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

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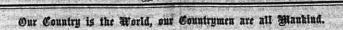
IF Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents

If The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-If The Agents of the American, Alexachusetts, Penn-piyania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are natherised to receive subscriptions for The Liberhaton.

anhorised to receive subscriptions for a the Linestaton.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz.—Wesdell, Pulllies, Edward Quikey, Edward Jackson, and William L. Garrison, Jr.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



"I my this down as the law of nations. I my that mil-tary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-ipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENCY OF THE UNIVERSALE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL EMANT, HAS FOWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. "... From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war,

PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martia array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman elpate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adams

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 14.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1632.

# Refuge of Oppression.

## THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

The Objects of the WAR.

Those who have deceived the people of Southern Kentecky into rebellion by asserting that the war was waged against slavery will find many convincing proofs of the falsity of the allegation. When in the proof of the state of the

friends to the correspondence as a con-vidence of the base arts by which they en betrayed into rebellion.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

GENTLEMEN:—Be pleased to publish the enclosed letter received to-day from Gen. Buell. I am sure it will meet the hearty approval of every Kentuckian. The rebellion is now kept alive by the apprehension that the National Government and its armies incalt destroy the institution of slavery in the Southmastes; and for that purpose the Constitution of he United States is fo be utterly disregarded. In my adament, the people of the South engaged in the recibion will readily lay down their arms and submit to he re-establishment of our National Constitution over the whole country whenever they are conspiced that he General Government-and the non-slaveholding gates will in good faith adhere to the principles of the onstitution in relation to slavery. I hail Gen. Buell's ther as a manifestation of the right spirit. Respectively, yours, J. R. UNDERWOOD.

# HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. NASHVILLE, March 6, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO. NABUVILLE, March 6, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 1st inst., on the subject of fugitive slaves in the camps of the army.

It has come to my knowledge that slaves sometimes make their way improperly into our lines, and in some instances they may be enticed there, but 1 think the number has been imagnified by report. Several applications have been made to me by persons whose sheats have been found in our camps, and in every instance that I know of the master has recovered his areas, and taken him away.

I need hardly remind you that there will always be found some havless and mischievous persons in every army; but I assure you that the mass of this army is have abiding, and that it is neither its disposition nor its policy to violate law of the rights of individuals in any particular. With great respect, your obedient servant,

Brig-Gen-Commanding Department.

Hoo. J. R. Underwood, Chairman of Military Committee.

on. J. R. Underwood, Chairman of Military Conmittee, Frankfort, Ey.

#### RADICAL ABOLITION VIEW OF THE PRES-IDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE.

In the fourth place and in the fifth, Mr. Lincoln's "gradual abolishment" does not suit our Boston high priest of abolition. He will be satisfied with nothing short of "immediate emancipation," be the consequences what they may. St. Domingo is all the answer that is needed upon this point. Garrison may prate from morning till night that "the President is at war with common sense, sound reason, the teachings of history, the instincts and aspirations of human nature, the laws of political economy, and the uniform results of emancipation;" but still the tree will be judged by its fruit. Of the fruits of Boston abolitionism we have had enough, in the farocions and blood-thirsty disunion demagogues and fanatics, and in the silly and disgusting long-haired men in peticeats and strong-minded women in breeden, as well as Congress, in consequence of this slaveholder's 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, and to all the inhabitants thereof," and that "neither the President nor Congress must be allowed to evade this solemn.

nor Congress must be allowed to evade this solemn duty by any dodge of this kind "—(meaning thi Emancipation Message). Here we have the whole

the land, and 2.01 the take the consequences. This is the issue between our disunion abolition faction and the administration. We stand by the President, we are in for the war, and we expect that the end of it will be the burial of secession and radical abolitionism in the same Val. Van. Van. Herald. grave.-New York Herald.

## JOHN BROWN-ISM.

Since the occupation of Charlestown, in Virginia, by the Union forces, we hear much in the papers about the fearful tragedy which resulted in the trial and execution of certain men at that place. The tone of some papers is such that they speak of our army as the vindicators of John Brown's memory. They openly exult over the fact that our soldiers occupy the Court House where he was tried and convicted, and record it as a triumph over "the enemies" of a martyr!

We notice that some papers, not specially radical, speak with a show of indignation of the discovery, in a medical college at Winchester, of portions of the remains of criminals who were executed for participation in the murders at Harper's Ferry. However, was the state of the remains of criminals who were executed for participation in the murders at Harper's Ferry.

medical colleges throughout the country possessy very many specimens of the bodies of pirates and murderers, which it was formerly customary to hand over to the surgeons for the benefit of science; and the fact that a Virginia medical college contains some such relies of a criminal of the same kind need not excite remark as anything either unusual, or any more horrible than our own city contains.

It has been one of the efforts of the abolitionists, during the excitement of the past year, to elevate the crime of John Brown-ism to the level of pure morality, and to exalt his memory from its position as that of a murderer, to esteem and respect as that of a saint. The effort has been to a certain extent successful, because we are now at war with a part

of a saint. The effort has been no respect as tent successful, because we are now at war with a part of the Virginians who were then the object of Brown's infamous raid; and thoughtless persons, whose animosity against the rebels extends backwards to periods when we were friends, and forward to a future of undying ennity, are apt to fall into the trap set by men who would gladly see blazing homes, outraged women, and murdered children, of the South, in preference to the restoration of that Union of hearts which once blessed, and which may again bless the land. Songs have been sung in the streets by Massachusetts soldiers, praising the name of the criminal, and not a few newspapers have adopted the plan of referring to "John Brown's soul"

[ ] As an offset to this dastardly, malignant and char

# WENDELL PHILLIPS AT CINCINNATI.

It is but a few days since the announcement was largely bruited through the sympathizing journals, that this man, known throughout the country as a pestilent disseminator of treason, was to begin a grand tour of public disseourse through the Western States. The people of the chief cities were to be entertained by his graphic denunciations of the Union, the Constitution, and the regularly constituted authorities. Nothing could surely be more innocent, more "patriotic," more beneficial to the public welfare than this—especially in the very height and fever of a rebellion gaginst the Union and the Constitution. In this plain and practical way Mr. Phillips was to serve his country; or serve—some other influential agency in the affairs of this world. In pursuance of the plan for the proposed expedition, the orator in question proceeded to the capital of the country—a most appropriate sphere, indeed, for one who had devoted all his life to active efforts for the overthrow of its government, by mak-It is but a few days since the announcement wa

RADIOAL ABOLITION VIEW OF THE PRES
IDENT'S EMANUPATION MESSAGE.

We were right. The radical abolitionists can find nothing to admire, but everything to denounce, in President Lincon's late enancipation message.

We were right. The radical abolitionists can find nothing to admire, but everything to denounce, in President Lincon's late enancipation message.

It was one of the alienating causes, and a great case and only that that greate the president of the present civil war, it is perhaps impossible to be more and only that that greate the properties of the present of the present civil war, it is perhaps impossible to be a second of the present civil war, it is perhaps impossible to the present civil war, it is perhaps impossible to the present civil war, it is perhaps impossible to the present civil war, it is perhaps in the present civil war, it is perhaps in much possible to the present civil war, it is perhaps in much possible to the present civil war, it is perhaps in more present civil war, it is perhaps in the perhaps of those who shall hereafter the speed of the mark. It was not the perhaps the

place of legislative dehoeration, he is received upon the floor of the Senate, from which merely loyal citizens are scrupulously excluded; is welcomed by Senators of a kindred spirit; and the Vice-President aforesaid descends from his dignified seat, at the very fountain-head of constitutional legislation itself; in order to do honor to this eminent derider of the laws, the Constitution, and whatever else does not jump with his notions of human rights, duties and liabilities.

Thus so deservedly feted and petted, and filled with praises and patriotism, Mr. Phillips started upon his Western tour. The journals above referenced to all seemed to exult in the idea of a perfect harvest of abolition triumphs—to culminate at last in the crashing downfall of the "Old Union," as the Tribune styled it, and in the utter discomfuture of the "traitorous" beings in it, who had been so ridiculously priding themselves upon the part they thought they had in

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

On his way, Mr. Phillips lectured at Philadelphia, in which city hisses assalled him—whereupon, it is said, he changed his tone so as to escape any more decisive demonstration—and the next thing we hear of him is at Cincinnati, under not very encouraging circumstances for the further prosecution of his Western tour. We forbear from all comments upon the scene in the Opera House at Cincinnati; they are unnecessary. We will only say that, in all reasonable probability, hundreds of those present were suffering, deeply, suffering, from the consequences of the strife engendered by just such discourses as those delivered by Mr. Phillips; and if such a class of citizens of Cincinnati were to be supposed likely to be present on the occasion, there

is such a class of citizens of Cincinnati were to be supposed likely to be present on the occasion; there would be thousands of others wanting bread for the same precise cause. Is it unnatural that they should feel and manifest-a little indignation at the shame-less repetition of such sentiments?

Leaving this point, let us say, that the civil authorities of the country have a clear and plain duty to perform in this matter, with which they ought not any longer to dally. Why should Wendell Phillips or any kindred spirit be permitted to roam the country, a "chartered libertine" of treason? Is it not as much treason for an abolitionist to proclaim his purpose to break up the Union and to destroy the Constitution, as for a man who is not an abolitionist? Does it make any difference with what

walls.

We should scorn to recommend the imprisonment of any man for mere difference of political opinion, for mere disapproval of the policy or acts of the Government, for mere dislike either of the public or private conduct of the Administration or its members. All these things, in a free country, are, or ought to be, free; and where free discussion, within the bounds of reason and decency ends, there tyranny begins, and freedom is lost. But Wendell Phillips and men of the same stamp aim their blows at the very foundation of our civil structure. If they succeed, that structure falls. They do give open aid and comfort to the enemy. They embitter him against the Government, against the Union, against every hope of reviving fraternity. They strengthen, his hands, they weaken our own. If they kept quiet, we would not meddle with them in their madness and folly; but the tour of Phillips, with his object in view, is a crime against the country, which if not punished, at least should be checked—and Fort Lafayette, or any fort, where there is no manful fighting to do, is the fitting "obstacle" to the efforts of such a seditious incendiary.—Boston Courier.

# WENDELL PHILLIPS TREATED TO ROTTEN

EGGS IN CINCINNATI. telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, which we published yesterday, our reaces have Wendell Phillips, in attempting to deliver one of his revolutionary lectures in that city, created a riot which resulted in his being pelted with rotten eggs, driven from the hall where he would not be fe at the hands of the excited audien impression whatever, and were regarded as of little consequence. In the Western States, which have sent so many men to our war, and whose troops have accomplished such brilliant results on the Cumberland and the Tennessee, the disunion agitators are viewed in a different light, and particularly Phillips, who has been more talked of in the newspapers than the rest, and is the chieffain of the disloyal faction. In the West they are regarded as dangerous lunaties, who ought not to be allowed to be at large. Here, for the most part, they are regarded as harmless monomanics, whose tour-lookery is only laughed at by the bulk of the community. One thing is very clear, and that is that neither in the East nor the West is revolutionary abolitionism regarded with favor; nor can its destructive, bloody purposes ever be carried out while the conservative common sense of the whole country is so decidedly opposed to it.

—New York Herald.

West is revolutionary abolitionism regarded with favor; nor can its destructive, bloody purposes ever be carried out while the conservative common sense of the whole country is so decidedly opposed to it.—New York Herold.

\*\*End Wendell Phillips, like Meddle, has enjoyed the luxury of being kicked. We are sorry that Phillips's insolent and treasonable sentiments should have excited public indignation to a degree which led to a violation of law; for he appears to us to be a monomaniae, and, if allowed to remain outside of a lunatic asylum, entitled to pity and compassion. The poor man must have felt very bad, for he is always extremely pale when he apprehends danger.—Botton Post.

\*\*End We do not, cannot approve of mob law, at any time or any where—but is it not "reaping as he sowed," for Wendell Phillips to be mobbed? No man in the country has done or tried to do more to corrupt the minds of the people towards our rulers, to lessen the esteem felt for "the powers that be," and the regard for our flag, our Union and our Constitution, than Phillips. We also go in for free speech; but when the press is muzzled, and Forts Warren and Lafayetts are filled with men who certainly talk no ranker tresson than Garrison and Phillips, why should not they be husbed up too?—Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

## Selections.

# THE MOBBING OF WENDELL PHILLIPS IN

We take the following account of this disturbance (says the New York Tribine) from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that being the paper least likely to sympathize with Mr. Phillips. The accounts in the Gazette and the Commercial are substantially the same. The reader will observe that the telegraphic dispatch in Tuesday's New York papers was wide of the truth. Mr. Phillips did not say that he was a Disunionist, but that he had been one, yet was now for the Union, and in favor of the efforts now being made to restrict the continuation of the Cincinnati papers, and that is that the city has been deeply disgraced by an unpardonable outrage, and that the Mayor and police shamefully neglected their duty, if they did not actually instigate the mob.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, March 25.

piece of artillery, the report of which had disturbed the quiet of the Potomac. When Mr. Phillips arcse to speak, he walked to the foot amid a volley of hisses, which, like the first, was drowned in the cheers of his friends. He said:

"I have been invited, ladies and gentlemen, to speak o you on the war—the convulsion which has divided the Union for a year, and threatens, in the opinion of some, to divide it forever. No more serious subject

At this point a heavy boulder was thrown from the third tier of boxes. It struck a few feet from the speaker. It came crashing among the foot-light like a cannon shot. Simultaneously with the boul-der came a couple of eggs, that burst like bombs dispensing a perfume more potent than fragrant

Mr. Phillips continued to speak for over an hour, out the melee in the second tier created so much con-usion that we should not be able to do him justice did we attempt to report him further. Cries and execrations resounded from

Uries and executions resonated from an parts of the house. Eggs were occasionally hurled at the stage, one of which strock Mr. Murray.

The cries were "Lynch the Traitor," "Hang the Nigger," "Tar and feather the Abolitionist." (We omit the profanity.) Ladies and timorous gentlemen made their escape.

ome ladies ian...
illy over bench-tops. Air...
illy over bench-tops. Air...
sen were struck while endeavoring to
seace. It being probable that some of the evi
sisposed would find the "gas stop" and put out th
ights, in which case the loss of life would have be
frightful, Mr. Phillips was induced to cease speakir
and the meeting was dispersed.

Both exits from the Opera House were beset
gangs determined to lynch the obnoxious speal
After some delay he was disguised, and passed
through the crowd undetected; but it was well o
the start of the control of the

through the crowd undetected; but it was well on to midnight before the rowdies left the vicinity of the

midnight before the rownes left the vicinity of the Opera House.

Thus ended the attempt of Wendell Philips to speak in Cincinnati. About eighteen or twenty eggs were thrown, and a bottle of vitriol was found in the vestibule; it was not used.

## From the Cincinnati Times

Such is a plain statement of the whole proceeding. There was a premeditated design to prevent Mr. Phillips from lecturing. It was participated in by many respectable citizens, but the task was committed to such degraded hands, that many who were anxious to have the lecture interfered with, became ashamed of the affair before the lecture was half over.

We make no report of Mr. Phillips's speech, and shall only add that his calmness of manner and moderate opinions surprised a great many, who expected to hear a raving fanatic. He avowed himself no longer a Disunionist, satisfied that slavery has already received its death-blow, and has only to "turrover and die." His efforts now, he said, are directed to the prevention of compromises, which, in his over and die. The entire solve, he said a character of to the prevention of compromises, which, in his opinion, would only tend to prolong the contest between the intellectual democracy of the North and the aristocracy of the South. That is his lecture in a nutshell.

Every good citizen of Cincinnati regrets the occurrence of last night, and those persons who checked the utterance of free thoughts by a display of boul ders and rotton eggs have cast a stain upon the goo reputation of our city, which it will be difficult to efface, however low the authors may be in the sea

In their comments on the mobbing of Wendell Phillips, furnished by the journals of Cincinnati, are some important facts which were omitted in the telegraphic report of the Associated Press. The Gazette says:—

"A gang of the baser sort of humanity, small, compared with the large audience, determined that they were to be the censors of the sentiments which the respectable people of Cincinnati should be permitted to hear, and going there with a conspiracy already arranged, and with missiles and weapons provided, they succeeded in creating a row. Various missiles were burled upon the stage. One boulder, large enough to kill a man had tith thim,

was thrown from the galley).

Probably no public performance at the Opera House, or anywhere else, has been so destitute of policemen as this meeting was. The people are given to understand by his that the police is for the purpose of drawing pay, levying black mail on grog-shops, and arresting harmless men, but to be carefully absent whenever the rowdies see fit to take possession of the city."

The Connected speaks still more decidedly:— The Commercial speaks still more decidedly

"The Mayor was warned during the day that here was a purpose on the part of a gang of ruf-ians to commit a breach of public order at the

Its work, not a policeman was at hand, as the whole force had been carefully ordered elsewhere. A policeman was hunted up by a gentleman, and requested to go to the house and attempt to preserve order. He replied that he had been told by Mayor Hatch to keep away, and not go near the scene of the riot during the evening.

The mob was composed of the vilest class of our population: The lowest of the gamblers, the pimps, the thieves—those whose trade it is to rob the public, as well as private pilferers—the whisky-bloats—the bulles in ward elections—the foulest-mouthed of the secesh sympathizers—were out in full force, tickets having been procured for them by the whole-sale, and distributed through all the sink-holes of the city. We never saw a baser cut-throats. [A portion of them gave cheers for Jeff. Davis.]

It is well known to our readels that we do not sympathize with the extreme yiews with which the name of Wendell Phillips is associated, and of which he is the ablest exponent. It is due to him, to say, however, that his speech last night was indensive in terms, and was dispassionate, argumentative and patriotic.

It is remarkable that the most violent and long-continued outbreak that took place last night was commenced when the speaker was stating the proposition which no loyal and intelligent man, not blinded by old prejudices, can question, that the war now devolating the land is between the real democracy of the country and the sectional aristocracy that wields the power of African Slavery in one hand, and that of the ignorance of whites in the other. Nothing seemed so to stir the passions of the inflirate mob as the presentation of the fact which is clear as the sun, that the secsional aristocracy who have hazarded their all in the revolutionary effort to rule or ruin the country, not only hold the negro race in alarery, but degrade and oppress the poor white men of their section, and use them to sustain the despotism by which they are debased."

The Enquirer concludes its condemnation of the mob as fo

The Enquirer concludes its condemnation of the mob as follows:—

Democrats, especially, have no right, and they

sin against their political friends when they lift their hands to strike down the liberty of speech. We repudiate, with the strongest feeling of disgust and detestation, all mob violence, no matter against whom it is directed, or upon what pretext it is made."

The Commercial also declares that the same parties who instigated this disgraceful riot not long ago sympathized with Mr. Yancey when be addressed the citizens of Cincinnati, advocating the kindred principles of slavery and secession.—N. Y. Tribunc.

The Cincinnati Outrage. We give in another column copious extracts from our Cincinnati exchanges, showing the nature and source of the disgraceful outrage upon free speech, at Cincinnati on Monday night. We looked through these papers carefully to learn if any support could be given to the statement in the dispatch of the associated press, that the indignation of the community was called out by Mr. Phillips's avowal that he stood before his andience "a disunionist." We are forced to believe that the Cincinnati reporter for the associated press sympathized more with the mob than he would now care to confess. It seems that the outrage was the result of a deliberate plan, and that a subscription was raised of \$120, which passed into the Opera House some scores of shoulder-hitters at half a dollar per admittance. A poor tool of a Mayor, one Hatch, held the police aloof, and Cincinnati was disgraced. In Chicago it will not be thus. Not because there are not those here who are laboring to gather the materials for a similar disturbance, but because the city authorities will make any such attempt perilous and futile.—Chicago Tribune.

hes the following graphic sketch :-

"Where are you going, Chance?" said a hard-looking specimen, standing at the entrance of the Opera House on Menday evening. "Going on a flirt." "Hooray!" responded the big gambling-house

Opera House on anomaly returns, fifth, "Horay!" responded the big gambling-house keeper, recently liberated from jail.

"Come on boys, fun ahead," shouted a big mouthed fellow, faming with whiskey, when twenty or thirty more whiskey sweats followed him up stairs,

thirty more whiskey sweats followed him up stairs, whooping as they went.

They made no secret of their purpose; a few remained on the first floor, but the most of them went up stairs; a dozen, perhaps, went up to the third tier; the larger number, however, remained in the second tier at the head of the stairway, and to the right of the speaker. This crowd seemed to be under the control of Bart. Smith.

Among those who remained on the first floor was a half-drunken fellow with a big dog; he succeeded once or twice in making his canine companion aid him in the uproar, but could how and yell himself far louder than the dog.

At the time the eggs were thrown, the most of them came from the upper tier, but a boulder and one or two eggs were thrown from that part of the house where the Bart. Smith gang were gathered together.

one or two eggs were thrown from that part of the house where the Bart. Smith gang were gathered together.

After Mr. Phillips had spoken about an hour, this assemblage of ruffians, headed by Bart. Smith, became the most uproarious, and were soon joined by those from both the upper and lower part of the house who were bent upon a row. They had now got to the head of the stairway. "Go it, boys," shouted their ruffianly Captain, and go it they did.

"Three groans for Wendell Phillips," shouted a whiskey-nosed man. "Three groans," shouted Bart. Smith. Bo-oo-oo! "Three groans for Judge Stallo," shouted out the whiskey-nosed fellow again. "Go it, boys," shouted the whiskey-nosed man one more. "Three cheers for Mayor Hatch," shouted the whiskey nosed man one more. "Three groans for Old Abe and the Black Republicans," howled out a big fellow at the top of his voice. "Into them, boys," shouted Smith. "Boo-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo." "Don't shoot him, Bart.", shouted out a fellow with one eye. "Don't shoot," echoed the whiskey nosed man. "Don't shoot," hawled out the big fellow with the long hair and dirty face. "Don't shoot, boys," echoed Bart. Smith. "On to the stage," shouted a big bellied gambler. "On to the stage," shouted a big bellied gambler. "On to the stage," shouted their ruffianly leader. "Put out the ga-as," howled out a blear-eyed fellow with shairy cap. "Put out the ga-as," chood a long-legged toper in a slouched hat. "Begar, we'll clane them out. Hooray for Jeff Davis," howled out half a dozen drunken voices together.

"You clean us out!" said a young soldier who was standing quietly by, "there are but five of my company here, but we'll put you through in short order, if the citizens here will only say the word." This had rather a cooling effect upon secesh. The people were fast leaving the house, and the drunken rowies, headed by Bart. Smith, and a couple of big gamblers, suddenly made their exit for the street. W. Greene, 65 Milton street.

ectured twice—the first time on Touissant L'Ouver-ture. Some rowdy threats of disturbance were made,

lectured twice—the first time on Toulsant L'Ouverture. Some rowdy threats of disturbance were made,
but the Chicago Tribune says:—

Both the matter and manner of his lecture fully
sustained the exalted reputation of the orator, and
often elicited the most gratifying expressions of admiration from his appreciative listeners. The address was replete with historical knowledge, freely
spiced with ancedotes and vollies of original wit.
Some of the speaker's telling hits, aimed at the ignorance and follies of the present day, were inmittable.

The closing sentences of this lecture were sublimely eloquent and soul-stirring and were received with
a round of hearty applause.

During the delivery of the lecture, no attempt at
a disturbance was made, and not the slightest incident occurred to mar the harmony and perfect decorum which prevailed throughout the hall.

The subject of Mr. Phillips's lecture this evening
will be that of the war as viewed from his peculiar
stand-point. The speaker is at all times interesting,
at all times classical and scholarly, and whatever
may be the general ground taken by him as a man,
the matter of his discourse upon this absorbing topic
will do no harm to any sane person, and it is very
likely will prove of deep interest to all who may be
so fortunate as to listen to it.

The fact that Wendell Phillips was mobbed the
other day in Cincinnati while delivering this identicity is either full and overflowing with rank seccsions and men without a vestige of moral principle, and who are intent upon having only their own
selfish princips's promulgated, or its municipal goardians are sever present when needed, or if present,
good for nothing and powerless for efficient action.

The prompt sauner in which our Police Commissioners, under the supervision of C. P. Bradley,
turned out last night, gives a foretaste of what may
be expected this evening. We understand that, in
addition to than senaber of the regular force of police, the Superintendent will have several hundred
es

addition to the members of the regular force of po-lice, the Superintendent will have several hundred especial men sworn in to-day, and seated at night in different portions of the hall, ready at the first out-break of any disorderly person to quietly and noise-lessly take that person out of the audience into the cool air, where a chance for deliberation and a breath of pure atmosphere may have the effect of calming the ruffled and turbulent spirit. In fact, it breath of pure atmosphere may have the effect of calming the ruffled and turbulent spirit. In fact, it is the determination of all good citizens, as well as the protectors of the public peace, to see that the right of free speech—so long as that speech is not treason—be protected in Chicago; and in spite of the bad precedent set us by Cincinnati, and in spite of the goadings-on, and the huge efforts of certain parties, aided by a sheet whose own record is none of the fairest, if Wendell Phillips has a word to say on the war, and there are sensible people enough here to form an assemblage desirous of listening to him, both the speaker and the would-be hearers shall have a chance. Public opinion, public decency, must inevitably frown down any and all attempts to fetter free speech.

decency, must inevitably from down any and all at-tempts to fetter free speech.

Wendell Phillips is to speak upon the war to-night at Bryan Hall. Wendell Phillips is to be heard through his entire address, by the people of Chicago, to-night at Bryan Hall. Blackguardism and ruffian-ism am to have no place to-night at Bryan Hall.

## MR. COX AND THE SLAVE WHO WAS WHIPPED TO DEATH. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Trobuse:

Sir.—The case of "Negro Jack" was in part
sublished in the Christian Advocate and Journal of
his city in December last, from a letter from Chapain Boole of the 5th Excelsior. This gentleman
informed me that the schole truth was not written, in
eder that cortain persons of the regiment might esape censure; but that now, insamuch as the flat
anial is made by the friends of Cox to the facts of
the control of the co

Now for the facts: "Negro Jack" did inform the officers of the 5th Regiment Excelsion of the Secession sympathies of his cruel master, and through his information the discoveries were made—already noticed in this letter. He did not live with the regiment of the secess and the was he a constant of the secess and the was he as constant of the secess and the second section. ticed in this letter. He did not live with the regiment, as the jury represent, neither was he a ceststant guide to them. If he did drink whisky to excess,
it was no more than members of that jury do (my
eyes being witness); and, in one point, he was more
respectable than they; the soldiers never saw Jack
drunk publicly. Cox and Davis were generally so.
For his patriotic and valuable services, Jack was
promised, on the honor of an officer, by the Lieutenant under whose command the scout was made, that
he should not be given up to his master to be punished, nor should he (Cox) be permitted to injure
him.

him.

This was necessary, inasmuch as Cox had become terribly enraged at the negro for discovering the movements of Secessionists to the mixtary. A detachment of the 5th regiment had left for Budd's Ferry some days before the remaining companies were ordered to join them. It was while this second detachment was on the march, that the capture of Jack took place. The detachment was under command of Acting Major Glass. "Ben Franklin" says that when the regiment (2d detachment) left Port Tobacco, they were "followed by Mr. Cox in company with about 15 or 20 other citizens of the courty, whose slaces had left with the said regimen."

Now, this latter assertion I pronounce an inexcu-

ty, whose slaces had left with the said regiment."

Now, this latter assertion I pronounce an inexcusable falsehood—a plain, barefaced lie. Not a slave went with the regiment; and in proof of this, I assert that those "15 or 20" gentlemen took position in the square of the town, and closely inspected the companies as they filed past them on the march, on the look-out for their slaves, and failed to discover a single "chattel."

That their slaves did yery ungratefully leave their

That their slaves did very ungratefully leave their kind-hearted masters, and come into camp expecting to find freedom under the Union flag, is true, but whose was the blame? Why did they leave? Is the army to be censured for the outgushing inspiration of freedom in the heart of the oppressed blacks when they vainly imagine the stars of our glory and our shame are floating in their sight as the beacon of freedom? These slave vultures seeking their prey, had obtained an order from Gen. Hooker, requiring the commandant of the 5th Regiment to drive out from the camp all the Maryland negroes, tugitives. The order was presented to Major Glass by some of the same "fifteen or twenty citizens," who also asked of Major Glass that he drive them to a certain point where they could be surrounded

who also asked of Major Glass that he drive them to a certain point where they could be surrounded by the drivers, and captured. This, to the bonor of Major Glass be it said, he refused to do "for Gen. Hooker or any other General," but would only issue a command for them to leave the camp, for the woods or anywhere else.

When the second detachment had marched about three or more miles from Port Tobacco, Cox, in company with others on horseback, drove furiously up to the centre of the battalion, and without a word of warning, he, Cox, rushed upon the ranks where he saw his negro. Jack had joined the regiment on the march. "Ben Franklin" says that Cox "was set upon by the soldiery." The fact is that Cox broke into the ranks, and with the butt-end of a heavy whip began to "set upon" Jack's bead, and in doing this, being drunk, he struck several of the soldiers. It was for this that they "set upon" him, and when they saw the insolent slave vultures on horse heading for the ranks, some fixed bayonets and swore that if they drew a step nearer, they would run them through. Cox continued to use his heavy whip, striking indiscriminately soldiers and the negro, and in his drunken madness, his stout, closely knit, powerful frame, his eyes glaring all on fire with rage and whisky, he seemed more like an incarnate devil than a representative of human kind.

The officer in command at length quelled the disturbance, and brought the men to quiet; and it is true, as asserted by "Franklin," that had it not been for his interference, Cox would have been killed. But why? Not because the soldiers thirsted for his blood, but in his insanity of passion he continued to strike at them with his fists and whip to obtain his negro, as though they, too—Americans all—were chattels, "muddils." Major Glass did, in the presence of those soldiers, rebuke Cox in the strongest terms for his unwarranted and mad assault, and said, "Yon have insulted these men; they understand law as well as you, and they know that your attack is eriminal. You shou

duty placing them at too remote distance to prosecute their purpose.

The empanneling of the Jury was a screen behind
which Cox hoped to hide the evidence of his barbarity. Why, if Jack died a natural death, and Cox was
not frightened, was a Jury called to sit on the death
of a slare? If "Ben. Franklin," the "upright"
jurymen, or any other supporters of slave-murderers
in Charles County desire the public to have knowledge of further revelations in that line, they are at
hand, and can be given, for the "half has not been
told."

New York, March 22, 1862.

The Wiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADDRESS.

This "Address to the Army of the Potomac" was issued on the 14th ultimo. It commenced with the frank admission—"Soldlers, for a long time I have kept you inactive"—a fact too humilisting and too pall pable to the country to need special proclamation but which has chused unbounded satisfaction among those who desire to see the slave oligarchy and a stank democracy in power again at Washington the enemy! But an additional reason was assigned:

"I have held you back [they were easer to go forward long ago] that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion." How such a blow could be given by helding back until compelled by the President to move forward, and then finding nothing to strike, is one of the mysteries belonging to what is funnily described by the Post and Courier as "masterly military strategy." It amounts to the same thing as "a tremendous letting alone." There is something very like this in Midsummer-Night's Dream:—

"Jion-(Gen. McC.)-You, ladies, you whose hearts do fear

hearts do feet
The smallest monthstous mouse that creeps on floor,
May now, perchainee, both quake and tremble here,
When lion rough in wildest rage doth roar.
Then know that I, one Sing the joiner, an
A lion fell, nor else no lion's dam:
For if I should as lion come in strile
Into this place, [Manassas,] 't were pity on my life.
Thesess—[the Democratic journals passim]—A very gentle beast, and of a good conscience.
Democrisis—The very best at a beast, my lord, that c'er
I saw.

I saw.

Lyunder—This lion is a very fox for his valor.

Thereus—True; and a goose for his discretion.

Denatrius—Not so, my lord; for his valor cannot carry his discretion; and the fox carries the goose.

Thereus—His discretion, I am sure, cannot carry his valor; for the goose carries not the fox. It is well: leave it to his discretion.

And the pro-slavery democratic journals are still voluble in praise of Gen. McClellan's "discretion, ain illustrated in the following scene which is a

"Dogberry—This is your charge: You shall compre all vagrom men; you are to bid any man stand in Prince's name.

all vagrom men; you are to bid any man stand in the Prince's name.

Watchman—How, if he will not stand?

Dogh.—Why then, take no note of him, but let him go; and presently call the rest of the watch together, and thank God you are rid of a knave.

Vey.—If he will not stand when he is bidden, he is none of the Prince's subjects.

Dogh.—True, and they are to meddle with none but the Prince's subjects.

Watch.—Well, sir.

Dogh.—If you meet a thief, you may suspect him, by virtue of your office, to be no true man; and for such kind of men, the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty.

Watch.—If we know him to be a thief, shall we not lay hands on him?

Dogh.—Truly, by your office, you may; but, I think, they that touch pitch will be defiled: the most peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is, to let him show himself what he is, and steal out of your company."

That is, or has been up to this present time of writ-

That is, or has been up to this present time of writing, the "masterly strategy" of Gen. McClellan, in dealing with the rebels in Virginia; and that, at their own leisure and to accomplish their own plans, they have at last adroitly stolen away from the banks of eulogists full proof of wonderful genius on his part!

Well,—by the admission of the General,—"the army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction and excellently equipped and armed." It was so or the 14th of March, and his language then was, "The moment for action has arrived... The period for inaction [what a confession!] has passed... I will bring you face to face with the rebels... I shall de. mand of you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations." Spasmodic rhetoric this, and followed by—what? A repetition of one or two holiday reviews-no facing repetition of one or two holiday reviews—no facing the enemy—no rapid or slow, no long or short marches —and three weeks have elapsed since these "brave words" were uttered! What a mockery! It is no fault of his army—O no! "I know," he says, "you wish to be on the decisive battle-field. It is my busi ness to place you there." Why doesn't he do it, then! Nobody knows what he is about, or finds him confronting the enemy at any point. Every other confronting the enemy at any point. Every other department of the army, excepting that under his im-mediate control, is achieving victory, and driving the rebels before it. Why does he hold back! Is it because he really regards the brave men under him as mere children? "I am to watch over you," he tells them, "as a parent over his children"! This is not very complimentary to them, and it is very egotistical in him. In view of what he has done, or gather failed to do, since he took command of the army of the Potomae, a more ridiculous address than his own was never made by a military leader. The dastardly traitors of the Southshe describes as "brave fees". "foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well"—and sentimentally talks of "this sad war," as though he were a looker-on, and more than half con-

a file of men, marphed him to the place designated, where Cox and his courtacles were in waiting, and delivered him to his master.

How may miles he was compelled to walk after Cox, I will not presume to say, nor is it of consequence. One thing is certain: Cox and his courtain: Cox and his courtain his courtain his preparation his courtain his cou

The Trureller wittily says,—Gen. McClellan is get-ting on. He has reviewed Gen. McDowell's corps d' armet. When does he mean to view the enemy's army s

THE MOBBING OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Newburyport Herald comments upon the das tardly assault upon freedom of speech at Cincinnati in the person of the noble and gifted Wendell Phillips in the following characteristic manner:—

in the following characteristic manner:—

"Wendell Phillips has been mobbed at Cincinnati for declaring himself a disunionist. There was no demand for a mob in Cincinnati; there never is anywhere; but for the life of us, we can it see what the Gecoment, that fills the prisons with political off-siders, should allow this man to be at large, advocating treason were the land. He makes no secret of his views, he declares them in Boston and New York, and in Washington under the very some of the President. If it can't take care of such aman, it should open the doors of Fort Warren to Buckner and Barron, and all the rebels great or small.

Buckner and Barron, and all the rebels great or small."

The Herald is as despicable a slicet, habitually, as comes under our examination. Its editor is George J. L. Colby, an apostate Abolitionist, once an Anti-Slavery lecturer, and editor of an Anti-Slavery paper published at Amesbury, we believe. In the Herald he has never missed an opportunity to stab the sacred cause which he formerly supported, or to spit out his venom at the negro, whose presence throws him into spasms, and for whose expatriation he lustily calls, colorphobla oozing out at every pore of his skin. It is not true, as this slanderer asserts, that Mr. Phillips was "mobbed for declaring himself a disunionist"; for he made no such declaration, but just the reverse, and gave his reasons for it—and the mob was instigated and organized before he uttered a word.

The New York Independent makes the followin comments with reference to Mr. Phillips at Cincinnat

omments with reference to Mr. Phillips at Cincinnati:

"He went to Cincinnati from Washington, where his adhesion to the Union, his praise of President Lincoln, his earnest zeal for the success of this right-cously retributive war, are yet fresh in the admiring memory of thousands. No, he did not recant in Cincinnati! It was his hatred of slavery that brought disfavor. Cincinnati is filled with a horde of secret sympathizers with the South. They are too mean and too selfash to dare an open avowal of their treason. But to egg Phillips was quite safe, and fed their secret hatred of every thing that favors liberty unclogged by slavery.

"We say it was safe. Cincinnati is almost the nest in which anti-slavery doctrines were hatched in the West. It was in the days of that noble but unfortunate man, Charles Hammond, that Birney's press was mobbed and dragged into the Ohio river; that for days the city was under terror of rioters; that the lamented Dr. Balley, since so long the pride of the editorial profession, was hated and hooted. There has always been there a noble band of witnesses standing between the rioters and the timid respectable classes. There is a rotten Southern bottom, a conservative Northern top, and a Christian middle class in Cincinnati, that restrain the lower and stimulate the upper."

The New Hampshire Independent Democrat sensibly

The New Hampshire Independent Democrat sensibly

"The pretence that the disgraceful assault on Mr. Phillips was occasioned by anything he said is a most pathry one. Men do not go to public meetings already provided with stones and rotten eggs, unless with the previous determination to find something to be displeased at and made an excuse for a row. The assault on Mr. Phillips in Chiennati was no doubt-concected by some of the pro-slavery men of 'respectability and standing,' who put the mob up to their work there as they did hast spring in Boston.

The affair can only reflect diggrace on those who continued it, and none on the object of it. Mr. Phillips stands far to high too be injured by such attacks. He has witnessed too many of them in his long experience to be deterred from his abors; and although he is sometimes too bitter, unjust and mistaken, yet he speaks, too convincingly in behalf of justice and humanity—ideas that are sure to find their way to the popular heart sooner or later—to render it possible for the friends of slavery and 'oppression to prevent his gaining an audience at last."

The Boston Traveller revives a certain Faneuil Hall

The Boston Traveller revives a certain Faneuil Hall

reminiscence for general edification as follows:—

"The good old times" would seem to be returning. Wendell Phillips has been mobbed and rottenerged at Cincinnati, for attempting to speak against slavery. It has been sought to show that he was obnoxious to Hogopolis because of his anil-Union sentiments, but he is not opposed to the Union, as such, and declares that he is for the Union without slavery. Besides, whatever his opinions, freedom of speech ought to be maintained. Who thought of isterfering with Mr. Yancey, when he spoke in Faneuil Hall, though he was notoriously a disunionist of the diritiest water! He was left to inoculate his democratic friends, at whose invitation he visited Boston; and those who liked not his opinions had the privilege of staying away from the meeting he addressed, and they exercised it." reminiscence for general edification as follows :-

Mr. Phillips has also given a lecture in West Ches-

ter, (Pa.) The Times of that place says:—

"Some of the 'Democrats' who attended Wendell Phillips's lecture, last week, may be likened to some other people who "went to scoff, and remained to pray," for they were immensely surprised at the ability, mildness and reasonableness of Mr. Phillips's discourse. They expected to hear a ranting, denuncitatory appeal in behalf of unconditional emacipation; but they were disappointed, and their party organs proved to be great liars. We have heard 'Democrats' of the Breckinridge stock declare, that they could endorse nine-tenths of the sentiments. This is getting along 'right well,' and if such men were not bound to a corrupt party, they would soon be upholding the Declaration of Independence, and maintaining it to be something more than 'a rhetorical-flourish.'

Proceeding from Chicinnati to Chicago, to fulfil an ter, (Pa.) The Times of that place says :-

Proceeding from Cincinnati to Chicago, to fulfil an engagement there, the Daily Times (satanic democra cy, of course) anticipated the delivery of his lecture by the following paragraphs, all designed to draw out

"When Wendell Phillips shall, in his treasonable harangue to night, argue in favor of the superiority of the black over the white race, it is expected that the Young Men's Association will, as some of their brother fanatics did in Washington, applaud their own degradation. It is expected that they will applaud rapturously when Phillips shall 'curse the Constitution and the Union.'"

"Only a few days ago, Abolitionists in Chicago de-manded that certain women, whom they denounced as 'Secessionists,' should be driven from the city by vio-lence. We have never heard that any of these wo-men had in public 'cursed the Constitution and the Union."

"It is announced that the police authorities of Chi-cago, instead of closing all the halls in the city against Wendell Phillips, as they should have done, have de-termined to stand guard around him while he shall 'curse the Constitution and the Union."

This villanous attempt to excite a riot utterly failed, lest and Mr. Phillips was received by a brilliseral crowded andience with the most flattering crowded addience with the most nattering demon-strations of applause. It is thus that the God of the oppressed ever causes "the wrath of man to praise him," and "the remainder of wrath he restrains."

POSTFONEMENT. It was announced, in our last number, that Miss Anna R. Dickinson, of Philadel-phia, would address the Twenty-Eighth Congrega-tional Society, in Music Hall, on Sunday next, April 6th. To enable Rev. Mr. Conwax, of Cincinnat, before his return home, to deliver a discourse on the Death and Resurrection of John Brown, at that tin Death and Resurrection of Join Brown, at that time, the address by Miss Dickinson is postponed to the fourth Sunday in April. Mr. Conway and his theme, no doubt, will attract a large audience. A native of Virgina, surrounded by all the perverting influences of slavery from childhood to adult age, for several years past he has been faithful and fearless, as well as able and cloquent, in his adversey of the Anti-St. as able and eloquent, in his advocacy of the Anti-Sla-very cause; and, dead to all geographical prejudices and influences, he is nobly contending for universal and influences, he is nobly contending for universal freedom and a truly democratic government, and against slavery and secession "to the death."

GOVERNORS OF NEW ENGLAND STATES. B. B. tussell, 515 Washington street, has published a fine teel engraving containing excellent likenesses of the steel engraving containing excellent likenesses of the present Governors of the New England States. The picture consists of an oval centre, representing Bun-ker Hill Monument, with the likenesses in oval form

INTERNALISM. For as infernally malignant and murderous an article as could be concoted by the most depraved field in the bottomless ph, read the article from the New York Journal of Commerce, in the "Refuge of Oppression," headed "John Brownlam." Where can it be matched?

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Baltimore American of Feb. 19th publishes a let-ter from "Ben. Franklin," who represents himself as a Justice of the Peace, and denies the statements recently made in various papers respecting the delibe-rate killing of the slave Jack by his master, Samuel Cox.

Cax.

Now—setting aside for a moment the well-known fact that slavery cultivates a habit of falsehood alike in the master and the slave, so that the exculpatory statement of a slaveholder in a matter of this sort is not for a moment to be trusted—let us see what portions of this terrible narrative remain undenied, even by the apologist, and what portions are expressly admitted. It is not denied that the slave accused his master of the concealment of arms in aid of the rebellion, nor that these arms were found and seized in cossequence of Jack's testimony.

It is expressly admitted that Jack acted as "guide" to the Federal soldiers, when he first went among them; that, the soldiers protected the loyal slave, when his master was impudent enough to demand his surrender; and that a Captain of the regiment voluntered to kidnap the loyalist, and to deliver him up to the rebel, "dead or alive"!

the rebel, "dead or alive"!

It is not denied that the negro, kidnapped and

bound, was "caused," by means of a rope, to follow a man on horseback about eleven miles, reaching Cox's home about 11 o'clock in the evening. The apologist represents that Cox "caused" only the lat-ter part of this journey, and "caused" the slave only ter part of this journey, and "caused" the slave only to walk, not to run. Suppose we admit that the brutal kidaapper dragged the pinioned man behind his horse the first six miles, and then delivered him to his rebel master so far exhausted that he could go no

It is expressly admitted that the negro was flogged "with a leather strap" that same Friday night; that on Saturday night a Justice of the peace was called to hold an inquest on his dead body; that the marks of the flogging were found upon him; and that one of the negroes (it is to be remembered that no negro there is allowed to testify against a white man) declared, in evidence of the general kindness and modera-tion of his master, that he had never known him to whip one "thus." This bit of incidental evidence does not tally exactly with the testimony of the "physician in attendance," that not a mark, scratch or bruise was to be found upon his body, "save a few impressions of the letter stran across the clutia impressions of the leather strap across the glutia nuscles." This doctor does not tell us whether these volunteers the sapient opinion that "he would have died about the same time if he had not received a

markable. Its terms agree precisely with the facts al-leged-in the original accusation, yet are cautiously so framed as to admit and suggest a different meaning; nd this selection of terms is precisely what would be made by slaveholders of the class called "respects ble," on being compelled to take open and public ac-tion on an outrage of this sort, disgraceful to their cused.

This is the verdict: "Negro Jack came to his This is just what the original accuser said. The

"exposure, fatigue and excitement" of being beaten three hours with a leather strap, by the alternate ef forts of three men, is certainly enough to com-when avowedly intended to accomplish that purpose,

When we consider what sorts of men are called re-spectable and worthy in a slaveholding region, the ingenious selection of terms in this verdict, the pre-ference of evasion to direct falsehood displayed in it, corroborates the testimony of "Ben. Franklin" that the jury of inquest were "twelve as upright men as the county afford "

That Cox, the accused, should be declared "one of our best citizens" by the apologist, is quite according to custom. Such certificates are readily given to any Southerner who is rich enough to own slaves. It will be remembered that the lynching of abolitionists and the burnings alive of slaves, at the South, are generally performed by "our first and most respectable citizens."

The allegations that all the rest of Cox's negroes when inquired of by his pro-slavery neighbor, declare themselves to be "happy and contented," and their master to be "one of the most indulgent and kind," master to be "one of the most indugent and kind," are too much matters of course to be worth commenting on. Of course, they didn't wish another such inquest to be held upon them. In such circumstances, the precise testimony desired is given with great promptness. Slaves know very well how to take care of themselves in cases of that kind.

There seems but little chance of justice being done upon the murderer in this world. But will seem the seems of the see

upon the murderer, in this world. But will not some kidnapping "Captain," and the particulars of his base-Ought not Hooker's division to be purged of tains !- c. K. W.

## TOUR OF WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

William Wells Brown returned last week from Besides his lyceum engagements, he gave free lectures in a number of the places he visited, on "The War anti-slavery lecturer. Poughkeepsic, for instance, has always been considered a place where little or no im-pression could be made in favor of our cause. Mr. Brown's first lecture there was given in the colored peo-"Curse the Constitution and the Union."

"Who are responsible for the war and all its countless miseries but they, North and South, who 'form interten years' have 'cursed the Constitution and the Union'?"

"Express the Constitution and the South who 'form interten years' have 'cursed the Constitution and the Union'?"

and speaks in terms of unqualified and hearty praise.

After delivering a second lecture to the citizens generally, Mr. Brown was requested to give a reading of his new Drama on "Life at the South." With this request he complied, and the (Poughkeepsie) Daily Eagle, in allusion to it, spoke as follows :-

Eogle, in allusion to it, spoke as follows:—

"William Wells Brown is a competent witness to the evils of slavery, having been many years differ the lash, and he has redeemed himself therefrom to speak in eloquent and effective words against the sum of all villanies. His lectures are among the best ever dellwered on that subject here, as all who heard them testify, and his drama interested and amused his audience, bringing the subject before them more vividly than any amount of argument could have done. It seemed to have been highly relished by the audience."

At the close of the reading, a motion was made, and unanimously adopted, inviting Mr. Brown to address the people of Poughkeepsie on the present crisis. The Daily Eagle of the 18th ult. says of the lecture:

"The lecture by Wm. Wells Brown, last evening, was attended by a very large audience. He thought the difficulty in settling our national difficulties was not so much what to do with the slavre as what to do with the masters. He argued that the rebellion could never be suppressed till slavery was abolished. His remarks were received with applause."

We rejoice to see that the people in a place like Poughkeepsic are beginning to wake up to their duty in regard to the oppressed of our land. Mr. Brown's lecture on "What shall we do with the Traitors, and What shall be done with their slaves?" is highly spoken of where it has been delivered. He has al-ready been invited to give it in several places in this vicinity, and we trust he will have as many more in-vitations as he can possibly comply with. M.

It will be seen by her letter on our fourth page, that Mrs. HARRIET MARTINEAU has withdrawn as the foreign correspondent of the Anti-Stavery Standard, for the reasons therein set forth. Some comments upon it, intended for our present number, must be deferred till next week. WILLIAM CARLOS MARTYN.

YALE COLLEGE, March 29th, 1862

MR. GARRISON:

MY DEAR SIE,—The Liberator came to me yester.

MY CARLOS MARTIX, day, containing a letter from WM. CARLOS MARTIX, day, containing a letter from WM. CARLOS MARTIX. day, containing a letter from W. A. CARLOS BIARTY, with your endorsement of that gentleman as a person worthy of the confidence of the public. Now, Sir, I em it my daty to tell you my reasons for regarding im as entirely unworthy of confidence

Mr. Martyn is an old acquaintance of mine, shose character and abilities I have been familia

day, on the College grounds, who inquired for the room of Wm. C. Martyn, of the Freshman Class. I room of Wm. C. Martyn, of the Freshman Class. I informed him that there was no such person in Col-lege. He then told me that he had made the quaintance of Martyn sometime previous in Boston that Martyn told him he was a member of my class a ing through New Harven, and and caused to see Ma-tyn, and showed me the address which Martyn pase him, viz., "W. C. Martyn, No. 5, South Centre, Yal-College." Now, Martyn has never been at Yale at all, and there is no such building here as South Cu-tre. The gentleman was a man of intelligence, and seemed much grieved and chagrined at the faithless ness of Martyn.

A few months ago, Martyn made his appearance a

Leroy, in Genesee County, N. Y., as an anti-slavery lecturer. He then stated that he was a member of the Senior Class in Yale, and that his a was so high that the Faculty had allowed him to be absent for an indefinite period, which he was anxious to improve in the cause of the slave. The friends of to improve in the cause of the stave. An efficial of a classmate of mind, whose home is at Leroy, sked him if he knew that gentleman. Fearing to involve himself. Martyn answered that he did not know him. because he was in another division, and the different divisions had nothing in common. This excited sus picion, and a letter was written to my classmate here making inquiries about Martyn. They were informed that he was not a member of College, and that, conrequently, he had been guilty of deception.

Now, what are we to think of such conduct to

such evidence? I knew you must be ignorant of the such evidence? I knew you must be ignorant of the true character of Martyn, or you would never have endorsed him thus to the public. I have taken the pains to tell you some of the facts known to me, lost you should doubt the sufficiency of the grounds for

You are at liberty to make any use of this letter, or to call upon me for any further information in me

With great respect, Your obedient servant,

REMARKS. The writer of the above letter (whose name is at the service of the accused) is a responsible member of Yale College, and we deem it due to all parties concerned to publish it, trusting that Mr. Mr. tyn will be able fully to exonerate himself from the imputation thus cast upon his integrity. What moto conceive, as such a connection would be no special recommendation among Abolitionists. Knowing soth-ing to his discredit,—that he had repeatedly lectured very acceptably in behalf of the oppressed,—that he was a young man of unusual intellectual promise,and being informed that it was his wish and int to lecture in a few places in this State, during the present month, in furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause,—we gave him the brief but friendly introduction contained in our last number. It will be obvious to him, however, that, before going into the field, a will be his first duty to reply to the damaging charge brought against him by our New Haven correspo-dent; and, of course, we shall promptly publish what ever defence or explanation he may wish to make

#### LITERARY TASTE OF THE COLORED PEO PLE. Besides contributing liberally to the support of the

various lectures and other literary entertainment which have taken place in Boston during the pa-winter, the colored citizens have kept up a series of literary and historical lectures and entertainments for their moral, social and mental elevation. On Monday their moral, social and mental elevation. On sloudy evening of last week, the "Union Progressive Ass-ciation" gave their first exhibition at the Joy Stret Church, for the purpose of raising means to make al-ditions to their library. The exhibition consisted speeches, readings and recitations, original and se-lected, which reflected great credit upon the associ-tion. During the evening Mr. George W. Potter lected, which reflected great credit upon the association. During the evening, Mr. George W. Pour read a very able and interesting essay on Crispa Attucks and John Brown, which was finely delivered, and received with marked applause. Seldom have we heard a better display of truly genuine cloquence than occurred in some of its passages. The essay was Mr.-Potter's own production. The declamation by Mr.-Dohn A. Newby, on "Eloquence," was insteadily rendered. Mr. Wm. G. Butter did ample juster to "Hearns," Account of the Eco." "The diagram," account of the Eco." "The diagram," account of the Eco." "The diagram," and the Eco." "The diagram of the Eco." "Eco." fully rendered. Mr. Wm. G. Butler did ample justee to "Hotspur's Account of the Fop." The dialogs between "Edward and Warwick" was well represen-ted by Richard T. Greener and Albert Jackson. Wil-liam H. Simpson, the distinguished young artist, had a most difficult piece in the recitation of "The Ma-niac," but he did himself great credit, and showed that he possessed genius of a high order in the art of declaiming, as well as in the use of the brush and pallet. Their performance was concluded with a col-loquy, written by Wm. C. Nell, which had in it siderable merit, and gave general satisfaction. The "Jonathan Gamut" of Mr. J. H. Shaw was very good. He looked, walked, talked and neted the grea down-easter, in genuine Yankee style, and his "story could not well be beat. Success to the "Progression

On the following evening, (Tuesday,) at the same place, an entertainment was given for the benefit of the fugitives in Kansas. This consisted of dramatic and poetical readings by Mrs. Louisa DeMortie and Miss Susa Cluer. The first piece, a dialogue between "Old Fickle and Son," was finely read by both his dies, and received with applause. Mrs. Caudle's let ture on the "Shirt Button" gave Miss Cluer anexa lent opportunity to show her comic powers. Whittier's "Maud Muller" was given in a superior matter by Mrs. DeMortié. The same lady also real "The Leap from the Long Bridge," by Grace Greek wood, Whittier's Toussaint L'Ouverture, and his cel-ebrated "Stanzas for the Times," to the entire st is faction of the large andichee, who testified their sprobation by frequent rounds of applause. Of Ma Cluer's ability as a reader we need say nothing, for her reputation in that line has long been established.

Of Mrs. DeMortie's capabilities we must offer a fer or are. Deargries capabilities we must oner a words. This was her first appearance in public, and her friends felt no little interest in her success However, she soon dispelled all doubts, and convinced However, she soon dispelled all doubts, and convinced every, one that she possessed rare genius, that needed only an opportunity for development. 'Mrs. DeMortich has a voice of great richness and expression, which tells effectively on an audience. She evinces taket for tragic and comic representations seldom combined. But her great powers lie in tragedy. 'We should like to bear her read "Hamlet," "The Tempest," "The Maniac," or "The Gambler's Wife." In reading "The Lean from the Long Bridge," ahe exhibited, in Maniac," or "The Gambler's Wife." In reading 
"The Leap from the Long Bridge," she exhibited, in 
some of its passages, traits that called to mind the 
finest displays of Fanny Kemble, Miss Glinn, or Mrs. 
Barrow. Should Mrs. DeMertié make reading a profession, she will attain a high position. Thus one 
after another of the oppressed race rises up, and testifies that

fles that
"Fleecy looks and dark complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim."

For a sketch of an eloquent and stirring peech "On the American Crisis," by HENEY VIN-CENT, of England, the popular orator in the cause of Reform, see next page.

# HENRY VINCENT ON THE AMERICAN

ORISIS.

On Monday evening, March 15th, an Immense concorre of influential ladies and gentlemen overflowed the Assembly Rooms, Bedford, (England,) to listen to the Assembly Rooms, Bedford, (England,) to listen to an oration from Henry Vincent on the present American Crisis. Tickets for the meeting were eagerly gurchased, and crowds began to assemble as early as seen o'clock, although the chair was not to be taken seen o'clock, although the chair was not to be taken seen o'clock, although the chair was not to be taken seen o'clock, although the chair was not to be taken seen of contract the seen and resided. It was remarkable to witness the deep interest manifested in the great theme of the orator, and heart-stirring to listen to the eatherisatic and repeated cheers with which he was greeted. A more important meeting could not have been held. We regret we have only could not have been need. We regret we have power to give the faintest outline of Mr. Vin remarkable orution. He spoke fully two hours.

Mr. Vincent commenced by warning his hearers o Mr. Vincent commenced by warning its incarers of the impossibility of understanding the American sub-ject in the light of Lincoln's election to the presiject in the light or Lincoln's election to the presi-dency, or of the question of a tariff, or of our own griefs, or of the scandalous falsehoods of the Times griefs, or of the scandalous falsehoods of the Times newspaper. It was necessary to know something of American history, of the structure of the American people, and of the formation, development, and character of their social and political institutions. Mr. Vincent then described the populations of America, their character and origin, the slave institution, the boundless territory of the linion, with its vast structure. boundless territory of the Union, with its vast rivers
sun adout lakes, extensive forests, &c. The war o independence was described, and the union of the States under the Constitution of a Federal Republic At the convention which formed the Union, no diffi-At the convention which formed the Union, no diffi-cally was felt on the questions which convulse the Old World. Driven by the force of events upon the elective principle, the Republic was the only, possi-ble Government; the Republic sustained by an elec-tive House and Senate, reflecting in its laws and usages the common and statute laws of the mother country. All parties had fought for independent country. All parties had fought for independence the colored man and the white man shoulder to she der; and there was an implied agreement as they der; and there was an impace agreement as they marched under a common motto—" All men are born free and equal "—that white and black alike, freed from the rule of the mother country, should particifrom the rule of the mother country/shound parties-pate in the blessings of freedom. (Loud applause.) Free churches and free schools sprung like poetry, from the fabled head of the Greeks, "mature at once," from the tabled nead of the vicess, "mature at once," almost without debate. (Applause.) But the question that confronted the fathers of this Republic was the one question of slavery. "How can we found a Republic that gives legal guarantees for this horrid system of slavery? system of slavery?" Washington and Jenerson, though implicated in slavery, lifted up their voices against it; and the difficulty was only tided over by a "compromise." It was, after stormy debates, agreed that slavery should never become a political institution, should never form part of the political pact, should never be elevated to the position of a Federal or Constitutional power. It was agreed that slavery should be local, exceptional, municipal; should depend for its life or death, not upon the Federal Government, but upon the separate States, as they chos to uphold or destroy it. Each State should come int the Union as it existed, "with all its social peculiari ties": with the full right to all freedom of action not ompatible with the safety of the Federal Union and Republic. (Cheers.) Not a few of the founder of the Union expressed their belief that this compro mise was a high proof of wisdom, that slavery would be gradually abolished by State action; and to make plain to the world that slavery had no political status the Union the first clause of the Declaration of Independence affirmed that "all men are born free and equal." (Renewed applause.) The slaveholders, with their 700,000 slaves, acquiesced in this arrange ment, fearing to challenge in the then revolutionary state of the public mind a debate on their infernal in stitution; and add the roaring of artillery and shout of the populace; and in the face of European abso lutism, the American Republic arose, a light to the oppressed nations, a new and eloquent chapter in the history of humanity, (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Vincent then explained how, after the excitement of the Revolutionary War, several of the States abolished slavery—how the application of steam to manufacturing industry gave a sudden and almost indefinite expansion to the cotton trade—how the South, with its growth of indigo, rice, tobacco, and especially cotton, rose with rapidity into the most important exporting part of the Union. He traced the growth of trade influences from South to North—showed how the desire for peace and trade led mercantile men in the North to deprecate any agitation on the slave question, until slavery was strongly upheld in the South as a social necessity, and winked at in the South as a social necessity, and winked at in the North as a commercial advantage. He gave a vigorous sketch of the slave institution, and of the slavehold ers. He described how this Slave Power was neces sarily supreme in the slave States, and how it wa resentative Assembly with slaveholders and their friends. He showed that the slaveocracy, acting in one prevailing political power of the Union then traced its corrupting tendency upon the Northern mind—how it debauched the public conscience, in-vaded the publit and school, mastered the ballot-box, coiling itself like a serpeut around the whole body spitting its poison into the heart and brain of

The rise of the Abolitionfats was sketched, and their long heroic struggle to awaken the public con-Southern demagogues and Northern rowdies. The shealy growth of the North, the purchase of Louisiana and the expansion of the South, the rapid exhaustion of the soil by slave labor, the necessity for the South to find new territories, and the rise of the desire to encroach upon the free soil of the North, were all explained. The scandalous schemes of the South to ke Cuba and to invade Mexico, how slavery was always bringing America into conflict with England on orator, emphatically, "slavery and slaveholders have been the carse of the nation, the root of all American difficulties—the dishonor of the Repub-lic—the opprobrium of the world." (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Vincent next explained the rise of the "com-promise parties," North and South, "who endeavored to trim the balances between freedom and slavery," until the manaces between recedom and savery, until the rise of the Free Soil party—the party that first felt that slavery was killing the Republic, and that it must be resisted. Standing upon the Constitution, the Free Soil party resolved to defend the free soil of America, and to limit slavery to its existing area. This led to new battles; but the growth of numbers and wealth in the North increased steadily the power of the Free Soilers. The influence of time the power of the Free Soilers. The influence of time me power of the Free Soilers. The influence of time and clucation upon the slaves was explained—how the slaves, "when they found out they had heads, began to run away from the flag of a republic to the flag of a glorious old English honorrehy." "The blacks," said Mr. Vincent, "ran, but the whitey-browns galloped; for it is a fact that a single drop of Anglo-Saxon blood infects a colored man with a tingling in his toes and knees, and he gallops away." (Lauchter and shows.) (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Vincent then described the agitation for a "Fugitive Slave Bill"—a bill that the Federal Power to undertake the defence of sh very by arresting runaway slaves. This, though a blow at liberty, styck a pin in the very vitality of the Slave Power. The North roused itself; and, though the Position the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed, the conviction was deepened, in all the Northern States, that the hour of an American crisis was at hand. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" deepened this conviction, (immense applause,) and the whole Union moved under the influence of a new conscientions and mortal bies.

Mr. Vincent then advanced to Buchanan's election

the preservation of their ascendancy in the Union, or for the defence of their slave institutions under a separate government. The plunder of the areansis—the scattering of the fleet—the pilfering of the treasury—the villany of Floyd and other vile men—was denounced. Floyd, Buchanan's late Secretary, was one of the greatest scamps in the Union—excepting, perhaps, Bennett, of New York, a fellow whose paper was so often quoted by the Times, when the Times (so long anxious for a war with France, and the bitter opponent of the French treaty of Commerce) wanted, in its diabolical fury, to promote a war with America. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Vincent next described the union of Northerin parties for the choice of the next President, and the choice feel upon tough Abe Lincoln, as fine a piece of oak as you will find in the whole Union. "I perceive," said Mr. Vincent, "that a learned orator in Kent, Mr. Beresford Hope, in addressing an audience sometime ago, called him, amid the laughter of a stupid assembly, 'a wood-splitter.' Yes; he began life at the foot of the tree, working his way upwards, carving A. L. upon the rind, as boys are apt to do until by a marvellous growth, the carving has swelled into A. Lincoln, President of the American Republic into A. Lincoln, President of the American Republic.

(Loud cheers.) I caution you against accepting the 
Times' portraiture of Lincoln—at least, until the 
Times puts in the "finishing touch." (Loud laughter.) The Times will yet turn gracefully round, 
without a single word of spology for all its falsehoods. 
(Cheers.) I could write the article in which the 
"turn" will be performed, only I should not like to 
take the fee out of the pocket of the gentleman who 
will have to write it. (Laughter.) I see the article will have to write it. (Laughter.) I see the article before me in my mind's eye. I see the small capitals in the first line: "AMERICA HAS PASSED THROUGH A TRYING CRISIS IN HER CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—LIKE ENGLAND IN HER CIVIL WARS, SHE HAS PASSED THIS CRISIS VICTORIOUSLY AND WITH HON-OR. OUR READERS WILL REMEMBER, THAT DURIN THE DARKEST PHASES OF THE CATE UNHAPPY STRUC GLE, WE NEVER DESPAIRED OF THE REPUBLIC.
(Great and prolonged cheering.) To have despaired
of America would have been to despair of the Anglo-Saxon race. But while we do honor to the greatness of the American people, we must never forget that remarkable man, who, called to the Presidency at so critical a period, has, by his good sense, rare modesty firm will, incorruptible integrity, and lofty sagacity carried the Union over all difficulties; entitling him self to receive the hearty homage of the friends o self-government throughout the world." (Cheers.)

Mr. Vincent then described Lincoln's election, and

slave States, and the Constitution of the Slave Cor stave states, and the Constitution in the Constitution of the Cons rebellion, without army or navy, and with an empty purse. Lincoln took the oath to the Union, stood upon the conservative ground of the Constitution, exupon the conservative ground of the Constitution, expressed his sorrow at the strife raging, and stated
that he was ready to cover the property of the Union
with the flag of the Government, but equally ready
to listen to any proposition for the peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties. The South was quick
in her movements. The dregs of her buccancering
expeditions were in motion, an army quickly improvised, pushed upon Washington, and the Southern

attacking Fort Sumter, how that event pricked the honor of the North, causing the entire population to rise behind Lincoln, shouting "The Union for ever!" The attempt to raise an army, the arrival of the three months' soldiers at Washington, the Bull's Run de-feat, were vividly sketched. "Bull's Run," said Mr. Vincent, "saved the Republic—it taught the North it had its work to do, and from that moment commenced those vast preparations that are now coiling them-selves round this criminal rebellion, and which must ultimately destroy it. The struggle at first is neces-sarily for the Border States. In a little time, the re-bellion will be driven out of the Border States. The alayes of rebels will be confiscated by military law. The slaves of loyal masters in the Border States will cooped into the slave States proper. You will read in the Times rignarole articles about the difficulties before the North. Wait and see! (Lond applause.) God's curse must rest upon the slaveholders—not on the slaves. (Renewed applause.) In the nature of things, the South must be beaten—no human power can save it. It contains all the elements of ruin and demoralization in its own boson. Vices that may not be named overwhelm its white people, that may not be named overwhelm its white people, partly introduced into families by the black servants who have been first degraded by slavery. Perjury lust, murder, outraged humanity, destruction to all holy family ties, cry aloud to Heaven from the very heart of its social life. The North is not all that we could wish it to be, but the North contains a fine population, hardy, enterprising, heroic, virtuous! (Cheers.) In the midst of all its shortcomings, the North is instinct with real life. I have heard shallow men speak of the failure begins with slavery, and it will end there. (Great applause.) All nations have their peculiar difficulties. England has been severely tried by many combats. From the conflicts of the Heptarchy, through the era of the Norman kings, in the revolt under John, through the storms of the Reformation—through the wars of the Roses—through the stupendous struggle between the Parliament and King Charles, in the days of gigantic Cromwell—through the vile reigns of the second Charles and James—to the label and the second charles and James—to the label and the captured the complex of the English Minister and distinguished canadians to look at a parade that foreign respect is to be gained for the Union, but by beating the enemy are not to be beaten by armies the place of the Complex mation—through the wars of the Roses—through the stupendous sfruggle between the Parliament and King Charles, in the days of gigantic Cronwell—through the vile reigns of the second Charles and James—to

to the Presidency against Col. Fremont, the Free Soil candidate, the numbers voting for Col. Fremont giving an ominous warning to the slaveholders and their minions that their long lease of power was drawing to a close. The conspiracies of the Southern leaders, who were in office under Buchanan, all proved that the South, feeling the ground of its supremacy elipping away, prepared for any crime, for any tresson or rebellion for the overthrow of the Republic, for the preservation of their ascendancy in the Union, or for the defence of their slave institutions under a separate government. The plunder of the arsenals—the must fall I believe in God; therefore I believe that slavery must fall I believe in God; therefore I fasse must fall I believe in Christianity; therefore I fasse must fall I believe in Christianity; therefore I fasse dandies, and weak-minded believers in "reaction" against the progress of the world. (Great applause.) I believe in God; therefore I believe that slavery must fall. I believe in Christianity; therefore I know that the Southern rebellion must fall. (Renewed applause.) Failure of American institutions! Yes, they who have thus drivelled have a hard file to bite. I go further! The whole earth is filled with commotion—a clashing of opinions, a movement of mind, indicating the steady decline of supersition and despotism, and the rapid growth of intelligence and liberty; and in America it shall be seen that a Republic can not only be founded and upheld, but that that Republic can triumph over the foulest tresson, and Republic can triumph over the foulest treason, and vindicate by its successes the cause of justice and the Mr. Vincent resumed his seat amidst the loudes

Mr. Vincent resumed his seat amidst the fondest demonstrations of applause, which rung again and again throughout the vast assembly.

Mr. Vincent again rose, with the whole meeting, which joined in ringing "God Save the Queen."

Three times three cheers were given "for the triumph of liberty all the world over."

Three cheers were also heartily given for Henry Vincent and the meeting quielt discreted.

Vincent, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

## LIFE PIOTURES AT WASHINGTON.

A few weeks since, the Fraternity enjoyed a men al feast in listening to the lecture of CHARLES H tal feast in listening to the lecture of Charles H Brainard, Esq., on "Life Pictures at Washington." during his several years' sojournings at the should be heard on every lyceum platform in New England-possessing as it does a varied interes for those who have, as well as those who have not been residents at Washington. His chapter on the distinguished men of the na

tion, with reminiscences of their sayings and doings both within and outside the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives, is, alone, abundant in the materials which always amuse as well as instruct an

The "peculiar institution" receives from him such rebukes, en passant, as give assurance of a heart beat ing active for its immediate removal; and by the way, the progress of events indicates that at least as far as the National Capital is concerned, slavery is fast becoming a dissolving view.

Mr. Brainard has kindly consented to repeat this

lecture at the Joy Street Church on Tuesday evening April 8th, for the benefit of the Fugitive Aid Society Their course, thus far, has been quite successful, con sisting of a lecture by Rev. J. Sella Martin, select sa Cluer and Mrs. Louisa DeMor tié, and a lecture from Rev. Wm. R. Alger. Th Boston Quartette Club will also sing in connection with the lecture of Mr. Brainard. The ladies, under whose auspices this benevolent mission is being promoted, deserve warm commendation.

Roston March 21st 1862. W. C. N.

### GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Boston, March 31st, 1862. W. C. N.

Boston, March 31st, 1862. W. C. N.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Some of those persons who have assumed that no remarks should be made concerning energy of the Union with the flag of the Government, but equally ready to listen to any proposition for the peaceful adjustment of existing difficulties. The South was quick in her movements. The dregs of her buccancering expeditions were in motion, an army quickly improvised, pushed upon Washington, and the Southert, and upon the certainty that England and France would, for the sake of Cotton, enter into a compact with the Levil, and acknowledge their criminal slave confederacy, or break any blockade the North might be able to establish. They forgot one thing, that England (Great applause.) "I consider," said Mr. Vincent, "without wishing to be irreverent, that the fact of Earl Russell was at the head of the Foreign Office in England. (Great applause.) "I consider," said Mr. Vincent, "without wishing to be irreverent, that the fact of Earl Russell was a confederacy does not seem that they should now the present crisis of European and II his Lordship condescended to notice my poor opinion, he would never deem me sycophantic when I declare that I know of no man who could have acted with more honor towards Italy, (cheers.) with more wisdom and moderation and firmness towards American, than he has done. (Prolonged applause.) His lordship has been true to the traditions of his more wisdom and moderation and firmness towards American, than he has done. (Prolonged applause.) His lordship has been true to the traditions of his more wisdom and moderation and firmness towards American, than he has done. (Prolonged applause); and the more wisdom and moderation and firmness towards American, than he has done. (Prolonged applause); and the more wisdom and moderation and firmness towards American, than he has done. (Prolonged applause); and the more wisdom and moderation and firmness towards and the prospective of the prolonged applause of the botton of army that could face the enemy. Let veneral ac-Clellan do half as much, he having forty times Wash-ington's means, and his contemporaries and history will do him ample justice.—Boston Traceller.

General McClellan has so much to do in the busi-

the vile reigns of the second Charles and James—to the glorious Revolution of 1688, she has marched in the upward carreer of freedom and glory, shaking all her difficulties, by God's great mercy, like dust from her feet. (Loud applause.) Who will dare to tak of the failure of English institutions? (Coud cheers.) America is a part of ourselves. (Cheers.) We can bear to hear Austria, or the Pope, drivel about the failure of liberty in America; but that Englishmen should speak this political blasphemy is a treason against the law of progress and the dearest interests of the human race. (Prolonged applause.) It is the weakest drivel to suppose that America will not survive her constitutional crisis. She will do it—she

RIOT IN BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

Aronner Attack on Peer Special.

Burlington, March 23, 1862.

A riot of magnitude was expected here last night but the timely precautions of Mayor Allen prevente serious disturbancs. The origin of the difficulty and its results will be ascertained by the perusal of the following facts, gleaned from official sources:

On the 23d of February, Col. Janues W. Wall was invited by the Common Council of Burlington to deliver an address or the "Compounties of the Con-

"The Rev. Smuel Aaron is to give a lecture, admit-tance free, at the City Hall, next Thursday evening, the 21th inst., at 71.2 octock. Schlect: 'Our Constitution.' He means to elaborate the idea that the Constitution of the United States is not a compromise between right and wrong, but a covenant between the whole nation and all its parts to establish justice and secure and cherish liberty, to pro-

The invitation was extended by the Mayor of Bur-ington and other prominent citizens of the place, and t was understood to be a reply to the arguments of Col. Wall.

lington and other prominent is the arguments of the substitution of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration of the configuration being ladies. There were no indications of disturbance. Mr. Aaron proceeded, and among his first declamatory remarks was an assault upon Gen. McClellan, who, he said, had been frightened by wood-mcClellan, who, he said, had been frightened by wood-mcClellan.

McClellan, who, he said, had been frightened by wooden guns.

A voice demanded, "What have you to say against
McClellan 1" The speaker said he was only commenting upon facts. "Yes," replied his interrogator,
"If McClellan had a black stripe down his back, he
would suit, you better." Mr. Asron proceeded again
for some ten minutes. He spoke of John Brown as
being a martyr to 'principle—as a meck, heavenlyminded man, who went down South with peaceful intentions; whose sole object was to free the bondman
from his shackles, and the bloody assassins murdered
him. \*\*

He went on to say Colonel Wall had recently de-ivered a lecture in this hall, in which he had charged He went on to say Colonel Wall had recently delivered a lecture in this hall, in which he had charged the Abolitonists with denouncing the Constitution as a "league with hell, and a covenant with death." Ho did not believe this, unless the declaration of Judge Tancy was correct—that the negro was not a citizen. If that decision was true, then he (the Rev. Mr. Aaron) did not hesitate to declare that the Constitution was a league with hell, and a covenant with death," and the sooner it was abolished the better.

Here there was a blast of eggs simed at the speaker, but none of which touched him. The confusion which followed was, almost indescribable. Ladies became frantic with alarm, and some jumped from the hall windows, about eight feet from the ground. None were, however, seriously injured, a sprained ankle being about the most serious damage. The lecturer stopped during the occurrence, but subsequently re-

stopped during the occurrence, but subsequently resumed his remarks.

He dwelt with severity upon the last Administration, denouncing with particular vehemence President Buchanan. He spoke of William Lloyd Garrison as a very much abused man, and described him as a great defender of liberty. He declared that the men who abused Wendell Phillips were unworthy to tie his shoe-latches, and said that he (Mr. Aaron) had been for years laboring to bring the public mind to a right way of thinking or this subject, and that the people of the North, he was proud to say, were now flocking to the platform he had stood upon for so many years.

Here there was another volley of eggs, and intense excitement. The Mayor, who was on the platform with the speaker, left if for the purpose of suppressing the disturbance. As he proceeded to the entrance of the hall, he found it blocked up by exasperated people. A city constable was discovered in the condition obeing throttled by one of the rioters. Constables

Charles Williams and Thomas Richardson were in the melce.

The Mayor interfered with energy, separating the combatants, and succeeded in arresting and securing of the offender, a shoemaker named John Firing, in the employ of William Bunting.

In the meantime, the rioters attempted to reach the gas meter, and turn off the gas. In this effort they failed. The audience was then dispersing, and had the rioters succeeded in their intentions, loss of life would undoubtedly have been the consequence.

It is proper to state that extreme violence was prevented by the attendance of a special police, detailed for the service by Mayor Allen, the city constabulary not being under his orders or control.

Firing has given recognizance to answer the charge of disturbing the peace.

Firing has given recognizance to answer the charge of disturbing the peace.

8TATEMENT OF MAYOR ALLEN.
On Thursday evening there was a call for a meeting at the City Hall, issued by the friends of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, of Mount Holley, to hear a lecture from that gentleman in explanation of the proper construction of the Constitution. The attendance was large, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Allen opened his discourse by laying down the proposition that the Constitution was a plain, simple instrument, designed by its framers to be as plain as the New Testament; that it did not require lawyers or doctors of divinity to expound it.

There were only three parts of the Constitution not easily comprehended by men of ordinary attainments, viz: First, The expost facto law; second, Letters of marque and reprisal; third, That Congress should not pass bills of attainder. There were only 120 sentences in the Constitution. They were short and concise. Every part of it was expressed with clearness, although at the present day many might be at a loss to know what some of its provisions meant. The framers of the Constitution had designedly omitted to use the word "slave."

Mr. Aaron had probably spoken half an hour, when he said: "What I state is true—does any one deny it?" Some person near the door replied, "I deny it." Confusion followed. The speaker continued, and repeated his inquiry, "Does any one deny it?" Here there was another interruption, granished with eggs. The Mayor, sitting on the platform, observed the person who made it. He proceeded at once toward the offender, and said there alsould be free speech, and no person should be interrupted. If anybody was opposed to him, they should leave the hall. As the lecturer was about closing, some person from the back of the gallery threw an egg toward the speaker. It did not hit him, but fell within a few feet of the Mayor. The gallery was filled with men. The Mayor made his way thither, and demanded to know who committed the disturbance—in his own, words, "Who threw that egg?"

Confiscation and Emancipation of Contra-BANDS. St. Louis, March 31. Gen. Curtis has issued the following special order:— Headquarters of the Army of the South-West, March 26, 1862.

MRSSB. EWING AND BELL, OF TENNESSEE. The Memphis Analanche has a letter from Huntsville, Albama, written on the 5th ult., which says that House Andrew Ewing and John Bell made speeches there on that day. The former declared that Middle Tenessee would not submit to the North, and recommended the massing of the Southern troops in three grand divisions, which should invade the free States. Mr. Bell is represented to have spoken as follows:

"The record of Middle Tennessee are not submission." air. Bell is represented to have spoken as follows:—
"The people of Middle Tennessee are not submissionists, and although they be compelled to keep quiet for a while, yet the flame of Southers independence is steadily burning, and so soon as an opportunity presents itself, it will increase to such a fury that every fee upon Tennessee soil will be consumed before he can make his escape."

for a while, yet the flame of Southern independence is steadily burning, and so soon as an opportunity presents itself, it will increase to such a fury that every fee upon Tennessee soil will be consumed before he can make his escape."

The Schoolmaster Abroad—Albert Pike, who commands the Indians in the rebel service, and who used to keep school in Massachusetts, of which State he is a "native." He was a bitter bad Whig in politics. He would then have scalped all Democrats with his own hands, as he now has Union men scalped. This rufflan and Yankee Squeers was born in Boston almost fifty-three years ago. He ought to be caught and sent to Boston, that is, to Fort Warren and the gallows. It is not at all unlikely that he scalped the dead Unionists with his own hands, for he is quite base enough to perpetrate so vile a deed.—Hoston Truveller.

selivered a lecture to an immense sudience in Harrisurg. The State organ of the semi-rebels made a nost infamous attack on him as well as the Hatchinon family, who were there at the same time, and a 30 or two before his lecture. It was embellished by he usual number of "Democratic" falsehoods, and to usual appeals to grog-shop and bar-room prejudice, if or the purpose of preventing a candid and unprejuded hearing. So far as an audience was cohecraed, he ravings of the Patrict and Union had no effect, ther than to advertise the lecture. It was a complete access in every way. What the effect was, is set orth in the following article from the Harrisburg Teleroph:

audience. Before the lecturer appeared on the stage, the audience were entertained by the Hutchinson Family, with several of their most patriotic songs. Mr. Phillips was then introduced by Senator Irish, when he at once proceeded to the discussion of his subject. The War. This was done in a masterly and unequivocal manner, and in a style of sentiment and language, to which no man, funless it be a notorious pro-lavery adherent.) who heard him, could take exception. He traced effects to causes, leaving his audience to judge their merits for themselves. While he, with an argument at once overwhelming and irrefutable, held up the cause of that freedom which is inimical to truth, and which no man can disregard without proving himself in ruder bondage to error than even that in which the slave of the South has been degenerating in body and soul for many years. Whatever Mr. Phillips may have uttered in other localities, and however radical he may have been heretofore in his opposition to slavery and his denunciation of the Constitution, his lecture last evening proved at least that he now regards our difficulties with the mind and estimation of a statesman, and proposes to meet them, with a practical good sense and influence, and not with theories and party platforms. So far as the subject of alavery was concerned, that, in his opinion, needed no agitation. Its doom was proclaimed in its own position; and its end, with the fearful enormities of which it had been the author, would go down into darkness and disgrace. How soon the end would couse, was not for him to estimate. It might be five years, ten years, or even twenty years. The time was immaterial. The fact was sufficient that it could not be perpetuated; hence the object of the rebellion had failed, and hence, too, the advocates of freedom were satisfied. The lecturer endorsed the policy of the administration on the subject of emancipation—he endorsed its military operations, and drew a vivid picture as a comparison between the military resources and business in

THE GLOUCESTER CALAMITY. A carefully complied list of the crews on board the portion of the Gloucester fishing facet lost off the Georges in the late January and February gales, published in the Cape Ann Advertiser of the 18th instant, shows that 13s men have been drowned, leaving 70 widows and 140 children fatherless. The value of the vessels lost is estimated at 899,700, and the insurance on all but one (the schooner Life Boat) is \$57,225.

(the schooner Life Boat) is \$57,225.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31. The display at the military funeral of Colonel Slocum, Major Bailou and Captain Tower, was very imposing. Business was generally suspended; buildings were hung in mourning and flags draped. The chartered companies and the National Guards of this city, and companies from several towns in the State, Gov. Sprague and Staff and Lifeut-Gov. Andrew formed the escort. The bodies of the deceased officers were borne to Grace Church Cemetery, where Bishop Clark read the burial service, and vollies were fired over the graves.

Gen. Burnside captured the newspaper office of the Newbern Progress, a pestilent secession sheet, and a new Union newspaper may be expected therefrom. At Port Royal our soldiers have started a well filled newspaper entitled the New South. Wherever our armies go, the rebels will have a chance to get Northern light.—Salem Observer.

William Hadwin, a wealthy and influ

The New York Evening Post says Prince Napoleon, writing to an eminent person in filis country, recently, on American affairs in which he takes great interest, concluded his letter with the expression: "Mais finissez aree 'Esclarage'—make an end of slavery. He and other foreigners friendly to America see very clearly that we can have no permanent peace while slavery exists on this continent.

27— A dispatch to the New York Herald, says the relatives of Capt. Franklin Buchanan, who commanded the Merrinac, have written to his relatives in that city from Ballimore that he is dead, and that his body is to be brought to the old homestead, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for interment.

The rebels have lost seventeen of their Generals by wounds, resignation and suicide, during the war. The Union array has lost but two—one was killed in saddle, the other died of sickness produced by wounds.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At Byberry, (Pa.) on Wednesday evening, 19th ult., Robert Purvis, Jr., in the 28th year of his age.

It is with no ordinary feelings of emotion that we make this sad announcement. Every way fitted to adorn life, he has been mysteriously called away to the "spirit land." To those who knew him we need not recall his worth. Upright, prompt, persevering in business, a.long career of usefulness was apparently opening before him. Friendship pays the tribute to his sincerity and truth, to his courteness, which rendered his society everywhére welcome, and enabled him to overcome the obstacles of prejudee mourn the loss of their highest hopes, for he was all that his fond parents could desire—an affectionste and du-tiful son, a loving, kind brother, a judicious, trusty coun-sellor. His death adds to the void which time had scarcely healed for the "loved ones gone before."

The death of Robert Purvis has not only caused a void, Charles Morton, Hamilton Kennedy, Alexander Lewis, colored men, formerly slaves, employed in the robel service and taken as contraband of war, are here-by conflicated, and not being needed for the public service, are permitted to pass the pickets of the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the community, a loss to the race with which he was all that could be desired as son and brother; it is a loss to the community, a loss to the community, a loss to the communi as spected by all who knew him; while the healthy, cheerful tone of his mind, and the geniality of his disposition, which never, even during a long and painful linese, entirely deserted him, endeared him to many hearts. In the position to which he attained, he has left to his race a bright example of what a truly appring soul, a resolute and persevering spirit may accomplish, despite the difficulties and discouragements which beset its path. To him, there difficulties have the second of discouragements which beset its path. To him, these dif-ficulties, far from causing him to despond, were but an in-centive to more carnest and energetic action. He fought the life-battle bravely and well, and compelled the respect which high principles and a courageous self-assertion must ever compel—even from the most prejudiced. To the be-reaved hearts which he has left behind, may it be, if not

almost fifty-three years ago. He ought to be caught and sent to Boston, that is, to Fort Warren and the gallows. It is not at all unlikely that he scaleped the dead Unionists with his own hands, for he is quite base enough to perpetrate so vile a deed—Boston Truveller.

27 The silliest business of the day is Government's interference with the press, to prevent if rown publishing intelligence that is sold by some of its own officers a fortnight before it is heard of in the North.

THE REJECTED STONE.—The new edition of k, by Mr. Coswar, of which we recent expected in about a fortnight. We are d

five conts, as stated last week.

We repeat our last week's announcement respecting the "Rejected Stone," viz, that an arrangement has been made by which copies may be obtained for granutous distriction as low as twenty cents a copy, in cloth, provided twenty or more copies are inten at once. These who with the book, for this purpose, should apply, in person or by letfer, to Hentr G. Denny, Req., 42 Court Street, Boston. The attention of our friends everywhere is carnestly called to this great opportunity of promoting the abolition of Unified States slavery.

To NOTICE—All communications relating to the business of the Massachusette Anti-Slavery Society, and with regard to the Publications and Lebturing Agencies of the American Asia-Slavery Society, should be addressed for the present to Saxuez May, Jr., 211 Washington St., Boston.

Many of the best and most recent publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society are for gratuitous distribution. Application for them to be made as above, which should be accommanded with directions here to send

. S. Society, will speak at Friday, New Rochelle, N. Y., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday,

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Essex

ginia, will give a discourse "On the Death and Resurrec-tion of John Brown," before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at Music Hall, on Sunday forenced

F REMOVAL - DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN .- MARGARET B. BROWN, M. D., and WM SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., have removed to No. 23, Chauncy Street, Boston, where they may be consulted on March 28.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 695 Washington street, 2d door Not licular attention paid to Diseases of References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED—In this city, March 28, Garrison, son of John B. and Ann Elira Bailey, aged 4 years, 8 months and 9 days. Deceased was an uncommonly bright child, and we deeply sympathise with the bereaved parents.

## INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

I TIAN EXAMINER & ATLANTIC MONTH-LY will be furnished for \$5.00 a year; the CHRIS-TIAN 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 \$9.00 a year. Payment in advance to accompany the order in all

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JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ.,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 6, TREMONT STREET,

March 21.

# Boetry.

TRUE RELIGION. Nor for one day in seven, but for every day,
Was Religion, Gode minister, sent from His throne;
the came to be ever directives and stay;
In the heart she must dwell, and must make it her own

Well-disciplined minds, loying hearts, active hands, Must hall her as queen, and obey with delight! Not wayward, or harsh, are her gentle commands; Her control it is mild, and her burden is light.

Let Religion's sweet voice wake the morning with praye Let her still be thy guide through the business of day And in the calm eve hush thy every care, While her glad praise ascends to thy Father, thy stay.

Religion's fair face may be wet by the tear Of pity for wee, or of sorrow for sin; But Religion's kind smile never turns to a su For brightly burns Charity's ferver within.

Stern Bigotry sometimes may steal her white dress, Prids, cruelty, malice may borrow her name, While her truest disciples and friends they oppress; But Truth's piercing light clears Religion from bis

For "every tree shall be known by its fruit," Was the clearly defined, simple test of the Lord;
So Religion leaves dogmas for such to dispute
As forget that the deed is preferred to the word. JANE ABURY. Tenterden, (Eng.)

#### For the Liberator. HEROIC SOULS.

I've seen them by the highway side, In threadbare garb, and pennyless, Bearing the jeers and taunts of pride, That they were of heroic mould, God-sent to cheer and bless mankind, Of lifty aim, unbought, unsold, Of earnest heart and active mind!

I've seen them in the prison's cell, Teaching the erring of their race Seen them where want and misery dwell, While heaven seem'd beaming in their face; I've seen them spread the feast of love-They gave the bread, they filled the cup They seem'd like angels from above Who came to raise the lowly up.

I've seen them Freedom's flag unfurl And, armed with truth, go forth alone I've seen them rise, like gods, to hurl The proud oppressor from his throne! 've seen them tyrant hosts defy— I've seen them scorn the bigot's ban—
I've seen them mount the scaffold high,
And brayely, nobly die for man!
Indorer. Richand Hincholiffs.

FRIEND GARRISON-The following inimitably beautiful lines were kindly copied for me by an esteemed whose acquaintance I made while travelling, some ince, in our sister State of Vermont. They are to me like since, in our sister State of Vermont. They are to me like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Were their sentiment practically heeded by mankind, how much it would lessen the sum of evils which afflict, and prevent the progress of our race, and bring nearer the "good time coming," for which all nature seems yearning!

Will you do me the favor to give them a place in your

columns, that they may give others as much pleasure as they have afforded me, and oblige Yours, fraternally, Boston, April 1st, 1862.

#### SPURN NOT THE GUILTY. BY CAROLINE M. SAWYER

Spurn not the man whose spirit feels
The curse of guilt upon it rest;
Upon whose brain the hideous seals
Of crime and infamy are prest!
Spurn not the lost one—nor in speech
More cold and withering than despair, Of stern, relentless vengeance preach For he thy lesson will not bear!

Twill rouse a demon in his heart;
Which thou too late would'st strive to chain,
And bid a thousand furies start
To life which no'er may sleep again.
No! better, from her forest lair,
The famished lioness to goad, Than, in his guilt, remorse, despair With wfathful threats the sinner load !

But if a soul thou would'st redeem And lead a lost one back to God-Would'st thou a guardian angel seem
To one who long in guilt hath trod—
Go kindly to him—take his hand, With gentlest words, within thine own, And by his side a brother stand Till thou the demon sin dethrene.

He is a man, and he will yield

Like snows beneath the terrid ray,
And his strong heart, though flercely s

Before the breath of love give way! A mother's kiss upon his cheek, And at her knee at evening knelt,

A mother !—aye ! and who shall say,
Though sunk, debased, he now may be,
That spirit may not wake to-day,
Which filled him at that mother's knee? No guilt so utter e'er became But 'mid it we some good might find, and virtue through the deepest shame SUII feebly lights the darkest mind.

Source not the guilty, then, but plead With him in kindest, gentlest mood, And back the lest one thou may'st les To God, humanity and good Thou art thyself but man, and thou Art weak, perchance, to fall as he;— then mercy to the fallen show, That mercy may be shown to thee!

#### From the Atlantic Monthly for April. EXODUS.

Hear ye not how, from all high points of Time,
From peak to peak adown the mighty chain
That links the ages,—cohoing sublime,
A Voice Almighty leaps one grand refrain,
Wakening the generations with a shout,
And trumpet-call of thunder,—Come ye out!

Out from old forms and dead idolatries ; From fading myths and superstitious dreams From Pharisaic rituals and lies, And all the bondage of the life that seems? Out,—on the pilgrim path, of heroes trod, Over earth's wastes, to reach forth after God!

The Lord hath bowed his beaven, and come down

Now, in this latter century of time, noce more His tent is pitched on Sinal's crown! Once more in cleuds must faith to meet him climb! a more His thunder crashes on our doubt And fear and sin,-" My people ! come ye'out !

"From false ambitions and base luxuries; From puny sims and indolent self-ends; And mist of ill that Truth's pure daybeam bends: Out, from all darkness of the Egpyt-land, Into My sun-blaze on the desert sand!

"Leave ye your flesh-pots; turn from filthy greed Of gain that doth the thirsting spirit mock; Of gain that doth the thirsting spirit mock; and heaven shall drop sweet manna for your need And rain clear rivers from the unhewn rock! Thus saith the Lord!" And Moses-meek, unsh Within the cloud stands hearkening to his God!

Show us our Aaron, with his rpd in flower!
Our Miriam, with her timbrel-soul in tune!
And call some Joshua, in the Spiritz power,
To poise our sun of strength at point of noon!
God of our fathers! over sand and sea,
Etill keep our struggling foetsteps close to Thoo!

# The Liberator.

SLAVEHOLDER'S SOLILOOTTY:

or not to sell! that is the que er 'tis best for slaveholders to s Whether 'tis best for slaveholders to suffer Yet more indictions from outrageous fortune, Or to take offered each instead of kicks, And grasping that, end them! To sell? To gain! Yet more! And by that gain, to say we end. All insurrections, and the thousand fears Our tribe is helr to! Tis a consummation Devoutly to be wished! To light? To lose! Lose o'en the chance to sell! Ay, there's the rub. For in that fight what weree defeats may come, When we have shuffled off this first-rate offer, Must give us pages! There's the respect When we have shuffled off this first-rate offer,
Must give us pause! There's the respect
That meves us to this final compromise!
For who would yield to Lincoln and his gang,
To Yankees and to Black Republicans,
To Abolitionists and mud-sills base,
If he himself could their quietas give them
With sword and pistol? Who would treaties make, With sword and pistol? Who would treates at To be mere equals where we would be masters, But that the dread of how this fight may turn How "Wide-Awakes" may conquer, from when No "compensation" comes, pursues the will, And makes us rather take this chance we have Than fly to others that we know not of. Thus chivality evaporates from us all; And thus our native strain of blood and thunder Is sicklied o'er with mean debates and bargains; And e'en "Confederacies" of mightiest bluster With this regard, their currents turn awry, And sink, disgraced, to nothing!

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From a Letter to a U.S. Senato

March 11, 1862.

I send for your consideration a few objections to the recent Resolution and Message of the President. 1st. The Resolution recognizes slavery as an existing institution. Insamuch as slavery died with the dissolution of the loyal governments in the seceded States, and exists there nowo nly because re-created and maintained by rebel arms; and as, wherever the U.S. forces reconquer and hold, rebel territory, the Constitution becomes the supreme and sole law; neither the President nor Congress can establish any law or institution incompatible with it, nor can they recognize any institution established by the rebel government without a virtual recognition of said govern

2d. The President makes no mention of the p ary sacrifices, the suffering and bereavements of the people of the free States, but is only concerned about the losses and inconvenience that slaveholders may

8d. He makes no allusion to the fact that all property of rebels is justly forfeited, and that the people have a right to demand that it be confiscated to pay

the expenses of the war.

4th. The proposition to purchase the loyalty of rebels is, to some extent, an acknowledgment of the jus tice of the rebellion. The motto of the President and the people should be—"Millions for a vigorous sup-pression of the rebellion, but not a cent to purchase the

loyalty of traitors."

5th. The President leaves it to be inferred, that it is the duty of Congress to compensate those persons who may emancipate their slaves. No such legal or moral obligation exists. The people may, as an act of charity, aid such persons as may ultimately suffer charity, aid such persons as may ultimately suffer from emancipation, whether slave-owners or slaves. It is the plain duty of the President, inasmuch as the slaves owe allegiance to the government and are loyal, to make their loyalty available to the country, and to protect them from the traitors who compel them to aid the rebellion.

aid the rebellion.

6th. The proposition to purchase the slaves as a "most efficient means for the preservation of the Government," is a virtual-confession of the weakness of the North, "not fit to be made" under any circumstances, and especially improper in view of our recent successes, and while the season is favorable for action, and our forces are in the field. It looks a little too much as though Mr. Lincoln feared that some of his "misguided fellow-countrymen" might get hurt.

get hurt.
7th. Estimating the cost of emancipation \$1,200,000,000, and the increased value of real estate in the slave States at an equal sum, (which is below the usual estimate.) the slaveholders pocket the sum of \$2,400,000,000, as the result of the rebellion—a very pretty speculation. (No one supposes they vill erer redeem their shin-plasters.)

The cost of the war to the North, if ended now cannot be less (when all claims are paid) than \$1,000,000,000; so that the North would be out of pocket \$2,200,000,000. Now, what guaranty could the North obtain, disgraced, impoverished, bankrupt as it would be, that slavery would not be re-established? What, except the good faith of slaveholders? Would the guaranty be worth anything? The alternative offered by slavery to the Government (according to the President) is that of the highwayman: "Your money or your life!"

money or your life!"

But I derive some encouragement from the message. The President at last admits that there are efficient means for suppressing the rebellion which will
yet be tried, if indispensable. And the conviction yet be tried, if indispensable. And the conviction seems to be penetrating even his mind, that Border State Unionism prefers the security of slavery to the integrity of the Government. I have never believed that Border State Unionism was any thing else than a secret ally of slavery. Had we had a government of mess instead of compromisers, when Kentucky and Maryland refused to answer the requisition of the President, they would have been treated as rebellious States, and the North would, at once, have been a min. The heavilly returned of the metric of the metric of the metric of the secretary of unit. The plausible party-cry of "the restoration of the Constitution," which means the restoration of the supremacy of the Slave Power, can only be effectually met by those measures which possibly the President alluded to towards the close of his message—emancipation and the confiscation of the property of

the rebels to pay the expenses of the war.

8th. The President admits that but few, if any, of the slave States will accept his proposition. Why, does he not at once use those means which he t does he not at once use those means which he thinks will put an end to the war? Every day is important There is yet danger of foreign intervention. Already Mason and Slidell-have appealed to the humanity of foreign powers by offering the recognition of the marong slaves, with prospective emanci pation—thus acknowledging the wrong of six while the Message of Mr. Lincoln makes no all to slavery as unjust or impolitic, and is extorted from him by his fears for the safety of the Government I should not be surprised if the pure selfishness of the proposition brought upon us the contempt of for eign powers. But, if Mason and Slidell find then selves check-mated, what will prevent them-"taking a hint from the intervention" in Mexico-from offiing the establishment of a monarchy, with a foreign prince as the incumbent? Southern hatred of the North is equal to any measure that will insure suc-

But should any of the Border States "initiate emancipation," and should the more Southern return emancipation," and should the more Southern return to their allegiance, what may we reasonably antici-pate? In three years, we should have a pro-slavery government, which would immediately "initiate" the "crushing out" of Abolition. Northern traitors, who told us that, if there were to be a civil war, the fight-ing would be, not between the Northern and Southern States, but between Northern men in the Northern States—that they would be the first to seize the trai-lers. (Aboliticalists), the threat issee Carbidonia. tors (Abolitionists) by the throat, [see Cushing's speech in Fancuil Hall]—that the gutters of our cities would run blood. Those traitors who attempted the assaination of Phillips in Boston, and of the President in Baltimore—who by the promise of aid encouraged the South to the point of rebellion, and

then basely deserted them—who threatened to make New York a free city, and leave New England out of the reconstructed Union, "still live." Cowed by the uprising of the people for freedom—in our armies they seek the lives of their former allies—in our legislatures they deprecate emancipation—in Congress they rail at every man as a traitor who does not believe the protection of slavery to be his only constitutional duty. But once let them have the power of government to back them, and their instinct for blood, the sole courage of cowards, will feld to atrocities such as the world has seldom seen; for only by such acts, by the entire "crushing out" of freedom, can they conciliate their former allies and masters.

Mr. Greeley, who commends the policy, may yet Mr. Greeley, who commends the policy, may yet find the mob of the Herald office at his doors, and the President be compelled to leave Washington as he en-tered it, secretly and at midnight. REPUBLICAN.

## RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE.

PATERSON, (N. J.) March 22, 1862.

PATERSON, (N. J.) March 22, 1862.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

The last message of the President met with such a hearty reception from the mass of our citizens who wish well to Freedom, received such fulsome adulations from the New York Tribune, and elicited such expressions of devout thankfulness to God from rulpits which usually lean in the stid of human.

pulpits which usually lean to the side of human free-dom, that I really wondered what it all meant.

I could not discover the profound wisdom, the em-inent statesmanship, the ardent love of liberty, the broad humanity, or the well-directed and successful blow at slavery, which were said to be the constitu-ent elements of the message. To me, that message seemed rather the timorous and evasive manifesto of one who could not compre-

and evasive manifests of one who could not comprehend the exigencies of the times, or dare not propose the radical measures which those exigencies demand: and I astonished my friends who were glorying over the "advance movement," (as they termed it,) by declaring my opinion that it was a message to be deprecated rather than rejoiced over; that it looked like a week and wicked attempt to except a plain and deprecated rather than rejoiced over; that it looked like a weak and wicked attempt to escape a plain and palpable duty; that nothing less than a declaration of emancipation in all the rebel States could meet the imperative necessities of the nation; that, instead of attempting to buy over the Border States to the gradual abolition of slavery at some remote period, so that the Gulf States might cease to entertain any hopes of alliance with the Border, the only true policy was to issue a proclamation giving freedom, immediate an nal to all the slaves in rebeldom; a procla mation which would be self-executing; which would strike a decision and effective blow at the root of the rebellion; which would inaugurate Justice as our na-tional policy, compel the Border States not merely to "initiate emancipation," but to carry st forward to completion, and thus do more than anything else to hasten the reconstruction of our nation upon the eternal principles of Righteousness, which alone can

I found no echo to these sentiments and opin until your Liberator of the 14th reached mo and I was happy in finding the views which you therein ex-press fully endorsing and sustaining mine. To Abraham Lincoln, God in his providence has

given an opportunity to perform an act of justice and humanity, which the highest archangel who attends the eternal throne might well covet; nay—has not only given him the opportunity, but has imposed on him the duty, of striking off the chains from millions of our race, lifting them at once from the miry pit of chattelism, and placing their feet upon the rock of freedom. To-day God speaks to him with a voice freedom. To-day God speaks to him with a voice andible above the clang of arms and the din of conflict, saying, "Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free!" But the President shrinks from the glorious task, and attempts to hide himself behind a feeble effort to bribe the Border States into a future gradual abolition of slavery!

Ah! Abraham, this subterfuge will not answer! this hiding-place is but a refuge of lies, and will furnish some acceptance of a visible some acceptance of a visible some season where the middle processing the same of a visible some season where the middle processing the same of the

nish you no safe retreat from the consequences of a vi-

To-day, four millions of his children lift up their fettered hands, and erry, "How long, O Lord! how long!" And the Lord commands you to rise up and execute judgment for Him, and to arenge the oppressed. He has given you the undoubted power,—He has opened the way before you,—He has made the path straight,—He has urged it upon you,—He has made it easier to do it than to leave it undone. And why should you shrink from this duty, which should be a delight? "To-day, if you will hear His voice harden not your heart!" "Now is the accepted time, and to-day is the day of salvation." Christ bleeds under the slave-driver's lash to-day,

and you can deliver him. He is to-day sold on the and you can deliver him. He is to-day sold on the auction-block, and you can save him. His flesh is to-day torn by the cruel fangs of bloodhounds, and you can rescue him. Again he suffers the cruel scourgings and mockings of his enemies, and in the person of his suffering children he calls upon you to deliver him. Beware how you reject his entreatics and scorn his appeals for help! "Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these my breathers, as did to the total to the least of these my breathers, as did did it not to the least of these my brethren, ye did

Let us hope and pray, Mr. Editor, that the grand march of events, or, in other words, the successive or-derings of God's Providence, may yet compel our President to adopt the only safe and wise policy— that of doing justice; and that our nation may be saved, before salvation is impossible, from the righteous doom which God appoints to nations which continu incorrigibly rebellious against the Divine Govern

ment.
Yours, truly,
A. GIBBS CAMPBELL.

## VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS

EAST SOMERVILLE, March 25, 1862. Mr. Garrison,—Various interpretations have been given of the President's design in offering his recent emancipation scheme, but none as I think have exactly hit the mark. Allow me to give my views on

messages, I think, if he is sincere, the President is opposed to all measures for immediate emancipation unless it shall become indispensable in quelling the rebellion. He sees, or thinks he does, that such an act would cause greater trouble for the Government that it has to contend with now. I do not judge him of that point, but simply state his position. I thind therefore, we may fairly conclude that he had som other object in view than would naturally be inferre from the language of his message. The President un-questionably shares with many other statesmen in the conviction that the leaders in the rebellion, who ren resent only the political interest of slavery, would for selves, if all other secession schemes fail, believing that "who gets the negro wins." But honest though shrewd Old Abe checkmates them on that move: for nates them on that move; the slaveholders will say, "If we must part with our slaves, we had rather sell to Lincoln than give to Davis"; so that whenever that plan is seriously entertained, the States will swing back into the Union as by the law of gravitation, and "there will end" of that scheme.

I conclude, therefore, that no hopes can rea be indulged in, that the President intends any thing more towards the "abolishment" of slavery than what follows from suppressing the rebellion. TYRO.

an interview with a contraband:—

"We accosted one whose very intense blackness commended him as a genuine, unadulterated scion of Africa: 'Where do you hail from?' 'Culpepper Court-House, Sah.' 'What news do you bring?' 'Nothing, massa, 'cept dars a man lost a mighty good nigg or dar dis mornin', and I guess he dun lose some more 'fore night.'"

## GLORY, HALLELUJAH!

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

lieve this lyric has a mission. I should not be sed if the National Hymn which the thirteen sen of Gotham went a-fishing for last May, g their hooks with golden eagles, and getting nibbles, but no fish, should turn up gradually rousing song. It is a wonderful combination

wise men ed Gottam went a-hishing for last any, balting their hooks with golden eagles, and getting many nibbles, but no fish, should turn up gradually in this rousing song. It is a wonderful combination of incongraities, and can scarcely have been marked out for an ordinary career. There is a high, religious fervor; a sense of poetic justice and righteous retribution; a scorn of grammar, and rebtoric, and rhyme, and reason; an incoherence, a brutality, a diabolism, a patriotism, and a heroism which must make it go down the popular throat sweetly as the grapes of Beulah. If has something for everybody, it appeals to all the emotions. It sounds the gamut of humanity. It is like the great image which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream. Its head is of fine gold, its breast and its arms of silver, its belly and thighs of brass, its legs of iron, and its feet of clay. All this eminently fits it for a national song; for a national song; for a national song; for an an incoherent, and brutal, and noble. Head of gold and feet of clay.

The origin of this song, also, like that of England's National Hymn, is somewhat foggy—or will be if it is let alone a little longer. "God save the Queen" is said to have been a song of the plotting Jacobites, who, in the early days of the Hanoverian dynasty, were continually scheming its downfall, and the restoration of the Stuarts; and the King who was sung to and phayed for was the exiled Stuart, and not the "great George" actually on the throne. But the song somehow worked itself into the public taste, and by a summary, high-handed process was furbished up and handed over to the loyal Georgians "as good as new." Was not this "Glory, Hallelujah," sung by Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves on their march from New York to Washington, and was it ever sung before? It seems about three hundred years since then, and after such a lapse of time one cannot, of course, certainly locate all events in the exact order of their occurrence, nor have I any documents at hand to verify my conjecture; but the "March exact order of their occurrence, nor have I any docu-ments at hand to verify my conjecture; but the "March till the battered gates of Sumter shall ap-pear," savors of our honest and patriotic, but igno-rant "on to Richmond" enthusiasm in those early days. That line surely cannot have been written since Bull Run, and the "pet lambs" point direct-ly to the Caliban Zouaves, who, if I recollect right, christened themselves thus. Does any one know the author of the song, or the time of its first ap-nearance?

pearance?
Let us look at its head of gold:—

"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, His soul is marching on."

There is a slight suggestion of John Brown and the little Indian of the fossiliferous ages that preceded Fort Sumter, but it fades away before the real grandeur of the idea. The rude genius which struck out this lyie's has hit the bulls-eye of a sublime and stirring principle. It is Bryant's royal thought clad in peasant garb:—

## "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers."

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

In homely phrase it recognizes, and scizes, and promulgates the immortality of right, the indestructibility of truth; and the people recognize and receive it with a unanimity and enthusiasm which reconcile one for a moment to that most capricious of all apothegms, Vox Populi vox Dei [the voice of the people is the voice of God]. On that summer day set in the brow of winter, that June day lost amid December snows, when John Brown cast his eyes over the pleasant land which he had come to redeem, as he rode to the gallows which was to be his triumphal ear down the centuries—when he stood guarded by twenty-five hundred soldiers, and surrounded by an innumerable throng, himself the noblest Roman of them all—when throughout the South there were terror, and hatred, and exultation, and throughout the North admiration and sore regret—who foresaw—to-day? Who looked forward through these two memorable years, and beheld the bristling hosts of Freedom pressing down upon Virginian soil, and ringing out the "Glory! Hällelujah!" on the spot made forever sacred by that martyrdom? I know in history no retribution more swift, no justice more complete. Whatever may be the issue of the war, Virginia, mother of Presidents, mother of abominations, the cruel and cowardly State that was frantic with lust for their blood, when other hands than hers had given them into her power; the traitorous and braggart people, fit off-spring of fathers seummed from the offscouring of English cities, and mothers bought for a hundred pounds of tobacco, has felt by its own firesides the bitterness of death, and the sharper bitterness of desolation. John Brown violated law in his eagerness to dispense justice. Virginia violated law, in her eagerness to dispense justice. Virginia violated law, in her eagerness to dispense justice. Virginia violated law, in her eagerness to dispense justice, and the curse shall be on her forever and ever." Virginia slew John Brown in the intere

posed well, his soul is marching on. The idea for which he laid down his life, like the stone which was cut out without hands, is becoming a great mountain, and filling the whole land. It shall yet smite the image before which John Brown was sacrificed, and break it to pieces, and grind it to powder. His solitary footstep in the wilds of Virginia heralded that grand army whose tramp is the death-warrant of slavery. Virginia has herself severed the cords that held back the knife from her throat, and now vengence, and justice, and mercy, join hands to drive it in! Massachusetts men stand to-day where two vengence, and justice, and mercy, join hands to drive it in! Massachusetts men stand to-day where two versions of the hosts of Freedom. No longer coverly, stealthily, with veiled designs, by crooked ways, but in open day, of sext purpose, with erect form and defiant mein, Freedom goes down to give hight to them that sit in darkness and the shadow of death.

Glory! Halledjah! that we live to see this day!

"Oh, sad for him whose light went out

"Oh, sad for him whose light went out Before this glory came, Who could not live to feel his kin To every noble name; And sadder still to miss-the joy

That twenty millions know, In Human Nature's Holiday, From all that makes life low." I have space for only a glance at the less comely parts of this song. Here are its breast and arms of silver:—

"He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord," &c., the popular recognition not only of the soul's immo-tality, but of its immortal activity. The life the battled so bravely, endured so constantly, and yield ed so heroically, was not wasted, but is working sti in another sphere, and working for the Lord :—

"We mourn for the fallen one, we weep for the brave, Who to this holy cause his noble life he gave; Sadly, yet proudly, we shout forth thy name, As we go marching on!"

Pathetic, and a little pleonastic, but the profunon vulgus is not nice as to its ear, nor fastidious as to its taste, and the sorrow is sincere. His belly and thighs of brass...

"Gird on the warrior's armor, the battle no'er give o'er, March till the battered gates of Somter shall appear; Rest not by the way, till you plant the Stara and Stripes Where the traitor's flag now wares."

A glorious impulse, but praiseworthy and practica-ble only as it is consolidated into principle. It savors of indignation rather than determination; and deter-mination only, fixed and fortified by prudence, and strengthened by obstacles, wins the day. Legs of iron and feet of clay:— "John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back," &c.

"His pet lambs will meet him on the way," &c., &c., &c.

with abstractions, and goes back to him with a spring. But the meaning is involved in doubt. There seems to be a bleuding of the literal and the figurative. His knapsack on his back may be but a virid way of saying that he is still in good working order; but "his pet lambs" are in the fiesh. How can the actual lambs meet the abstract John Brown? Or does it mean that they will fight to the death, and so meet him martyrs in the same good cause?

The next:—

"They will hang Jeff. Davis to a tree," &c., &c., "They will hang Jeff. Davis to a tree," &c., &c., brings out the small boys, the hard men, and the roughs, generally in full force. It is a perfect brutality meter. When an assembly sings it, you shall see the civilized people look a little startled—as if they were getting rather more than they bargained for, but it is too late to do anything about it, so they lean upon each other for support, smile compromisingly, and conclude to "put it through"—but all the wild beasts are mad with delight. They find their blood-thirst suddenly legalized. Their tunnituousness is Orthodox, and they carry it to the extreme point of which their throats are susceptible.

"The last:—

"Now three rousing cheers for the Union !"

"Now three rousing cheers for the Union!"
is a universal solvent. Man and beast, rough and
smooth, are melted down into a mere mass of swaying, sonorous patriotism, whose enormous pressure
would certainly result in an explosion, were it not
for the safety valve of the final, deafening (horrescoreferens) "Hip! hip! hip! Hurrah!"

If, now, a song whose marvelous adaptation to the
hoi polloi is shown by the universality of its reception, and the utter abandonment of its execution—
if a song as coarse as England's, and a good deal
finer—a song whose music is, at least to an uncultivated voice and ear, at once simple and magnificent
—a song born, as it were, by accident, and left lying
around loose, but working its way by its own inward
energy into the public heart, so that it is sung by
regiments marching through crowded New York,
and through deserted Charlestown, and by all the
girls they left behind them, and boys too—if this is
not to be the National Hymn, I should like to know
the reason why!—Congregationalist.

## LETTER FROM HARRIET MARTINEAU. FEBRUARY 7th, 1862. To the Editor of the National A. S. Standard:

Fenduar 7th, 1862.

To the Editor of the National A. S. Standard:

Sir,—The communications which I have lately seen in the Standard on the affair of the Trent show me what I ought now to do. I have to request space in your columns for a few words—not, certainly, by way of reply to anything that has been said, but as a key to my own letters on that and other topics. It is a subject of strong regret to me, and to other friends of the Cause, that any key should be needed at all.

For a quarter of a century, the American Abolitionists have appealed to the world, and particularly to English Abolitionists, against the sins of their own government and people. By that lofty patriotism they secured our sympathy and service. In this sympathy my service, such as it is, has been rendered for five and twenty years; and in that spirit and confidence I have written to you, up to this hour. It now appears that you have descended from that lofty patriotism, to fall behind even your own non-Abolitionist government, by defending or excusing an outrage condemned by all Christendom; and this leaves me no choice but to withdraw from the Standard. It never could have entered the imagination of your friends here that Abolitionists, who were once so superior to pseudo-patriotism as to take for their motto, 'Our country, right or wrong';' but, as you have so chosen your stand-point, and consequently misapprehended my correspondence, that correspondence must cease.

I shall be careful not to impute any such change to

and consequently misapprehended my correspondence, that correspondence must cease.

I shall be careful not to impute any such change to others than those who have avowed it. I know that some hold the old position, and are in sympathy with English Abolitionists accordingly; and I trust that there are many. While, however, you, sir, and some of your contributors, occupy a different stand-point from them and me, my letters would be, not only useless, but misleading, for they must appear as untrue to you as your recent articles and communications on the Trent affair do to us.

Happily, the larger part of my work for the antislavery cause lies here. In that, I hope to labor while I live; and I am sure that that Cause and its promoters will always have my heartieft good wishes, as they have had my faithful service. It is in the spirit of that service that I now bid you farewell.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

MORE DIRTY WORK.

Washington, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

A few days ago, some contrabands came into the camp of the 20th Massachusetts Regiment, and wegs taken by some of the company officers as servants. Upon reaching ——, the officers were ordered to exclude "those persons" from camp. The officer of cuided not to do so. The officer of the guard was ordered not to allow any persons, not officers' servants, to remain, within the lines. "Those persons" being officers' servants did remain. But soon one of the officers of Company — was ordered to send away his man, but respectfully declined; for which he was put under arrest for "disobedience" of orders, and was made to march in the rear of his company without his sword and as a prisoner.

The servant was taken before the Lieut-Colonel, and by him put outside of the lines, and thus was made to fall into slavery once more! The other officers as yet retain their servants, but say, if obliged to give them up, they will —— &c.

The order for the exclusion of the fugitives came from Gen. Dana, the new Brigadler of this Brigade. It is not known that it was enforced in any other regiment in the Brigade, except the Twentieth. In at least two other regiments, it was openly disregarded, and contrabands were encouraged to come, without opposition of the officers.

Why the Twentieth should be selected for the dirty work no one can tell, unless it be for the reason that they fight (as at Ball's be limpt somment of Gen. Stone at Fort Lafayette for loving Secesh not wisely but too well! Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Thursday, March 20, 1862.

der the direction of gövernment agents will soon commenes cultivatig cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, &c.
Most of them are faithful and willing, and seem delighted with the free labor system offered them. Sevcral philanthropic gentlemen have also commenced to
"teach them the rudiments of civilization and Christianity—their amenability to the laws of God and man
—their relations to each other as social beings, and all
that is necessary to render them competent to sustain
themselves in social and business pursuits." The children are said to be very eager to learn to read, and
their apiness is surprising, considering all circumstances. All these things are of great significance in
their bearing on the future of the South. It is a sort
of hand-writing on the wall, and the rebel leaders cannot fail to see it.

How Abolitionists are Made. At a social entertainment given recently by the officers of a regiment, one of the regimental officers, on being called on for a speech, spoke in substance as follows:

"When we organized this regiment, gentlemen, coming as we did from different political organizations, we agreed to ignore politics. This evening I shall violate the rule. Lam going to talk a little about politics. You all know that I was a full-blooded Douglas Democrat, dyed in the wood; and when Douglas was defeated for the Fresidency, I thought our Government had been sunk out of sight, beyond the hope of resurrection. But when, after the bombardment of Fort Sunter, the President called for severty-five thousand volunteers to fight for national existence and for the old fing. I said to myself on reading the proclamation, 'Old Abe; you are the man after all; I am glad you are President. From henceforth I am a supporter of yoursadministration, and I shall volunteer forthwith. After that you know we were ordered to Missouri, and you know what have been our experiences since. But in the very first fight which we had, when I saw Capt. M—— shot out of his addile, and when I saw three of our beginning the supporter of the man supporter of the substant of the substant of the substant of the process of the substant of

A sadden and somewhat unaccountable return to the original subject. Evidently the author is upon which Buckner hoped to rest his weary head at more thoroughly at home with John Brown than Fort Donelson? The inevitable answer is—Floyd.

Prenature Boasting: A few weeks ago, the Norfolk Duy Book, referring to the Burnaide expedition, spoke in the following contemporary at rain, which, in view of all that has since taken place, reads quite comically at the present times—
"We are satisfied, from all the light that we have been able to get on this subject, that, through, the in expedition has been broken, and that we now that expedition has been broken, and that we now that expedition has been broken, and that we now that expedition has been broken, and that we now that expedition has been broken, and that we now that the expedition has been broken, and that we now that the expedition has been broken, and that we now that a failure, and it carries the war spirit down with it. The Northern papers are taking very hard to keep the spirits of the people up. They now say that the expedition was not intended for operation in the North Carolina Sounds, and that it may have only put into Hatteras from stress of weather. Gammon—gammon—gammon. We know all about that. We alvise Old Abe and his tribe of Kamparoes that they had being he making tracks from the wrath that is reting against them, or he may find that his long clook and against them, or he may find that his long clook and against them, or he may find that his long clook and against them, or he may find that his long clook and against them, or he may find that his long clook and against them, or he may find that his long clook and against them, or he may find that his long clook and that them, or he may find that the Burnaide expedition is a failure, a dead failure, and that amount new we receive from Europe will be that the Southern Confederacy has been recognized by Prance and England, and that those nations have determined to disregard the inefficient blockade."

Treasonable Plot in Michigan. The base

TREASONABLE PLOT IN MIGHIGAN. The Detroit Tribune publishes a curious document, revealing an attempt in that State, last fall, to organize a league for the purpose of overthrowing the Federal Government. This object is plaintly avowed in a secret circular. Which declares the purpose of the movement to be in rise and unite, if necessary, with the A— [Alary of the incise and unite, if necessary, with the A— [Alary of the S— [South], overrun the N— [North] like a harricame, sweeping the A— [Administration] into etersis, or at least divering them into complete and unconditional submission." This document is dated October 6, 1861, and says the league is doing a noble work in Marriand, and among the soldiers at Fortress Monroe, and that "Presn't P— [President Pierce] in his passage has drawn many brave and influential men to the League." The Tribune says the original of the document is now in the State Department at Washington, and that it led to the arrest and imprisonment of serval persons in Fort Lafayette. It was discovered the secret organizations existed in many towns in Michigan, and in numerous places in Canada West. TREASONABLE PLOT IN MICHIGAN. The Detroi

FROM TENNESSEE. A Washington dispatch to the New York Post says advices received there from Messrs. Johnson and Etheridge, in Nashville, represent that the Union sentiment is rapidly rising in the nessee. Gov. Johnson writes in a hopeful stain. A Nashville letter in the same paper, however, present matters in a very different light. According to the writer, the rebels stalk boldly in the streets, and the loudly in public places of what they will do, and her they will yet subjugate the Yankees. So forious are they, that a secret league has been discovered, whose members have sworn to buy no goods from Northern men, or fraternize with Northern men unwer any circumstances. The merchants will not open their store, and will not take United States treasury notes. A captain of the Tenth Ohio was lately shot in the street, and officers are daily insulted!

A PECULIAR INSTITUTION DESTROYED. spondent with the Burnside expedition writes that is one of the forays of our men into North Carolina, tey had the temerity to make an assault upon a peculiar institution. He says:— "Our men discovered one of the 'peculiar institutions' of the South in the shape of a whipping jost, the morning of their departure, and instantly destroyed it, to the great delight of a number of negroes, and the utter consternation of a few white men present."

The worst enemies of humanity are those who prefer the perpetuation of slavery to the preservation of the Republic.

### PARKER \$40 Sewing Machines, PRICE FORTY DOLLARS.

PRIOE FORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patent owner. Seving Company. They were awarded a Nine Media at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable action, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

E. Sates Room, 188 Washington street.

GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent.

Agents wanted everywhere.
All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice.
Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

Sm. \*

## IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachuniti Charitable Mechanic Association.

"FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACRINES. This Machine is so constructed that it embraces the combinations of the ri-rious patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pa tribute. These together with Parker's improvement, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$10 at 120 cach. They are very perfect in their mechanic, being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a second being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such manner that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, re-litive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length itire and complete. The apparatus for guaging the length of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as will as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feater which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is so wheel below the table between the standards, to come it contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore to danger from eil or dirt. This machine makes the dealls look-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite flat 'and smooth, doing away, in a great measure, with the objection sometimes urged on that account."

PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES have many qualities that PARRE'S SEWING MACHINES have many qualities that recommend them to use in families. The several parts are pinned together, so that it is, always adjusted and rady for work, and not liable to get out of repair. It is the best finished, and most firmly and substantially made machine in the Fair. Its motions are all positive, its tenion easily adjusted, and it leaves no ridge on the back of the work. It will hem, fell, stitch, run, bird and gather, and the work cannot be ripped, except designedly. It sees from common spools, with silk, linen or cotton, with equalis-cility. The size of mentions are sized to the con-cility. The size of mentions are sized to the first awarded the first price at the Tennessee State Fair, for its superiority .- Boston Traveller.

We would call the attention of our readers to the tion of the various patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, with those of the Parker Sewing Machine equently, it has the advantage of such Company : con first, in being a licensed machine; second, fr s all of the most im chines; third, it requires no readjustment, all the var ous parts being made right and pinned together, instead ous parts being made right and pinned together, interated being adjusted by servers, thus avoiding all liability of getting out of order without actually breaking them; and lee the necessity of the purchaser learning, as with others how to regulate all the various motion is the machine to the favor with which the Parker Sewing Machine has all. ready been received by the public warrants us in the be-South Reading Gazette, Nov. 24, 1800.

THE PARKER SEWING MACHINE is taking the lead in the market. For beauty and finish of its workmanhip, it can not be excelled. It is well and strongly unde-strength and utility combined—and is emphatically the chapted and best machine new made. The ladies are delighted with its preference over all others. We are pleased to lear at the gentlemantly Agent, George E Leonane, IS Was ington street, Boston, has a large number of orders of these machines, and sells them as feet as the contract sulted, invariably give Parker's machin ington street, Boston, has a large number of crues of these machines, and sells them as fast as they can be manufactured, notwithstanding the dullness of the times, and while other manufacturers have almost wholly suspended operations. This fact, of itself, speaks more strongly in the force that are thing. while other manufacturers have almost unour propertions. This fact, of itself, speaks more strongly in its favor than any thing we can mention; for were it not for its superior merits, it would have suffered from the grant depression, instead of fourthing among the wreks of its rivals. What we tell you is no fiction; but go and left its rivals. What we fell you is no notion; i.e. one of them, and you will say that "shalf of its good q lities had never been told you." Every man who regithe health and happiness of his wife should bely enthese machines to assist her in lessening life's tolist task.—Marlbord Guzette, July 13, 1861.