

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. DR. DEWEY ON THE PROGRESS OF SLAVERY.

There are some men whom we may not part, especially, in anti-slavery discourses. They offend against the cause of liberty so frequently, so grossly, and at the same time so influentially, that not to attack them is to desert the cause of the oppressed.

Dr. Dewey, in his closing remarks, says: "The meeting at Oskadee, on the 8th inst., was quite up to my anticipations. From the first reception which I hoped to see at Oskadee, I was not disappointed."

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MR. WEBSTER AND THE UNION PLATFORM.

Mr. Webster, in playing for a new party, seems to make but poor progress. The Washington Southern Press comments on Mr. Webster's closing remarks at Niblo's, as follows: "We give the whole of this peroration—partly because it is eloquent, and partly because it shows where Mr. Webster wants to go."

With the same inconsistency that characterizes most of the active agitators on the compromise bill, Mr. Webster proclaims that the Union is in danger, and needs a fusion and confederation of parties to save it still. The great point at stake is its preservation. Other questions—questions of policy—are subordinate, this is paramount! Then follows a general slap at those who would commit themselves. He distinctly declares that the only way the Government can be protected and preserved, is by "the Union of all its friends, without reference to past or pledge for the future."

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The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, MARCH 12, 1852.

DISUNION.

"The strongest conceivable rebuke to Mr. Garrison," says the Washington Union, "is that Mr. Rhet is laboring to the same end of disunion with himself. The strongest conceivable argument to turn Mr. Rhet from his madness is the fact that Mr. Garrison is his ally." This argument, on the one hand, and "rebuke," on the other, seem to challenge at least a slight examination.

Mr. Garrison is in favor of a dissolution of the Union; so is Mr. Rhet; therefore, each should feel himself rebuked by the position of Mr. Rhet. It is equally plain, that Mr. Rhet does not consider himself convicted of error by the position of Mr. Garrison.

Extremes meet. The disunionists of the North and of the South train in the same company, and are marching to effect the same object. Very well. "Extremes meet. The Unionists of the North (Free Soilers and all) and of the South are 'half fellows, well met,' and rally around the same common cause—UNION FOR EVER."

Let us puncture this bladder of sophistry. Extremes may sometimes meet, but they never coalesce, and are never identical. An extremely profligate person may reform and become extremely censorious and pharisaical, but he does not occupy the same position. An extremely cold and an extremely hot day meet in their extremity, but not in their result.

hood in asserting it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty? If so, what is the difference between Democracy and Absolute Despotism? Will the Union answer these interrogations, plainly and without equivocation?

We shall also be thankful for light from the same quarter, that we may see at what point Mr. Rhet and Mr. Garrison meet and aid each other. The former is the advocate of perpetual slavery; the latter seeks the immediate abolition of the system. The former favors a dissolution of the Union, not because he is not satisfied with the Constitution as it is, but on the ridiculous pretence, that the spirit of the compact has been violated by the North, to the prostration of Southern rights—when it is notorious that the reverse of this has been the truth for more than half a century.

We beg leave to remind the Union of a very wide difference existing between Mr. Rhet and Mr. Garrison, touching this matter of a dissolution of the existing confederacy. The former is untrue to his own declarations. While claiming to be a disunionist, and representing a small faction much given to vaporing in Carolina, he nevertheless takes his seat in the U. S. Senate, tenaciously occupies that seat, and thus makes himself a party to the government, as much as any other Senator.

For several weeks past, we have occupied a very large portion of the Liberator with articles either in condemnation or approval of the course which the Hungarian leader has seen fit to take in relation to American slavery. Perhaps our readers are growing weary of the theme. We shall be glad to be released from its further prosecution at the earliest practicable period.

New York, including Lewis Tappan, Judge Jay, and the heads of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. We are quite willing this fact should be permanently recorded. "Our withers are unwrung."

There is a great deal of truth in the poetical adage— "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind"—and this has never been more strikingly illustrated than in the nominal anti-slavery defence of Kossuth in certain quarters. Dr. Mann will remember how actively he once labored to suppress the Liberator and to break down the Massachusetts A. S. Society, in common with other new organizations; though we trust and believe he is in a more friendly spirit now.

Some of the Webster Whig journals are chucking over a very weak and impotent speech of the Hon. George T. Davis, of Greenfield, in the U. S. House of Representatives, recently made in reply to the Hon. Robert Rantoul. Mr. Davis was formerly one of the Vice Presidents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and very zealous as an abolitionist.

On Saturday, the 21st inst. I went to Clinton. I look after the appointment there. I first called on Mr. Bowers, the Baptist minister, and after stating my object, desired to know whether he felt it to be a duty to furnish any facilities in getting up a meeting. The following brief colloquy ensued:—"What is your name?" "D. S. Whitney." "What Society are you an agent of?" "The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society."

At the appointed hour on Monday evening, I repaired to the Hall, but soon saw that the ministers and the ears of their people in their worship. A very few candid persons were present, and quite a number of mannerly rowdies, of both sexes.

OPERATIONS IN WORCESTER COUNTY.

The meeting at Oskadee, on the 8th inst., was quite up to my anticipations. From the first reception which I hoped to see at Oskadee, I was not disappointed. This was not the case. There was no meeting on the Sunday evening previous, as was reported.

The village of Oskadee is situated about ten miles north of West Boylston, and has grown to a considerable size within a few years, and is one of a large number of villages in Massachusetts which have large and rapid growth under the fostering care of the slave.

At the appointed hour on Monday evening, I repaired to the Hall, but soon saw that the ministers and the ears of their people in their worship. A very few candid persons were present, and quite a number of mannerly rowdies, of both sexes.

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by any forced construction on paragraph third of sec. 23rd article fourth, make it a violation of the 23rd chapter of Deut., 15th and 16th verses. We do not think it is, but every moment every slave, both the Constitution and that law are palpably violated. We hold the Fugitive Slave Law to be so palpable a violation of that passage, that we cannot obey it. Now, if the Bible taught any thing else, I should reject so much of it as spurious. This is what I want to be understood to mean, when I speak of the 'Higher Law.' Not higher than God—not higher than His Book; but his law, expressed in the 'harmony of nature,' and then in His Book. I am no infidel—God forbid! but I should thus deny God to be good, and deny his right to his own image.

Let me now say, in conclusion, I believe slavery to be the highest crime in the universe; a crime exceeding murder in turpitude; farther than murder can exceed the smallest crime in the land. Talk of the guilt of murder beside the reduction of a man or woman to slavery! It is comparative innocence; I mean, to create slavery, or to perpetuate it when it can be abolished. These citizens, are my views of slavery and the 'Higher Law.'

I subscribe myself, Yours, for the slave, CALVIN FAIRBANK.

FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

PHENIX, (Warwick,) R. I., Feb. 29th, 1852.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: I have now been a week in this State, for the first time. One need not mind the stone posts to know when he crosses State lines, even in New England. Johnny-eat for breakfast is not the only peculiarity that marks the change, as you pass from Massachusetts into Rhode Island.

Rhode Island is generally set down as behind the times, as compared to the other New England States. This may be true, in some respects. For instance, rum is sold freely in most of the large towns—the city of Providence is literally soaked with alcoholic liquors. But the people, so far as I have seen, are not so miserably pride-ridden as in the Old Bay State; and by appearance, not so much as in former years; yet they are bad enough off in this respect. There are no less than twelve meeting-houses in this town, containing only five or six thousand inhabitants; yet a number of those are unoccupied, and I presume most, if not all, could readily be obtained for anti-slavery meetings. I have already obtained three for that purpose—all that I have asked for. In the little town of Mansfield, Mass., containing only eighteen hundred inhabitants, there are seven meeting-houses with steeples, all I was told, kept well painted and in good repair, and seven priests paid to officiate in them every Sunday. Only two hundred and fifty seven persons, including both sexes of all ages, to build and keep in repair a meeting-house and support a priest! Come to add to this the regular contributions demanded in aid of the Bible Society, Tract Society, Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, Sabbath School Union, &c., we have the secret why the people have nothing in time, money, or sympathy, to bestow on the anti-slavery cause. I am more and more settled in the conviction of the deep criminality of the Church, as I go from place to place. It lays heavy burdens upon the submissive shoulders of the people, grievous to be borne, and then jumps on itself, instead of lifting a finger to remove them, by making its teachings practical, and applying its doctrines to popular evils and abuses. 'The tolling millions of earth, starving and crushed, body and soul, to sustain governments, churches, armies, navies and courts, those iron engines of tyranny, baseness and passion,—O, did they but know their own power, had they the strength to lift themselves independently, they would soon relieve these fatherly kings and popes and judges and priests from the care and trouble of looking after the welfare of so many of their fellow-creatures. Although we have no kings and popes, in name, in America, we recognize the principle upon which their spiritual and temporal despots of Europe, in full, as long as we surrender the sovereignty of the individual to Church or State, to any extent.

It seems to me, that it is time for reformers who claim to be the prophets of God and the heralds of the 'time to come,' to take their stand upon the naked principle of the unqualified and unlimited freedom of the individual, as the only true, just, equal and harmonious basis of the social system. When they consent to compromise this principle in any extent whatever, they lose by such concession every thing, have yielded every inch of the battle-ground of reform; and if they are enabled to hold a single point, it is not because their principles entitle them to it, but it is gained and kept only by the express abandonment of their principles. The utter, complete and radical out-growing and destruction of all coercive governmental trammels, civil or religious; is the necessity and certain destiny of the race. The principle that the majority must rule is the identical principle of the divine right of kings. To yield my individuality to a majority, is the same as to surrender it to one half, one third, one tenth, or one man; and the effect upon me may be the same, worse or better, according to circumstances. I do not necessarily gain a single advantage by repudiating a king, and placing myself under the rule of a majority. A striking illustration of this truth may be had by comparing the condition of the slave population of this country with that of the peasantry of England and the serfs of Russia. The history of the past, as well as the condition of the present, unite in corroborating the truth of this position. It seems to me that it is a great fundamental mistake of the democracy of this country, as well as of the progressivists of Europe, in thinking that majorities have a right to govern minorities, and that this mistake, more than any thing else, influences the people of this country to tolerate slavery. The people fail to see that this is not democratic, and under the mistaken supposition that it is, they think that they are doing every thing that is justifiable, when they vote against any evil, and submit to the decree of the largest number of voters. Yet the majority principle is distinctly inconsistent with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, legitimately carried out. If I have an 'inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' then, of course, a majority cannot rightfully take away this right, any more than one half, one third, one tenth, or a king. According to the majority rule, if there are twenty four millions of people in this country, twenty millions and one might reduce to absolute slavery the remaining nine millions, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred and a ninety-nine—and could this be done, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence? Clearly not. The Constitution of the United States limits the power of the majority, it is true, but it does so by abandoning its distinctive central principle at the very point where the majority power is restricted. This mistake in the attempted solution of the problem of democracy has confounded and reduced to anarchy the world's ideas of democracy; and it must be exposed and made clear to the people of the non-slaveholding States of this Union, before they can be expected to repudiate the majority rule, to abolish slavery at the South; it must be demonstrated, with mathematical exactness, to be anti-democratic and anti-Christian. This, it seems to me, is the great work, the first business of the abolitionists. They have got to define the process, calculate clearly a democratic and republican mode of government, by which the people of this country can retrieve themselves of the accursed institution of slavery. Slavery is fast becoming a loathsome and disgusting thing, and as soon as the people can distinguish how to cast it off, without repudiating what they believe to be democracy, they will do it. But it is extremely humiliating to the pride, and painful to its

patronage of the people, to repudiate the majority rule, as long as they believe it to be essentially democratic. It seems to me that here is the root of the tree, where abolitionists must lay the axe. Appeals to the feelings and conscience, merely, will never do the work well. Morality is a science, instead of a sentiment, and demonstration is what the world demands, and I may say, what it will have. West India emancipation can never be initiated in the United States. The abolition of slavery in the West Indies was original; so will the abolition of slavery in the United States be original, if it ever takes place. Kosuth says of Louis Napoleon's spicing his uncle's 'Coq; never succeed in history.' This work, gigantic as it is, will not do. We have only to trust the future, and do our duty to-day. In the language of Jean Paul Richter, 'There will be another period of time, when it shall be day, and man shall awake from his lofty dreams only to realize them; because he shall lose nothing but sleep; and upon the eastern gate of this century is written, This is the road to virtue and wisdom, even as upon the eastern gate of Cheronesus 'ood the inscription, 'This is the road to Byzantium!' Infinite Providence! thou wilt yet cause the day to dawn. As yet, however, lingers the twelfth hour of the night. The midnight birds of prey are upon the wing—the spirits knock—the living dream.'

ALONZO J. GROVER.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: Since you left me at Albany, I have spent most of the time in Connecticut. And it is the same place it ever has been. Nor does there seem, on the part of the people, much wish or intention to change.

I have visited but few places yet, having been confined a few days by a severe illness. Where I have been requires a faith that would remove mountains—and ministers—for these are both to be removed, literally and spiritually. Some of the people will let you lecture and talk to their hearts' content, provided you will do it, as 'Mr. Pickwick' travelled to collect facts and information, but to pay stage fare for you, or tavern bills, seems an unnecessary ceremony altogether.

I know not why it is, but somehow, a Connecticutian does not seem to have any idea of anything in the shape of a Yankee scorn born of another race of Yankees from the rest of us. He has no idea that anything is ever due from him. Payments are always to, not from him. All the tracks on the road to his pocket, like those of the lion's den, lead in—none lead out. I used to believe the pedlars of this State were abandoned sometimes by their Western customers. It may be so still. My experience and observation, however, confirm, rather than contradict, the stories I have heard or read about them.

I have just been holding meetings in Norfolk, in the county of Litchfield. We have a few excellent friends there; made so, some of them, by the malignity and spite which the church and ministers have vented against us. I have seldom seen so much of the venom of the serpent, without his subtlety, as here. A few deacons and heads of the sacramental table have done their worst. But such a last year's robin's-nest set of them as they are, we seldom meet. Their movements carried me back to 1833 and '40. And when it was found that we should have a meeting in the Town Hall, in spite of every pious effort to prevent it, then some of the cadets of the church were deputed to give us an antipast of what they had prepared for us heretofore, by burning brimstone and other theological incense on our stove.

Of course, they had not sense enough to keep their plot against themselves; and so we were on the watch. A single buff outting was laid upon the altar. Then one of our friends, taking a light in his hand, seated himself by the stove. The courage of these chosen champions and defenders of the Faith gave out at this unexpected moment. Light to them was consuming fire, and they soon after sneaked away to their haunts and homes.

We had good and successful meetings; and there are spirits in Norfolk, that are making insurrection on the usurped authority of these churches of Antichrist. Let our friends be true and faithful a little longer, and there shall see of the travail of their souls, and be satisfied. The Humphreys, the Camps, the Swifts, and others, are a chosen band, and I trust that you will ever find them ready for the sternest encounters.

To-morrow, I go to Winsted. More work has been done there, and done, too, to good purpose. I hope to render a favorable report of my visit to this place.

Yours, as ever, PARKER PILLSBURY.

West Norfolk, March 4th, 1852.

ANTI-SLAVERY ON THE CAPE.

LYNX, March 3d, 1852.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: I take this opportunity to finish my account of my recent visit to the Cape. I went from Osterville to Hyannis on Thursday, 23rd February, and lectured in the Methodist Church in the evening, to a well filled house. I received all kindness and assistance from the Bearse family, the Hinckleys, Doones and others. On Friday, I went to Cotuit Port, and friend Coleman having made arrangements for a lecture, I spoke for two hours to a most attentive though not numerous audience. I went to Centerville on Saturday, but the severe storm prevented a meeting being held which was appointed in the evening. On Sunday afternoon, I went to the hall; but a very small audience had assembled, yet we spent an hour of good advantage. The Committee of the Congregational Church, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Bacon, sent us a kind invitation to occupy their vestry in the evening, and notice of my meeting was given from the pulpit. I addressed a crowded house for something more than two hours in the evening. This liberal treatment, on the part of this church, I chronicle with pleasure, because the mass of Northern churches are closed against us. The land is filled with Temples whose priesthood pore Moses and Jesus' or, Then blot the black man's door, The poor man's prison.

But this church, two years since, passed a resolution not to commune with the slaveholder, and, by opening the doors on this occasion to me, give some indication of being in earnest. It remains for them yet to sever the chain which binds them to the slave system, by withholding all fellowship with those who do fellowship the man-stealer. Let us hope they will do this, and lead the way to freedom in the churches of the land.

Friends Joseph Robbins, Nathan Coleman, the Crosby family, and Sylvania Jagger, were very prompt in their efforts to arrange meetings, and I am under much obligation to them for their hearty co-operation. I regretted much the necessity of leaving Wellfleet, where I had made a good commencement, and of passing by Eastham, Orleans and Chatham; but there are no friends to our cause known in these places, to assist in getting up meetings, and I could not hold meetings in these places without incurring some expense, which I was not authorized to do, and therefore was obliged to leave them.

Yours truly, GEO. W. PUTNAM.

The denunciations of Kosuth by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will do him and his cause much good. Their praise would ruin the country; and politicians who are nearest to them in sentiment are those whom the haters of treason ought to be the most suspicious of. Kosuth is to be specially congratulated on this account.—Boston Post.

The Post is decidedly hostile to the freedom of the millions in slavery in this country. If it is any good, to Kosuth to receive the approval of such a journal, let him have it; we are glad not to enjoy it.

The Memory of Fenimore Cooper.—The brightest galaxy of literary men that we have recently seen assembled, met at Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday evening, 25th ult., to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late James Fenimore Cooper, the distinguished American novelist. Tickets of admission had been sold for the purpose of raising funds toward the erection of a monument in honor of the author. The hall was crowded to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen. Washington Irving, Chairman of the Committee, called the meeting to order; Daniel Webster presided; near him, George Bancroft, Rufus W. Griswold, Mayor Kingsland, Chief Justice Jones, Ogden Hoffman, Francis Pickens, D. D. Robinson, and many other well known men. Mr. Webster made a brief address, and W. C. Bryant pronounced an extended, elaborate, and exceedingly interesting discourse, on the life and writings of Cooper. After the discourse, several of the gentlemen named above, made brief addresses. It was a literary festival of a high order, and an assemblage rare to be seen.

Mod Triumphs in New Orleans.—The Delta of the 18th ult. contains a long account of the riotous proceedings of a mob in that city, upon the arrival of a vessel from the West Indies, with the Spanish and English consuls on board. The mob were out on the wharf in great numbers, and hissed and insulted by the vilest epithets the English consul, as he came to land. The Spanish consul did not dare to land, for fear of the mob, and the steamer backed off and anchored in the stream. The authorities took no measures to suppress the riot.

Senseless Outrage.—We have heard with deep regret, that a number of persons assembled on Saturday night last, and visited the St. Louis Hotel, on the corner of the Austin Charge d'affaires, who come to our city en route to Havana. We are pained to say that they executed their purpose, to the mortification and disgust of the inmates of the hotel, who found it difficult to believe that such displays would be countenanced by any one having the character of the city at heart.

Itself exhibitions are permitted in our chief cities, it will not be long before we hear of outrages equally mortifying being perpetrated by mobs on the representatives of our own country, resident at foreign courts. We hope proper precautions will be taken by the authorities to prevent a repetition of such occurrences.—N. O. Delta, Feb. 10.

Quick.—The packet ship Washington has made the passage between New York and Liverpool in 13 days and 14 hours.

Sad Accident.—The dwelling-house of Wm. Gilson, near Lockport, N. Y., was burnt a few days since, and three of his children perished.

Great Destruction of Vermont Central Railroad property.—A telegraphic despatch from North-Helm, Vermont, dated Feb. 26th, says that the machine shop, engine house, and seven large freight engines, belonging to the Vermont Central Railroad, were destroyed at that place, on that morning, by fire, which originated from the boiler of the stationary engine, and destroyed the property to the amount of \$50,000, and the buildings only were insured.

The Louisville Courier tells of a likely colored boy, who was lodged in the jail in that city, to prevent his being sold into slavery. His statement is that he is free, and belongs to the State of New York, but is being kept in the jail by a negro trader, who brought him to Louisville, and attempted to sell him to a negro trader.

Another Arrest for Slave Aiding.—Otho Snider has been arrested at Hagerstown, Maryland, charged with aiding a fugitive slave in his escape from the service of D. and H. Glaggett, of Washington County, Md. This is the second time he has been arrested for aiding slaves.

The Accident at Deposit.—The Indian girl mentioned the other day as having been killed at Deposit, was Miss La-sa-Lot, one of two sisters, who, with their brother, have been giving concerts to raise funds for the purpose of educating and Christianizing the Mohawk people, now on the Reservations in Canada. They are from Canada West.

Railroad Accident.—The Hartford Times of the 27th ult. says that Mr. Linus Cor, late Sheriff of Middlesex county, was killed on that day by the upward train of cars, at the Newington Crossing, a few miles south of Hartford.

Kenneth Monthly Meeting of Friends has issued a remonstrance to Congress against the iniquitous Fugitive Slave Law.

A Secret Worth Knowing.—Boil three or four onions in a pint of water. Then, with a gliding brush, coat your eyes and frames, and the flies will not light on the article washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

Consistency.—Even on a play-bill, every one likes to see consistency. One of the city theatres advertises the Gladiator, by Edwin Foster, and the entertainment of the evening to conclude with 'The Married Male.'

An order has been introduced into the Massachusetts House of Representatives, directing an inquiry into the expediency of appointing a Commissioner in each county, to appear in behalf of every fugitive slave arrested, and that the expense of defending the fugitive be defrayed by the Commonwealth.

James Thornton, one of the slaves of the late John McDonough, to whom Mr. McDonough in his will bequeathed freedom, has instituted proceedings in the Fifth District Court, at New Orleans, against the executors of the McDonough estate, to procure his emancipation, in accordance with the terms of the will.

Three children of a Mr. Campbell, at Pier Jacques, N. B. were recently burned to death by their clothes taking fire.

Fifty sewing machines, driven by steam, are now in daily operation in New York. By the aid of the sewing machines, one girl can do the work of six.

Boston has 39 regular day and 29 night policemen, 261 watchmen, 16 constables of the watch, and 33 court constables.

At Syracuse, N. Y., at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the spire of the Unitarian church was blown down, and fell directly on the roof of the church, crushed the building to the ground, a perfect mass of ruins. The rear wall of the church fell upon the dwelling of Joel G. Northup, which was almost entirely destroyed. Two bedrooms, occupied by two young ladies, and another by a young man, were blown down, and the occupants killed or mangled, although escaped without serious injury. The church was nearly new, and valued at \$3000. The dwelling-house was injured to the amount of \$800.

Louisville, March 6. Kosuth addressed a large assembly of Germans yesterday, at a Methodist Church. He was warmly received, and his words were warmly applauded. He expressed the desire to see the Germans and people to exercise their influence through the ballot-box.

The Hatchlings.—A handbill was circulated in Baltimore, on the 6th inst., against allowing the Hutchinsons to sing in public, they being abolitionists.

We understand that Thomas Russell, Esq., was yesterday confirmed as Judge of the Police Court in that city, and his appointment was warmly applauded. Many questions of politics, expediency, and we can see no propriety in such a man as Gov. Boutwell making such a nomination. Yet we are free to say, from our knowledge of Mr. Russell, of his character and legal ability, that we like the nomination. As to the question of a yellow man, as things being equal, so much the better.—Boston Atlas.

Westward Bound.—Every boat for St. Louis is crowded with emigrants for the far West. On the 4th inst., we noticed several families from the interior of Kentucky, who are moving to Missouri. In one gang, we counted no less than thirty little niggers, and it was found that all belonging to one family.—Louisville Courier, 25th ult.

Cochituate Water Rates.—The Transcript says the total amount received for Cochituate water, from January 1st to March 4th, was \$107,355 07. On Monday, March 1st, 170 bills were paid, amounting to \$5059 25. This is the largest sum ever received for water in a single day.

Pardons.—The Committee on Pardons of the Executive Council report the following statistics for the year 1851: Whole number of cases considered, 133; pardoned free of prison, 18 do. houses of correction, 21; do. jail, 2 do. stores or workhouses, 12; cases rejected, 6; do. continued, 21; total, 133.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a Bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into that State for sale.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

The Law for the suppression of the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor in Massachusetts, which has been so long and so ably canvassed in the Senate, was adopted in that body on Tuesday last, after various amendments had been made, by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Alley, Ames, Bassett, Beard, Brigham, Brown, Church, Crane, Currier, French, Fuller, Griswold, Hobart, Keyes, Kimball, Knowlton, Lawrence, Lovett, Osmond, Prouty, Robinson, Sewall, Strong, Thompson, Torrey, Walker, Weeks, Wood, Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Brinley, Burlingame, Cary, Fisher, Hazewell, Hubbard, Kuhn, Russell, Warren, Abbott—Mr. Holcomb. So the Maine Liquor Law, as amended, passed the Massachusetts Senate.

[Of the nine yeas, six (Messrs. Brinley, Cary, Hubbard, Kuhn, Russell and Warren) were the Senators from Suffolk, all Whigs; two were Senators from Middlesex, one (Mr. Burlingame) is a Free Soiler, and one (Mr. Hazewell) a Democrat, and one (Mr. Fisher) was from Nantucket and Dukes; a Whig, Mr. Holcomb (Free Soiler, the absentee from Hampden), would have voted for the bill, had he been present.]

The Liquor Law.—The amendment, submitting the bill to the people, was passed by a vote of 23 to 16, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Alden, Beard, Brigham, Brown, Burlingame, Currier, French, Fuller, Griswold, Hazewell, Hobart, Kimball, Knowlton, Lovett, Osmond, Robinson, Sewall, Thompson, Torrey, Walker, Wood, Wilson—23.

Nays—Messrs. Bassett, Brinley, Carey, Church, Crane, Fisher, Hubbard, Keyes, Kuhn, Lawrence, Prouty, Russell, Strong, Warren, Weeks—16.

The Maine Law.—The Ohio State Temperance Convention has voted on the Maine Law, as not calculated to promote Temperance, and resolved, in effect, that a true reformation must depend upon moral sensation.

The Ohio Legislature has indefinitely postponed the resolutions relating the Maine Liquor Law to the vote of the people. The vote was—yeas 44; nays 48.

The New Jersey Assembly have rejected the Maine Law, 63 to 46.

ALBANY, March 3. Death of David Kenyon, the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party, died on the 24th ult.

John A. Woodside, a well known artist, died at the advanced age in Philadelphia, recently, at the advanced age of 71 years.

Manufacturing at the South.—It is stated that a factory just in operation at Mobile, a little more than 100 miles from New Orleans, has been stopped, and its machinery is to be sold. Another, in the same city, whose operations are free, still continues, but its success is doubtful.

Useful Machine.—We are informed that Mr. Veranus Snell, of Abington, has invented a machine for manufacturing boots, counters, which will cut and 'nake' 1000 pairs of counters in three hours, (it being a day's work to skive three pairs by hand), and will save one-fifth of the stock.—North Bridgewater Gazette.

Thurlow Weed, (now in Europe,) speaking of his journey from Paris to Avignon, says that, for a full hundred miles, he encountered a race of unwashed women. He did not see for hours, either in villages or farm-houses, a woman or child with clean face or hands!

Delightful Spectacle.—A man named Steingaver, convicted of murder, was hung at Ashland, Ohio, on the 30th of January, in the presence of about five thousand persons, who had gathered for the day, previous to the execution. The spectacle was witnessed the execution! The spectacle, it is said, was very revolting, the prisoner being a heavy man, and the rope stretched so much that he fell upon his knees. His neck was unbroken, and he was then drawn up and literally strangled, hanging about thirty minutes before he was pronounced extinct.

Terrible Tragedy.—James White, a shoemaker, living in East Street, Baltimore, while drunk, on Friday evening, cut the throat of his daughter, aged 15, and crushed the skull of his son, aged 8 years, with an axe. He then set fire to the house, and afterward cut his own throat. All three were burned to a cinder. His wife left him on Saturday.

A flying machine, with six Frenchmen to operate it, arrived at Boston in the ship Emperor, from Havre. The French government refused the inventor permission to fly it in France.

Intervention appears to be at a discount in Albany. Over of \$1000 worth of hanging line boots, the Treasurer of the Albany Committee states that he has sold only forty-five dollars worth.

Challenge to Yankee Shipbuilders.—Mr. Charles Mair, the eminent builder of Blackwall, London, has challenged the American builders to raise a vessel against any that they can produce, for a thousand guineas. The tonnage of the ships to be from 60 to 300 tons.

Boston, March 6.—In the Senate, the bill to District the State under the new apportionment has been passed to be engrossed. The new Senator presented voted in its favor.

Dr. John Park died in Worcester on Tuesday, aged 77 years. He formerly conducted the Boston Register newspaper, and kept a celebrated school in this city for young ladies. He was the father of Hon. John C. Park, Attorney for Suffolk.

It is stated that Dr. Brandreth has purchased the property in Broadway, extending from Lispenard street to Canal street, for \$120,000, and will erect there a magnificent building.

Philadelphia, March 4.—Last night, as the 5 o'clock train from New York was passing between Elizabethtown and Rahway, N. J., D. Keay, a conductor, who was a passenger, in the manner suggested by Mr. Keay, and the last alarm, fell, and was horribly crushed by the wheels. He was instantly killed.

Gov. Kosuth visited the barracks at Newport, Ky., Feb. 24th, and Capt. McCreary attended him. Kosuth in speaking of the United States Army, said, 'our such compliments from military officers of the United States have weight with the oppressors of my country, and have otherwise a beneficial influence in the cause I humbly advocate.' Gov. Kosuth received at Newport \$100 from Gen. James Taylor.

The Cincinnati Gazette says Gov. K. has contracted with two or three manufacturers in that city for 1000 saddles at \$12 each.

The Louisville Journal devotes a long leading article to an eloquent vindication of Kosuth's course against the various slanders put forth by its opponents. In speaking of the refusal of the city of Louisville to invite Kosuth there, the Journal says:— 'It is a source of mortification to find any portion of Kentucky engaged in doing what despotism, and despotism alone, will applaud. No more gratifying increase can burn upon the altars of despotism than insults and contumacious extended toward the champion of Hungarian freedom.'—

A planter lost four hundred dollars and ten negroes in a nice little game of faro, at Memphis, a few days since.

WASHINGTON, March 9th. The Defeat of Carvajal.—The Washington Intelligencer has a private dispatch confirming the defeat of Carvajal in his attack on Umanco, which had only 622 men, 84 of whom were Mexicans, and the balance 'Fillbusters.' Most of them were from the American side of the river.

Retaliations on South Carolina.—The Nassau (W. L.) Guardian of the 31st ult., copies the letter of J. B. Mathew, the British Consul, to the Governor of South Carolina, complaining of the imprisonment of colored seamen, and expends a large amount of words on the determination of the Legislature of that State not to amend the law in the manner suggested by Mr. Mathew. The Guardian calls for retaliation on citizens of South Carolina, for their imprisonment in the ports of the Bahamas, and to grant no entries or clearances for ports of the United States enforcing the notorious law.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

CHARLES C. BURELSON, Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows: Wareham and Rochester, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 17th. Hingham, 19th, 20th, 21st. Scituate, 22nd and 23rd. South Scituate, 24th. West Scituate, 25th. North Bridgewater, 27th and 28th.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM, An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Orange, (Saturday, March 13; Sunday, " 14.)

NEW BEDFORD ANTI-SLAVERY LYCEUM.

CHARLES C. BURELSON will deliver a lecture before this Association, FRIDAY evening, March 12.

NOTICE.

CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an address in the Universalist Church in Newton, (Lower Falls,) next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, on the English Psalter; and on Monday evening in the Methodist Church, on his late Journey to Europe; and in Rumford Hall, Waltham, on Sunday evening, March 21st, on the same general subject.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT IN BOSTON.

THE ALLEGHANIAN, BEING about to embark for California, will, by request of numerous friends, visit Boston, and give a FAREWELL CONCERT, AT THE MELODEON.

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 13th. This will positively be the only evening they can stay in Boston, as they are to sail for California on the 20th of March, and every intervening evening being occupied. On this occasion, therefore, they will have the honor of presenting a splendid programme of their best productions and selections, both new and old.

The following Songs will be sung, and many others not enumerated here:—New Song for our Dear Native Land; The Song of Labor, which has received immense applause wherever sung; Going to California; The Good Old Folks at Home; The Old Farmer's Elegy; Uncle Sam's Farm; Song of Welcome to Kosuth, sung before the great Hungarian at his residence in New York and Brooklyn; Good Times Coming, &c.

Miss GOODENOV will also sing her Song of Farewell to Home, and Native Land, Kathleen Mavourneen, Ben Bol, and the ever delightful Bird's Temperance Song, or Robin's Carol, which has won the warmest commendations of the press and public.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with an Original Grand Fugitive Song, in the ever memorable and endearing old song, 'The Recollections of a Child of Orphans.' Tickets, 25 cents each; reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 6 1/2 to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.

JOSEPH HUTCHINSON.

OF the Hutchinson Family, will give a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the Masonic Temple, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, March 15th; the profits of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of Orphans. March 12

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston: Selections from the Writings and Speeches of William Lloyd Garrison. With an Appendix. Price, one dollar.

Letter to Louis Kosuth, concerning Freedom and Slavery in the United States, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Price, twenty-five cents. This is an exceedingly valuable pamphlet (of 112 large octavo pages) for preservation, reference, and general circulation. It contains, besides its direct and faithful appeal to the Hungarian leader, copious laudatory extracts from the speeches of Kosuth, contrasted with the woes and horrors of slavery, as daily witnessed at the South—numerous quotations from the eloquent and scathing speeches of Daniel O'Connell, in denunciation of American slavery, and all its upholders and abettors, and in praise of the American abolitionists—the replies of Daniel O'Connell and John O'Connell to the Irish Bazaar Association in the U. S., not to mention the libel held out to them to be dumb on the subject of slavery in this country—a view of the 'peculiar institution' as it exists in the District of Columbia—a thrilling account of the Nat. Turner insurrection in Virginia, in 1831, with its attendant barbarities—scenes in Boston, under the Fugitive Slave Law; the admirable letter of Viscount Darnley, of Paris, to Maria Weston Chapman—views and declarations of Lafayette, Thomas Clarkson, Jefferson, George Thompson—Henry Clay, as a slaveholder, &c. &c. The Appendix contains: Kosuth's disclaimer of any intention to meddle with slavery, and his rebuke of Garrison, the Hungarian editor, for declaring his opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law—letters from James Haughton and Richard L. Webb, of Dublin, and addresses of the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society, and of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, to Kosuth—petitions appeal to the same individual—Wendell Phillips' speech, concerning the recovery of Kosuth, delivered at the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

Twentieth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the Speeches of Wendell Phillips made in the Melodeon and in Faneuil Hall. Price, twenty-five cents. March 5

PROSPECTUS OF THE Family Phrenological Journal, AND Independent Truth Reporter. DEVOTED to Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, Magnetism, Psychology, Spiritual Interference, Christianity, Light, and Science, in connection with Benevolence, and Humanity; Love and Friendship, Fraternal Marriage; Liberty, Universal Freedom, and Equal Rights; the Law of Life and Health; Progression, Self-Improvement, and the Road to True Happiness.

One great object of the Family Phrenological Journal will be to give the Truth to good-hearted men, to perfect his character, and make his condition more happy. TERMS IN ADVANCE: Price of Subscription—For

POETRY

THE SLAVE-MOTHER'S DIRGE FOR HER CHILD.

Slumber softly in thy peaceful grave! Over thee the wild bananas wave...

TRUTH.

Truth is earnest, Truth is fearless, ever dwelling in the light; Still by Error's frowns undaunted, striving only for the light...

WARNING TO THE 'POWERS THAT BE.'

Treason! yes, make it treason, if ye will; Build up your gallows, and your victims bring Forth from their gloomy dungeons I bind their hands...

THE 'SAY SO' OF THE PEOPLE.

Know autocrats! aristocrats! All men with sounding titles! Whoso have wrung, with demon-grasp, The pauper's shrunken victim...

The Liberator.

DEFENCE OF KOSSUTH.

Reply of Dr. MANN, of DANVERS, to the speeches of Messrs. GARRISON and PHILLIPS, in condemnation of KOSSUTH, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, at the Melodeon, Jan. 29, 1852.

REMARKS OF JOHN M. SPEAR.

In the course of the various discussions at the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society—JOHN M. SPEAR said he rose to prefer a charge against the abolitionists. They were in his way.

INCIDENTS ON THE CAPE.

DEAR SIR:—If you think proper, will you give the following an insertion in your valuable paper? I have never thought of making reports, but possibly one or two incidents in this may interest the friends of reform.

He never said that any man Was born to rule another; But told us that we each should tread Our fellow as our brother...

When the lithe form of the President, who, to that moment, had been listening, apparently with the most intense interest, was observed suddenly to write in his seat, like any other tool of priestly impudence...

DEAR SIR:—If you think proper, will you give the following an insertion in your valuable paper? I have never thought of making reports, but possibly one or two incidents in this may interest the friends of reform.

inquired of him, if they had not intended to discuss the temperance question there that evening. He replied that they had. I then suggested that they go in their ordinary manner, without referring to me...

Resolved, That in regard to most points, Woman lacks her rights, because she does not feel the full weight of her responsibilities; that when she shall feel her responsibilities sufficiently to induce her to go forward and discharge them, she will inevitably obtain her rights...

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CURES WITHOUT FAIL. CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAPPED HANDS, BILES, COLIC, SORE EYES, CHILBLAINS, PILES, INJURY BY SPLINTERS, RING WORMS, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, SHINGLES.

TRY IT ONCE, AND YOU NEVER WILL BE WITHOUT IT. The Good it Does is Felt at Once. RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT.

Imitations of Woods and Marbles. The productions of Nature in one hundred years imitated in six weeks in two days.

TO THE LADIES. AMONG the many improvements of the day, the one for the better promotion of female comfort is a most critical period of life occupies a prominent part.

THE PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN. A Fortnightly Paper: the Organ of the HOPEFUL COMMUNITY, Boston, Mass.

Miss H. Martineau's New Book. ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT.

PREPARATORY PARTURIENT, OR FEMALE RELAXING EMBROCATION. FOR MITIGATING THE PAINS OF CHILD-BIRTH.

Dissolution of Partnership. NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership of Smith, O'Connell & Co., in this day dissolved.

BOOKS. BELLA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for sale the following valuable books, viz: The Slave, or Memoirs of Anny Moore.

BOOKS. BELLA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for sale the following valuable books, viz: The Slave, or Memoirs of Anny Moore; The Branded Hand; Picture of Slavery for young persons; History of the Mexican War; Narrative of Henry Watson; The Church as it is; Parker's Sermon on Slavery; Parker's Sermon on Slavery; Parker's Sermon on Slavery.