery, giving to such State peer ary aid to be used by such State in its discretion compensate for the inconveniences, public and vate, produced by such change of system.

The rule were averaged of the that humans

The next day, the House refused to pe londay, and, after further debate, the re

The Emancipation Message of the regarded among the Foreign Ministers a

last Presidentiat trection fore, that they should continue to guard and surviviore, that they should continue to guard and surviviore. But where so many persons fail and heat tate, it is most gratifying to find a Committee so distinguished as yours ready again to enter into the contest for Human Rights.

Accept the assurance of the respect with which have to be sir, faithfully yours,

The Principles of the Section places according to the special color than being your and section the length you mannered by the General Color and the being your and section to the Section places are not to the Section places and the section of the Section places are not to the Section places are not colored by the Section places are no

DESPERATE NAVAL FIGHT IN HAMPTON

arbor steamers, meantime, night approached, though the brightly, and nothing but the occasional the guns could be seen. The Merrima et to be aground, as she remained stational istance of a mile from the Minnesota, make the attack or molest her. The Minnesota the country to attack or molest her. The Minnesota

ANOTHER DISPATCH. The Monitor arrived at 10 ist night, and went immediately to the protection of immediately in the protection of its minesota, lying aground just below Newport leves.

News.

At 7 A. M. to-day, the Merrimac, accompanied by two wooden steamers, the Yorktown and Jamestown and several tugs, stood out toward the Minnesota, and opened fire. The Monitor met them at once and re turned the fire, when the enemy's vessel retired, except the Merrimac. The two iron-clad vessels fought part of the time touching each other, from 8 A. muntil noon, when the Merrimac retreated. Whether the contract of the co antil noon, when the Merrimac retreated. ashe is injured or not, it is impossible to an account, however, says she was in a sinking or handled her with great skill, assisted by Chneer Stuners.

The Monitor is uninjured, and ready at any

"I had the honor to inform you, in my last de

The Evacuation of Manasas - Robel Army in Fa Retreat for Richmond. The following special despated dated Washington, March 11th, appears in the Nev York Herald:-

boats and a robel battery on the Tennessee river, it is reported that the Confederates lost about twenty killed, and two hundred wounded. The enemy have fallen back three miles from the river. The rebel force en-gaged in the fight was 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

The Memphis Appeal advocates the barning of the ity as the last resort, but the Mayor has issued a prolemation that any person detected in setting fire to course should be immediately hung.

Beauregard had left Jackson to take cond No. 10. A large number of transport

corched and backened by its inhabitants. Before increal Banks came, it was said there were but six amilies in the town. Even our men, who spent agme time here last year, could hardly recognize it as the

Brig. Gen. Jones has been placed in command of the rebel force at Pensacola, Gen. Bragg having taken charge of the defence of Mobile.

FEARFUL LOSS IN ONE REGISERY. The 11th Il-linois (in McClermand's division) went into battle only 450 strong—the regiment being weak, and many being absent on detached duty. They came out with 120 fit for service—330 being killed or wounded.

nat kind of work. It was fo house; we went across lots got there about 11 o'cloc

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE. of Feb. 27, says:

FREMONT'S-RE-APPOINTMENT! President Lincoln has issued a War Order, dated March 11, in which it is "Ordered. That the country west of the Department of the Potomac, and east of the Department of the Mississippi, be a military department to be called a Mountain Department, and that the same be commanded by Major General Fremont."

MEMORIALS OF JOHN BROWN OF CHARLESTOY INGINIA. The troops are distributed through own in halls and empty houses. A part of the haschagetts Second occupy the court house where J Brown was tried. On the walls where secession trawn an eagle only to deface it and insertibe "debefore dishonor," are written the names of the pre-

"His Mark." A correspondant, in a letter from Roar ut five

22l of Fel

read the delusion, that the Union can be a firm basis, and yet retain the disorgania nery. It can't be done. As well expe annowder to come together without an

N. T. Gray, of Washburn, has reco

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LADIES' MEDICAL ACADEMY. The third annu-evee of the Ladies' Medical Academy was held decrantile Hall, Boston, on Wednesday of last wee Dr. William Symington Brown, the Principal, we resented with a valuable microscope, and Dr. Sali

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE is the of a neat little work for young persons, publimonthly, at one dollar per annum, by Galen Jac Co., 15 Cornhill, Boston. It is among the best in zines for children now issued from the press.

ADDITIONAL SUMS,

Received for Twenty-Eighth Subser PRESTON Anti-Slavery Society, by Jane Cler

Tableaux Exhibition of March 5th, at the At-memoration, arrangements are being made for

an early repetition, and under

"THE GOLDEN HOUR," AND "THE BLACK MAN'S FUTURE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

M. D. Conwar, of Cincinnati, will lecture on the former subject, and Frederick Doublass on the last, in thi , wherever wanted, during the next two weeks

EF 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, has sever needed arguments, or sever appeals, to crowd the largerst halls, where the cause PILLSBURY and R. H. HETWOOD will be pr

FUENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Foxbore', Sunday, March West Gloucester, at the Hopedale and Milford, at the Resex, the Hopedale and Milford, at the Resex, the Hopedale and Milford, the Hopedal

EN EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.—The closing lecture will be given at Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evening,
March 19, by Rev. MONGURE D. CONWAY. Subject—
"The Golden Hour." A ticket, admitting a gentleman and lady, 25 cents.

FF REV. CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an address in the Congregational Church at East Cambridge, on Sun-day evening next, at T o'clock. Subject-Cylminal Re-

FF MHROY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 605 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Dispases of Women and Children. References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

TO New Subscribers the present year, the CHRISTIAN EXAMINER & ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be furnished for \$5.00 a year; the CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW will be furnished for \$7.00 a year; the CHRISTIAN EXAMINER NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, and ATLANTIC MONTHLY, will be furnished for \$5.00 a year.

Payment in advance to ascompany the order in all cases.

A few subscriptions can be received on the above

A few subscriptions can be received on the abo-terms, beginning with Tun Exammun for Januar 1882, the lirst anuber of the current volume. March I, 1862.

For the Liberate BY B. BURGESS.

love the scenes of childhoo And childhood's happy he the streamlet and the wildw Where oft we lov'd to res

No tree in all the forest nt seems a chosen frien frail and fragile flow're at seems to comprehend

the bank so steep and mony, Where oft we played of yore, or lay from morn sill gleaming Absorb'd in Greeins lore.

The ministen old and shady; The pines we planted, dead Within, the same old chambers Whence ministed spirits fed.

There, long their voices sounds Like numbs in our cars, A sister's and a mether's,— I cannot hold my tours?

They drop upon the threshold Where off we sat in love; Upon the shrule they plunted, Before they went above.

O, Messed ones in glory! The angels must be give Ye led us unto Jesus By gentle ways ye had?

I miss upon the playground The old accepton'd shale; The cool and visy arbor Has long ago demy'd.

I miss the gargeous suples In automa have so bright; But still our Eden valley Is fall of galden light? How all has chang'd, dear broth Since you and I were here!

one are the springtime bles And all is brown and sere.

Gone are the merry voices, And gone the merry heart; For all our present laughter Is forc'd by sichly art.

Then, let us seek, dear brother,
A rest beyond the tomb,
Where eninted ones are waiting
To shout a "Welcome Home!" Feb. 13, 1862.

For the Liberator.

TO THE THIRTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT On whose banner is inscribed, "We strike for the Union and man's birthright, Freedom."

Aye, noble sons of the Pine Tree State, Press forward with rigor, nor longer walt; But dash at the foe with a freeman's zest, And release the bondmen at God's beheat! The scroll on your banner is believt strong

The scroll on your canner is believed.
To confront the rebels, and conquer we press on with vigor, and hold it high—
The rebels shall see it, and quickly fly. The slave shall see it, and, hurrying fast, Will smile at its promise, nor heed the past But his soul, elate with Liberty's breath, Will rush on to join you in life or death.

Strike for the standard on whose silken fold Blatons man's birthright in letters of gold ! Strike for the Union, and Lineary too— Then will your prowess the rebels subdue.

The Union you fight for is one willout plaves— Then rush to the battle, and conquer, ye braves ! The sword of the Lord shall victory win, For his battle is waged when ye fight against sin. n, March 6, 1862. MERCY B. JACKSON

> Paterson, (N. J.) Guardian. WAITING FOR DAY.

I looked from the mountain height, and saw Rapine assume the robes of law! Justice I saw driven out apace, While Robbery climbed to the highest ple Humanity, trampled down in the street, Lay bleeding beneath unboly feet.

And rulers, and priests, and people, all Quickly responded to Rapine's call, And shouted aloud, "Henceforth art the

osen few there were, indeed, would not swear to the robbe

disturbed the nation's wicked rest, And they were hissed, and hoeted, and curst

But they still kept faith in God, and some Attested that faith by martyrdom. Fair Freedom, wounded, hid away, And dured not walk in the light of day;

But Rapins, bolder and bolder grown, Swore that the nation was all his own

To catch the first gleam of m I hear the first shot of a distant gun, Which speaks of a battle just begun-The hurried tramp of armed hosts I hear, Whose martial tread shakes a hemisphere

By the cannon's fitful glare, I behold Two banners over the field unrolled; On one shine the stars with waving light, The other is black as Slavery's night;

One eager to fight for Rapine's throne, The other willing to let him alone :

But no sure gleam of coming morn
Through the gloom of this rayless night is borne. Yet I know that a brighter day shall rise To cheer our hearts, and gladden our eyes. Justice and Law shall resume their sway, While Rapine and Robbery slink away.

nanity, lifted up from the dust, nore by violence shall be crushed— For Christ our Lord shall come and reign-His glance shall shatter each poor slave's chain ;

And whatever shall dare obstruct his path Shall be swept away by Jehovah's wrath. For its speedy coming let us pray : Oh ! hasten, dear Lord, the perfect day !

MARCH.

A nation waits, shearth, (like thes,)
With bleeding heart, and anxious gain;
Will wark wild winder cases to be,
And peace shall bring her summer Caye.

The Tiberator.

MISSIOPARY DISHONESTY.

Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, of Salem, Receptary of the American Board of Commis ary of the American Board of Commissions reign Missions, has a long article in the Janus or of the American Theological Review, the pi d'which is to correct certain erroneous sta-in the "Memorial Volume" lately publish. Anderson, purporting to give a true accou-te first fifty years" of the operations of a

show the writer's conviction, not only of the impor-sance of truthfulness and accuracy in a work purport-ing to be historical, (like the Memorial Volume,) but of the imperative duty of correcting errors in such a work, even though the correction involve labor and

The errors which Dr. Worcester has thus seriously set himself to correct are certain statements made in the "Memorial Volume" respecting "the founders" of the Board, and the true period when its first half century commenced. Controverting Dr. Anderson's statement that the Board assumed its national character in 1818, and that "twenty-six corporate members" were "its founders," its "originators," Dr. Worcester claims the high credit of originating and founding the Board for his father and one other person; and further claims that these two gentlemen, assisted by three others, framed the Constitution of the Board, three others, framed the Constitution of the Board, substantially the same as its present one, in 1810. It is to be hoped that, if these alterations are needed, to bring the "Memorial Volume" into conformity with fact, they may be made, and we counsel the critic to persevere in his efforts until they shall be made, even though some valuable time "at the meetings of the Board" be spent in an effort to convince the members of that body of the superiority of truth over error, and of the expediency of adhering to truth in their statements.

It appears, however, that when the subject of slave ry is in question, Dr. Worcester does not find truit and accuracy so very important. Speaking further of the contents of the "Memorial Volume," he says-

"On the relations of the Board to slavery, there is but little said. We may presume, from the experi-ence of the past, that the volume, in this respect, will be unsatisfactory to many; and we should have been pleased if there had been more fullness, and explicit ness on this subject. But we do hope that we have heard the last of it at the meetings of the Board."— During the controversics respecting slavery whi

the exposure of those omissions and misstatements, alterations were made in the fourth edition of the same work, which seeming, and only seeming, to give admission to this part of the Board's history, continue and aggravate the original dishonesty, instead of

their truth, have been laid before Dr. Worcester. What impression do they make upon him? How much does he care that the Secretaries and the Pru much does he care that the Secretaries and the Fra-dential Committee have not only upheld slavery, but upheld it by a long course of dishonest manosuvring, including many instances of direct deception, and ended with the attempt to conceal their guilt by fal-sifying the history of their first half century? He coolly admits that the Memorial Volume, "in

and instructive.

When it is merely the maintenance, by his plous and reverend associates, of a system of caste in and reverent associates, or a system to date in America like that which they oppose in India, (includ-ing, like that, occasional burnings alive of the inferi-or class,) he earnestly deprecates, not this state of things, but all complaint respecting it, and all further attempts to call to account those who have established and upheld it.

y its errors. Is position of Dr. Worcester naturally brings to

This position of Dr. Worcester naturally brings to mind, not only the difference it makes to a man whether it be his ox, or merely his neighbor's, that is gored, but that narrative, handed down to us from ancient times, of a great conference-meeting, where various animals assembled for penitential exhoration and confession. The lion, the figer, the wolf and the bear confessed the destruction of numerous lives for the gratification of their appetites, and their offences were passed by as renial. The ass acknowledged having once, under the pressure of hunger, nibbled without leave some of the parson's grass. He was immediately condemned, as a wretch unworthy to live,—C. E. W. to live.—c. K. W.

Cass Burran than the Lash. The New York Times says the contrabands at Fortress Monroe, under Gen. Wool's system of cash w. lash as a motive, "have paid for their own support, saved very large sums to the Government, and accumulated a fund of over three thousand dollars in the Quartermaster's bands." Does not this fact furnish a satisfactory and conclusive answer to the question so often saked—" What would you do with the slaves?"

"The pride of mars makes him love to dominand nothing mortifies him so much as to be oblig condescend to persuade his inferiors. Wherever law allows it, and the nature of the work can afflitherefore, be will generally prefer the service of to that of freemen. The planting of sugar and to can afford the expense of slave, cultivation, raising of corn, it seems, in the present time not?"

"To the slave cultivators of ancient times gradually succeeded a species of farmers, known at present in France by the name of metayers. They are culted in France by the name of metayers. They are culted in all slave cultivators of ancient times gradually succeeded a species of farmers, known at present in France by the name of metayers. They are culted in a culter of the state o

According to Dr. Smith, then, the parallel appear want to accommodate the South with greaters and we want the South to accommodate us by paying for them, which it appears to be unable or unwilling to do under slave culture. The spirit of Commerce speaks inarticulately, but forcibly, to the South—"Get more capital; get more intelligence; I will send you schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, because I

gitimate sovereignly of freedom and cruis all right in human society."

The Metayer culture does not differ essentially from the custom of taking a farm upon shares in this country. The chief distinction appears to be, that custom governs wholly in the Metayer system, while the joint account system with us is governed by special contract. Sismondi, however, speaking chiefly of Tuscapy, says.—"This connection is often the

Economy, to which I refer the reader for an ap-proving and most interesting chapter on the Metay-ors, which it appears to me shows very clearly that the system is peculiarly adapted to the condition of the negroes of the South in their incipient political freedom, and to the culture of the Southern staples of

and reverend associates, of a system of caste in America like that which they oppose in India, (including, like that, occasional burnings alive of the lifterior class,) he carnestly deprecates, not this state of things, but all complaint respecting it, and all further attempts to call to account those who have established and upheld it.

When, on the other hand, the question is whether his venerable father had more or fewer associates in the original formation of the "American Board," and whether that institution was founded in one year or another, the truth, accuracy and justice are seen to be of the very highest importance; then had been and an analysis of the abandoned or conflectates, and no expense, and no interference with the repose of the Board will be misplaced (he thinks) in the attempt to receitly its errors. management of competent commissioners selected from the fast friends of the colored race. It could

Slavery Standard, he says—

"Not only in America, he to be a service insurrection. Contrasting the relative area and population of the consequences of a service insurrection. Contrasting the relative area and population of the slave States and of those islands and other colonies in which the set of British emancipation took effect, this dread appears both cowardly and puerite. Omitting Texas, the area of the present slave States is about 600,000 aquare miles; which sloop.000.0 alave \$400,000.

This gives about 16 white and 612 blacks to the square miles. The area of the British slave territory was probably not more than 50,000 equare miles, although that of the West India Islands which contained the great majority of the alaves was only 18,000 aquare miles. But I allow 50,000 for the whole, and allow to them 80,000 slaves and 50,000 whites, which was, I believe, the full proportion of colonists, and we have 16 black and 1 while inhabitint to the square

WAR AND PUBLIC MORALS AND HONOR.

Extract from "A Discourse delivered before the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government of Massachusetts, at the Annual Election. Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1862, by Rev. William Roux-

The connection of war with public morals and national bonor is so close and broad, and so prominent at this moment, that I must ask your attention to some thoughts on it. A subtle fallacy underlies the popular admiration for war, and hardly any other error has been so injurious as the popular misestimate of military glory. The only ultimate good of human nature is the frutton of its functions. The greater the power and freedom for this, the greater the good. Energy is the agent by which all fraition is secured. Energy, therefore, is the chiefest desideratum, the greatest virtue; energy, to repet death and disease, to preserve life and health, to sustain activity. Of course this is as true of a nation as it is of an individual. Now in war is summoned up and put forth incomparably more energy than in any other exigency. At no other time does a people so keenly feel its life in all its limbs, thrilling with electric pulsations; is its conscious supply of will and purpose so exuberant, its imagination so dilated, its total experience so variously heightened. A colossal army, at the waving of the emblem of native land, precipitating themselves into the deadly hell of battle, to conquer or die in a good cause, is the most dazzling enhodiment of valor and self-ascrifice ever seen below the heavens. It is but natural that the spectacle should captivate and self-ascrifice ever seen below the heavens. It is but natural that the spectacle should captivate and settent only directs and expend—the energy so vehemently sympathized with. Faith, love, harmonious extertion, nutrition,—the normal accompaniments of war—only evoke that power it only directs and expend—the energy so vehemently in the control of the control

War is the constrained expenditure of the ehergies of a people, not in the happy play or natural work of their faculties, but in bursting their chains or repulsing their assailants. Primarily it is an insure that the properties of the control is rather a would task of necessity, to be religiously regretted while accepted, than a heavenly opportunity for glory, to offer holocauss for the populative and the properties of the same as a same as a same as corresponding intensification of the functions of government is a check on the evil propessities of the same as a corresponding intensification of the functions of government is a check on the evil propessities of the same as a corresponding intensification of the functions of government is a check on the evil propessities of the same as a corresponding intensification of the functions of government is a check on the evil propessities of the same as a corresponding intensification of the functions of government is a check on the evil propessities of the prope

As yeers the wind so shifts the pilot's art ; Who saves the ship may well reset the chart

As veers the wind so shifts the pilot's art;
Who saves the ship may well reset the chart.
Yet in immediate connection with this overshadowing calamity of civil war, the discriminating moralist, as well as another, perceives that there has actually been an outbreak of glory illuminating the whole land. But he, unlike the superficial observer, recognizes the genuine origin and purport of that glory, and ascribes it to its substantial cause, not to its mere occasion; to the virtues of the people, not to the war. The sublime enthusiasm with which, at the call of their country, half a million gallant men extricated themselves from the ties of home and business, and sprang into the mortal field; the heroic elevation of sentiment with which the women yielded up their beloved ones to the bazards of the conflict, and resolval themselves into a committee of the whole for supplying the wants of the camp and the hospital; the voluntary assumption of sacrifices, hardships and perils, by all classes, in response to the exigency of the public weal—this, however alloyed by the intermixture of baser matter, this is the dazling glory of the hour. Let it not be blasphemed by a profane identification of it with feats of brute strength, butchery and devastation, or with the brilliant antics of ambition and the rampant egotism of victory. Rather let the wrecks of fortunes, the fumes of carnage, the smoke of conflagrations, the groans of the wounded, the heaps of the dead, the tears of widows and orphans, cause these latter to hide themselves in silence behind the stern garb of duty.

War is properly the carnival of hatred and injury.

groans of the wounded, the heaps of the dead, the tears of widows and orphans, cause these latter to hide themselves in silence behind the stern garb of duty.

War is properly the carnival of hatred and injury. Its essence is destructive animosity. Intrinsically, therefore, it is wicked and infamous. But in accompaniment with it there may be an unparalleled exhibition of the noblest virtues of man, energy, bravery, disinterestedness. Through it also may sometimes be achieved the most priceless advantages of society, justice, freedom, and assured security. Obviously the glory won in such cases does not belong to war, but to the commanding virtues exemplified, and the costly ends obtained in connection with it. War by itself, destroying wrath let loose, can be nothing but repulsive and damnable. But through one of those sensational fallacies so common, and so pregnant of mischief to mankind, the glory thus visibly associated with war is often morally identified with it. The people come to admire and appland the scenic, display of virtues on exciting occasions, but to pass carclessly over the beneficent fulfilment of their normal functions in the blessed routine of privacy and peace. Then the votaries of ambition learn to love war as a thrilling field of adventure, to covet it as the speediest path to notoriety, to improve every opportunity of rushing into it as the most brilliant and feasible areas for drawing the eyes of the populace and plucking the wreath of adulation. And so war becomes an idol daubed with praise and tricked out with gewgaws.

The test of universality will make it start up in its frightful truth. Imagine every man on earth to be a military hero flaunting the incarnadine trophies of a conqueror: and imagine war to prevail steadily everywhere. A seething chaos of string, vengeance and murder, closing in the silence of exhaustion and tricked out with gewgraws.

The test of universality will make it start up in its frightful truth. Imagine every man on earth to be a military hero flaunting the in

THE BLIND CHILDREN. BT JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

Nearly twenty years ago, Aunt Ruth and I made a visit to the institution for the blind in Columbus

and all separated from "home, sweet home," where so many of you are blessed with a father's comest and a mother's love.

Little Lucinda was not more than five years ode, she seemed an angel child. She was beautiful in her form, and possessed a rare wealth of affection. Well do I remember how she climbed upon my knees, passing her tiny fingers over my face, and then my hair, at the same time her sweet little lip finding mine. Aaron was a manly boy, preposes, ing in a remarkable degree. Anna Maria was very interesting and attractive,—remarkably talented in musical acquirements. But lest I make the stery too long, I will come right to the point, and sell you that in the spring of 1860, Aunt Ruth and Uncle Joseph made a tour from their home, is Chester county, Pa., to several points in the grand West, where we held some delightful conventions for the little folks, and we had grand times with them. It happened that we made the city of Co lumbus one of our points, and again visited the Blind Asylum.

Twenty years had made many changes: the fact more principals and teachers were gone. The children of 1840 had grown to be men and some, and were not there, with one exception.

Dr. Lord and his excellent wife, the present is cumbents, gave us a kind reception. Before being seated in the school-room, I inquired for the three whom I have named. The doctor replied, Anne is now a teacher in another institution, Lucinda's in heaven, Anna Maria is youder, "pointing to a fine-looking woman at the farther end of the spacious room. I inquired, "May I go and speak is her?" "Oh, yes," said the principal, "I will p and introduce you." "Please not," I replied, "I want to see if she will remember me." So I was to her, presented my hand, and taking bers in miss asked if she knew will remote me." So I was to her, presented my hand, and taking bers in miss asked if she knew we. Very soon I discorred a slight tremor upon her lips, as she exclaimed will emotion, "Oh, can it be friend Dugdale? Why, I heard you were dead! I am very glad to s

E rela direction per sylvania E Company

PARKER Sewing Machines, PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Inh. Machine, made and licensed under the patent of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, as in construction is the best combination of the varies up tents owned and used by these parties, and the patent of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a kin Media at the leat Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable incitation, and are the best finished and mest substantialy made Family Machines now in the market.

Sales Room, 188 Washington street.

GEO. E. LEONARD, Agen. Agents wanted everywhere.
All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short sofa.
Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. port of the Judger of the last Fair of the Massachum Charitable Mechanic Association.

"FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This Machine ock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge up quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a gre

pinned together, so that it is always adjusted and my for work, and not liable to get out of repair. It is best finished, and most firmly and substantially makes chine in the Fair. Its motions are all positive, its tesis easily adjusted, and it leaves no ridge on the back dis-work. It will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gathe, sil-the work cannot be ripped, except designedly. Itsee has common spools, with silk, lines or cotton, with equils cility. The stitch made upon this machine was resul-awarded the first price at the Tennessee State Fair, fell superciptive. Beaten Traveller.

THE PARKER SEWING MACHINE is taking the lead in the or beauty and finish of its workmanship, it me led. It is well and strongly made-strength combined—and is emphatically the cheoped ne now made. The ladies are delighted wit best machine now made. The ladies are usual and when consulted, invariably gire Parker's machine preference over all others. We are pleased to lear preference over all others. We are pleased to lear preference over all others. We are pleased to learn in the gentlemanly Agent, Gronou E. LEGNARD, 188 We ington street, Boston, has a large number of orders it these machines, and relis them as fast as they can be mufactured, notwithstanding the duliness of the time, to white other manufacturers have almost wholly susperioperations. This fact, of itself, speaks more strongly its favor than any thing we can mention; for were its for its susperior merita, it would have suffered from they eval depression, instead of flourishing among the wrelst its rivals. What we tell you is no fiction; but go saids its rivals. What we tell you is no fiction; but go said to not of them, and you walk say that "half of its good quitted had never been told you." Every man who regain the health and happiness of his wife should buy or of these mechines to assist her in lessening life's joilent pask.—Marbors' Gazette, July 13, 1861.

IMPROVEMENT IN

IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair Dyeing. "WITHOUT SMUTTING." MADAME CARTAUX BANNISTER

WOULD inform the public that she has removed free 223 Washington Street, to

W 222 Machington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in mine cases out of ten, as she in
for many years made the hair her study, and it sure none
are none to excel her in mine cases out of ten, as the
Her Restorative differs from that of any one oils,
made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoos with a back which does not grow in the
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair held
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair that
using groys.
She also has mother for restoring grey hair to its mily
real color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak
her Restoratives in any part of the word, as they are as
in every city in the country. They are also packed for the
outcomers to take to Europe with them, enough as they
abroad live them.

MADAME CARNEAUX BANNISTER.

WADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, Eo. 31 Winter Street, Boston

He that in fight diminish hoes no addition to his si But he that does a noble Obliging others, still does