









THE CONFLICT BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

Letter of C. Robinson to His Excellency Gov. Morgan.

RESPECTED SIR—Suffer a humble citizen, one of your supporters and constituents, to address you in relation to your life message, generally and especially, on the important national subject discussed in closing.

I was pained, if not mortified, in reading that part of the message, recommending the repeal of a dead law, defunct twenty years—to galvanize it into life, then kill it again—done only, it seems to me, to appease the wrath of the plantation bullies, from the fact of their being ejected from power in the Federal Government, without requiring them to respect the rights, lives, liberty and property of citizens of New York.

We are constantly told by the papers, that Northern citizens are not safe in a Slave State, those of New York not excepted. I hoped to hear from the Governor of the Empire State, backed with an army of 470,000 men, something emphatic on this vital question. Are not the liberties and lives of our citizens, whose innocent blood, shed by brutal violence, and not yet dried on Southern soil, is crying for vengeance, of as much importance to us, at least, as the repeal of an old dead law to them?

I hold that, if we have departed from our constitutional obligations, we should return; and they be required to do the same.

Is that statement true, as published in the weekly New York Tribune of Dec. 8, 1860, and the brutalities committed on Northern citizens, recorded in the same paper? If so, it is a black line indeed, in a country professing to be governed by constitution and laws.

Mr. Sinclair deposes and says—

"Being in the city of Savannah, Georgia, a man deposed me out of my hotel, who, about the year 1850, each man vehemently demanded my company; and each made it his duty to see that I complied with their united demand. Powerless, I was dragged along the streets, and as we went on, I was constantly assailed by the most blasphemous and obscene epithets, the most detestable particularly on the fact that I was a New York Yankee! Quills of tobacco were thrown into my eyes, blinding my sight and causing intense pain, and a pistol was held to my head, threatening instant death.

They took me through the streets, on and on, till we reached the City Park. There they ordered me undressed, and I did not deem it desirable to obey, they forcibly removed my coat, pants, and even my under clothing. In spite of all I declare that I am an American citizen, he might have said appeal to the police, both mounted and on foot; they dared not interfere. I was constantly assailed by the most blasphemous and obscene epithets, the most detestable particularly on the fact that I was a New York Yankee! Quills of tobacco were thrown into my eyes, blinding my sight and causing intense pain, and a pistol was held to my head, threatening instant death.

The sequel was that, after many hazardous and painful experiences, he was hid away in the hold of the Alabama, ready to sail for New York, "til they got far out to sea"—Captain Shenck daring not to take him aboard publicly, lest his ship should be torn in pieces by the mob!

"In corroboration of the foregoing statement, Mr. Sinclair, by request, showed the yet unhealed scars made by the infliction of the cat-o'-nine-tails, the boots and pistols of the members of the vigilance committee of the city of Savannah.

"Another victim of these lawless outrages, who was arrested at the same time, and treated in the same manner also, escaped with his life, and reached the harbor of New York on Sunday. He is so badly injured that he has been confined to his bed ever since. He was a weak and rather delicate man. When he is sufficiently recovered to do so, he will relate the particulars of the outrages he has suffered for having been a New Yorker.

Then follows "still another case," related by Mr. W. I. Reynolds, the son of a respectable New York merchant, who escaped from Savannah with great difficulty.

But, sir, the following case the climax of plantation brutality inflicted on a free white man because he had once been a citizen of this State! It is related by Mr. R. I. Sherman, of this city, and recently clerk of the Pultney House, and one of the "minute men" of Savannah—giving an account of the brutal treatment and subsequent death of a respectable grocer of that city, whose crime consisted of being a native of this State—

"The vigilance committee, which is composed of wealthy and respectable members of society, having learned that Mr. John Hyatt, a grocer in West Broad street, was a native of New York, they called on him, and, on the accusation of tampering with slaves, and of allowing them to sit at his table, was tramped up against him, and he was ordered to leave the city. He did not obey; consequently, on Saturday, the 17th, the committee called on him, and, at about a quarter of twelve, they entered his room, then started him on a run, and, he fearing that his life depended upon his legs, ran to good purpose that he had nearly reached a place of safety, when a brutal policeman overhauled him, and struck him heavily on the back of the head with his pistol, fracturing his skull, and forcing him upon the ground. This was on the 17th November, and on Saturday the 24th, he was buried."

Are not these atrocities committed upon New Yorkers worth noticing, as well as the repeal of obsolete laws? Ought they not to be examined into, and if found substantially correct, reparation be immediately demanded, and indemnity for future security? Under the Constitution, the citizens of this State have just as good a right in Savannah as in New York—as good a right to protection; and what is government or a Union worth that does not so protect him? They are contemptible cowards, fit only to be trampled upon; say, I was about to quote the caption of the Liberator, as a suitable epithet, "a covenant with death!"

How long, if the government fails to do it, ere the people contrive to protect themselves? Look out then for the explosion of the Southern magazine, if not before, and the overthrow of the "Bastille!"

It may be said, in truth, too, that these violent measures are a necessity to slavery; that it is a system of brute force, and requires such force to maintain it. Then it is fit only for the age of barbarism, and should be numbered with the things that were. Should a horde of Indians cut up like these Southern slaveholders, would our people here to it meekly? I guess not. The red skins would catch that.

You say the Union must be preserved. That cannot be, with the antagonisms of freedom and slavery. They will no longer work together as yoke-fellows. Slavery must go to the wall!—then we may have a Union.

This great national sore is constitutional. It has been festering in the vital forces of the body politic, till, like volcanic eruptions, it has come to a head, and is belching forth its red-hot lava. Nor will it cool till the fountain is exhausted and the crater closed.

We can run the five-wheeled carriage no longer; there is too much wear and tear; the machinery will not work. The odd wheel must be removed, or given over to the succeeding States, whereon to run their negro chariot; and let them steady the tottering ark as best they may.

If, in the operation of natural laws and in the course of human events, the time has not fully arrived for the safe "deliverance of the woman," and the birth of universal freedom, wait! But stand erect!

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON.

At fifteen minutes to one o'clock, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were announced by the Door-keeper of the Senate.

The Chief Justice, Roger Taney, moved slowly to the seats assigned them, immediately to the right of the Vice President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the chair.

At ten minutes after one o'clock, an unusual stir prevailed in the Senate Chamber, and a great number of wild and excited men were seen in the building.

At fifteen minutes past one o'clock, the Marshal and Chief Justice, B. F. French, entered the chamber, ushering in the President and the President-elect. They had entered together from the street, and were followed by the members of the Cabinet, the heads of the departments, police officers being in attendance to prevent outsiders from crowding after them.

The line of processions was then formed in the following order—Marshal of the District of Columbia, Judges of Supreme Court and Sergeant-at-Arms, President-elect, Vice President, Secretary of the Senate, Senators, diplomatic corps, heads of the departments, Governors and others in the chamber.

The first word was given for members of the House to fall into the line of procession, a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance.

After the procession had reached the platform, Senator Baker, of Ohio, introduced Mr. Lincoln to the Committee of Arrangements, General Scott, &c., and he was cheered, but not very loudly. Unfolding his manuscript, in a loud, clear voice he read his message.

During the delivery of the Inaugural, which commenced at half-past one o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the war, and the Committee of Arrangements, General Scott, &c., and he was cheered, but not very loudly. Unfolding his manuscript, in a loud, clear voice he read his message.

The Inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive.

At the conclusion of the Inauguration ceremonies, the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage, and the military forming as in the procession of this morning, accompanied him to the Committee of Arrangements, General Scott, &c.

On reaching the Executive mansion, the troops formed in double line on Maine avenue, and the band playing the Presidential march, they proceeded through the White House. Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall, and there took his seat, and Mr. Lincoln, in a cordial manner, received the congratulations of the members of his administration, and retired to the residence of District Attorney Ogden.

On the arrival of the procession at the White House, the marshals were successively introduced to Mr. Lincoln, and the members of the Cabinet, and the people rushed in to congratulate the new President. The rush was exceedingly great. This ended, for the day, the inauguration ceremonies.

Though the enthusiasm did not equal that manifested on former occasions, everything passed off quietly, and without any serious disturbance. The march was made by the municipal authorities and General Scott, to provide for any emergency that might arise. The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the Sappers and Miners along being in the proximity of the Capitol.

The display of soldiery in the procession was very fine, but not equal to that of the 22d of February. The companies were quite numerous, but of small size, and the display of arms was not so brilliant as on the 22d of February. These organizations had with them a sort of triumphal car, drawn by four white horses, each of which were covered with white cloth, on which was the word "Union" in large letters on one side, and "Constitution" on the other. The car was decorated with miniature flags, and white and red drapery, and contained thirty-four little girls, representing the States, and two young ladies representing the North and the South.

The scene in front of the post-office was thronged with people, the crowd extending as far as the Capitol grounds, and reaching far into the Capitol grounds. Every available spot was black with human beings, boys and men clinging to rails, and mounting on fences, and climbing trees until they bent beneath their weight.

On the outer edge of the concourse the volunteer soldiers stood at intervals, and their rifles were pointed at the sky. A great number of flags were flying, and as the sun shone brightly on the gay dresses of the ladies and the uniforms and glittering weapons of the soldiery, the scene was exceedingly animated. Several photographers were on the ground taking impressions of the scene.

MORE ABOUT THE HORRID PLOT.

Nothing definite about the Man with the Air Gun—The First Plan was to Use a Maynard's Rifle. [From the Cincinnati Commercial, (Rep.) Feb. 26th.]

Since the agitation respecting the manner in which the President-elect entered Washington City, we feel at liberty to publish the following reliable revelation of a conspiracy to take Mr. Lincoln's life. The writer resides in one of the Gulf States. We know his post-office address, and we are ready to give references in proof of his statements. Our motto is withholding his name and residence cannot be mistaken—

MONDAY, December 17th, 1860.

EDITORS COMMERCIAL.—I enclose you a letter, which I hope you will mail to the Honorable A. Lincoln. I do this because I know he would never get it if I sent by the usual route. You know who I am by reference to the "Man with the Air Gun."

Giving a reference to the "Man with the Air Gun," I am afraid to be more explicit, for you have no idea of the state of alarm we are in. No one knows who is his friend or enemy; we are afraid of each other. The negroes were all happy and quiet three weeks ago, but now they are all weeping and wailing. You have no idea what it is to be quiet in fear of something dreadful going to take place at the next tick of the clock. We sleep—go to bed, I should say—with pistols under our pillows and guns by our side.

Let me know if you receive this unopened. [THE LETTER ENCLOSED TO THE EDITORS OF THE COMMERCIAL FOR MR. LINCOLN.] DECEMBER 17th, 1860. Honorable A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.]

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 2. At half-past three o'clock this afternoon, just as the steamer Yorktown was about to depart for Norfolk, Va., a close carriage was driven rapidly up the pier; and, when opposite the gang-plank of the vessel, two United States Deputy Marshals left the vehicle, having in custody a negro, whom they alleged was a fugitive slave.

The negro was about to step on the pier, when he was grasped, with almost savage tenacity, the rails of the plank, clinging to it, despite every effort to disengage his grasp. A large crowd soon gathered round the trio, and the negro, deeming he had friends or sympathy among them, begged them to rescue him, crying loudly for assistance. "Oh, men, save me, save me!" "I'm not him! I'm not him!"

Officer Armstrong, of the steamboat squad, on viewing the crowd, pressed forward and caught hold of the negro, who had then relieved himself from the grasp of the Marshal. The officer quickly ran up the pier, and the Marshal and his assistants endeavored to convey the fugitive away to Virginia; but the officers in charge of him seemed somewhat puzzled at the question, and after an instant's pause, replied that they had not the papers, but would go for them. One of the marshals then went to the steamer, leaving the negro in charge of the companion officer. In the meantime, the negro had become the centre of an excited crowd, who urged him to run, and completely protected him from the approach of the officer in charge. In an instant afterwards, the negro, led by a large crowd, rapidly descended West street, pursued by the officer, who failed, after a vigorous chase, in arresting him.

The supposition is that he immediately, by the advice of his friends, made tracks for the Jersey shore, where another warrant would be required to capture him. There is said to be no doubt that he will take advantage of the recess, by proceeding to Canada. The U. S. Marshals allege that the negro's name was John Polhemus, and that he had escaped from the service of his master, Mr. Jameson, who resides at Louisa, Va. It is said that Polhemus confessed before the Marshal and his master, who is now in this city, that he was a fugitive, and that he offered to go back to the place from which he had escaped. After Polhemus escaped, a large crowd of negroes, longshoremen and others, gathered on the pier, the former of whom threatened to inflict summary punishment on the marshals who had charge of the negro.

The following is from the LaPayette (Indiana) Journal of the 18th ult.—

We were on Saturday night placed in possession of the astounding information that an attempt was made, on Monday last, to wreck the train bearing the President-elect and suite, about one mile west of the State line. The particulars as given us by Mr. Rich, of the Toledo and Western Railroad, are that a short time before the train was due at the State line, an engine, which was prepared to run on the road, was necessary to run to the wood yard for fuel. Running at a moderate speed, he noticed an obstruction on the track, and stopping his engine, found that a machine for putting rails on the track had been fastened upon the rails in such a manner that if a train at full speed struck it, it would cause the engine to be thrown off, and many persons killed. It is almost impossible to think that any one is so thoroughly depraved as to attempt so damnable a deed, but we are assured by our informant that his information comes from undoubted authority. The matter would have been made public long before, had it not been for the perpetrators of the dastardly outrage could be detected and brought to justice. The whole thing was admirably planned—the obstruction so near a station, and on a straight track, when it would not be deemed necessary to exercise any great degree of caution."

THE CONSPIRACY. The evidence accumulated that the courageous, manly and chivalrous sons of the South concocted a dark and damnable scheme, the object of which was to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, the People's choice for President.

The first series of resolutions reported by the Committee of Thirty-three were adopted same day by a vote of 136 to 68.

The first series of resolutions to amend the Constitution was voted on and lost, same day, yeas 120, nays 71, not two-thirds. This resolution, as amended on motion of Mr. Corwin, was as follows—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:—

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, in any manner whatever, nor shall labor or service by the laws of said State."

On the following day, Feb. 23th, the vote rejecting this resolution was reconsidered, yeas 128, nays 65; and then the resolution was adopted, yeas 138, nays 65, three more than two-thirds.

WASHINGTON, March 3. There is considerable excitement in the city, to-night, consequent upon the report, the truth of which I have no doubt, that Colonel Lee, aid to General Scott, has this evening resigned his commission in the army. He is a man of high rank, and it is said he has acted upon assurances from his State that he will succeed—rumors to which effect have reached here from Richmond.

The most alarming fact about this action of Colonel Lee's, is that he has been the confidential friend and adviser of the Government, and has been known to take the battery on Judiciary Square, and spike the guns. That there is a large number of evil-disposed persons in the city, there is no doubt; but troops are on the alert, and cannot be surprised or taken by forty times as many as there are in the city. The feeling, to-night, in high official circles, is that we will soon follow the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, so sure is every one that Mr. Lincoln will not compromise with traitors. Besides, there is a strong belief that Virginia has been determined to secede, and has been playing a big game of bluff.

How they did it. We have the name of one lad, thirteen years old, who signed his name to the Crittenden petition seven times; another lad told us that he signed the name of Henry Ward Beecher to the petition, as though it was a very clever joke, and another individual boasts that he signed fourteen times. Hundreds of persons have called upon us, and told us that they signed because they were induced that it was simply a petition for the preservation of the Union. One canvasser tells us that he went to a large manufacturing establishment, and requested permission of the proprietor to solicit the signatures of his workmen; the proprietor assented, and he proceeded, but said he could not interrupt the men at that time, but if the solicitor would write down the names, he would read them off the pay roll, as he thought all his men were in favor of sustaining the Union. He accordingly did so, and four hundred and sixty-three names were added to the list. All this, however, is said in regard to the signatures is more than substantiated—Atlas and Bee.

From the Boston Pioneer of Feb. 23th.

THE LIBERATOR.

In which Mr. Garrison has already by many translations from his readers to the Liberator, contained again last week a very appreciative commendation of our paper, and a call to German-reading Americans to subscribe to the same, in view of the losses it has sustained. We most heartily thank the Liberator, whose recognition has for us an especial value for this situation, and we very gratefully commendation of our paper, and a call to German-reading Americans to subscribe to the same, in view of the losses it has sustained. We most heartily thank the Liberator, whose recognition has for us an especial value for this situation, and we very gratefully commendation of our paper, and a call to German-reading Americans to subscribe to the same, in view of the losses it has sustained. 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