"Recent discoveries show that slavers are fitted up in New York; that they go forth on their fiendish mission almost without interruption, and that though probably no persons of any standing as citizens of the Empire City are involved in this disgrace, yet subordinate officers of the federal government are, under circumstances of peculiar criminality.

We refer mainly to the fact that two constables in the office of the United States marshal for this district have been detected in gross connivance at the departure of a vessel reported to the marshal's office as being fitted out as a slaver, which they followed down the bay, boarded, and after some confabulation with her officers or owners, permitted to depart. It is testified on oath, and not denied by the federal subordinates, that when they returned from the slaver, on board the steam-tug which they had hired for the purpose, they requested the pilot thereof to keep silent respecting their proceedings.

There is another view of this horrible business which should not be overlooked. The co-operation of various parties is necessary to the fitting up of a vessel for the slave trade. The provisions for a slaver are peculiar, and it is a moral impossibility that the firm or agent who furnishes these supplies can be ignorant of the true character of a vessel requiring them. The fixtures, including the slave deck, the water casks and the coppers, to say nothing of the shackles, &c., come under a similar category, and the contractor for such fixtures must know why they are wanted. The preparing of a slaver for sea necessarily, therefore, implies the complicity of many parties besides the owners or charterers; and it is not creditable to our city, any more than it is to the federal officers, that vessels engaged in this inhuman, nefarious and piratical trade, are habitually fitted up in, and take their unmolested departure from our shores and docks.

Two American vessels, the barks Wildfire and William, have been captured off the coast of Cuba, one on the 30th of April, and the other on the 11th of May, with full cargoes of slaves, about a thousand in all. These captives have been landed at Key West, and are accommodated in temporary structures, awaiting the action of Congress for their final disposal. The bark Wildfire is said to be Philadelphia built, and sailed for New York on December 16, 1859. The West Key of the Gulf says:

"When the bark Wildfire left the African coast, there were fourteen American vessels waiting for cargoes of negroes. Two Spanish armed steamers were also awaiting at the Congo river, for cargoes of one thousand five hundred negroes each, bound for Cuba."

Despatches have also been received at the Navy Department from the African squadron. There was not only no abatement in the slave traffic, but it was greatly on the increase. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the various squadrons on the coast, the persons engaged in this inhuman work manage in some way to elude the vigilance of our ships and crews, who are constantly on the alert, and they often escape with full cargoes of live Africans.

In regard to the complicity of higher officials of the South in this business, we find the following in the New York Observer of May 7, a paper whose large Southern subscription list is certainly a strong temptation to touch the offences of that quarter but tenderly.

The first part is a quotation from one of its city cotemporaries:

"Much blame is to be attached to certain portions of the South, for having countenanced the attempts to re-open this trade. Then, too, a U. S. Judge, in South Carolina, has deliberately decided that the laws of this country do not prohibit slave trade, and soon after he makes this decision, the man who was most interested in the cargo of the yacht Wanderer, is found heading a mob that rescues from jail the captain of that vessel. The act is not denounced by any of the South Carolina papers, and the friends of Mr. Lamar appear to think they have committed a meritorious deed, since they have taken out of confinement one who had shown a willingness to run any risk in order to promote what they believe the interests of their part of the country. The action of certain members of the Charleston Convention would also prove that there is a party at the South, now become by no means a small one, which will make the most strenuous efforts to re-open the African slave trade."

To this the Observer itself adds:

In these remarks, and in the case now before our courts, in which two officers are under bonds charged with complicity in the crime of suffering a slaver to go to sea, we have more of the evidence which is constantly accumulating, that the slave trade is actively pushed by men in this country in spite of our laws, and the vigilance of those who are set to prevent it. It is supported by a party at the South who believe it to be right and expedient; it is carried on by men at the North whose god is gold, and who would plunder heaven itself, as they defy hell, to make money. We must concentrate a public sentiment against the men, South and North, who are in favor of this accursed traffic, and especially we must be on our guard against the counsel of those who tell us there is no danger of the trade being re-opened.

These are wholesome words of the Observer. It is indeed high time that good men were thoroughly aroused as to the strength and significance of these disgraceful retrograde movements. Public sentiment must be set right and must be brought to bear strongly, not against these violators of the plainest laws of God and man, for they can be reached only by the severest measures, but upon those whose rose-colored views of slavery, as a philanthropic institution, under whose humanizing and Christianizing influences it would be a good deed to bring by force as many Africans as the country could hold, have emboldened these Northern pirates to greater activity and encouraged the Southern judiciary to throw around them the protection of their ermine.

The land is beginning to groan under the burden of this intolerable iniquity. The enemy is coming in like a flood. Even conservative journals cannot hold their peace. It is a crisis in which neutrality is impossible and silence on the part of those who ought to speak, criminal. In the name of the Gospel, in the name of the latter half of the nineteenth century, in the name of the hourly expected advent of the millenium, in the name of humanity, we protest against indifference or slackness on the part of any calling themselves Christians, in their opposition to this returning shadow of heathenism, falling right athwart our midday of liberty and religion.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, May 30th, the Massachusetts Colonization Society held their annual business meeting at their office, No. 26 Joy's building, at 12 o'clock. An abstract of the managers' report was read, from which it appeared that the sum of $15,572.86 had been contributed in Massachusetts, during the year, towards the object of Colonization, and of that amount $11,572.39 has been safely invested for a college. The ordinary receipts of the Treasurer have been $3940.37; and the disbursements $4028.02.

The public meeting was held at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Winter Street Church. The attendance was not large. Wm. Ropes, Esq., presided,

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