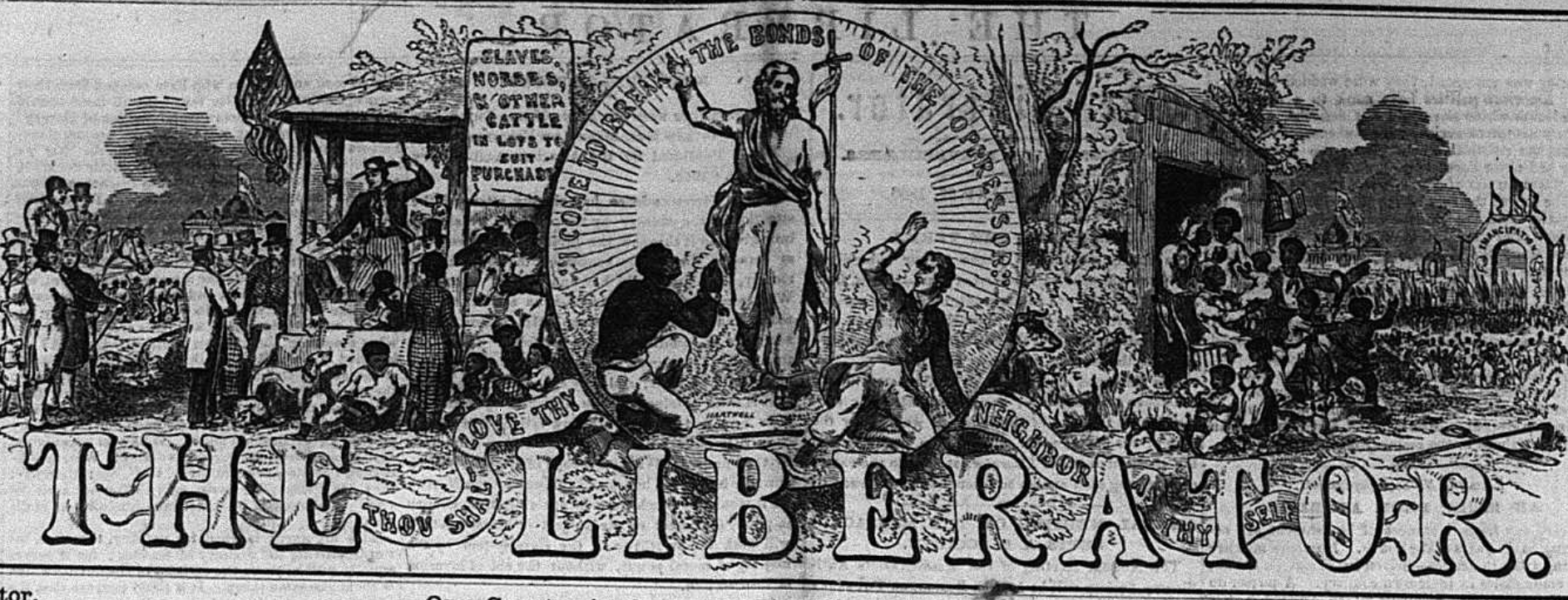


TERMS — Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.  
Five copies will be sent to one address for ten dollars, if payment be made in advance.  
All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.  
Advertisements making less than one square inserted three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00.  
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.  
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz: — FRANCIS JACKSON, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENTWELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.  
VOL. XXX. NO. 4.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.  
BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1518.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.  
The United States Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.  
The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWORED BY THE SWORD. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.  
— WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

REFUGEE OF OPPRESSION.

ALABAMA.

The Joint Resolutions on the subject of Federal Relations, introduced by Mr. Janison, passed the Senate on yesterday with only one dissenting voice. No one, at all acquainted with the politics of Alabama, can doubt for a moment that the resolutions truly reflect the sentiments of an 'irrepressible' majority of the people of this great and gallant State. Those Joint Resolutions will, no doubt, pass the House with the same unanimity that they have passed the Senate, and will serve as a guide to the Democratic State Convention which is to assemble in this city to-day.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

It is stated by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, that, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the Territories belonging to the United States are the common property of the people of the United States; and that, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the slaveholding States have the right to hold and enjoy their property in slaves in said Territories, so long as the said Territories continue such; and that no law enacted by such Territories can deprive them of that right, or impair the same.

2. Be it further enacted, That with the right to hold slaves in the common Territories so conferred by the Constitution, are also conferred the means necessary to enjoy that right, without which it would be nugatory and worthless, and practically cease to exist; hence, there is a correlative solemn duty imposed on the Federal Government to provide all the means necessary for the protection and enjoyment of that right.

3. Be it further enacted, That the people of the Southern States should, as one man, denounce any Administration and any party, which deny to them this vital right to protection of their property in the Territories; and that no man, whatever his antecedents may be, should be supported for President of the United States, who would leave the fundamental right of property and its protection dependent on Territorial legislation.

4. Be it further enacted, That the people of the Southern States should not, either through political Conventions or otherwise, commit themselves to the support of any man for President who does not, in unequivocal terms, concede to the South the rights claimed in the foregoing resolutions; and that it would be a dangerous, if not suicidal, policy for them to submit those vital rights to the arbitration of a Convention, a majority of whose members are from the non-slaveholding States, without first demanding a distinct admission of those constitutional rights as a condition precedent to being bound by the action of any such Convention.

ABUSE OF THE LECTURE SYSTEM.

Wendell Phillips, by invitation of the Albany Young Men's Association, will deliver his lecture on Toussaint L'Ouverture in that city on the evening of February 21.—*Tribune.*

How much longer are Young Men's Associations at the North to lend themselves to the dissemination of the abominable opinions this man Phillips habitually gives utterance to? It is no credit to the country that so large a proportion of the 'lectures' delivered before the associations in question are replete with infidel or unchristian sentiments; and it can be far better that the whole lecturing system should come to an end, than that the present course should be continued. Let us dispossess Theodore Parker from the Lyceum platform; and it is to be hoped that the good work will be continued until such men as Phillips, Cheever, Beecher, Bellows, Emerson, and other agitators of the same school, shall be utterly silenced, so far as our Young Men's Associations are concerned. If they must give to their profane or unchristian rhapsody, let it fall upon those of their particular admirers only, and not upon those of an innocent community. These associations, we fear, are much to blame in this respect. A desire to secure large receipts has induced many of them to pander to depraved tastes, and in this way the public conscience has been blighted by the insidious and persistent inculcation of pernicious principles, moral, political and social. If our Young Men's Associations cannot be sustained except at such sacrifices as these, let them cease altogether. Let well disposed persons everywhere set their faces against this shameful prostitution of one of the otherwise beneficent institutions of the day.—*N. Y. Express.*

FRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.

1. The Abolitionists have retarded the extinction of slavery for half a century at least.
2. They have caused many deaths by violence, and sent distress into thousands of families in the slaveholding States.
3. They have, or will have, caused the free negro to be expelled from most of those States, to his injury or distress.
4. They have caused the slaves throughout the Southern States to be more vigilantly guarded, and more severely dealt with in case of insubordination.
5. They have tied up the hands of anti-slavery men in the slaveholding States, and caused many of them to be expelled or imprisoned, including abolition preachers, teachers, book peddlers, &c. Or, if some of them have not been expelled, they doubtless will be. Many innocent persons are greatly incensed, through unfounded suspicion. A missionary of the Southern Aid Society writes as follows: 'Only the light of eternity can reveal the extent of suffering caused to innocent thousands by that wretched affair at Harper's Ferry. May God restore peace to our country, and prosperity to his Church in it!'
6. They have greatly damaged the merchants, manufacturers, and, in fact, the whole population of the North, by checking the interchange of commodities with the South, heretofore advantageous to all concerned.
7. They have exposed our nation to the direct attacks of the South, which none but God can wholly avert.
8. They have shown themselves to be without common sense, or else reckless of consequences to everybody but themselves. Who, after this, would be an Abolitionist?—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Daily Southern Confederacy is the title of a Georgia journal, which thus fraternally refers to the Union-saving efforts of our merchants, and to their lavish diffusion of copies of the publication here, abounding in spreading and Masonic illustrations of Northern detraction to Southern institutions—and trade:  
It is to the interest of New-York City to seek friendly relations with the South. If it were not for the interest, the population, taken as a whole, would not do it. There are good and true men in New-York City; but like angels' visits, 'they are few and far between.' That city is a miniature world of rascals, out-throats and windlers. Sodom and Gomorrah, in the heyday of their wickedness,

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The next day (Saturday 29th) no excuse was offered, but a demand made to enter my office again, to carry off the remainder of my printing material. I expostulated with them; and then it would be an injury to their own standing as men, a disgrace to the city of Newport, and no credit to the cause espoused, viz: slavery. But all the pleadings of myself and family were in vain. They procured a heavy plank, and battered in the door with the end of it, entered, and took out all they could get out, and left the house a perfect wreck.  
The heart-rending sorrow of my family, working day and night, and day and night, so long as our physical strength would allow, and being harassed by the law for debt, (after the destruction of my former office and machine shop by incendiaries,) sued for slander because I published the truth upon a man who had acted unjustly in his official capacity as sheriff,—wading through all these trials and troubles of six years duration, and beginning to be able to live a little more comfortably, are now fallen upon us again, and our whole means of subsistence destroyed. To stand by and behold these ravages filled the hearts of my family with irrepressible grief.  
It is well known by the citizens of Newport that I have been among the foremost in the encouragement of all our public improvements, and have spent much time and money to that end.  
I never was a pro-slavery man, as some have reported since this last outrage upon me. I acted and voted with the Democratic party until I saw it was acting with and encouraging the extension of slavery, and then, as a working man, I left it. Slavery never formed any part of my democracy, and I trust it never will. I believe in liberty,—the freedom of speech and of the press. These my destroyers oppose.

SELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM WM. S. BAILEY, EDITOR OF THE 'FREE SOUTH,' NEWPORT, KY.

Fellow-Citizens of Kentucky, and Friends of the Liberty of the Press:

The many reports thrown into circulation since the ungalant attacks made upon me and my printing office by certain individuals in our city, has moved many of my friends, and the friends of common justice, to inquire into the cause of such an unlawful procedure.  
The cause, so far as made known to me on Friday night, October 25th, when they carried off the inside forms and destroyed them, was that they wanted a charter for a Bank in Newport, and that my paper would not grant them one while my paper was printed here. But it is hardly likely that the Kentucky Legislature will grant a bank charter to a party of house-breakers and suckers, to strengthen them in such fearful acts of violence.  
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ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS IN PLAIN ENGLISH.

The following constitute the series of Resolutions adopted at the recent Anti-Slavery Conventions held at Buffalo, Auburn, Utica, &c., at which Parker Pillsbury, Marius R. Robinson, Aaron M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony were present. Let the nation ponder them well!

LETTER FROM REV. HIRAM WILSON.

RESPECTED FRIEND, Ft. Catharine, C. W. Jan. 19, 1860. Wm. L. Garrison.—It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to inform you that the interest, felt in this quarter in favor of wronged and crushed humanity, is increasing. Fugitives from the land of slavery and barbarism are coming to us occasionally. Their presence is well adapted to remind us of the horrible prison-house from which they have fled, and to excite fresh and lively sympathy in favor of the millions left behind, in the place of torments.

WHAT IS ABOLITIONISM? WHO ARE ABOLITIONISTS?

Mr. Editor: We had the pleasure, last evening, of participating in the discussion of the question,—by the 'Mercantile Library Association' of this city.—Has Garrisonian Abolitionism been of any practical service to the cause of freedom? Will you allow us space for a brief criticism upon the form of the question, for the purpose of enlightening the minds of the gentlemen who tried to sustain the negative, upon a fundamental principle involved, and, at the same time, answering the question which we have placed at the head of this communication? It is very palpable that the question supposes the existence of more than one kind of Abolitionism, and that, ours, sir, is one (and a peculiar kind) among the varieties. Now, the criticism which we wish to submit is this, viz: that there is—contrary to what is assumed by the form of the question—only one kind of abolitionism, and that is the kind which proposes to abolish slavery. From this as a premise, (and who can show that this is not correct, and the only one based on a sound philosophy?) we insist upon it that Garrisonian Abolitionism is the only Abolitionism existing in this country, inasmuch as it proposes the only principles, which, acted upon, will overthrow or abolish that gigantic system of wrong which is the bane of every good, whether in Church or State, wherever it is permitted to exist?

LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

This highly interesting work is now out of press, and in rapid circulation. The enterprising publishers, Messrs. Thayer & Eldridge, have taken unwearied pains to get up a good book, both in its biographical and literary character, and its mechanical execution; and the acknowledged ability of Mr. Redpath for this undertaking, ought most certainly to commend the book to the appreciation and patronage of the friends of the family of John Brown, and the friends of humanity in this country. The General Agent for Suffolk County has made ample arrangements to give every one in the county an opportunity to obtain the book, by having in employ several efficient assistants,—among them, Mr. Wm. C. Nell, Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill; Mrs. Sarah A. Taylor, Intelligence Office, 140 Cambridge Street; Mr. Jackson Neal, 12 Groton Street; and George Coffin, 13 South Cedar Street,—who will call on the citizens in general. Agent for Publishers in Suffolk County, Boston, Jan. 20, 1860.

ABINGTON ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR AND LEVEE.

The Anti-Slavery friends of Abington and vicinity will hold a Fair and Levee at Union Hall, North Abington, on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, January 31st, when they will offer for sale a variety of useful and fancy articles, together with refreshments, and sundry amusements to render the occasion pleasant and profitable to those who may favor them with their presence. In the course of the evening there will be speaking by W. L. GARRISON and others, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. On Wednesday evening, February 1st, there will be a Social Dancing Party, commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock, for which good music has been engaged. Tickets for admission to the Fair and Levee, 25 cts.; for the Dance, 50 cts. All are invited to attend. North Abington, Jan. 17, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

A constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatsoever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending 'from parent to child, nor third and fourth generation'; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, 'I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children.' Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the origin which decimates the human race, and is in its origin directly from scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse the system, and must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also such other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHEMA and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSES, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLITCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TITICER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, BURNING, ITCHING, and all the eruptions of the skin, and, indeed, all the complaints arising from VITiated OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in 'impurity of the blood' is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vitiated fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC. are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human system, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility, is enabled to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also the most distressing and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Constipation, Headaches, Hoarseness, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Stomach of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other diseases, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. Its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public longer hesitate to resort to it for the relief of the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS. THEODORE METCALF & CO., BROWNE, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston. BROWN & PRICE, Salem; J. H. HAY, Portland; H. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every where.

30,000 COPIES SOLD IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION.

The only Genuine and Reliable Biography, authorized by, and for the Benefit of the Family.

THE LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

BY JAMES REDPATH. With an Auto-Biography of his Childhood and Youth.

In one elegant volume of 408 pages, printed on superb paper, and handsomely bound in gilt cloth, fully illustrated, and embellished with a MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVED PORTRAIT OF THE GLORIOUS OLD MAN.

A large per centage on every copy sold is secured by contract to the family of John Brown, and this work is published under their sanction and approval, as may be seen by the following letters:—

Extract from a letter of Mary A. Brown, widow of Capt. John Brown. NORTH ELBA, December, 1859.

MESSRS. THAYER & ELDRIDGE: DEAR FRIENDS—I am satisfied that Mr. Redpath is the man to write the life of my beloved husband, as he was personally acquainted with him, and I think will do him justice. I think that the Portrait is a very good one. Yours, respectfully, MARY A. BROWN.

Letter from Salmon Brown, son of Capt. John Brown. NORTH ELBA, December, 1859.

MESSRS. THAYER & ELDRIDGE: DEAR FRIENDS—I was somewhat acquainted with James Redpath in Kansas. I am also familiar with his writings, and I consider him an able biographer, and THE MAN ABOVE ALL OTHERS to write the life of my beloved father. I believe him to be a man of undoubted veracity, and fully believe he will do justice to the work he has undertaken. Yours, respectfully, SALMON BROWN.

Copies of this book will be furnished to any address, postage paid, on the remittance of \$1, and 21 cents in stamps.

THAYER & ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHERS, 114 and 116, Washington Street, Boston, Jan. 20.

HELPER'S IMPENDING CRISIS.

A LIVE BOOK. 50,000 Copies have been Sold. NOW IS THE TIME!

THIS is the work that is creating so much excitement in CONGRESS. Law 12 mo. volume, 420 pages, cloth, Price, \$1.00. Octavo edition, paper, 50 cents.

For sale by Booksellers and News Agents every where. Single copies sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, A. B. BURDICK, Publisher, D23 St., No. 145 Nassau St., New York.

FUNERAL OF COPPOCK.

SALEM, (Ohio), Dec. 31st, 1859. MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have just returned from the second sepulture of that noble martyr, EDWIN COPPOCK. His body was removed from New Garden to Salem, and interred in the Salem cemetery on the 30th instant.—(Mr. JACOB HEATON, to whom it belongs, generously giving a beautiful lot). An immense crowd of people were present. He was buried in a grave eight feet deep. The strong metallic coffin in which his body was placed, was put within a thick oak box, and the lid spiked down with strong spikes; and then, on top of that, were placed some eight heavy boulders, as mute guardians of his sleeping dust. As if predestined in the annals of eternity, they were borne by the mighty icebergs from the extreme north, and dropped down in that precise place, ages back, to be strong and silent sentinels in guarding the grave of the youthful martyr. Never, while memory holds a place in my soul, shall I forget that scene. It was a spectacle I would to God entire the North had witnessed. I feel assured they would have returned from it sadder and better men.

I am certain the oath of young Hannibal and the terrible devotion of Virginius would have been—'RESOLVED, ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO SLAVERY—the monster devoted to the infernal gods.' His youthful form, as it lay there stiffened in death—his hands white as Parian marble—his face beamed by the hangman's halter—his mute tongue and still lips were more eloquent than living ones could be, though touched by live coals from off the altar of Heaven. He is truly a martyr, immolated to oppose the horrible dragon of slavery—in his youthful prime, without spot or blemish.

Shall these things longer continue? Shall wrong ever be on the throne, and right always on the scaffold? Shall the vilest villains rule, and the most worthy be slain? God forbid! There is such a thing as nations filling up the cup of their iniquity. More pertinently and powerfully would the prophetic Jesus exclaim, if he were here now, of this slave-cursed land, 'The cup of your iniquity is full. Upon you shall come all the righteous blood shed—from the blood of the innocent victims slain in the cotton fields, to the blood of John Brown, Edwin Coppeck, and his fellow-martyrs, whom ye hung at Charleston. Ye serpents, ye vipers, how shall ye escape the damnation of hell?'

Thine for the downfall of tyrants, and the redemption of the slave, JOHN GORDON.

[The publication of the above letter has been accidentally delayed.]—Ed. Lib.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—(Herald Washington correspondence.)

Mr. Arny, of Kansas, was examined at length before the Harper's Ferry Inquiry Committee. His testimony mainly related to occurrences which took place in Kansas during the border troubles. With regard to John Brown's movements in 1858, Arny says that he (Brown) proposed to locate some where and run off slaves from the South, so as to make that kind of property insecure. Arny testified that he opposed this mode of interference with slavery. Brown said he disliked the 'do-nothing' policy of Abolitionists East and West, and that he would effect anything by their milk and water politics.

As to the Republicans, Brown thought they were of no account, for they were opposed to carrying the war into Africa. They were opposed to meddling with slavery in the States where it existed. Brown said his doctrine was to free the slave by the sword. Arny wanted to know how he reconciled that with his Quaker peace principles which he held when he first knew him more than twenty years ago. Brown said that the aggressions of slavery, the murders and robberies perpetrated upon himself and members of his family, and violations of law by Atchison and others in Kansas from 1853 to that time, had convinced him that peace was an empty word, and he repeated his dislike to the Republican party and the Abolitionists, saying they were craven; that they refused to assist him in any way, and that he declined anything by their milk and water politics.

Mr. Arny declined giving the names of persons in Massachusetts who are supposed to have had control of the rifles, as he could not state definitely who purchased them without referring to his books in prison. The Committee would not give him time to produce. As Arny was in Cincinnati just previous to the receipt of the letter written to Secretary Floyd, an-

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1860.

H. Greeley & Co., New York. This is both a closely and useful printed pamphlet of 80 pages, crowded with neat and valuable information on a great variety of subjects, both with special reference to governmental affairs, the political classification of Congress, rates of postage domestic and foreign, lands for the landless, the foreign slave trade, a historical sketch of Kansas, the late war in Italy, governments of Europe, election returns of the various States carefully compiled, popular vote of President in 1848, 1852 and 1856, list of States, Capitals, Governors, Times of Legislative Meetings, Holding of Elections, &c. The labor of preparing such an Almanac must be very great; and afforded as it is at the low price of 13 cents single, \$1 per dozen, or \$7 per hundred, it ought to have a very large circulation in all parts of the country, always excepting the southern portion of it.

RESISTANCE TO SLAVEHOLDERS!

THIS day published, a pamphlet of 26 pages, entitled—THE NATICK RESOLUTION: OR, Resistance to Slaveholders the Right and Duty of the Southern Slave and Northern Freemen. BY HENRY C. WRIGHT. "RESISTANCE TO TREATY IN OBEDIENCE TO GOD." Price, 10 cents. To be had at Bela Marsh's, 14 Bromfield Street, Boston, and at the Liberator office, 11 Cornhill, Boston, Jan. 11.

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