

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, in advance. Single copies will be sent to any address on receipt of payment in advance.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

Refuge of Oppression.

SPEECHES OF COPPERHEAD DEMOCRACY.

At the late State Convention of the Copperhead Democracy in Hartford, a lawyer by the name of W. W. Eaton ejected his venom in this style:— "Some of the opposition papers would howl, tremble, and cry 'Copperhead and traitor'."

Valardighiam, whom the Democrats ran for Congress last fall in Ohio, in a recent speech at Newark, N. J., at a Democratic meeting, boasted of having been always opposed to the war. He said: "I am here the representative of the peace sentiment of the North-west."

The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, of Feb. 14th, has an article advocating the annexation of the Northwestern States to the Southern Confederacy. Here are characteristic sentences:— "The Constitution is to be preserved, in my judgment, only by a change of the present Congress."

Selections.

SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Springfield correspondent of the Missouri Democrat contains the following account of an exciting scene in the late Illinois legislature:— "A great sensation was created by a speech by Mr. Funk, one of the richest farmers in the State, a man who pays over three thousand per annum taxes towards the support of the government."

Mr. Speaker: I can sit in my seat no longer, and see such a play-going on. These men are trifling with the best interests of the country. They should have a more respectful regard to their heads, or they should have a more respectful regard to their hearts."

Mr. Speaker, you must excuse me—I could not sit longer in my seat, and calmly listen to these traitors. My heart, that beats for my poor country, would not let me. My heart, that cries for the lives of our brave volunteers in the field whom these traitors at home are destroying by thousands, would not let me."

Mr. Speaker, these traitors on this floor should be removed with hempen collars. They deserve them. They deserve hanging, I say (raising his voice, and violently striking the desk). The country would be better off to swing them up. I go for hanging them, and I dare to tell them so, right here, to their traitorous faces. Traitors should be hung."

Mr. Speaker, I protest against and denounce their treasonable acts. I have voted against their measures; I will do so again. I will denounce them to meet the traitors themselves here, or anywhere, and fight them to the death. (Prolonged cheers and shouts.)

Mr. Speaker, I have had my say. I am no speaker. This is the only speech I have made, and I do not know that it deserves to be called a speech. I could not sit still any longer, and see these traitors and scoundrels work out their hellish schemes to destroy the Union. They have my sympathies, but they have not my voice. I repeat it, to meet these traitors in any manner they may choose, from a pin's point to the mouth of a cannon. (Tremendous applause, in which the old gentleman sat down.)

Speech of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

The New York Republican Central Committee celebrated the 131st anniversary of the birthday of Washington, on Saturday evening, 21st ult., by a supper at the City Assembly Rooms. The inspiration of the occasion was heightened by the presence of a large number of ladies. Speeches were made by Charles A. Dana, Esq., Prof. R. C. Hitchcock, Col. S. H. Mix, of the 3d New York Cavalry, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. The speech of Mr. D. was in his usual witty, caustic and eloquent vein. Here is a sample of it:—

What shall the Empire State do in this emergency? There is no half-way house—there are no compromise measures here. There are two great antagonisms, a Government and a Rebellion, a Government at Washington and a Rebellion at Gettysburg. Where shall she cast her potential vote? (Cheers.)

These persons, who are so afraid of the enemy that they beseech a people of twenty millions to humble themselves in the dust to a population of less than nine millions, a third of whom are friendly to us, are fond of declaiming about the immense sacrifices we have already made for the Union. We have made great sacrifices, true—and the Union is worth them all, and more too. We have suffered losses—but look a little at the enemy."

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Tell the Whole Story.

The Democratic diffusionists profess to desire the spread of useful information, and yet they encourage the World, the Express and the Journal of Commerce. These journals take pains to magnify every advantage of the enemy, and do everything possible to cause the public to lose confidence in the success of the war.

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Mr. Bright, M. P., on America.

ROCHDALE, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 2d. This evening, in the Public Hall at Rochdale, a meeting was held for the purpose of voting the thanks of the inhabitants of that borough to the American merchants and people for the provisions they have sent for the unemployed Lancashire operatives. The Mayor (Mr. G. Ashworth) presided, and the large room was filled almost to suffocation."

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

They shall have, as the law of nations. First, that military authority shall be placed in the hands of all national institutions. SLAVERY AMONG THE REBELS, and that, under that state of things, no man, far being free that the States whose slaves shall have the military management of the subject, but only the PRESIDENT of the United States, but the COMMISSIONERS OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPIATION OF THE SLAVES.

J. E. YERLINGTON & SON, Printers.



WHAT IS DONE IN NEW ORLEANS.

[We are permitted to publish the following letter by the friend to whom it was addressed. It shows that the "iron hand" of military rule is laid almost as tyrannically upon the victimized colored people as New Orleans as was that of the rebel masters. Gen. Banks has been digging his political grave.]

Dear Doctor—Your kind and welcome letter of January 8 was received in due season. I thank you heartily for your kindly interest, and shall endeavor to reply to your suggestions. In a very few days, I hope to confer with you personally on all these matters.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.

[The following is a brief sketch of a debate at the Boston Sunday Institute, Chapman Hall, Sunday evening, Feb. 23d, 1863.]

SUPPRESSION OF A TRAITOROUS PRESS.

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THE REV. J. SELLA MARTIN'S WELCOME.

A circular calling this meeting, accompanied by a tract entitled "What are the South fighting for?" was distributed by the Anti-Slavery Society, which was held at 6,000 houses in the great parish of West Hill.

upon his desk, upon which he wrote something which I did not see, and curtly asked what I had to do with the case. I answered that I was acting by the request of the woman. "It didn't concern you," he said, "and you had better let it alone."

Both of these gentlemen seemed quite angry. "You had better be very careful, Sir," said Col. Clark, shaking his head, "or you will get into trouble."

The next morning, I went to the Provost Court to get an audience with Judge Peabody. He was on the bench, and I could not have any conversation with him. The next morning, early, I went again. He had not come in, but the Clerk of the Court, Mr. S. R. Glenn, with whom I had some acquaintance, was engaged, and to him I addressed myself, saying "I wished to get an order to bring before the Court a person who had been locked up by the Police, and denied a hearing. I suppose he smelt the 'nigger,' for he said at once he couldn't do it."

The next morning, I took a friend with me, and went to the jail in Rousseau Street, to see her, and ascertain from the jailer the cause of her imprisonment. I told the turnkey, whose name is John Aiken, that I wished to see a colored woman who was there.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1863.

Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding Department of the Gulf.

GENERAL,—I beg your attention to the following statement:—The Police of this city are now daily arresting and confining in jail, without any form of trial, and for an indefinite period of time, certain persons not charged with crime, whom they allege to be slaves.

After sending the letter, I waited several days, and hearing that Aunt Harriet was still in jail, I thought I would make another attempt to see the General. I went early in the day, and by waiting three hours, I at last obtained an audience. I was politely received, and the following conversation ensued:—

G. General, I have come to ask your interference in behalf of some of the colored people of this city, who have been arrested by the Police, and thrown into jail. They are not charged with crime, but held as slaves, and subject to those who claim them as such.

every man to read the autobiographies of a slave girl, entitled "The Deeper Wrong," and published by Mr. Tweedie in the Strand. The author was a member of Mr. Martin's congregation, in Boston, U. S.

THE COPPERHEAD.

The way in which the new political sect in this country obtained the name by which they are now generally designated, is explained by *Hoppe's Weekly* as follows:—

Mr. Clement Vallandigham, member of Congress from Ohio, made a speech last week, in which he avowed himself a "Copperhead." Certain editors nearer home have likewise rejoiced in the title. It becomes interesting to inquire what it means, and how it came to be applied to a class of politicians.

REVENUE ON THE COPPERHEADS.

A Democratic member of Congress from Ohio is humorously ridiculed by the Richmond *Enquirer*, like the Abolitionist, he is now in the stocks in England dockyards, the meeting, which will long be remembered in the parish of West Ham, closed its important work by the adoption of the following resolution:—

MR. MASON, THE COMMISSIONER FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

This gentleman was present at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, on Wednesday evening. Towards the close of the entertainment, the Lord Mayor proposed to the presence of the Mayor of Quebec and Mr. Mason.

REPORT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The following are the proposed concurrent resolutions reported by Senator Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the message of the President, communicating in answer to a resolution of the Senate, correspondence on the subject of mediation, arbitration or other measures looking to the termination of the present rebellion.

SLAVERY AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

To the Editor of the London Morning Star:—Sir, in the event of our reaching the depth of moral degradation in the recognition of the slave as its most fitting representative. As the author of that masterpiece of impudence, the Fugitive Slave Law, of which I am sure you are a co-author, you are one who will surely dispute the right of the New England press to denounce the passing of the Nebraska Bill as "a great moral wrong."

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. The conscription bill has been passed by both branches of Congress with a unanimity, which testifies to the general approval of its necessity. In the Senate the vote was unanimous. In the House 118 voted for the bill, including such conservatives as Thomas of this State, Calvert and Thomas of Maryland, and Maynard of Tennessee.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES.

A gentleman of our city, well known in the literary world, was on a visit to the metaphysical laboratory of one of our most prominent military leaders for future publication, recently forwarded clippings to the Major General and Brigadier of our army. One of these was received by General Butler, requesting him to fill up the anecdotal blanks with his recollections of the war.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S CAREER.

In his recent visit to Providence, R. I. General Burnside met with no ovation, because he desired none. Appearing everywhere in citizen's dress, he made one incidental remark which is worth preserving, as covering the whole ground, and showing the patriot and hero in one. When asked what he thought of this measure or that move of the Government, he replied: "My creed is short. The Government must be sustained; the rebellion must and will be put down."

THE IRON-CLAD INDIANOLA CAPTURED!

THE CAPTURE OF THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.

CAROL, Ill. Feb. 25. Full despatches in regard to the capture of the Queen of the West by the rebels have been received. The day before her capture, she went down from Chicago a few miles, and captured a rebel train of 17 wagons. Upon returning, those who captured the rebel train were fired upon by guerrillas. On the next morning, a force was landed who destroyed all the buildings in the vicinity. The steamers which accompanied her were blown up to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

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Poetry.

For the Liberator. ATONEMENT. Ask ye why our armies fall? Why slanders lead the gale? Sacred History tells the tale— Only God is great!

The Liberator. THE CONNECTICUT AND SHEMADOAH. A TALE OF TO-DAY. CHAPTER III. WORK-A-DAY. Astir! Not now with the intense silence of soul-life, but with the noisy demonstration of the material.

Edgar, entirely right in theory, Mr. Horton, Sir, interrupted the trembling Advocate, proffering his glove after the same. "Thank you, Mr. Horton, what meaning, is your practice—in a case like this, for instance, which brings me here this morning—a fugitive slave case?"

Advocate nodded and smiled and winked benignly; the students drew deep breaths of eagerness, their eyes fixed on Edgar. Evidently with no feeling of discomposure, that young gentleman rejoined— "I accept, Sir, entirely, the abstract statement that Freedom is national, Slavery sectional, but not your conclusion with regard to the results of its encroachments on our State rights."

colored people in and around Philadelphia. No doubt is entertained here that if the bill should become a law, a large number of colored people, including the most respectable of the class, will be found ready to enroll themselves as soldiers in support of the country.

feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be by my desire, make them perpetual.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. "ABEL HETWOOD, Esq., Chairman, Manchester."

FOR DE HAPPY RETURN OB DE DAY. COMPOST FOR DE OCCASION, BY POMPY TOODUR.

102 YEARS, 1 MEN, 5 DAS OLE. Dis be de berry da mite When Washington first see de lile. Fire de trumpet, blo de gun.

The following lines, (says the Old Colony Memorial) the production of a negro contraband, unable to read or write, were composed on the Proclamation of President Lincoln.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE. COMPOSED BY THOMAS PECK, HAMPTON, VA. FORTRESS MONROE. In 1861 this great and glorious work began; In 1863 brings four million liberty;

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER. From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 10.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, FEB. 8, 1863. "SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, by the hands of Mr. Moran, the Assistant Secretary of this Legation, a letter of the President of the United States, addressed to you as chairman of the meeting of workingmen, held at Manchester, on the 5th of December, 1862."

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE COLORED CITIZENS. The State Convention of the colored men of Michigan, held at Ypsilanti, January 28, 1863, appointed a Committee to appear before the Legislature, and urge the removal of the word "white" from the Statute Books; in furtherance of which object they submitted the following APPEAL.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. CLOTHING HOUSE. L. D. BOISE & CO. 154 Washington St., 6 doors South of Milk St. October 24.

WEIS & ZOEBISCH. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN European and Fancy Furs. 308 Washington Street, BOSTON. Particular attention is paid to altering and repairing Old Furs.