



FIDDLING NERO AND BURNING ROME!

The first Ball ever given at the White House came off last Wednesday evening. The Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, many of the army officers, foreign Ministers, leading citizens, &c., to the number of FIVE HUNDRED, were present with their wives and daughters. The ladies were dressed in the highest style of fashion and extravagance, especially Mrs. Lincoln. The gentlemen were generally very plainly attired. About twelve o'clock, the supper-room was thrown open, and exhibited one of the finest displays of gastronomic art ever seen in this country: a temple of Liberty, a fort and war-steamer, admirably moulded in candy, and a ton of turkeys, ducks, venison, pheasants, &c., all exquisitely prepared by the Maillards of New York at a cost of thousands of dollars. While the country is shaken as by an earthquake by the mightiest and most unexampled civil war recorded in history, and on the eve of bankruptcy and ruin; while it is even now a question—whether we are to be benefitted by the free people of a free nation, or whether we are to become the subjects of anarchy, a second Mexico—we say, that while these diabolical calumnies are threatening our very life as a nation, such an extravagant and foolish display is shocking.

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THE WHITE HOUSE FESTIVITIES.

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

HOW TO BE A PATTER.

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

THE SLAVEHOLDING DESPOTISM.

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

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The Liberator.

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

LETTERS TO GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

LETTER II.

MY DEAR FRIEND AND COADJUTOR:

I have expressed my profound astonishment, that among the professed friends of freedom and progress in England, there should be any division of sentiment as to the cause, nature and object of the Southern rebellion, and the right and duty of the Government, under the Constitution, to exert all its power to suppress it. This division, I am confident, could not exist, if they would make an analogous case on their own soil. Suppose that England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales were originally colonial dependencies of France; but, in consequence of the oppressive treatment of the mother country, they had been compelled to declare their independence, and, after a long and bloody struggle, they had obtained its recognition. To secure their liberties, they found it necessary to enter into "solemn league and covenant" with each other, and to form their national and State governments upon a common basis—making the Federal Constitution "the supreme law of the land," and the voice of the majority decisive in the election of their officers. Suppose that Ireland, in consequence of her "peculiar institutions," had insisted upon having extraordinary privileges conceded to her, by which she had been enabled to control the government and shape its policy to promote her special interests, for more than half a century. Suppose that, during all that period, while she was enjoying every recognized right and privilege throughout the republic, she was perfidious to all her constitutional obligations and duties—denying the guaranteed right of freedom of speech and of the press on her soil, applying lynch law in numberless instances to the citizens of England, Wales and Scotland found within her limits, and continually bullying and insulting the whole country. Suppose that, partly to prevent an open rupture, partly for lack of true courage, and partly from selfish considerations, the other portions of the country had allowed her to have her own way, "like a spoiled child," till, at last, in order to have a vestige of liberty and equal political rights left in the land, it became necessary for them to break from her thralldom, and to take the reins of government legally into their own hands, in order to subvert the interests of freedom. Suppose that a Presidential election was made the trial of strength between the parties, at the ballot-box, as by law provided; that Ireland had entered into it professedly in good faith, nominating her own candidate, and agreeing to abide the verdict of the people; and that, being defeated, she had raised the standard of rebellion, and proclaimed her independence—treacherously seizing upon all the national property and defences within her domains, and endeavoring to get possession of London itself, from which to issue her imperial decrees. And suppose, finally, that her avowed object for taking this traitorous course was to make that system of human bondage, which is "the sum of all villainies," the cornerstone of her new government, and to overturn all the institutions of freedom. Under such circumstances, what would the people of England, Scotland and Wales say, if, while their own government was exerting its constitutional authority to put down the rebellion, and to preserve the unity of the country,—not for purposes of "conquest" or oppression, but to promote the general welfare,—those claiming to be the friends of freedom in other lands should declare that they could see no essential difference between the contending parties; that it was a mere political struggle, in the decision of which the civilized world had no interest; that Ireland had a right to secede, and steal what she could, and the British Government had no right to "conquer" her; and that, in fact, she was "more sinned against than sinning," and therefore should be permitted to take her course? I need not attempt to depict the astonishment and indignation they would express in such a contingency.

It is no defence to quote the words of the American Declaration of Independence—"All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"; for, surely, that political axiom was never meant to justify or extenuate perfidy, robbery, lynch law, and a long catalogue of bloody crimes! Besides, the South had helped to make the American Constitution, and it was shaped expressly so as to secure her approval; she voted to make it supreme over the whole country; she registered her oath to support it; under it she had found peace, security, and the largest indulgence; in the disposal of its offices and emoluments she had obtained vastly more than her fair proportion; no change had been effected, none even proposed, in its letter or spirit, adverse to her interests; yet she shamelessly violated her pledged faith, causelessly lifted the heel of rebellion, impudently insisted that she had been grievously insulted and outraged by the North, wreaked her diabolical vengeance upon all within her reach who dared to advocate the old Union, and instituted a bloody reign of terror for the reign of constitutional liberty!

Granted that there are cases in which "rebellion" is laudable, and "treason" a sublime duty—rebellion against the iniquitous decrees of a fiercely despotic power, and treason against the powers of darkness. Granted that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." But the South has rebelled against no such decrees, and she is playing the traitor in order to establish the dominion of the devil, and to enlarge the boundaries of hell. Her spirit, contumacy, aim, effort, are all infernal. Justice is trodden under her feet; humanity bleeds under her murderous lash; liberty she dreads, abhors, and banishes from her soil; mercy she derides, and philanthropy she laughs to scorn. Honest, free, compensated labor is not to her taste; she delights in plundering the needy, in imbruing the helpless, in stealing and buying and selling fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, parents and children; and her fury "burns to the lowest hell" when she is rebuked for her infamous conduct, and admonished to put away her iniquities. In her domains are the habitations of cruelty; in her skirts is the "blood of the souls of the poor innocents." By a divine decree, her system of chattel slavery is sinking her lower and lower in the scale of civilization, impoverishing her resources, turning her fertile soil to barrenness, nourishing every form of sensual indulgence, filling her brain with madness and her heart with murder, promoting violence and lawlessness among all classes, and making pandemonium the fitting symbol of her actual condition. It has so thoroughly demonized her that appeals to reason, to justice, to the law of eternal rectitude, are not only unavailing, but they seem to inflame her passions, and to stimulate her to the perpetration of still bloodier crimes. She is an outlaw in the universe of God.

This is not to deal in vituperation; it is truthfully, though inadequately, to describe her character and situation. Promise what she may, there is no reliance to be placed upon her word; she delights in lying and perjury. All her accusations against the North are the basest of calumnies, coined and circulated for the worst purposes. She is so cured by slavery that she is insensible to shame, recalcitrant to every sentiment of honor, and dead to every appeal of conscience. Her rebellion is the culmination of her slaveholding wickedness; it has been characterized throughout by that satanic spirit which deems it incomparably "better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

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

I have not, thus far, made any reference to the connection existing between the government and Southern slavery, under the Constitution, because that is a distinct matter, to be determined by another standard. The first question to be settled is—Has the South any justification for her revolt on the ground of oppressive and unconstitutional treatment on the part of the government? Certainly, none at all. Whatever the words "factious," "seditions," "rebellious," "treasonable" mean in their worst sense, is applicable to her case; and, therefore, wholly aside from the question of slavery, every lover of order and public tranquility is bound to pass sentence of condemnation upon her, and to desire her humiliation and defeat in every encounter with the government.

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

Your attached and faithful friend, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq.

A gentleman in St. Louis, Missouri, writes as follows:—"Opinion here seems to be in a transition state. Men discuss slavery as freely as in Boston; and our worst pro-slavery paper [The Republican] is not more malignant than your Boston Courier. The slaveholders in St. Louis, and throughout Missouri, who have any attachment to the system, are either Rebels or only quasi Union men. The strength of rebellion in the different counties of the State is in almost exact proportion to the number of slaves."

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

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

NASHVILLE SURRENDERS AT DISCRETION!—Nashville is in possession of the Federal forces. Governor Harris, according to a Cairo dispatch, has called in all the Tennessee troops, and a strong reaction among the people has taken place. This news confirms the statement of Colonel Lee, of Massachusetts, one of the returned prisoners from Richmond, who was privately informed by a prominent citizen of Richmond, on Saturday evening, that Nashville had fallen without a struggle. A despatch from Cairo, dated Feb. 26th, to the Chicago Tribune, says:—"Nashville was yesterday occupied by 20,000 troops under General Buell. The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on Saturday week, and met again at Memphis."

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. The Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond on the 18th inst., and elected Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, Speaker. On the 19th, the Electoral votes for President and Vice-President were counted. The total number of Electoral votes was 109, all of which were cast for Jeff. Davis for President, and Alexander H. Stephens for Vice-President, of the so-called Confederate States. An article in the Richmond Whig calls the Jeff. Davis Administration the most lamentable failure in history, and suggests that the best service that Government can render the country is to surrender the helm of state to a slier and better hand.

THE FARE OF INAUGURATING JEFF. DAVIS as President of the Southern Confederacy took place at Richmond on Saturday last, in desecration of Washington's birthday. His inaugural address is very lugubrious. A proclamation issued by Jeff. Davis sets apart Friday, the 28th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. The audacious hypocrite!

REV. J. SELLA MARTIN'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

On Thursday evening, January 30th, a most interesting meeting took place in the handsome Congregational Chapel at Plaislow, (England,) of which the Rev. John Curwen is Pastor. The object was to take a final leave of the Rev. J. Sella Martin, of Boston, (U. S.) previous to his departure from England. A numerous gathering attested the respect and esteem in which Mr. Martin was held by the friends of freedom in England, for which the inhabitants of Plaislow mustered in great strength; the evening train from Fenchurch street brought down a great number of Mr. Martin's city admirers. Among the numerous influential gentlemen present were the following:—Harper Twelvetrees, Esq.; Jabez Leggo, Esq.; Taylor Curwen, Esq.; Josiah Woodhams, Esq.; John Noble, Esq., of the Middle Temple; Joseph A. Horner, Esq., F. R. S. L.; George Herbert Thompson, Esq. (editor of the Tower Hamlets Express); J. Lonsdale, Esq.; J. Warrington, Esq.; Mr. Madison Jefferson (a gentleman of color); the Rev. John Curwen, and several city merchants and friends from the metropolis.

On the motion of Mr. Curwen, Harper Twelvetrees, Esq., was unanimously called upon to preside. The CHAIRMAN, who, on taking his seat, was most enthusiastically greeted, said it gave him extreme gratification to preside at a meeting like the present, although the pleasure which he experienced in being there to mingle his voice with the expressions of esteem and goodwill towards Mr. Martin which would be uttered that evening, was sadly marred by the prospect of so speedily losing his presence in this country. He was glad that Mr. Martin had chosen Plaislow as the spot for taking public leave of his friends in England, for in no part of the country did he believe Mr. Martin would be more affectionately remembered than there. (Cheers.) Mr. Curwen, the beloved pastor of the church in which they were assembled—whose large-hearted humanity was so distinguishing a feature in his character—had introduced Mr. Martin to his congregation, and taken him by the hand. (Loud cheers.) It was the kindly sympathy of Mr. Curwen which had drawn from their friend that story of his wrongs which was at once so painful and so interesting—a history which, in his unobtrusiveness, he had till that time forbore to mention, but Mr. Curwen had elicited from him the fact that he had a sister with two children who still lingered in the fetters of slavery, for whose wrongs his heart was bursting, and whose redemption it was his earnest desire to procure. On inquiry, Mr. Curwen found that a sum of £400 was required to accomplish the manumission of Mr. Martin's relatives, and he at once set on foot a subscription, and induced Mr. Martin to make public the narrative of his own sufferings as a slave. (Hear, hear.) The sum required had been raised, and Mr. Martin was now going back to America to complete the purchase of his sister's freedom. (Tremendous cheering.) Oh, what a joyful meeting there would be between those long parted relatives—might the blessing of Heaven be upon it! (Renewed cheering.) It was no wonder then, that Plaislow held a foremost place in the affections of Mr. Martin; for although the required sum had not been all gathered in that neighborhood, yet it was the first place in which the undertaking had been set on foot, and its contributions were proportionately the largest of any place in the kingdom. (Cheers.) Having given expression to his own feelings of affection and admiration for Mr. Martin, whom he characterized as one of the most eloquent of orators and best of men, Mr. Twelvetrees resumed his seat amid loud and general applause.

The Rev. JOHN CURWEN read letters expressive of the most earnest sympathy and friendship for Mr. Martin, from the Hon. Arthur Kinnard, the Rev. Thomas Binney, (the contribution from whose congregation was upwards of £85,) Samuel Morley, Esq., the Rev. C. Scribner, of Barnet, and the Rev. Samuel Garrett, of Bloomsbury. Mr. Curwen, in an eloquent speech, compared the evils which the friends of Abolition in these days had to contend with, to the difficulties which had to be overcome by the Parliamentary party in the days of Cromwell, and reminded them how that great commander had rebuked the lukewarmness of his followers, and exhorted them to energy and action. To be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of liberty was the great thing. That was the spirit by which Garibaldi had been actuated, and without it he never could have conquered as he did. (Loud cheers.) He announced that the contributions received for the liberation of Mr. Martin's sister and her children was £474 10s. (Cheers.) Mr. Martin had only asked for £400, but he had forgotten the personal expenses which he would have to encounter, and they had therefore determined to raise about £500, in order that there might be something at Mr. Martin's disposal to provide for his sister's requirements after her recovery from bondage. (Hear, hear.)

JOHN NOBLE, Esq., of the Middle Temple, was next called upon by the chairman, and was received with great applause. Having expressed the sympathy which he felt with the object of the meeting, Mr. Noble made reference to the occasion on which he had first made the acquaintance of Mr. Martin, and the impression which his eloquence had made upon him at the time. He had next met him at the house of that great friend of the slave, George Thompson, (cheers,) where the meetings of the National Anti-Slavery League were held. He had been glad to find that Mr. Martin was the friend of William Lloyd Garrison, the chief of the true and real advocates of freedom in America. (Loud cheers.) He gave Mr. Martin the highest praise for having invariably placed the wrongs of his race in a more prominent position than his own individual claims. Mr. Noble then proceeded to eulogize Mr. Martin in an eloquent speech of some length, concluding by the expression of a sincere hope for the future prosperity of Mr. Martin, his relatives, and family.

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

Mr. Martin then proceeded to speak in reference to the visit of Messrs. Sidel and Mason to England, signifying the latter, especially, as the author and

advocate of the accused Fugitive Slave Law, and as the torturer of the heroic John Brown, when he lay captive, wounded and bleeding. He compared the reception of Frederick Douglass in England and the reception of Messrs. Mason and Sidel at Southampton, pointing out the difference, and saying he thanked God for it. Of Mr. Yancy, he declared that for two or three days the Star had had hold of him, and what they had left of him was too dirty for him (Mr. Martin) to touch. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Yancy had been throughout his life a consistent advocate of slavery; he had not only gone in for the maintenance of the laws by which the Northern States had been used as the instruments of the abominable system; but for the repeal of the Federal laws which prevented the re-opening of the African traffic for the purpose of enabling the Southern States to gain an ascendancy over the North. But Yancy was not only a preacher, but a bully. He would meet the man who had defeated him in debate, and beat him with the head with a bludgeon. He was the great advocate of Hecatanism, or, if they understood the term better, of Sayersism. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Mason was not so consistent as Mr. Yancy; for when he had been present at a Bunker Hill celebration, he had asserted the principles of the Union, but when he got back to Virginia he began plotting secession. He had at one time done all he could to irritate Great Britain, but now he came to treat with her for sympathy of a great slaveholding community. He (Mr. Martin) had heard it said that the Southern Commissioners were instructed to offer that, in the event of England recognizing the Confederation, all children born of slaves after the signing of the treaty should be free. This, with the stoppage of the African trade, would be an effect, virtually to abolish slavery; and it was absurd to suppose that they would ask Great Britain to recognize a Confederation avowedly built on slavery, for the purpose of getting rid of slavery. He did not believe any such offer would be made by the Southern States. Their great bribe was free trade, and he feared that though the English people would see through the fallacy of the thing, some legislators might be disposed to fall in with the notion that recognizing the Confederacy they would promote free trade. He argued that free trade could not long exist in a slaveholding country; that even in the article of cotton, planters who had to buy slaves at great cost could not compete with planters who employed free labor at small but remunerative wages, and could invest their capital in the cotton production. He refuted the imputation that Secretary Cameron and Gen. Fremont had been dismissed from their posts by the North on account of their anti-slavery principles, and declared that the feeling in favor of abolition was growing stronger throughout the United States, and confidently anticipated the speedy and permanent downfall of slavery. Throughout the whole of his impassioned and eloquent address, Mr. Martin was listened to with the greatest attention, and most enthusiastically cheered on resuming his seat.

After some further remarks from Mr. Curwen, Mr. HERBERT THOMPSON addressed the meeting, and spoke of the extreme satisfaction with which he had listened to Mr. Martin's eloquent address. He could listen to such a splendid proof of talent, and as he felt how grossly untenable was the argument that a race like that to which Mr. Martin belonged was inferior to the other races of mankind! (Cheers.) He was glad to be there that night, to wish Mr. Martin God speed across the Atlantic, and he knew well that if his father (Mr. George Thompson) had been in town, nothing would have prevented him from taking part in the proceedings of that meeting. (Hear, hear.) He thanked Mr. Martin for the mention of his father, and begged to assure him that, in his own breast, the love of freedom beat as high; and white God spare his life, he would endeavor to follow in the footsteps of his father, as the unwavering, unrelenting enemy of all restrictions upon human liberty. (Loud cheers.)

MR. JOSEPH A. HORNER next rose, in a short but admirable speech bore his testimony to the strong attachment which Mr. Martin's sojourn in England had created for him in the breasts of all true friends of the good cause. He begged to make a statement to the meeting which no previous speaker had referred to. It was, that the American Government had on the previous day, through their Ambassador, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, granted to Mr. Sella Martin, which was never granted to a colored man before—[a mistake]—a passport as a CITIZEN of the UNITED STATES. (Loud and general cheering.)

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

A DIFFERENT ESTIMATE. The scurrilous attacks of the Greenfield Democrat are sufficiently answered by the following candid notices:—"Garrison had a fair house as to numbers, and a highly respectable house as to those present to bear his views upon the war, on Monday evening. He stated among other things, that he thoroughly sympathized with and sustained the government in its struggle with the rebels, and that nothing gave him so much pain as to hear of any disaster to the Union cause. He, however, thought that the government had not yet got upon the right track to end the rebellion—that it might be ended in thirty days if the rebels would only be proclaimed to every slave in the rebellion. He also gave his views of an article in the Greenfield Democrat, in which he was denounced, and that his hearers should be marked, as giving aid to treason. His remarks upon the editor of the Democrat and his article were very severe, and elicited the loud applause of the house. In fact, no part of his address was so loudly applauded than that which denounced the editor of the Democrat, who had denounced the editor of the Democrat as one of the first principles of democracy were—the liberty of speech and the press.—Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette and Courier.

MR. EDITOR.—The citizens of Greenfield and vicinity, during the past week, have enjoyed a rich intellectual feast, in the form of lectures, from three distinguished literary men, viz., William Lloyd Garrison, Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, and George Taylor. Our Democratic friends, I see, have ventured to speak in brief, of an address delivered by the two abolitionists, while the order of Monday evening is honored with several distinct articles within the editorial department.

Of course, it will be useless for me, after such distinction has been awarded the illustrious name to the privilege of more than a passing notice, to attempt to do more of the noble reformer, who so nobly "stands up for the right," and taking the Bible for his guide, will the "golden rule" for his text, goes forth to proclaim liberty to all mankind, for "ye even so to them." Even the Democrats might well sit at the feet of the great Nestor, and learn lessons, not only of wisdom, but of true courtesy and kindness, of which, judging from certain articles of late, there seems to be a great deficiency in that quarter. HUMANITY.

NO MORE RETURNING FUGITIVE SLAVES BY THE ARMY. In the U. S. House of Representatives on Tuesday last—Mr. Blair, from the Military Committee, reported a bill establishing an additional article of war, to the effect that all officers in the military service who are prohibited from receiving any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of restoring fugitive slaves from service or labor escaping from those who offer such service or labor to be due to them, and any officer found guilty by court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the army, and be prohibited from including no other officers, but any person in the naval or military service of the United States. After a lengthy debate, Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to—against 87.



Poetry.

For the Liberator. MAKE NO CONCESSIONS. Virtue to our purpose binding, God and Justice ever minding...

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

The Liberator.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

An admirable speech was delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 16th, by Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, urging an emancipation of the slaves by act of Congress.

use see it that out of this war shall come a permanent peace. Let us demand 'indemnity for the past and security for the future.' After showing that the Constitution itself recognizes the war power of the Government...

accustomed to hear the shrieks of the slave than their songs of freedom; but in an instant such an overwhelming outburst of applause arose as to completely drown all murmurs of disapprobation.

HERALDRY. The past having been a week of wonders, the New York Herald must, of course, appear conspicuously in some of the acts. His eminence, as usual, is a very bad one.

AN INFAMOUS PROPOSITION. The infamous proposition, started in the State Convention by Mr. Bartley, of Gallatin county, to expel the negroes from this State, regardless of their wishes in the premises, was, after discussion, carried by a vote of 21 yeas to 46 nays.