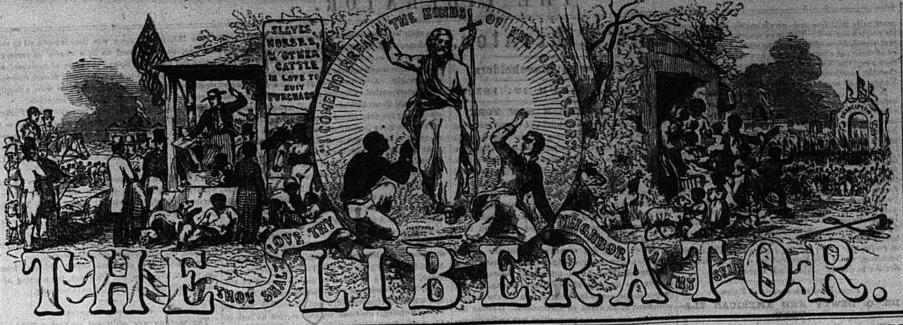
Let capies and of said of one address Thereisements making less than a square inest times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Areats of the America n, Massachusetts, nia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

afrana and Only Subscriptions for the Liberator. d Conmittee. - PRANCIS JACKSON, BLLIS LOUISO, EDICED QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, of Paillers. [This Committee is responsible whethe financial economy of the paper—not for LLLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

TOL. XXII. NO. 12.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1106.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH BRATE

Yes I it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sesent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their laves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and alavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN OWINGY ADAMS.

issub was welcomed to Kentucky, and to the sak by the citizens of Covington, on Tuesday, the sak by the citizens of Covington, on Tuesday, the sak by the consecution of the property of the p

COLLEGE -I thank you for the open, straightal and affectionate manifestation of your sym-

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MOREY, L. OHER.

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To spirit of the South is warm, and wherever emis, there is life; and it is life, warm life, to switch not only murders, physically and spirit-ing, the present generation, but consumes the very second of posterity, by depriving it of national viselemen, it is now, for the first time, that I

the the air of a Southern State. It is now, for fast time, that I hear the thundering cheers of a setume, that I hear the thundering the set Southern republicans, sent up to high heav-assport of the great political principles which seal. It is now, for the first time, I have the hon-makers a Southern assembly; and I feel happy, e fisths gratifying opportunity was not carlier of-sed to se. I feel happy, sir, that it is Kentucky at hot which I, for the first time have the oppor-, I feel happy that I had not earlier this optastr, out of two motives:—First, because, in mi tawa. Yes, gentlemen, the chiracter of the Smi is a noble pride, and is mortally opposed to impace and ambition. I have also, in my breast, that of that noble pride, or rather of that moral sacesht of that noble pride, or rather of that moral spair—so much so, gentlemen, that if I could win it the tamous riflemen of Kentneky, (and famous be are indeed in Europe; there is almost a magic of unparalleled superiority connected with the word, f a Kentucky rifleman.)—(Cheering.) Yes, if I ight formy dear Hungary-if I could succeed therea by concealing one single excuse of my in a word, by not making known who and stat lan, and what are my principles, my wishes, as ain, and my prospects—indeed, gentlemen, I said prefer to be driven away in shame from at country, than to get your enomies sent aid by school, though it were but the falsehood of not ing said enough about what sort of fellow I am.

Great applance.)
Men of the South are straight, short in words, there is deeds, their hearts upon their lips, and their and ready to do what their lips proclaim. Now, to such men, I feel doubly the duty to come with open lipsest.

There is a principle in this your welcome. I can, with elevated brow, thank you for it, and tell you tat I understand the value of your welcome, and ss, God bless you, citizens of Covington, and Harns for Kentucky, the bold and brave. (Great 1990ane.)

appines.)

I have said, sir, that I feel also happy that it is

Kestucky soil upon which I have, for the first time,
the hance to address a large assembly of Southern

The first is, that Kentucky has, throughout the residents, that Kentucky has, throughout the world, the reputation of indomitable, ardent energy; and indeed, the short but glorious history of your country is full of striking evidences of this truth. Yes declare, there that you sympathize with the

sociate inere that you sympathize with the sociated of all nations, wherever despotism has sared its serpent head; you proclaim to regard the ate struggle in Hungary as one of peculiar interest—rou declare the Russian interference as outsus, and contrary to the laws of nations, of jusone me with your generous attention, not out of malerer personal regard, but out of your sympathy or the principle of national liberty—out of aversion of tyrants, and out of approbation of those principles hundy plead.

Your selection of to-day is but a pronunciation of

toons you resolved to pursue, and for this 'energy'
sail in wish. To say, 'Kentucky' is so much
is be land of indomitable energy,' and in that very
ful here is a thunderbolt for those tyrants on earth, there is a thunderbolt for those tyrants on earth, the sampanity trample beneath their feet the law of those. Why gentlemen, the laws of nations, of paces and of humanity, are a property common to it astors on earth. It is also your own property, pracasa; and let him beware who dares to touch be property of a Kentucky man! Let him still more even, who dares to violate the property of Kentucky, the nation, the State. He could as well dare in his fingers to the flame of lightning, as to protice a fown upon Kentucky's brow. (Prolonged and statemany applaanse.)

the a from upon Kentucky's brow. (Prolonged and tessains applause.)

My second reason is, gentlemen, that Kentucky brace, by its institutions, to the South, and by its reproducal interests to the West. I take this commission for a happy augury, because, in truth, in his these facts there is a ray of hope for my cause. If am not mistaken, the Southern States of this put republic attach to no principle a greater value, and anse they cherish more, than the principle of the processing the state of the substantial of the principle of the principle of the principle of the principle of sovereign right, they also yield to whatsoever consideration on earth. On the principle of sovereign self-government. hid the principle of sovereign self-government, bother to foreign interference nor to the influence of alled friends.

So much I know, that in your private capacity, it roar principe to follow the generous impulse of ingenel sympathy. You have often done so, men of featurely; often have you followed the natural intention of your hearts, flocked to the ranks of decreas ion, shawing to the world, that wherever there is a set for the bold and brave—wheresoever a new gory a to be gathered to the garland of free, repub-lina America, Kentucky does never hesitate; Ken-nicky knows that its heart is always on the right side; Kentucky says always what you say in your resolutions, that you say many three with

responses, that you sympathize with oppressed nalons; and Kentucky keeps its place among the
lane and the bold. (Applause.)
As for Europe, we don't claim your bravery. We
feel resolution enough to fight our battles with our
two lands; and God knows we will. But we humlive and confidently plants programmed appropriative. and God knows we will. But we hum-lad confidently claim your active, operative, practical sympathy, within the limits of your shatever be the policy of your government, how, gentlemen, that there is a chord in the tof the Kestuckian which never fails to ring sympathy whenever you hear of the wrongs of as oppressed by despotism, ang the delivery of this greech.

but oppressed by despotism. During the delivery of this speech, the greatest thesam prevailed, and at its conclusion, one united shout went up from the vast throng, in symby with the Hungarian cause.

RUSURBAN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 24, 1852, ?

Mr Dear Sin, -In reply to your kind invitation My Dear Sin,—In reply to your kind invitation of the 17th inst., I am to inform you that, in consequence of bronchial and pulmonary maladies, I am under medical sentence of banishment from the country, and expect, cre then, to be afloat, in the brig Pedrazza, Capt. Dorritie, for the Port of Nassau, New Providence, the capital of the Bahama Isles, in the dominions of the British Queen. Our excellent Consul there, T. Darling, Esq., is my personal friend, whose estrem for me is in conscious accord with 1 Cor. 4:15; so that I shall not be so far from home as one might suppose, at least, not in every sense or way, in lat. 25 29 and lou.

This is the exponent of my absence, on an occa sion that would otherwise attract and command my presence; so that my sincere regrets will be, by you

presence; so that my sincere regrets who copy of and others, accepted as no mere sacrifice to form, in this expression of them.

Please commend me, very respectfully, to your distinguished guest, and assure him of the conscious privation I suffer, that I can neither hear him nor see privation I suffer, that I can neither hear him nor see him on this visitorial occasion. The necessity seems stern; but I submit to the regulation, as the result both of skill and benevolence—while, in a higher sense, it is, I trust, the kind award of my heavenly Father for my good. I hope, by the will of God, to return in April.

I pray God to sustain and prosper the health and usefulness of our great nation's Secretary of State.
His services have been timely, wise, adapted, and incomparable. No one, perhaps, could appreciate they are not respectable enough to command a bow incomparable. No one, perhaps, come appreciate their worth, if I might speak so extravagantly, more profoundly than I do. And much I hope, especially in one illustrious relation, that the country will so pled the colored people into the dust, and made think and so act toward Daniel Webster, as to demonstrate that there is one republic neither ungrateful, nor tardy, nor unwise, nor untrue, nor unfaithful, to requite appropriately those services of patriotic statesmanship, which, under God, and in spite of men, have achieved so often, and so well, the statesmanship and the colored people into the cust, and made them what they are.

If any portion of the colored people spend their days in idleness, the fault arises more from the lack of employment, than from an inclination to be idle. They do not depend on charity, nor are they more spite of men, have achieved so often, and so well, then the what they are people into the cust, and made them what they are.

which Liberia is the fruit and the evidence, I could say or write much, were this the place, were this the time, for it. At present, I only allege, that the riper thoughts of men, of all classes and colors, are determinately espousing it. I hold it to be practical philanthropy, the best we can exercise in this one Methodist; if so, let him listen to the following, riper thoughts of men, of all classes and colors, are determinately espousing it. I hold it to be practical philanthropy, the best we can exercise in this way, to assist those brothers of the species whom, in other and perhaps more proximately desirable ways, it is not at all in our power to assist or re-

dating their national right and their legitimate in-fluence, till, blessing and blessed, alike at home and duence, till, blessing and blessed, alike at home and case them of idleness, when decarred from the private abroad, Liberta may stand a demonstration, never to be refuted, at once of their capacity, and of our wisdom and philanthropy, in its brightening honors, in its credible and palpable history, and in its misfor spending all their money for rum, it is an unmit-

in its credible and palpable history, and in its missive and its massive lessons to a grateful posterity, as a great, a mighty, and a Christian nation. God has His own ends of wisdom and goodness to consummate, even when He, ever holy, uses the cupidity and the sin of human agents in the process; as one so wonderful in counsel, so excellent in working, so prosperous in his own sovereignty.

To Him, as our fathers' God, the Jebovah Stator

of our country, I commend its vast and its mighty interests, its patriots and its patriarche, its Washingtons and its Websters, to the end of time; that He may vouchsafe to have them all in His thrice

From the Eastern (Me.) Argus. NORTHERN NEGROES. Nineteen out of twenty of the blacks in the North

command no more respect than the same number of a sheep, and being left to pursue their own inclinations, they spend their days in idleness and their nights in vice, depending on charity or theft for the necessaries of life. We have travelled hundreds of the same the same travelled hundreds of the same number of law travelled hundreds of miles through the South, and can testify to the fact that the slaves live better and more comfortably and happily, in every respect, than our worthless negroes. With here and there an honorable exception, the ne-With here and there an honorable exception, the negroes of the North never aspire to become mechanics, or even respectable laborers; they will always
be found doing the lowest drudgery, and all the
money they obtain is spent for rum, which prepares
them for the poor house, the penitentiary and the
prisons. They are destitute of good breeding and
learning, and all ambition to be virtuous. We know
that the welfare and happiness of the negro would
be consulted, if he were taken from his state of freedom (!) and sent to the South; and we doubt whether it would be a moral sin to seize every mother's son

that the wellare and happiness of the negro would be consulted, if he were taken from his state of freedom (!) and sent to the South; and we doubt whether it would be a moral sin to seize every mother's son on 'en and send them into slavery, (apprépriating the proceeds to pay off our State debt.) than it is to let them remain here, half-fed, half-clothed, and unedated, leading a life of misery and destitution. At all events, we are satisfied something must be done with them, and that before many years. They must be either cleared out, or the lives and property of our white citizens will be rendered unsafe. The evil is daily increasing, and we may as well meet it sconer as later. The longer we postpone action in regard to it, the more difficult it will be to accomplish the desired end, and rid ourselves of the growing evil.

As to the abolitionists and 'abolition philanthropy,' the latter is a cheat, and the former are a set of miserable hypocrites. There is not an honest man among them. They are as great vagabonds as the negroes, and more unprincipled, because they have the intelligence to know what is right, but lack the leasire to pursue it. It would be no greater social or national loss to have them sold into slavery, than the negroes. A thorough-going, black-heared abolitionist will give two dollars towards defraying the expenses of stealing a negro, and one towards perchasing his freedom. Ho will harbor a fugitive on his premisees, and make him work until be has cearded something worth having, and then inform the edother clusters after him, and he had better 'cut stick'—leaving his freedom. Ho will harbor a fugitive on his premisees, and make him work until be has cearded something worth having, and then inform the edother clusters are the closer of the choice of the closer of the choice and claws of the 'philanthropist.' The true abolitionists are the descendants of the TORIES of the Revolution, and selling them at the South to pay our State debts.

From the New York Observer.

PROPER'S WELCOME IN KENTUCKY—

IN SPECH AT COVINGTON.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter written by the Rev. S. H. Cox, is was welcomed to Kentucky, and to the sale was welcomed to Kentucky.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter written by the Rev. S. H. Cox, to the peace and prospective of their contents, deserving only the contempt of their neighbors, and unworthy the good opinion of all who value the peace and prospective of their neighbors, and unworthy the good opinion of all who value the peace and prospective of their neighbors, and unworthy the good opinion of all who value the peace and prospective of their neighbors, and unworthy the good opinion of all who value the peace and prospective of their neighbors, and unworthy the good opinion of all who value the pea

Selections.

From the Portland Pleasure Boat. DEPENDING THE ABUSED.

What is the matter with that old mud scow, the What is the matter with that old find scow, the Eastern Argus? Has it been bought up or charter-ed by the slaveholders? or is the editor aiming for some political office, which he cannot obtain with-out aid from the South, and so is currying favor with oppressors? The old craft has been bought, and sold, and chartered and loaned so much, and been in so many kinds of dirty work, and steered so many different courses, that it is hard work to keep the run of it, except that it is willing to do any dirty thing for money that no other craft in Maine would be willing to undertake. Just read the following, and see what a load of falsehood it has taken on board, for the purpose of making money or obtaining office.

The article from the Arous we have placed in the Refuge of Oppression.' See preceding column.]

A more malicious and wicked article than the A more malicious and wicked article than the above never was published. How degraded, polluted a man must be, to pour out such a mess of spiteful, unmitigated abuse!

The fact is, the colored people command as much if not more respect than the same number of whites would, if surrounded by the same circumstances. If

patriotic statesmanship, which under God, and in the spite of men, have achieved so often, and so well, the safety and the rescue of our country.

In reference to the great national enterprise, of which Liberia is the fruit and the evidence, I could colored boy as an apprentice; and more than this,

which I can prove to be a fact.

Last year, when the Methodists were building their chapel, on the hill, a man was wanted to dig the post holes for the foundation, and a colored man Now, our hopes, not imaginary, not Utopian, see the great fabric or pile of a nation of civilized and christianized freemen, on the continent of their ancestral origin; expanding, augmenting and consolidating their national right, and their legitimate independent of the policy of t

igated lie. They are not so intemperate as the whites; and as for the number of blacks in workhouses and penitentiaries, it is not greater, in propor-tion to their whole number, than that of the whites.

The colored people of this city appear to know as much of what I consider good breeding as the whites. If they meet a person in the street, they never strut haughtily along, refusing to return a salutation from any one, either black or white. If a stranger enters their dwelling, he is treated as well. If may vouchsafe to have them all in His thrice holy and most gracious keeping.

Commend me to all my friends, to your own elect lady, and believe me, dear sir. very affectionately, Your father's friend, and your friend, and brother in the Redeemer,

SAMUEL H. COV.

SAMUEL H. COV. though his ciolies may have been stolen, he can have a seat right under the drippings of the sanctuary; but if his color is a little too dark, and his clothes threadbare, even though honestly paid for, he must be tucked away behind the door, or in some side pew, as much as possible out of sight.

If I pass the colored school just as the children are If I pass the colored school just as the children are going in or coming out, they accost me very civilly, and often with what the world calls, politeness— 'Good morning, Friend Hacker;' or, 'How do you do, Mr. Hacker?' But if I pass a white school, nine do, Mr. Hacker?' But if I pass a white school, nine times in ten I find myself in a shower of snow-balls, with the cry of 'Old Hacker!' Old Hacker!' on every side. I consider all these little things as marks of good breeding; and if they are, the colored people of Portland have more good breeding than the whites.

If the colored people are destitute of good learning the fash is a discovered to the arbitrary above.

If the colored people are destitute of good learning, the fault is a disgrace to the whites, rather than themselves. If a colored child enters a school among white children, in almost any part of our State, he is generally abused on account of his color. I kept a school some years since, in which neighborhood two colored families lived. Some of the children were grown up, and had never attended school or learned the letters, on account of the prejudice against color. I visited the families, and tried to persuade them to attend the school. They told me they would be glad to learn, but they could not attend without being continually insulted, in school and out, on account of color. However, by persuasion and presents of books, I prevailed on them to try it a few days.

He is very much like his old brother Judas, only worse. He sold Christ long ago, but instead of repenting as Judas did, he is now willing to sell his brethren also.

What the Argus man says of the abolitionists will, I hope, open their eyes, and cause them to withdraw their support from his mud scow. Was the late Oliver Dennett a vagabond? Are Gen. Fessenden, Gen. Appleton, Peter Morrill, Friend Fossenden, Gen. rafts won't engage in.

REV. DR. COX.

The Rev. Dr. Cox. of Brooklyn, being a distinguished public character, has, most of our readers are probably aware, recently sailed for the West Indies for his health. That he may find what he has gone for, we should most ardently desire for other reasons than on the score of humanity. Our national amusements are few enough, and in losing him we should lose one of the most entertaining. It is a common saying that 'the fools are not all dead yet'; a gloomy and universal apprehension would prevail. common saying that 'the fools are not an dead yet, a gloomy and universal apprehension would prevail, in case of any accident to this reverend gentleman, that that race was about to become extinct, or that, at least, in the loss of the chiefest and most remarkat least, in the loss of the chiefest and most remarkat least, in the loss of the chiefest and most remarkated the chiefest and most rem able among them, they would never again be able to achieve distinction. It is not every age that can produce a Cox. He is among his fellows what Rabelais is among the wits. The spirit of absurdity and vanity never before so took possession of any man. Such perfect abandonment to utter foolishness, such magnificent self-inflation, such reckless disregard of common sense, such windy abuse of muther-longue, and such complete reliance on overwhelming non-sense, approaches almost to the sublime.

The Rev. Dr. has written a farowell letter to Anson G. Phelpe, Esq., an extract from which, embodying the parting declaration of the writer upon Webster and Colonization, that gentleman has had the hardihood to send to the Journal of Commerce, and the Journal has had the hardihood to print. We should consider that we had forfeited what little title we may have to editorial competency, if we did not copy it—from 'Rusurban' to Cox.—A. S. Standard.

For the letter of Dr. Cox here alluded to, see Refuge of Oppression.']

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle. LETTER TO LOUIS KOSSUTH.

oncerning Freedom and Slavery in the United States in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Boston : Published by R. F. Wallout, for the American Anti-Slavery Society.

This work has been forwarded us by the publish This work has been forwarded us by the publisher, for which he will please accept our thanks. It is an earnest and powerful exposure and rebuke of the inconsistency of practice with avowed principles. Kossuth's claim to be the 'messenger of God, sent to represent the cause of humanity'—his claim ples. Kossuth's claim to be the 'messenger'o God, sent to represent the cause of humanity'—his claim next number.

that he appears 'with the sympathy and confidence that he appears 'with the sympathy and confidence Yours, very truly,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

This is certainly a very concise and cheap method of disposing of the book; a method much more brief than just. The book, as we have said, is eminently a book of facts. On these facts the Independent makes no issue. If their existence has tended to injure the cause of freedom, who is to be blamed, the author, or the publisher of the facts? Must they be concealed, and their influence go unchecked, that Kossuth may be glorified? Freedom will never be advanced by such subserviency to personal aggrandizement. Every real friend of freedom should be found hostile to the Magyar, and to sny man or mission that shall be faithless to the slave in any land. That the Magyar has been faithless to his own principles is to be deplored, but not concealed. The paragraph gives a most unworthy reason for condemning the book; not that it is false in argument or fact, but that it is opposed to Kossuth.

ciples is to be deplored, but not concealed. The paragraph gives a most unworthy reason for condemning the book; not that it is false in argument or fact, but that it is opposed to Kossuth.

A similar reason is given by the Pennsylvania Freeman for the opproved of the work. Speaking of the book, it says: 'It bears the signature of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and is probably from his pen. To say this is to indicate our opinion of its merits.'

This, if we understand it, is a declaration that whatever Mr. Garrison may write, is from that fact approved." We lay no special claim to independence of character, and yet we have a sincer respect for it, which compels us to dislike the passive adoption of the opinions of any man; it is the very soul of sect—the vital principle of bigotry—the parent of ignorance and prejudice. One principal source of our admiration of Mr. Garrison is his interpolity and independence. The present pamphlet is a new exhibition of it. In the face of the popular huzzas to Kossuth, which have been mainly called forth by subserviency to slavery,—he sacrifices his reputation to his convictions of truth and justice.

But we need not preach on this topic to the editor of the Freeman. We are satisfied we must misap prehend the meaning of the paragraph, or cless it was written by a pro tem. However that may be, the sentiment is, to us, more objectionable, and far more imappropriate in the Independent than it would be in the New York Observer; and far more to deep the interpolation to his convictions of truth and justice.

But we need not preach on this topic to the editor of the Freeman than in the Independent is to us, more objectionable, and far more imappropriate in the Independent than it would be in the New York Observer; and far more to be condemned in the Freeman than in the Independent of the committee sat in silent and composed endurance, and the committee of the propriety of that the committee of the bream than in the Independent of the Independent of the Independent of the Independent of the Indep

dence, generally. We think the critic spring of misconception.—Ed. Lib.

KOSSUTH AND THE AMERICAN AND POREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

35 Eccles-street, Dublin, 21st January, 1852.

DEAR Six:

I beg to record my disapproval of the course pursued by the American and Foreign Ami-Slavery Society, in their communication with M. Kossuth, a portion of which appears in the last number of your journal.

I would willingly believe that the gentlemen who represented the Society on the contract of the society or the contract of the society on the contract of the society or the contract of the course pursue of DEAR SIR:

I would willingly believe that occasion are pure-represented the Society on that occasion are pure-minded men, desirous to promote the cause of enan-cipation in their country; otherwise, I should be constrained to feel that their conduct was guided constrained to feel that their conduct was guided by the popular desire to address an eminent man, rather than by those principles of right and justice, an adherence to which can alone aid us in our war-

rather than by those principles of right and justice, an adherence to which can alone aid us in our warfare against slavery.

I acquit Mr. Tappan and his friends of any such unworthy motive, but I cannot, therefore, shut my eyes to the injurious tendency of their act.

In America, as well as in Hungary, it was Kossuth's duty to raise his voice against slavery; against the injustice done to three millions of his fellow-men, held in cruel bondage there. Why, then, should an Anti-Slavery Society volunteer to relieve him from the necessity of taking a part, either for or against the colored man? I regret the course pursued by our American friends. To me, it seems an unjustifiable one—one that Anti-Slavery Societies in these countries should promptly protest against; for all men,—particularly those men who come prominently before the world as advocates of any high and noble cause,—should be held to their own avowed principles, and tested by them. How, otherwise, can we expect to uphold on earth the practice of manly rectitude?

M. Kossuth followed Father Mathew to America, and in that land, and before the world, both of them have injured the cause of freedom, and of truth, by their weakness or their cowardice.

I hope British abolitonists will always have the manliness to sustain the cause they have espoused, in all honor, and in all integrity; going right onwards towards the full attainment of their great object, and protesting against every indication of a willinguess to lower the standard of emancipation, or to lessen the responsibilities of those who come before the world prominently, as the advocates of human freedom.

man freedom.

Be so kind as to give these lines a place in your

that he appears 'with the sympathy and confidence of all who are oppressed, is contrasted with his declaration of neutrality to the slave, and his more than neutrality, his friendship, for the oppressor. His laudations of the government, its institutions and its acts, are put in humilinting juxtaposition with some of the revolting features of slavery, and placed along side of the scathing rebukes and terrible dennuciation of Victor Hugo, O'Connell, and George Thompson. The book is a hook of facts; and the apologists of Krasanth will find it no easy task to answer its stern logic, or disprove its stubborn facts. We have no idea they will undertake it.

The Independent, one of the ablest and fairest of this class, treats it very cavalierly, by an appeal to the popular feeling in behalf of Kossuth, and a sneer at abolitionists, who tany coincide with its views, as 'some of the professed friends of freedom in this country.' It says:

'It would be a puzzle to inquire whether the object of this book is to injure the cause of freedom in Hungary by maligning Kossuth, or to injure the cause of freedom in this country by placing some of its professed advocates in hostility to the Magyar and his more than the sum of facts. On these facts the Independent makes no issue. If their existence has tended to injure the cause of freedom, who is to be blamed, the little of the blamed, the little of the professed and contain the private apariment of the Governor, one of the main objects of the interview hose coudition now, instead of provoking the splentic jests of party merriment, should excite the unferioned expression of public commisseration. Well, a book of facts. On these facts the Independent makes no issue. If their existence has tended to injure the cause of freedom, who is to be blamed, the

followed each of these pithy denunciations, but the momentary suspension of oral castigation was sup-plied by the withering look and excited gesture of

Ay, every joint should seem to curse and ban, And even now his burdened heart would break, Should he not curse them."

He also gave a 'broad hint 'to the committee that He also gave a 'broad Dint' to the committee that they had taken out \$5000 worth of Hungarian bonds, which had been unaccounted for. The committee handed over the sam collected at the meeting, and shortly after retired, with 'their honors thick upon

POSSUTH'S DEPARTURE PROM CINCINNATI.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, Kossuth and suite left the Burnet House, in company with Lieutenant Governor Lane, of Indiana, and Messrs. Licutenant Governor Lane, of Indians, and Messrs. Coombs and Sullivant of the entire committee of arrangements, for the Wisconsin No. 2. Shortly after their arrival, the boat pushed off, went up the river a short distance, rounded to, and went by the city at a rapid rate, with American, Hungarian and Turkish flags streaming from different parts of the boat. About three hundred persons crowded the steamers, and gave three cheers for Kossuith as the boat sped by. On the Wisconsin were deputations from Madison and Indianapolis, both ladies and gentlemen, numbering, in all, about sixty persons, who had come up to escort the Governor and suite down. A number of persons from this city went down to Madison to witness the reception.

ber of persons from this city went down to Madison to witness the reception.

Ont of the large committee of arrangements, but two were at the Burnet House yesterday morning to escort Kossuth to the river, and extend the courtesy due their guest. One of the committee attempted to address Kossuth, by thanking him for his kindness in visiting Cincinnati, and extending to him the well wishes of the citizens. This occurred in a large crowd on the hurricane deck of the boat. Kossuth, who appeared somewhat irritated, replied, Kossnih, who appeared somewhat irritated, replied, Sir, I want some freedom, some rest; do not speak to me—leave.' Here an explanation was offered, to me—leave. Here an explanation was othered, when the Magyar continued—' Now, do not bother me; leave me, do, do; go away!' and the officer retired, while Kossuth turned to his lady, and commenced smelling a bouquet of flowers.

From the Free Presbyterian.

MURDER OF JOSEPH C. MILLER. We commend to the attention of our readers the We commend to the attention of our readers time detail of evidence, from the Pennsylvania Freeman, of the murder of Joseph C. Miller by Maryland kidnappers. If acts like these pass with impunity, then is every man's life at the mercy of these man thieves and murderers. A more cold-blooded and atrocious tissue of crimes than the kidnapping of the girl from the house of Miller, and his subsequent about the cold service of the contractions are the cold services and murderess. girl from the house of Miller, and his subsequent abduction and marder, it has not been our unpleasant
duty lately to record. The house of an unoffending,
law-abiding citizen is entered by an armed band of
ruffian kidnappers, in open day. A free young woman, confided to his care, and living all unconscious
of danger, is dragged off and hurried away to a Baltimore slave pen. Her protector follows to reclaim
her from the clutches of the scoundrels. Threats
are made freely of death to the first free Pennsylvanian who sets foot on the soil of Maryland, because
a Court of the United States refused utterly to tramnle down all law and justice, and give the rapucious ple down all law and justice, and give the rapacious demon of Slavery a human victim. These threats are executed in the foul murder of an innocent man.

openly and flagrantly violated, and all remonstrance and protest, so far as we have yet seen, are confined and protest, so far as we have yet seen, are confined to a few abolition presses.

Where now are the foud-mouthed advocates of 'law and order,' who have been ringing the changes on the supremacy of the laws? Where now are the indignant denunciations which lately were flying thick around the heads of those who, for conscience sake, were compelled to disobey a flagitious enactment, and submit peaceably to its penalty? The zeal of these trenchant champions of law is all inspired by the wine-cup of the harlot, Slavery. It all springs from the hope of Southern favor or Southern gold. An infamous abduction and most foul and atrocious murder are perpetrated by kidnappers, and they are silent as the grave. Shame! Shame!

The laws and Constitution of the United States are

From the Free Presbyterian. DRAYTON AND SAYRES.

DRAYTON AND SAYRES.

We copy from the Cleveland True Democrat, a letter from the Washington correspondent of that paper (Mr. Giddina, we suppose,) giving an account of a visit to these noble men. They are being murdered by inches by this government, for no crime. The act for which they suffer the protracted torture of a life-long imprisonment, away from all the endearments of home and friends, is one, we doubt not, that is pleasing in the sight of that God who has commanded to 'deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor.' The so-called law by which they were condemned, is a law of the United States; the Court by which sentence was pronounced is a United States Court. The guilt of their confinement, therefore, rests on the nation. It is the nation's act thus to crush out their life, and, therefore, upon the whole nation will rest the shame. How strangely 'the times are out of joint.' Alberti is pardoned in Pennsylvania, after one year's confinement, though convicted of a most aggravated case of kidnapping. Kossuth is glorified, toasted and honored for attempting the liberation of his country by arms. While Drayton and Sayres pine in a loathsome dungeon for sttempting to secure the same boon to a few of their countrymen by peaceful

country by arms. While Drayton and Sayres pine in a loathsome dungeon for attempting to secure the same boon to a few of their countrymen by pesceful means. The hall where the eloquent Magyar is fetted and feasted, joins hard to the cells of these imprisoned martyrs. But a day of reckoning approaches. Justice to the prisoners, and judgment to their oppressors, will surely come. 'If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and the violent perverting of indigment and justice in a province, marvel not at the matter; for He that is higher than the highest regardeth, and there be higher than they.'

Would that the freemen of the land would rise in their might, and demand, in tones not to be disregarded, the liberation of these suffering victims.'

(The tit be borne in mind that this nation is murdering by inches, those noble heroes, Drayton and Sayres, in their public prison at Washington.—
It is not Virginia or Maryland that does it. It is done because the people of the Union—the people of the North will it. The people who shout hosannahs to Kossuth—enforce imprisonment for life, a daily death on those who acted as heroically and disinterestedly for freedom as ever did Kossuth or any other marryr. They are driving them to their graves as they did the unfortunate Crandall, before them. They are State prisoners, with no hope of relief till death shall come to their sid.—A. S. Bugle.

The Syracuse Journal understands that suits have been commenced against several parties (including the Rochester, Auburn and Syracuse U. S. Marshals) for assault and battery upon and false imprisonment of 'Jerry.

The four Massachusetts free megroes, convicted of an attempt to abduct slaves, were sold at Galveston, in consequence of their inability to pay the fines.—Samuel Quails, of Ala., bought Anthony Hays for \$255, Levence Smith, for \$370, William Brown, for \$265, the bought to re-sell at Mobile. John Fourtakey, of Galveston, bought Jacob Thompson for \$365, the search tion.

These four Yankees sold for \$1505. They were hold because they were poor, and could not 'pay their fines,' and purchased 'on speculation.' They were fined for an attempt to rescue another poor man from the condition they are now in. And thus are the free citizens of Massachusetts turned into are the free citizens of Massachusetts turned into property, and made subjects of barter and speculation by land pirates in Texas, because they are poor, and bravely attempted to do for others as they would have others do for them.

The above citizens of the Old Bay State were

The above ciners of the Old Bay State were sold for rescuing a slave; for doing as they should do. Suppose Massachusetts and New York retaliate by a law which orders every slaveholder to be rold, who comes into them to seize men to hold as slaves. If a slaveholder may self our citizens for statementing to set men free at the South, we surely may sell him for attempting to enslave ours at the North. How should we look or feel buying and selling Southerners on speculation? Lewis Cass, in the Senate the other day, exclaimed, 'The senof Kosuth to a dun geen is an act of oppression that cries to Heaven.— The worldcan no longer remain quiet witnesses of such scenes.' True enough. The angels weep at the

such scenes. The enough. The angels weep at the cruelties of the Austrian tyrants.

But suppose the Austrian tyrants, instead of shutting those ladies in prison, because the son and brother sought their freedom, had actually sold them in the market on speculation, to be imprisoned, im-brated and outraged forever! If the angels hea their cries and weep in the first case, methinks their tears would evaporate in their indignation of the numatched cruelty and injustice of the latter case. ministrics criedly and injustice of the latter case. Why is not Gen. Cass reminded that the Austrian may turn upon him and say, 'We indeed imprison our Kossuth families, but you sell yours in the market to speculators, and if our outrages in that regard eaven, and disturb the peace of earth urge you to interpose to rescue the victims of our tyranny, may we not invoke the brotherhood of man mercy of Heaven, to interpose for relie against your greater tyranny?' Austria is a great out her crunes whiten by the side of our sla despot, but he crimes whiten by the side of our six-very. She dare not dishonor and wrong her most oppressed ones by selling them as property, as we do free people in America.

The human race cannot long endure such mon-

strous wrongs on either side of the water. They will work their own cure. They will wake the world against them, and causes will multiply to combine against them, and causes will multiply to combine all hearts to put an end to them. These very men, we think, will prove themselves to be among those causes. When speculation sows such men in the slave territories, it sows dragon teeth. We pity slave territories, it sows dragon teeth. We ply their sufferings, but we would that all the South was filled with them. We wish every free negro of the North, instead of listening to the fraudulent hullaby of Liberian Colonization, would do as these brave men did, and set their brothers free or take a place by their side. Were they to do so, the pillars of the great temple of despotism would shake before they put their hands to them. The beating of their brave hearts would make them tremble. The slave pirates could not sleep amid such men. They cannot res while they are in the country; therefore, they be seech Government to send them to Africa.
When Kossth tells the wrongs of his mother and

sisters, let him not forget this case. When he accuses Austria in his heart, let its expressions befit the more horrible outrages of America.

Four of the Free Citizens of Massachusette Let us see how this matter of enslaving Northern Freemen is regarded by one of the most powerful o the Western press, the Wisconsin Free Democrat,-Essex County Freeman.

PREEMEN MADE SLAVES.

The fact has lately been going the rounds as a setts had been sold as slaves in Texas. The in-difference with which this startling fact is received, shows to what a fearful extent the public mind of the North has bowed before the domination of the Slave Power. Does a piratical fillibuster invade Cuba, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the Government, and, failing in his attempt, is taken Government, and, failing in his attempt, is nationally prisoner, a great excitement follows, indignation meetings are gotten up, the Administration is denounced because it does not harry with the army soil nave to the rescue, and the whole influence of the country is at length brought to bear to procure the liberation of the violator of the law. Does the Austrian Government arrest one of our citizens, press speaks out promptly, and requires the authorities to take immediate notice, and keep jealous water over the matter, lest the rights of should not be sufficiently respected. This desire to protect the rights of our citizens in foreign coun-tries is proper, and we should rejoice to see it ex-tended to those who are at home, as well as those Government, let a slave State arrest a number of free citizens of Massachusetts, and not only arrest m, but sell them as slaves at auction, and this fact is passed around with about as much act as passed around with about as much notice as a railroad accident, or fatal affray. We know not what course Massachusetts will take in this matter, but unless she demands redress in tonea that cannot be refused their claim, her people will show themselves degenerate sons of those whose dust reposes beneath the prond monument of Bunker Hill. And this is a question, or rather a precedent, in which all the Free States are interested, inasmuch as their citizens are all exposed to the same fate .-If it has come to this, that any of us, entering a slave State, may be taken and sold like cattle in the market, then indeed we may say of the Slave

- It doth bestride this narrow world Like a Colossus, and we petty men Walk under its huge legs, and peep about To find ourselves dishonorable graves!

SLAVE-CATCHING AND CONSCIENCE.

Dr. Orville Dewey, Chaplain to the Washington Navy Yard, wieds up a recently published lecture

· Upon the ground of a reflective conscience I .enplace myself; and these points are

dearer to place myself; and these points are very clear to me;—
Firstly: That the immediate emancipation of the Southern slaves would not be right; they are not prepared for freedom, nor do they generally de-

Secondly: That till this event takes place, it would atal to that order of things, fatal to our peace and on, for us to hold them free and irreclaimable the

Thirdly: That, therefore, there must be some kind of Fugitive Sisve Law. And,
Fourthly: That the present Law is not more stringent than its predecessor; that it contains no new features of intolerable tyrany, such that it must be rejected on this account; that it is not rejected on this account, but because any effective bill would be disliked and resisted.

If the Rev. Doctor's reflective conscience is al to make these points clear to him, we can only say, that he must have a very strong conscience or a very weak reasoning faculty, for the one seems to very weak reasoning faculty, for the one seems to have the other at a great advantage. Let us look at the matter a little on the ground of common sense and common humanity. Our four points are:

1. That if the emuncipation of the mass of Southern slaves would be wrong because they are not prepared for freedom and don't want it, the inference is plain that those who are not called.

prepared for freedom and don't want it, the interest is plain that those who are not only prepared for and want it, but actually achieve it, have the mo irrefragible right so to do, and that ordinary hums sentiments and the dictates of the Christian religion

command us solemnly to respect that right.

2. That whenever a fugitive appeals to a Mannot to say a Christian—saying: 'I seek liberty, and
the bloodhounds are hot upon my track,' the Man
will not seize and hand him over to the scourge and will not seize and band him over to the scourge and the fetters of the pursuer, but will help and shield him, and bid him God-speed on his way to freedom. Possibly here and there a Doctor of Divinity, endowed with a reflective conscience, may pretend that he would do otherwise, since occasional sinceuzes are in the gift of the powers that favor such pretences; but we pronounce them untrue and hypocritical. And the proof that this is so is the fact, that in nine cases out of ten, fugitive slaves are

practically held free and irreclaimable the moment they touch our soil. This is so notoriously the case, that slaveholders often refuse to attempt the recovery of their lost chattels, even when they know where they are; the difficulty and the expense are more than the merchandise is worth. And our peace and Union do nt seem to suffer from it.

3. If a slave-catching statute be necessary, in order to carry out an unfortunate and not creditable provision of the Constitution, so much the greater the need that it should be so framed as to render it humanly impossible that no peason legally free should ever be sent into slavery by its operation.

4. Whether the present law is worse than its predecessor is not the question, but whether it is one fit to be made. Mr. Webster,—high judicial authority,—has substantially said it is not, because it does not provide for a jury trial. If any law would be disliked, how much more such a one as this?

It will be seen that our four points differ essential-

It will be seen that our four points differ essential-y from those of Dr. Dewey. How far his apology for slave-catching,—next to slave-stealing the mos brutal, mean and inhuman business in the world,— is creditable either to his conscience, his under standing, or his religious profession, we do not un-dertake to decide. New York Tribune.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. DR. O. DEWEY AND AMERICAN SLA-VERV.

must refer to this pious defender of slavery We repressed, as much as possible, the flood of indignation in dealing with his wretched arguments last week. For our coolness we now ask pardon of the poor, heart-broken slave we now ask pardon of the poor, heart-broken slave.
At the time of that writing, we had not comprehended the malign spirit of the man. There is now manifest in him a cool, calculating determination to villanies, he is no sequisition. He combines two qualities essential to the service upon which he has entered, piely and cunning. These stamp him a Jesuit by nature. See how easily he relieves the points where conscience presses in the matter of slave-hunt-ing and slave-catching:

But here, it will be said, is the point where the guestion of conscience presses: "The fugitive has a right to be free; if you help the master to catch and right to be irec; it you help the master to catch and hold him, you violate his right, and it is a sin before Heaven." I answer that the compact does not bind me, and no bill formed in compliance with it ought to bind me to do any such thing. "What!" it may be said, "do not the constable, and the Commissioner, and the by-standers lend their aid? Do they not catch and hold and enslave the man ?" I slave before they touch him, and no action can make him to be that which he is.'

A bird escapes from its cage, and flies freely in the open air of heaven. A snare is set for him, and he is caught and delivered up to his mistress. What right has the bird to complain? He was already caged by the laws of his mistress and no action of the snare setters can make him that which he is. Mark the argument. By the laws of this Government, the mighty God, the man is free-free as the laws of can make him; and the min who snatches a rother man from the enjoyment of that natural freedom is a traitor to God, and a rebel against God's government. There is no escape. Not even the lubricity of this divine attorney will ease him through here. He must show that man is greater than God, that his laws are wiser and better than God's, be-fore he can show that we may bow to the enactments of men against the known will of God. The ments of men against the known will of God. The wretched sophistry of Dr. Dewey may be seen by supposing him to be an inhabitant and a minister of Jesus Christ in Turkey. There concubinage is as much established by law as slavery is here. Supmuch established by law, as slavery is here. Sup-pose, now, that the light of Christian truth has found its way into the my into the harem, and under its influence some victim escapes from that hell of impurities and mis-eries. She reaches the free air, and resolves to be done forever with her unnatural course of life.— What would Dr. Dewey say of the men who would what would Dr. Dewey say of the men who would catch this flying sister, and hurl her back to her for-mer revolting condition? Would this preacher of a liberal Christianity justify such an act? Would he tell them that, by the laws of Turkey, this woman was a concubine before they touch her, and no action can make her that which she is? If he proves him to be just what we think him to be; and if he would not, he would be inconsistent with his reasoning on the Fugitive Slave Bill.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

KOSSUTH IN KENTUCKY.

On the 24th ult. Kossuth vicited Covington, Ky was welcomed in a speech by Ex-Governor More-hoad, the same, who, some years since, came as the agent of Kentucky with 'intervention,' to prevent the repeal of our Black Laws. We have just read Kossuth's reply. If we do not mistake, it will open the eyes of some of his enthusiastic admirers. It is the eyes of some of his enthusiastic admirers. It is a piece of sycophancy worthy of Cass or Buchanan, of Webster or Fillmore. He plasters the South without stint, with flattery. He appeals to 'the warmth and life of the South, against the chilling frosts of despotism.' He tells the tricky South, which he seems to know has, by its falsehood and chicanery, been able, for three quarters of a century, to outwit even Yankee cuteness, that 'they are straight, short in words and sharp in deeds, their straight, short in words and sharp in deeds, their straight, short in words and sharp in deeds, their straight, short in words and sharp in deeds, their straight, short in words and sharp in deeds, their straight, short in words and sharp in deeds, their hearts upon their lips.' To slaveholders, whose character he well knows, he says, 'I hate tyrants, and fear nobody but Almighty God.' This he says, when, from fear of these very slaveholders, he but the other day sneakingly received, in private, the contributions of the colored people of Cleveland.

One source of pleasure he derives from standing upon Kentucky soil, is from the fact, that her 'in-

upon Acatucky soil, is from the fact, that her 'in-stitutions' (he has mastered, not only English but the American vocabulary,) 'belong to the South.' And the South receives his flattering commendation be-cause of the pertinacity with which she has resisted all interference with these 'institutions;' not merefrom foreign governments, but also from the offluence of allied friends.' His cause and that of slavery, he impresses it upon them, are identical in this important feature. Hence slavery will be fortithis important feature. Hence slavery will be forti-fied and aided by giving him their countenance and support. Thus he gives the whole weight of his popularity and influence to slavery. We beg our impulsive anti-clavery friends, who

passed resolutions, opened their purses, and swung their hats for Kossuth and Liberty, to read the following. Much of it is mere blarney, as destitute of dignity as are other portions of truth and justice.

[See 'Refuge of Oppression' for this speech.]

THE BAPTIST REGISTER ON INTERVENTION. After avowing its hostility to any thing like actual intervention in behalf of Hungary, the Register notices the position of Mr. Cas-, who goes, not for war but only for protest, at which the Czar, as he con ceives, could take no umbrage. Even a protest Emperor, our contemporary solemly deprecates. Suppose, is its language, he should take umbre what then? Would we apologise and retract? Is this the way with Yankees? It is not to be imagined. War then would be inevitable. A most interesting condition we should indeed be in! May the Lord graciously preserve us from any such in-

The United States protesting against Russian ranny! How dreadfully indiscreet! But the Register may dismiss its fears. There is no danger.
While slavery maintains its supremacy in the national councils, it will admit no 'such indiscretion' as the utterance of an earnest word for freedom.—American Bushiel.

The following merited papegyrie, by Grac Greenwood,' we copy from the National Era :-

Speeches before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, January, 1852. By Wes

These are two of the finest efforts-no, not effort These are two of the finest efforts—no, not efforts, hardly speeches, but strong, spontaneous, unstudied atterances—passionate protestations—outbursts from the burning heart of one of the truest men and noblest orators of the age. They are powerful alike in the fervor of enthusiasm, in the depth of earnestness, in the faith unfailing, the will unconquered, which they embody, and in their scathing satire, their keen wit, and their terrible rebukings of wrong and the wrong-deer.

and the wrong-doer.

Heaven save the man who exposes him Heaven save the man who exposes himself to the cut and thrust of the merciless satire of Mr. Phillips! We know of no popular speaker who surpasses him in quick clean strokes with that exterminating weapon. But happily, in the speeches before us, we can heartily cry, 'Lay on, Macdoff!' having, we must confess, small Christian commiseration for the unfortunate subjects.

G. G.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders ! BOSTON, MARCH. 19, 1852

TRIP TO NORTHERN NEW YORK.

wing received a very kind and urgent invitat

to attend the first anniversary of the Old Sarato District An'i-Slavery Society, in Union Village, the 23d ultimo, we left Boston in the morning tre for Albany, on the preceding Monday, (accompanies by our tried coadjutor, PARKER PILLSBURY,) arririving in that city at half-past 5, P. M. To trave two hundred miles without the slightest fatigue, an with a rapidity and in a manner that ancient kings and conquerors would have parted with half their sovereignty to enjoy, is something still to boast of, though an every day occurrence. But the greater marvel is, how such a highway could have been constructed through all interposing obstacles,-at least in the life-time of any human being, so disproportionate seems the labor of man to the accom-plishment of an event so stupendous. It seems bu the other day since the proposition was under discus-sion for building the first railroad in this country, not exceeding thirty miles in length; and the it was treated as visionary, and ridiculed and resist. ed, is now past credibility. Only a few years have elapsed, and the number of railroads in the land is not easily enumerated, reaching in extent some ter or twelve thousand miles-with others projected, and ere long to be completed, covering as great a distance so as to make almost a dead level and a straight coufrom the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Cali fornia,-the travelling to be, on that long route, at an average speed of not less than twenty-five, prob bly in a few years not less than forty miles an house So much for genius, faith, enterprise, perseverance labor, skill, capital, iron and steam ! Who can calculate or predict the advantages and blessings resulting from such a means of transporting men and merchandize-of uniting regions the most distant, harmonizing interests otherwise the most conflictive, and making homogeneous the most diverse population We, in our day, shall see only the beginning : th end is so distant as to baffle even the spirit of proph ecy itself. 'The voice of one crying in the derness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make hir paths straight. Every valley shall be filled, and ev cry mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth; and all firsh shall see the salvation of God.' Certainly, if it be true that

> · Mountains interposed make enemies Of those who else, like kindred drops. Had mingled into one -

there is something higher and better than material comfort and prosperity connected with railway in tercourse.

True, it seems as yet a somewhat perilous mod of travelling-'neck or nothing,' almost. We sel dom take a journey, in this manner, without fee ing that we have cause for special thankfulness at it safe termination-probably because we have really had several very narrow escapes. And yet the statis ties of railway accidents furnish no solid ground for surprise or alarm, but rather give assurance and con fort. The number of lives annually lost, considering the millions of persons transported from place to place, is quite inconsiderable; and the greater proportion of the victims belongs not to those who ride in the cars, but to that reckless class which persists in walking or standing on the tracks. Very few pa sengers are injured; but when an accident happe to such, it is liable to be serious, and, conrequently makes a deep impression on the public mind. That as compared with railway management in England there is much room for improvement on the score of wise precaution and stringent regulation in this con try, no intelligent person can doubt. The watch. word in England is, 'All right!'-in the United States, . Go ahead ! That tells the whole story But, in both countries, we look for greater speed, and at the same time a safer conveyance, at no distant day. We shall try to be satisfied at one hundred miles an hour, and greater security than is now afforded a twenty-five miles during the same period.

On arriving at the Greenbush depot, we were r by our esteemed friend, Mr. WILLIAM H. Torr, of without making any impression upon it. The spe tacle that presented itself was equally novel and ex hilarating. The entertainment extended to us !-Mr. Torr and his estimable lady and family, will eve be gratefully remembered. It was the first opportu nity we had ever enjoyed of becoming personally ac quainted with them. Mr. Torr is a colored gentle man, (a gentleman in the highest and truest sense of great refinement of manners, intelligent and enter prising, at the head of one of the leading tailor ar draper establishments in Albany, having one of th handsomest shops and best locations in the city, an enjoying the respect and confidence of the citizen generally. He is an honor to the race with which nis complexion at least partially identifies him, an an invaluable member of society. It is the height of absurdity to say of such a man that he cannot rise i the scale of being while he remains in this, his na tive land; he has already risen to a sublime altitude and is able to look down, with justifiable complacen cy, upon the entire host of prejudiced colon ists, who, reduced to pigmyean proportions by the exclusive spirit, impudently seek his expatriation t the benighted coast of Africa. Mr. Torr takes lively interest in the anti-slavery cause, and in th elevation of the free colored population, to whom h gives the benefit of an admirable example as a hus band, a father, a neighbor, a citizen, and a usefu

laborer in the field of a common humanity. Mr. Topy and a few other friends having procure or us the City Hall, in which to deliver an address on the subject of African Colonization on the evenin of our arrival, we improved the opportunity, in con junction with our friend Mr. PILLSBURY. The audi ence was very respectable in character and numbers out the attendance would doubtless have been muc larger if the meeting had been generally known, (no placards having been issued on the occasion.) and i the evening had not been variously occupied in civic and military entertainments, in honor (?) of the Father of his Country '-it being the birth-day of Wash ington. There was at that time, and we believe still is, a proposition before the New York Assembly, to appropriate several thousand dollars annually, out of free colored inhabitants of the Empire State in distant Africa. It gave us, therefore, a special occasion to show the origin, doctrine, purposes and tendencies the Colonization Scheme, as well as to protest against the contemplated appropriation by the Assembly-an appropriation which the members of that bod have no more natural, legal or constitutional right to make, for such a purpose, than they have to take the noney of the people to colonize Whigs or Democrats Presbyterians or Baptists, or to employ highwayme endiaries to despoil the wealthy of their prope ty. It is not within the legitimate scope of legisla-tion. The colored citizens of New York ought no

rtily responded to by the meeting, which did not disperse till about 11 o'clock; an animated dis succeeding the very effective speech of Mr. Pillsbury who speke more particularly with reference to slave

ry, and the state of public sentiment at the North.

At Albany, we had the pleasure of seeing Lypia
Morr, an early, clear-sighted and steadfast friend of
our cause, who has long stood almost alone in that
city, bearing a faithful testimony against the prevailing colorphobia and pro-slavery sentiment, and adhering to an uncompromising standard, as did her la-mented sister ABIGAIL, 'of blessed memory.'

Early next morning, we rode to Troy, and from thence took the stage for Union Village. At the first stopping place, however, (Schagticoke,) friend Havi-LAND, (who had gone down to Troy the evening previous, expecting to meet us on the arrival of the train, not knowing of our appointment at Albany, and who unfortunately did not seasonably find in the morning,) overtook us, and carried us both in his commodious vehicle the remainder of the journey, about twenty miles, to whom we would here jointly return our thanks for his kindness, and for the opportunity thus given us to become personally acquait with a faithful and courageous friend of the slave. We arrived at Union Village (a beautiful locality and a delightful place of residence) at a seasonable hour for the opening meeting in the afternoon, and at once found ourselves surrounded by friends whose countenances and spirit it was worth the journey many times over to see and commune with, in the bonds of anti-slavery fellowship.

Two special reasons induced us to take so long journey. One was, in consequence of illness having prevented us, last year, at about the same period from being present, according to promise; and the second was, a desire to see, face to face, those who had extended so warm a welcome to our eloquent transatlantic coadjutor, Gronge Thompson, during his visit among them. We found that their recollections of his presence and labors were grateful and vivid in the extreme, and that the good seed he planted had brought forth good fruit.

Five meetings were held successively, in the cor modious meeting-house, occupied by an independent anti-slavery church, of which C. S. SHATTUCK is the pastor, whose behavior on the occasion was manly and Christian. The labor of addressing these meetings fell almost exclusively upon Mr. Pillsbury and ourself. We had a strong desire, and were somewhat urgent, to have a more general participation in the fear. Adjourned till evening. discussion of a truly inexhaustible theme; but our friends felt it to be important and serviceable to the cause that, as both of us were personally strangers in that region, yet 'every where spoken against' as infidels and disorganizers, we should fully improve the opportunity to state our principles, expound our doctrines, defend our measures, and expose the folly and wickedness of our accusers. No exception was taken to the views we presented, though our appeals were frequent to the audience to interrogate us freely on any and every point, and to reply to any thing from our lips which might be deemed erroneous. A good deal of ground was covered, during the meetings, and yet we were able only to enter the vestibule of the temple.

A well-written essay was read by ELIZA M. SHOVE, which we should be pleased to insert in the nest appeal by the chairman to any who felt dissatis Liberator. It evinced, on the part of the writer, intellectual and moral strength, and was well received by the audience—as substantial a body of men and country. The weather proved very auspicious, and the attendance was highly gratifying-many coming from long distances. Dr. HIRAM CORLISS presided on the occasion with

dignity and urbanity. He is an old friend of the of joyous refreshing we had experienced together cause, having espoused it in its earliest and darkest and with hearts and hands strengthened to meet the hours. SAMUEL WILBUR, the Secretary, has more re- toils and conflicts which may lie before us. cently taken up the anti-slavery cross, which he is rigorously sustaining, 'despising the shame,' and serenely looking unto Him who is the sauthor and fin isher of his faith. Comparatively young in years, long may he live to work in the great vineyard of Humanity, and find that his strength is equal to his day." · For, to side with Truth is noble when we share her

wretched crust,

Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just.'

The Annual Report from his pen was a concise encouraging document, strong in faith and sound in

doctrine, which we shall publish next week. To LEONARD GIRBS, Esq. we proffer our warr ity manifested to us, under the roof of his own beautiful residence, during our sojourn in Union Village,including in this acknowledgment, of course, the partner of his life. Mr. Ginns has been an able lawyer, but we believe has now retired from the profes sion, though he was engaged (con amore) in the Syra-cuse trials, growing out of the rescue of Jerry. He was formerly connected with the Whig party, but withdrew from it conscientiously, and early identified himself with the Liberty party. At present, he is of Slavery; let them not stand between him and the carefully examining the ground occupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and we trust he will be led to see that it is equally solid and enduring. spirit, his wise circumspection, his active conscientiousness, as well as his acuteness of mind and high intelligence. Constitutionally cautious and inclined to mild treatment, (though true to his convictions of duty at whatever cost,) he may not, as a matter of taste, entirely sympathize with a more daring and rugged mode of procedure; but, remembering that the ram's horn is equally indispensable with the silver trumpet, though not so mellifluent-that sons o thunder as well as sons of consolation are neededthat hail, and fire, and rain, are as much provided for in nature, and as serviceable, as sunshine, and moonlight, and unbroken screnity of earth and skyhe will overlook what may seem to him a violation of good taste, or an occasional lack of sound judgment, and appreciate an inflexible adherence to principle and an earnest devotion of soul to a godlike cause which constitute the best and surest test of character.

Long, gratefully, pleasantly, shall we remember our visit to Union Village, and our attendance at the first annual meeting of the Old Saratoga District A. S.

Below are the official proceedings. The resolution adopted on the occasion, nem. con., will give our readers an idea of the spirit and position of the Society We have received from the Secretary, some sketche of the various speeches made on the occasion, which we may publish hereafter, if we can conveniently find room for them.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OLD SARATOGA DISTRICT A. S. SOCIETY The Society assembled according to previous notice, in the Congregational Church at Union Village, o

Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 1852, at 2, P. M. The President (Dr. H. Corliss) remarked, on taking the Chair, that we recognised the Higher Law, and he would therefore read some extracts from it. He then read appropriate and striking passages of Scripture. He observed that we acknowledged our de-pendence on the common God and Father of all, and if any one felt inclined, vocally, to address the Throne of Grace, opportunity was offered. C. S.

Shattuck impressively engaged in prayer. The Annual Report was then read by the S ry, and, on motion, was accepted, and ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

rting, and addressed us in a course of remarks hich did not bring down thunders of applause, a we are a people not much accustomed to such demon-strations; but the only demonstrations were a deeply nterested, and, we trust, approving attention. - After some brief but able remarks from Parke

Pillsbury, the following persons were appointed as Business Committee, viz.: Samuel Wilbur, Leonard Gibbs, William Lloyd Garrison, Eliza M. Shove Henry H. Mosher, Hiram Corliss, and Deborah L

locicty for the ensuing year, to wit :- Isanc Griffin, Sarah H. Wilde, Francis M. Tobey, Phebe T. Wil bur. Adjourned till evening

An address was read by Eliza M. Shove, which,

s hoped, she will prepare for publication. After listening to able and cogent addresses fro our friends Garrison and Pillsbury, the meeting ad journed till half past nine the next morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The meeting was addressed by Parker Pillabur n a bold, vigorous and stirring exposition of the force of Moral Power. Mr. Garrison followed, in noble vindication of the anti-slavery cause from the attacks of its foes.

The Business Committee reported a series of Res olutions, which were accepted, and laid on the table for the present. Adjourned till 2, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. The Committee on Officers reported as follows:

President. HIRAM CORLISS, Greenwich, Washington Co.

Vice Presidents. JOSEPH W. PECKHAM, Easton, Washington Co. JONATHAN WILDE, Quaker Springs, Saratoga Co. JOHN WILBUR, North Easton, Washington Co.

Secretary. SANUEL WILBUR, North Easton, Washington Co. Treasurer. Jon Wilnun, North Easton, Washington Co.

These nominations were concurred in, nem. con. Mr. PILISBURY went into a most powerful disqui eition to exhibit the fallacy of relying on political in strumentalities to effect any great reform. He wa followed by Mr. Garrison, in a scathing exposure the atrocious and hypocritical Colonization scheme He also spoke of 'harsh language,' and showe most conclusively that our opponents care less for the manner than the matter. It is the truth they

CLOSING SESSION-WEDNESDAY EVENING. The Committee to arrange the holding of meeting for the next quarter was chosen as follows :- Isaac Griffin, John Wilbur, Joseph W. Peckham, Rufus A.

Lamb, Deborah Wilde, Hiram Corliss. Committee to procure and circulate anti-slaver books and pamphlets:-Leonard Gibbs, Eliza M Shove, Amy H. Corliss, Phebe Wilbur, Wm. R Shepherd.

The Resolutions were then taken up and passed. Mr. Garrison addressed the meeting at consider able length, on several aspects of the great questio before us. His speech was a most noble and splen did effort-clear, specific, explanatory and convincing After a few remarks by Mr. Pillsbury, and an ear-

faction on account of the sentiments we had heard to come out and express their dissatisfaction now, M Shattuck followed, in earnest supplication that the women as we have met with in any part of the good seed which had been sown might take root and grow, and that the blessing of Heaven might rest or our efforts in the great cause of emancipation. The meeting then adjourned, and its members

arated, we trust, with grateful feelings for the seasor HIRAM CORLISS, President.

SAMUEL WILBUR, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise re-eminently a religious movement. By the terr religious,' we do not mean that it is devoted to the dvocacy of any particular theological creeds or conessions, forms or ceremonies; but we mean that it is ounded on the highest and holiest impulses operating in human nature. We mean that it springs from that great principle on which is based all rational devotion, all consistent piety, all true religion, love to God

2. Resolved. That we should adopt the same polic in our contest with Slavery, that Benhadad pursue towards Ahab in the battle at Ramoth-Gilead, when he said, . Fight neither with small nor great, save only with the King of Israel.' So we would not stor to encounter ' Fugitive' Laws or ' Slavery Extension merely, but direct our weapons to the monster Tyran himself; and if sects and parties, ecclesiastics ar politicians, would not be smitten by the arrows of Fact and Truth, let them not act as the body-guard

anti-slavery host. 3. Resolved, That, if it be our duty to open our mouths for the dumb, and plead the cause of him who At any rate, we greatly appreciate his catholicity of heth none to help him'-if it be incumbent on us to remember them that are in bonds as being bound with them,' and if it be 'lawful to do good on the Sabbath day,' it cannot be an improper use of one day in seven, which is generally regarded as specially de signed for holy purposes, to devote a portion of it to

pleading the cause of the poorest of God's poor. 4. Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of w man, notwithstanding the scoffs of public opinio to use every endeavor to undo the heavy burdens an · let the oppressed go free, and to 'cry aloud and spare not," so long as man shall proclaim the prerog ative of holding property in man; and that no man is entitled to the name of a Christian or a phi lanthropist, who can silently fold her arms, or, like the 'Priest and the Levite, pass by on the other side, while three millions of human beings, whom God has created but a little lower than the angels,' are held, in this professedly free and enlightened land, as pro perty, as chattel slaves, bought and sold to the high est bidder, regardless of the sacred ties of family re lation, and denied the privilege of reading even th name of the God who made them.

Whereas, there is now before the Legislature of this State a proposition to appropriate a large amount of the State funds, ennually, for the purpose of remov ing the free colored people to Liberia, and thus t perish and stimulate an unnatural and wicked prej udice against that persecuted class, and to strengthe and perpetuate the system of slavery; therefore,

5. Resolved, That this Society earnestly registe its testimony against any such appropriation, as a act utterly illegal and unconstitution al, an exercis of power not delegated to the Legislature, and a exhibition of a proscriptive spirit, as mean and gratu itous as it is cruel and monatrous.

6. Resolved, That the right of the colored popu ation to remain in this country, to claim it as their to enjoy the same rights, immunities and privileges a all others, is not to be denied or doubted, but asserted and defended under all circumstances, and at what ever odds. 7. Resolved, That complexional prejudice is no

founded in nature, is not sanctioned by reason, is no supported by any historical evidence, but is the natural offspring of alavery, and to be reproved and re pudisted as cruel and anti-Christian.

Whereas, the Colonization scheme is ward, in some cases, as a project for the benefit and ultimate emancipation of the slave, and thus prevents

many honest friends of humanity from missing with the true and darroot in sympathies with the true and earnest lab application of slavery, while, in other quarter, the

abolition of slavery, while, in other quantities abolition of slavery, while, in other quantities abolition of slavery, while, in other quantities of the 'Peculiar Institution,' and other the 'Peculiar Institution,' and 'Peculiar require to the 'Peculiar Institution,' and release value of alare property; while its advocate to the colored people in this country are in vicious and degraded, 'you can't make are as them; ' that, in fact, they are incapable's them; 'that, in last, they are incapable of themselves;' and, in the next place, they up to contribute your money, personally, at is had the State, to colonize them to Libris, a beginning the State, to colonize them to Libris, a beginning the state of the sta abundantly qualified to accomplish the Hor of diffusing the light of civilization Chief of diffusing the light of tribles on refinement through dark, benighted Alfa: refinement inrough using semigana aliana the Colonization leaders profess a world of space for the colored man, and at the same time also whole influence to blight his hopes, describe

fulness, and crush his nobler aspirition; des 8. Resolved, That a combination of non-back 8. Resolved, That a transmission of the light call injustice, shameless fraud, and has been call injustice, shameless fraud, and has been called the Colonization and the Coloniz cal injustice, snamerous arous, and one bloom than is witnessed in the Colonization norms to not to be found in the annals of human dem

· KOSSUTH AND HIS CAUSE MR. EDITOR:

In your paper of March 12th, you this beh. In your paper of March 12th, you this both.

Mann, in his defence of Kossuh, reach sat a
silence of the Hungarian chieftain is in tentas
with the advice of the leading anti-slavy and
halloding Lewis Tappan Jaba L. with the advice of the reading anti-stroy at a New York, including Lewis Tappa, lade in the heads of the American and Poreign assessment the heads of the American and Poreign assessment in the heads of the American and Poreign assessment in the heads of the American and Poreign assessment in the head of t Society: and jou and, we are quite fact should be permanently recorded. *De was are unwrung." The publication of the mr. t. are unwrung. The publication of the mra your columns furnishes a fit opportunity a use a misapprehension of the Letter to Kossafifica companied the Address from the Executive Ossa tee of the American and Foreign Anti-Starm Se tee of the American and roreign Anti-Starry be-ty, which seems, strangely enough, to have pease the minds of certain portions of abolitomin, both this country, Great Britain and Ireland.

In the first place, the Letter was not the stid a Executive Committee, but of the Delegation tiers sented the Address. Secondly, they gave to the sented the Address.
whatever to Kossuth; and, thirdly, they dd at a whatever to him that they did not wish or raped to say any thing on the subject of America the while in this country. They simply inferred in while in this county. Bey sumply inhead in that they did not desire him to make a ray is Address, because it might, in the opinion of seasy, sone, seem to commit him with some one of the msons, seem to committee the state of the sta gize for or vindicate the Letter. The friend of h slave form and express their own opinions makes it; but it should not be misrepresented. It may well to state, that at the time the Letter was proceed, it was not known to those who signed it dut to friends of the anti-slavery cause in Englad helps into the hands of Kossuth anti-slavery doman or otherwise specially called his attention to these ject of American slavery.

You are pleased to add-' Asfer Levis Lyon.

his co-workers, who expects them to be say the else but compromisers? Why should not all to mers, backsliders and apostates from unadals abolitionism, &c. &c. A word or two, with rour mission, about ' backsliders and sportates from in dulterated abolitionism.' What is this abolitime I suppose it may be found in the Declaration of Se timents, put forth by the Convention that ferreis American Anti-Slavery Society, in 1833. It was derstood that you wrote the original draft, sal to tainly did you great credit. In this Declaria, find the following sentences :-

*We also maintain that there are, at the put time, the highest obligations resting upon the pen of the free States, to remove slavery by non al political action, as prescribed in the Consistes the United States. . . We shall enise the pin and the press in the cause of the suffering all a dumb. . . We shall aim at a purificant & churches from all participation in the guid of set. . We shall encourage the labor of freezes, sie than that of the slaves, by giving a preferrer use productions. We shall spare no earness means to bring the whole nation to speed meance. Our trust for victory is solely also Truth, Justice, Reason, Humanity, must and walp

riously triumph." It may be said, without gainsaying, that less Tappan and his co-workers' have, from 1821 at present time, without 'compromise,' simed to he! out the principle thus announced as unadalous abolitionism.' Is it so with those who disappered the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery South What ' political' action are they employing in removal of slavery? How do they calst the pit' in the cause of the suffering and the an That attempts are they making to effect a 'pair tion of the churches '? Are ther advocating of free labor products! Are they endeavoring him the 'whole nation' to speedy 'repeatants' they trusting for victory solety ix Good Biles not zealously and consistently laboring to that these reformations, in the way proposed, in hea * back-liders and apostates from unaddlersted to tioniam '? Will you, Mr. Editor, calmly and an sionately reply to these questions? Will just prove your present policy is more referrately

destructive!

LEWIS TAPPAL Your obedient servant,

REMARKS.

It is labor lost for Mr. Tappan to attempt to nny other impression than was made by the lar presented to Kossuth, -- made not 'strangely readbut very naturally, upon the minds of certain tions of the abolitionists, both in this county, is Britain and trelend. He pleads, that the was not the act of the Executive Committee, but # Delegation that presented the Aldress. Wis this but a quibble ? In the first place, there's signed that Letter were Lewis Tappan, John Lon itt, George Whipple, William E. Whitiag, and See uel E. Cornish, every one of them a memoer of the Executive Committee, and all of them constitutes quorum of the same. 'Secondy,' is signiful.

Letter, they expressly add, ' For the Committed in American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society is they act in an unauthorised manner! If so, st this disclaimer? Thirdly, the uncompensate friends of the slave never can consider themsen's party' in such a sense as to make it expediently man, like Kossuth, to be dumb in their promise, touching the horrible fate of the millions for the deliverance they are struggling against such land

We should deem it equally labor lost for at to 17 to convict Mr. Tappan and his associates of height compromised the cause of the slave, from the s time, for the gratification of their sectarian or post al feelings. Since their hostile secession is a American Anti-Slavery Society in 1840, there is perate attempts to destry that Society, their significant seizure of its official organ, the Language their efforts to crush the Liberator and to direct from the field, and their endeavors to proposed time-serving clergy and shield from exposure 1 or too often exposed, to need my further elucidates, an open service of the course has been too often exposed, to need my further elucidates, an open services. an organization, they maintain a nominal assures and give about as much uncasiness to the Sare for er as a fly does momentum to a coach when.

The reputation of the American Anti-Staret Services ety for intrepidity, perseverence, and the ships a significant of the american Anti-Savery at the ships a significant of the savery and the ships at the savery been, a terror to cril doers, and a paid to them that do well. It is as much feared sales by the South of the savery and savery part sales. by the Southern soul-buyers as ere.

tarian considerations cannot affect it. emanating from it are moulding the political scine the country, 'purifying the churches,' stimulating its

make the cause of TEMPERANCE

WHOL

LECTURES DEAR PRIEND GARS I am still in the why so denominate hardly find a more any thing, except These flourish, like he any thing of a seter introduced, form, and be carrie edged gods. Hence (not outlawed.) m ish army and navy (as is required of and sacrament. A that The Free Se As to the projudic malignant any whe most respectable po have left it in disgu tue, or wealth, gi mon courtesies some instances rela

some, too, not less

er dress began to !

popular olergymen set a commendable But pretty soon, a wear it, and the fa that very night. In one place, (mir, would tramp og-I wont he outside till ser nquer the prejudi olored woman Sunday mornir and instructed her As soon as the vio oing down the er it-I wont he colored woman, oles, followed, she con; I wont he the door. The But the deacon was arbed him after The cause of tem powers that be as is ast Saturday evening

the large churche tickets, the price half cents. The clared they would a ond, it was crow who went could not heard was in some nterspersed, however to have some ind of cowhide be tare-toed,-kicke ond the pale of into plateons, to ost the exact word one was worthy th d in early life. A pains he took to the blessed Bible, Mr. Kirk, of Boston frunkerd is, than the nuch more of the a onciliate the bigot

disgust with w Of the mercenary exorbitant price hepeak, but my artic some of your si n both sides of th mes. I don't ten minute rule

EAR GARRISON : I signed, nearly t ed to the Unit e of SATHES BOO been forwarded ing been present

Boston, March 17 Axswan. The p nd was promptly in the contained 266 s ea, on Monday, P.
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To CORRESPONDE ern received, which tter as to his localit at at 210 Washingt or. M., and Dr. Bla A letter from Mrs mee and eulogy of

SEUTH IN THE not help it, and ermined to have sterman nust permit him to istle language as ad hippers and cradle To CITY SUBSCRI

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DEFERANCE AND ANTI-SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT. LECTURES BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

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APPAN.

the Lette dy enough certain per ntry. Greathe Lette de house he was and Samber of the assituting a signing the nitre of the necessary. Diff not, why mpromising maseives a presence, for whose uch fearly and fearly and fearly and fearly assigned the notation of the necessary of t

of having m time to or person from the teler deserting a drive us accopitate a complete and a public, and dation. As existence, and a public teler is, and a public teler is a driver in the teler is a driver in the teler is a driver in the teler in the teler

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : Is still in the 'land of steady habits,'—though by st denominated it is difficult to tell. You car elf as accommon uncongenial soil for the growth o sy thing, except politics and sectarian religion ner fourish, like weeds about a dunghill. If there hearthing of a revolutionary or reformatory char atroduced, it must assume the established fer, and be carried on in the name of the acknowl sign gods. Hence, all there is here of anti-slavery et outlawed,) must be, like the officers of the Brit arry and navy, of the Established Church; and is required of the thousands of licensed, lewed come of Hamburg.) must go regularly to church seriment. And there is but very little, even o ist The Free Soil vote is ever but small.

As to the prejudice against color, I never saw it pargiant any where else in the wide world. The ost respectable people who ever lived in the State per left it in disgust; neither their intelligence, virm, or wealth, giving them any right to the mos mamon courtesies and civilities of life. I have heard me instances related that are truly appalling; and see, ton, not less amusing. In one town, the Bloom gires began to be used. The wife of one of the soulst clergymen was particularly zealous in it, and at a commendable example by appearing in it herself. lat pretty soon, a colored girl had the audacity to ver it, and the fashion was killed dead, dead, dead, the very night.

la one place, (as I was told,) some years ago the riolins began to be used in church music, a de est descon, as soon as he heard the profane horse hir, would tramp indignantly down the aisle, mut ming - I wont hear it - I wont hear it, and would er outside till sermon time. Some of the singers, to super the prejudices' of the deacon, set a good heareslored woman at the farther end of the gallery me Sunday morning, well shod in heavy cowhides ed instructed her in the part she was to perform Asson as the violin sounded, away ran the deacon samping down the isle, exclaiming, as usual, . I wor berit-I wont hear it.' Immediately, up jumper ne relored woman, and thump, thump, on her hug els, followed, shouting out, 'Nor I too, nor I too desca; I wont hear it, nudder; and the two met athe door. The congregation was in an uproar d a Bashan bull among the singers would not have disturbed him after that performance. The cause of temperance is as much ruled by th

powers that be as is the Free Soil movement. I went t Saturday evening to hear John B. Gough, in onof the large churches at Winsted. The admission was w tickets, the price being at first fixed at twelve and halfcents. The people, however, revolted, and de dared they would not pay it; and so it was reduced one half. The house was full the first evening. The second, it was crowded in every part, and hundreds who went could not get in at all. The lecture that heard was in some respects a superior performance interspersed, however, with some sentiments which were perfectly brutal. The way the lecturer was go ing to have some folks 'kicked, with the heavies kind of cowhide boots, double-soled, well nailed, and square-toed,-kicked first by society, in single file beyond the pale of civilization, then by society form ed into platoons, to give him one parting kick, the should send him beyond possible return, (I give al most the exact words,) the way he would have this done was worthy the lowest bar-room he ever haunt ed in early life. And then, it was humiliating to see the pains he took to tell as how he believed " every word f the blened Bible, and what . I told my pastor, Rev Mr. Kak, of Boston, and how much worse off the drankerd is, than the slaves he saw in Virginia; and much more of the same sort; all intended as sops t enculate the bigotry of his audience. I confess to the disgust with which he inspired me by such a

Of the mercenary spirit Mr. Gough exhibits, in the exorbitant price he puts upon his labors, I would speak, but my article is already too long. I wish to set some of your six or eight column correspondents, es the Bible question, a good example. Able minds on both sides of the subject, are kept back by such rattemes. I don't know but you will have to enforce the 'ten minute rule,' to give all a chance. Truly yours,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

AN INQUIRY.

I signed, nearly two months since, a petition, ac mued to the United States Senate, asking the re esse of Satnes and DRAYTON. Can you tell me if it haben forwarded? I have seen no notice of its having been presented. Yours, truly,

C. F. HOVEY. Boston, March 17, 1852.

Awars. The petition to which our friend re in-contained 256 signatures in addition to his own, ad was promptly forwarded to Hon. CHARLES SUNndsy, Feb. 2. It has not yet been prosend to the Senate, to the surprise and regret of the agen; probably for weighty and conclusive reathat in the mind of Mr. Sumuer, which reasons he vil doubtless readily give to the public. It seems to as there should be no delay in a case so affecting is an occasion should be created, if necessary, and at valed for ; that to seek 'a more convenient seaan, shen the demon-spirit of slavery may be the spread, is not the best evidence of loyalty to the table of bleeding humanity. But we wait for an exsenation, not doubting that Mr. Sumner has been actaied by the best motives.—Ed. Lib.

To Correspondents. A Reply from Dr. Mann has practiced, which we are obliged to postpone till but week. We were misled by the date of his first eners to his locality. He is not located in Danvers, but at 216 Washington street, Boston, 'where I,' says b. M., and Dr. Blake, Dr. Goodno, and Dr. Hashal do business—all of us pretty good abolitionists, ed rear good DENTISTS." A letter from Mrs. A. J. Knox, of Hyannis, in de-

and and eulogy of James G. Birney, was received to late for insertion this week.

LOSSITE IN THE 'REPUGE OF OPPRESSION' !- We must help it, and feel very sorry about it. He is seemined to have it so, in spite of ten thousand bendly remonstrances; and, to be impartial, we permit him to be seen as he is. Mark his culotake language as addressed to the ears of the women thippers and cradle plunderers of Kentucky !

To City Subscribers. We have placed a new carby on the city route this week, and it is not improbthat some of our subscribers may be passed over ald this be the case, will they oblige us by leaving bel at this office ? A week or two, we trust, will he matter all right.

FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, Feb. 18, 1852.

Our minister for Poreign Affairs has been turn out, because he uttered some tame liberalisms the other day to a deputation from the people in relation to Kossuth, though he has never been found doing any thing liberal. The aristocracy will not tolerat any open manifestation of sympathy for liberty. Until our Government has a much larger infusion from th people, we shall never have any sincere avowal of liberal principles, and, of course, no spirited action upon them. This Palmerston, for instance, though guilty of some verbalisms in favor of liberty, and though the last feather that cost his place was a little, a very little verbiage about Kossuth, had declined, as the Minister, to see him; and Kossuth very properly did not put aside other deputations to see him.

Had Palmerston had the moral courage to act, and to have seen him, the probability is that he would have strengthened himself as against his compeers, so that they dare not have turned him out, for the open manifestation would have been so popular that the class would have hesitated to pit themselves agains him, lest it should render a change of ministry necessary, instead of the change of a minister. It is not impossible that this expulsion may lead the people to suppose he is more friendly to liberty than they had reason to think; and as Lord Grey, who is his supposed antagonist, is very unpopular, and Lord John Russell only holds his position as Premier because there is small choice amongst rotten oranges, and no because there is any great confidence in him, it is possible the card may turn up the necessity for an infusion of commercial and manufacturing intelligence from amongst such men as Cobden and men of that school-men certainly advanced beyond mere red-tapists, and having some knowledge of business beyond the habits of boating, shooting, extravagance sexual looseness, the knowledge of a debasing my thology, a small modicum of Latin, and a large quan tity of pride, they know very little.

If we are not waiting for the coming man, we ar vaiting for the coming men.

I admire, for one reason, your quadrennial election for President-it keeps the minds of your best spirits alive to the gradually developing tendency of the age; and the collisions that arise out of their aspira tions, and the interest felt by the people in the struggles thence arising, lead forth the truth as far as the masses are prepared to appreciate it; and until then, the mass cannot rise to a higher appreciation. So The Americans claim to bethe peculiar and especia that you keep the door of progress open, there need be no apprehension of a halt now, such as that of the their chosen representatives indulge in ruffianly fights dark ages. Knowledge will not stand still; it is a in the very Hall whither they are sent to devise law unto itself, and that law is motion; it supplies motive, and is its own motor. Keep open the door Keep free from the stagnant creed, which says, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no further,' and it is then a question of time only, for rational liberty shall live, and slavery die.

Monday, Feb. 23, 1852. Our Ministry is out. It was understood that a struggle was to come on Tuesday, the 24th, (that is, war, he would probably be outvoted; but upon in- Mr. Foote threatened to hang one brother Senator troducing a Militia Bill, which the apprehensions of and actually simed a pistol at another. And last in, Lord Palmerston moved an amendment, got them down affray for the diversification of their official live outvoted, and they have resigned. This will show These fisticust legislators are all stanch 'Union' men how completely the aristocracy are worn out, and yet which is natural and proper enough, as the 'Union the two sections are afraid to introduce any of the is valued mainly by them for the security it afford middle classes into the Government.

We have a list of Tories, to whom it is propose Lord Stanley, who is hot and peppery, is to be the shipped by the former in two sects, termed 'Union leader, and beyond his own, there are no names of

duced a Reform Bill which disappointed all the lib erals amongst the people, and the result ultimately will be, that something better must be given, or the Tories will not keep in; and the Whigs will not get in, unless they bring something more.

It shows what a patchwork thing our Constitution is and how effectual the influence of the aristocra cy and the landed interest is in keeping the mind o the country out of the administration, and keeping it in an unhealthy state, and preventing its best minds from guiding the people of the country.

Every thing is badly done. Our navy is kept up the old dynasties; and during thirty years of peace, it used as transports, or to convey our starving popul tion to our own colonies.

The extent to which men are influenced by oppresfew that go to any of our own colonies. Though emigration has been cried up as an important instrumentality, still, when we are sending ships of war to of emigration. The truth is, that the navy and army are kept up in time of peace merely that the aristocracy may be able to give commissions to their younger sons, brothers and cousins, and to maintain that in fluence which enables them to control the popular representative part of our Constitution.

We have, during the last thirty years, expe and military establishments. I hope the time will come when your statesme

will think it judicious to interpose in European pol- nanimity and true gentlemanly behavior among ities.

formed his Tory administration. Some of your Amer- of smooth phrases, whereby a spurious article i ican readers may have forgotten the Tory creed. It sought to be paimed off-those, I say, who look it is that the people were made for the few; that the genuine Christian courtesy in a class who batten or aristocracy should be rampant and idle; that the the blood and sweat of their weaker brethren, ar bread of the people should be taxed to sustain their hunting for grapes on thorn-bushes. rents; that the people should starve that the nobles may live without work. They keep up the idea in the world that it is disgraceful to work, and thus they sow the seeds of tyranny, despotism and injustice. They hold it right that men should live on the work and labor of others, and they tie up the land to prevent its devolution into the hands of the industrious; and though land is limited, they say you shall not im- in the evening, as no place could be obtained on that port corn from more favored countries, because you ought to pay us a higher price for the corn that grows upon the limited quantity of land in our

From the time peace was made, they forcesaw they could not keep up war prices, because war had shut out our intercourse with the continent, and our im- coming to their senses. I took the occasion, as I often portations therefrom. They saw that if we got food from other countries, they could not make the farmers give them the enormous rents which kept them in the saddle. Under the fear of a standing army, they ourselves fairly understood. What those who raised passed a law imposing a duty that prevented the im- the cry of 'Infidel, infidel,' will do, when that cry will portation of corn, although corn in our own country had risen to a famine price; and now that man comes in, having, ever since that law was repealed, been con-tending, on behalf of the landocracy, that the Core Law ought to be re-established, and he has been shouting for this for the last five or six years at the head of the interested and excessively ignorant farmer class, and the still more ignorant laboring men

employed by the farmers.

The farmers, during the war, had got a notion into their heads that they out to live without working, and as the aristocracy lived out of their rents;

borer's wages and high prices, and they got them down to semi-starvation rates; and they have been bellowing to get back this power, but they bellow from ignorance. The Earl of Derby and his clique bellow from interest, knowing and seeing what they

are working for. A preliminary meeting has been held for the reviva of the Anti-Corn-Law League; that is, a League o behalf of the people to put an end to this system ; and having once put an end to it, they are now about t esist its introduction.

It is thought at this moment, when Derby meet Parliament to-night, he will determine to go to general election; or, if he can induce the Parliamen to grant the supplies, hold over the election for few months. It is a game at chess, the question no being the interest of the country, but the interest of his party; and if he can but get the cash, the Ministry will deal with the country as may best suit the

I cannot but express my regret to see the court which several of the writers in your paper take against Kossuth. By the same reasoning by your abolitionist correspondents require him to merg his mission in the question of abolition, we might have required you, when you came to England, to merge the cause of abolition in the Anti-Corn-Law question, then agitating us here.

I am, yours truly, EDWARD SEARCH.

Our respected correspondent misapprehends the point. Nobody complains of Kossuth, that he does not lose sight of his mission, but that he plays the parasite to a slave-hunting nation.-Ed. Lib.

THE ROWDY NATION. BY SHAPPSTICK

Man is certainly what some quaint philosopher call ed him, 'a bundle of contradictions.' Take a few ex amples from the most civilized nations. The Frenc are styled the politest people in the world; but the are also the most quarrelsome and irritable, keeping 500,000 soldiers on foot to maintain quiet amon themselves, and swift to 'pitch into' any country tha offends them in the slightest particular. The English are considered the most practical, industrious, and money-making race of the present day; but they are obliged to bear a grievous burden of debt, incurred by the laziness and waste of war, and are continualy piling up more liabilities by the extravagance of their rulers friends of the principle of self-government; but ever measures for the public good.

The causes of French and English departure from their supposed excellencies, I do not now intend to discuss. But American rowdyism and its primary origin deserve a brief notice. It is a significant fact, that almost all the bullies

our national legislature come from the slaveholding

section of the country. And the State of Mississipp proves uncommonly fertile in men who act on th prize-fighter's code, just as a few years ago it proved to-morrow,) and on that struggle, namely, the Kaffir fertile in men who acted on the pickpocket's code. invasion had decided the Government here to bring week, Senators Brown and Wilcox engaged in a knock to fisticuffling and fettering by their constituents Slavery is the only living and true God' of all to confide office, and a very poor show they make. Southern and most Northern politicians-and is wormen' and 'State Rights men.' The services and creed of the respective denominations differ, but both ar devoted to the exaltation of one deity, and vary only change of administration, and when the sections are as to the means of building up his kingdom. Now, sla under the necessity of courting the people, with a, very is nothing but rowdyism intensified and carried view to get into power. Now, Lord John has intro- to extremes; therefore, it would be exceedingly strange if rowdyism did not grow and thrive, and go represented in Congress, where a community is satu rated with slavery. The rowdy on a small scale eneronches on the rights and comfort of others by talking loud, or smoking cigars in a public place, by jostling civil passers by, or insulting defenceless women the rowdy on a large scale destroys the rights an comfort of others by stealing them altogether-b working men without pay, degrading women without provocation, and consigning defenceless children to eruel bondage. Where the foundations of a State are taid in, and all its laws are framed to uphold, such to be sent to different parts of Europe, to preserve a system of monstrous, thorough-going rowdyism as this, it is to be expected that the men whom she has not been used to do any thing useful-not even sends to the national councils will show, in another politic is tainted with.

I do not see the consistency of those journals which sive governments, when they make up their minds to condemn occasional outbreaks of violence on the part leave their country, is evidenced in the number that of Congressmen, and yet have no word to utter against choose to go to your States, as contrasted with the if they do not actually justify, the regular practice of much greater violence on the part of the whole white community. This is like reproving a lad sharply for his occasional breaches of good manners those colonies, we do not use them for the purposes and overlooking entirely his constant habit of the and fighting. Can a person who is countenance and encouraged in wholesale villany be reasonably required to keep himself free from little piccadilloes The gigantic sin of this nation hatches a brood of ceser sins, as the columns of the Liberator have borne requent and painful witness, under the head of · Southern Murders and Outrages.' So long as press upon our army and navy, hundreds of millions. We es and pulpits keep almost dumb concerning the ter-raise nearly seventy millions in taxation yearly, and rible source of all this turbulence and crime, they more than one half of that goes to keep up the naval might as well cease their complaints of the offence when they arise. An evil tree never did and never will bear good fruit. Those who expect to find magslaveholders of the 'Simon Pure' stamp-that for bearance under injuries and sympathy, with noble ideas which mark the real gentleman, and not the The Earl of Derby (formerly Lord Stanley) has foppish bowing and smirking and stringing together

ANTI-SLAVERY LABORS.

ATHOL. March 12, 1852.

I came, a few days since, from Boston, to hold sor anti-slavery meetings in this region. I arrived a Winchendon on Saturday last, but held no meeting evening for the purpose. On Sunday afternoon, by invitation of the Methodist elergyman, Rev. Mr. Wallingsford, I spoke to his Society from his desk. He was present, though not well enough to preach but conducted the exercises. The foolish ery of 'Infidel ' seems to have done its worst, and the people are do, to notice and repel the charge of 'Infidelity,' and no longer avail them as the means of casting odiu upon yourself and the anti-slavery cause, I know not.
Already the people begin to suspect that they have
been deceived by the hue and cry of 'lnfidel,' and
begin also to see the God-defying atheism of those pulpit ruffians who raised it; that their own wicked ness might be concealed, who cried 'Infidel,' that the day of the slave's deliverance might be farther o than ever, and that they might still bow down to the rich and great, and receive wealth and honor at their

On Sunday evening, the large Town Hall was filled

gious and moral aspects of the cause, and showed the horrible perversion of Christianity in the *religious instruction of the slaves,' by which the gospel itself becomes only an instrument in the hands of tyrants to

On Monday evening, I addressed a small audie in the same place, and discussed the duty of all who labor for their bread to take sides immediately with the slave, because of their common interest and the claims of humanity upon them, and contrasted also the progress of English reforms with the retrograde march of the American Republic. I spent some time, also, in commenting upon the course of Kossuth in this country.

Messrs. Hale and Merriam spared no pains to advance our cause, and I am under much obligation to them for their assistance.

On Tuesday, I went to Baldwinville, but could ge no place of meeting on Wednesday night. The Hall was to be occupied for the ! last Lyceum lecture of the season,' so I could hold no meeting, and on Wednesday I came to Athol. On Thursday evening, I held a meeting in the Town Hall. A very small audience assembled, but we spent an hour and a half, I

trust, profitably. On Saturday and Sunday evenings, I speak Orange, and I hope to have full audiences.

Truly yours, GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ON SLAVERY.

In the House of Representatives, last week, M Hoar, of Worcester, by leave, introduced resolves concerning Slavery, and moved their reference to special committee of the House. This was opposed by Mr. Schouler, of Boston, and favored by Mr. Hopkins, of Northampton, and Mr. Hoar. The motion was carried-156 to 129. Mr. Thomas, of Weymouth, moved a reconsideration, and Mr. Hunt, of Rehoboth, moved a suspension of the rules. The motion to suspend was discussed by Messrs. Hopkins, Schouler, Kimball, Hoar, Hayden, of Boston, and Thomas, of Weymouth, and rejected. The resolves were then ordered to be printed.

The following are the resolves : -

Whereas, it has been the custom of Massachusetts in times past, to express to the General Governmen and to her sister States, her wishes and purposes re garding matters which deeply concern the genera

whereas, the principles upon which the permanence of the Union and the liberty of its citizens depend, have been put in hazard by a series of measures known as the compromise acts; and,

Whereas, it has been claimed that this series of

measures has by general consent of the people beer adopted as a final and irrevocable compact; be it therefore,
Resolved, That Massachusetts has not changed the

principles she has repeatedly affirmed in relation to the institution of slavery; that it is a local institu-tion, which should be confined to the States where tion, which should be commed to the States where it exists, subject to no control, and entitled to no sup-port from the General Government; that Congress has no right to involve the free States in its shame or in its guilt, by laws designed to countenance, per

or in its guilt, by laws designed petuate or extend it.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts yield to no others in attachment to the Union and the Constitution; that they will support the one and obey the other, and will fearlessly and inflexibly resolve the other, and will fearlessly and inflexibly resolve the principles of consist any measures which violate the principles of con stitutional liberty, and thereby disturb the harmon and endanger the existence of the Union. Resolved, That the act of 1850, known as the Fu

gitive Slave Law, is opposed alike to the doctrines of Christianity and to the fundamental maxims of free government; that it is unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and that it ought to be speedily and for ever repealed.

Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the

delivery into slavery of men found upon her soil an under the jurisdiction of her laws, in the actual en joyment of freedom; especially without due process of law, and without a trial by jury, before a legally

constituted judicial tribunal.

Resolved, That Massachusetts expects her Senators and Representatives in Congress will, in all respects conform to the principles in these resolutions ex-

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor b requested to transmit copies of these resolves to the Governors of the several States of the Union, and to our Senators and Representatives at Washington, to be by them laid before the two Houses of Congress

Mr. HAZEWELL, from the select Committee on th reception of Kossuth, reported the following resolves, which were ordered to be printed :-

Resolved, That every nation has the right to form for itself such frame of government as may seem to it best calculated to advance those ends for which all governments are in theory established. Resolved, That the Hungarian nation, in the years

such institutions.

Resolved, That the intervention of the Czar of Russia in the contest between the people of Hungary and the House of Hapsburgh Lorraine, was an act in gross violation of the law of nations, and the principles of justice, and ought to have been more scriously considered by every nation interested in the maintenance of Constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those Hungarians who are in exile for freedom's sake, and with the oppressed people of Hungary; that we earnestly hope the forner will soon be restored to their country, in consequence of the latter having risen successfully against their oppressors; and, in our opinion, the United States would be justified in making use of all constitutional and proper means to advance an end so strictly in accordance with the principles of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That the part borne by Louis Kossuth in the great struggle for the preservation of the nationality of Hungary, and the political rights of the Hungarian people, entitles him to the regard and confidence of all lovers of freedom; and we rejoice that he does not despair of his country's restoration, but directs the whole power of his great mind to the advancement of that hour when Hungary shall stand before the world a nation free from Austrian tyranny, and constitutionally governed.

Resolved, That the Uzar of Russia, in giving up to judicial butchery those Hungarian patriots who surrendered to his armies, was guilty of an intamous

Resolved, I nat the Car of Russia, in giving up to judicial butchery those Hungarian patriots who surrendered to his armies, was guilty of an intamous act, revolting alike to the laws of God and the distates of common humanity, which ranks him even beneath the Emperor of Austria, by whom they were put to death, they having never injured the former potentate, and having fought against the latter only in delence of their historical and inalicnable rights, and to prevent him from establishing a despotism over their country. their country.

Resolved, That it is the duty and the interest of

Resolved, that it is the duty and the interest of all constitutionally governed nations to cultivate the most intimate relations with each other, to the end, that, should the emergency arise, they may the more easily combine their powers to repel the attacks of despots.
Resolved, That copies of these resolves be sent to

our Senators and Representatives, and that they be requested to make use of all proper means to ad-vance the ends which they recommend, and the prin-ciples they embody.

ciples they emoody.

The resolves, as originally written by the Chairman of the Committee, were ten in number, but were reduced first to nine, by striking out two, and embodying substantially their views in one; and then to eight, by omitting a resolve relating to the duty of the United States government to appoint to diplomatic stations in Europe only men of liberal opinions. The amendments were proposed by Mr. Stowell, of Peru, a member of the Committee from the House, and, as adopted, the bill was drafted by him.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. From David Hinckley, Hynisport, Mass., I have received five dollars for the R. F. WALLCUT. Boston, March 17, 1852

ERRATUM. In the Treasurer's Report, week before Fast Day. The Governor has appointed Thursday

pril 8, as the annual Past Day in Massachusetts The same day has been appointed in New Hampshire, while the Governor of Connectical has appointed the ties a street should be their acts at both title.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN CONGRESS. A characteristic display of Southern ruffianism ade on the floor of the U. S. House of Representatives, last week, of which the following are the par

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, made a party speech, taking a retrospect of the rise, progress, &c., of the Southern Rights movement, which went down from the time the first Union Convention was held in Mississippi. If he were called upon to write the epitaph, it would be, requireced in pace. He would not make merry over the tomb of an old friend. He belived that the recommendations of the little was the control of the control merry over the tomb of an old friend. He belived that the movement was made in a patriotic spirit, and was calculated to preserve the rights of the States; that, in the language of a facetious friend, 'like Peter Pringle's pig, when it lived, it lived in clov r; and when it died, it died all over.' (Laughter.) He then passed on to speak of Mississippi, His colleague (Mr. Wilcox) had in rather bad taste spoken of the Old Line Democrats as trying to sneak back into the Democratic party. They were never out of the party, but Wilcox and his associates put themselves outside the pale of the Democracy by joining the Union party; which, being composed of men of the Whig and Democratic parties, had no right to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Wilcox rose and said—I was informed that I was so be denounced this morning by my friend,—

Mr. Wilcox rose and said—I was informed that I was so be denounced this morning by my friend,—for I hall him as such, and he is such,—but really the storm has passed. His missiles are weak, and have fallen harmless at my feet. My colleague says that a secession party in Mississippi existed in a chimera, and that there was no party in savor of secession. I had thought that the gentleman had too high a regard for truth to make a declaration so baseless of truth. (Sensation.)

Sensation.)

Mr. Brown—I desire to ask my colleague, does he mean to say I have been guilty of a falsehood? The inference may be left in the minds of some gentle-

nen. Mr. Wilcox—I have spoken boldly; my language Mr. Wilcox—I have spoken boldly; my language cannot be misunderstood on that point.

Mr. Brown—Do you mean to say that what I have said is false!—(looking sternly at his colleague.)

Mr. Wilcox—If you mean to say there is nobody in Mississippi in favor of secession, it is false!

The last word was scarcely uttered, before Brown drew off and planted a blow in Wilcox's face. Wilcox returned it, and both clenched. In a moment, the House and called in the second control of the second

the House and galleries were thrown into the wildest confusion; those in the galleries stretching over to see the fight, while the members jumped from their see the fight, while the members jumped from their desks and flew to the scene of conflict. Several moments elapsed before the belligerents were separated. Brown with difficulty was removed fifty feet from his antagonist. Wilcox jumped upon his desk, crying, 'I can whip him—let me go;' brandishing his arms in the air. (Cries of 'Where's the Sergeant-at-Arms?—stop the fighting!' &c.)

A hundred voices joined in the confusion, calling for the Sergeant-at-Arms, the officers, &c.

Several of the runner boys were knocked over in the excitement, and the greatest alarm prevailed.

During these proceedings, the Speaker burried in and resumed the Chair, knocking and demanding order.

Mr. Bayly's voice was heard above the din, saving, I demand that the Sergeaut-at-Arms take those per-ons into custody.

The Speaker continued knocking, when he requestd the Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers to perform

their duty.

Mr. McLanahan—Let the Chairman of the Committee make his report. (Cries of 'No, no;' 'order.')
The Speaker—The report will be received when
order is restored. He carnestly appealed to gentle-

men to take their sents.

Mr. Richardson-I was going to make that request.

Five minutes more clapsed, when, amidst compar ative quiet, the Chairman of the Committee reported

progress.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution to close the de-Committee. A question of order arose, when

Mr. McMullen moved to lay the resolution on the able, but the motion was negatived.

Mr. Brown then asked and having obtained per-alission to make a personal explanation, apologised or his breach of the rules of the House, and for hav-

for his breach of the rules of the House, and for having engaged in a transaction which could by possibility cast discredit on the councils of the nation.

Mr. Wilcox having also apologised,
Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas—I move that the gentlemen be excused. Do I understand they have been arrested by order of the House?

Mr. Clingman said there were no proceedings yet, and he hoped none would be found necessary.

The Speaker said the Sergeant-at-Arms was called, but there had been no arrests.

ut there had been no arrests.

Mr. Johnson—I withdraw the motion.

The resolution to terminate the debate in one hour
fier the House shall go again into Committee, was adopted.

It is a disgrace to the whole House that these belligerants were not instantly expelled.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. A despatch from the office of the Concord Patriot gives the following addi-tional returns of the recent election in New Hamp-

. We have returns from 204 towns, which foot up as follows:—Martin, 29,635; Sawyer, 19,958; Al-wood and Scattering, 9216. Martin's majority, 751. The same towns last year gave Dinsmoor 26,457; Sawyer, 18,223; Atwood and Scattering, 11,898. Resolved, That the Hungarian nation, in the years 1848 and 1849, was engaged in a proper and legitimate political movement, having for its object the improvement and extension of free institutions, and was therefore entitled to the sympathy of the people of every country who were themselves living in the enjoyment of those blessings which alone flow from such institutions.

Resolved, That the intervention of the Czarof Russia in the contest between the people of Hungary and the contest between the people of the contest

will probably make a slight gain, his majority will be nearly 1300.

'We have returns of 280 Representatives, 146 of which are Democrats, and 134 of other parties.—
Towns entitled to 12 Representatives remain to be heard from, which last year chose 10 Democrats and 2 Opposition. If they come in the same now, the House will stand—Democrats, 156; all others, 130; Democratic majority, 20. Ten Senators are elected—8 Democratic, in Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12, and 2 Coalitionists, in Nos. 5 and 9; and there is no choice in the other two districts, 3 and 7. Four Councillors are chosen—three Democrats and one Coalitionist. No choice in the Hillsborough district.

We have received the twentieth Annual Re To We have received the twentieth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. It is a handsome pamphlet of 116 pages, from the pen of Edmund Quincy. These Reports, from year to year, contain a journal or record, not only of the Anti-Slavery but of the Pro-Slavery movements of the country. The following are some of the titles of the sections into which the present Report is divided, viz. Compromite Measures; Fugitive Slave Law; Rescue of Shadrach; the Sims Case; Extradition of Slaves; The Christiana Affair; Rescue at Syracuse; British Islands; First of August, &c. &c. In these annual and useful volumes, men may find a true representation of that infamy and tyrinny which debases and degrades the nation.—Dedham Gazette.

The Colored People.—A petition from numerous respectable colored people of the Ninth Ward was presented to the Common Council of New York, at their last meeting, praying the passage of a law granting them the like privileges with white people to ride in omnibuses. The question being a very ticklish one, the Board decided not to entertain the communica-

tion.

We rather suspect there is no need of such a law in New York. Omnibuses are for passengers, common carriers, and so long as a person conducts properly and pays the required fare, are obliged to carry

IF It is stated that many of Kossuth's companions, who came with him to this country, are now liv-ing in New York in a state of most abject poverty, and can neither find employment nor the wnerewith-al to stop the cravings of hunger.

Legalizing Holidays.—An act legalizing the Fourth of July, Christmas, Thanksgiving Day, and Fast days, either National or State, and New Year's day, as holidays, and making all business paper, falling due and payable on either of those days, payable on the day next previous, was passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island.

Fourgus O'Connor.—This gentleman, nephew of the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, and at one time leader of the Chartists in England, is now insane. He created a disturbance in the Lyccum Theatre lie created a disturbance in the Lyccum Theatre lately, and on being challenged by the policeman in attendance, assaulted him. He was tried at Bow street, and sent to prison, though it was represented by his solicitor that he was deranged. When he entered the prison, he was placed under the care of the physician of that establishment.

Severa Senience.—The Rev. Calvin Fairbank ocen found guilty of stealing negroes, and sente to the Kentucky penitentiary for fifteen years.

The Nashua Telegraph, in speaking of the season, says— Winter don't linger in the lap of Spring, this year; the cold-hearted wretch has set right square down in it, and don't show the least disposition to leave his present seat."

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

FAST DAY.

PAST DAY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in South Bridgewater, at the spacious Town Hall, on the day of the Annual Fast, Thursday, April 8, 1852, and the evening previous, commencing at 7 d'clock.

Wendell Phillips, Daniel Foster, and other able speakers, will be present. The occasion will probably

BOURNE SPOONER. President

H. H. BRIGHAN, Secretary.

P. S. The Committee in the several towns in the Old Colony, appointed to solicit funds for the support of our Agent. (C. C. Burleigh.) are earnessly requested to make immediate returns to the Treasurer, as the money will soon be called for, and a settlement made with Mr. Burleigh. We hope to hear from you all previous to the above meeting.

H. H. BRIGHAM,

South Abington, March 18.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

CHARLES C. BURLETON, an Agent of the Old Colony anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows: Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings as follows; Warcham and Rochester, 13th, 15th, 15th, 16th and

Scituate, 22d and 23d. South Scituate, 24th. West Scituate, 25th.
North Bridgewater, 27th and 28th.

SOUTH BRIDGEWATER. C. C. BURLEION will lecture in South Bridgewater

KINGSTON

WENDELL PRILLIPS will speak in the Town Hall in Kingston, on Saturday evening, March 27.

GRAPTON.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY and WILLIAM H. FISH, on behalf of the Mass. A. S. Society, will hold meetings in Grafton, on Saturday evening, and Sunday through the day and evening, March 27 and 23.

SOUTH ABINGTON.

C. Q. Buntmon will lecture in South Abington ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN WEST-

ERN NEW YORK. Anti-Slavery Conventions, to be attended by S. S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Sallie Holley and others, will be held in the following places:—

At Williamson, Wayne Co., Monday and Tuesday, March 22 and 23. At Walworth, do. do., Thursday and Friday, 25

At Canandaigua, Tuesday and Wednesday, 30 and 31. The Convention at Williamson will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the first day; the other two at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will hold evening sessions.

NOTICE.

CHARLES SPEAR will deliver an address in Rumford Hall, Waltham, on his Mission to England, next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

DIED-At his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., February 14th, Houario G. Garrss, Esq., aged 51 years. Mr. Gates was eminently distinguished for his lite-rary and scientific attainments, acquired by his own masterly genius and skill, unaided by the schools. He possessed, also, a liberal and enlightened philanthro-py, and was deeply interested in the cause of human-ity, including that of the down-trodden slave. In Providence, R. L., Feb. 13th, Mr. MARTIN ROB-

rnson, aged 60 years. Mr. R. was an early and devoted abolitionist, and for many years a member of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society.

DR. WM. CLARK'S

Anti-Scrofulous Panacea.

THE numerous respectable testimonies in favor of the ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA for the cure of SCROFULA and different complaints engendered from the disordered state of the digestive ordered state dered from the cisordered state of the digestive or-gans, are facts of no small importance in favor of this invaluable medicine. Those who have tested its ren-ovating properties consider it the best preparation yet offered the public, and recommend its use in the most unqualified terms of praise. Its reputation is now established as a safe and efficacious remedy in all cases of Scrofuls, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver cases of Scrofule, in Chronic Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys; by its purifying nature it cleanses the blood of all morbid impurities, and quickens the circulation to a healthy action. The Anti-Scrofulous Panacca is pleasant to the taste, and is found also to be an excellent remedy in Jaundice and Dyspeptic complaints, in Pulmonary and Rheumatic affections, Nervous Debility, Spitting Blood, Palpitation, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Piles, cold hands and feet, cutaneous Diseases, and Humors of every description. In fine, the Anti-Scrofulous Panacca is what its name imports, no imposition, and will do all that is claimed for it by the proprietors of the medicine.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. B. CROOKER, Agent, 332 Washington street, Liberty Tree Block.

Agent, 382 Washington street. Liberty Tree Block, opposite Boylston street; Redding & Co., 8 State Street, and Weeks & Potter, 154 Washington street,

Agents.

H. B. C, keeps constantly on sale, a complete assortment of Botanic Medicines and compounds, Roots, Herbs. Barks, &c., wholesale and retail.

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE. DR. PORTER'S

Anti Scrofulous Panacea, FOR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of ex-

FOR the cure of SCROFULA and HUMORS of every description. Also, good in various chronic diseases incident to the human body. It is a medicine of great value in all complaints arising from impure blood. It is safe, pleasant to the taste, very exhilarating, and sure to do good. Our agents say it gives excellent satisfaction. The editor of the Liberator has used the Panacea with the happiest effects and can testify to its health-restoring virtues.

Made and sold at 169 Hanover street, where the Proprietor can be consulted in reference to the medicine; Brewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 92 Washington street, wholesale and retail Agents. Orders for the Panacea and other Botanic Medicines will be promptly answered.

March 19

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 Kossuth, concerning Freedom and
Slavery in the United States, in behalf of the
American Anti-Slavery Society. Price, 25 cts.

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 Melo-deon and in Faneuil Hall. Price, twenty-five cents.

The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., October, 1851. Price, March 5

Will be Ready March 20. MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S

ENTITLED UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. OR LIPE AMONG THE LOWLY.

GREAT AMERICAN TALE,

OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

THIS great work, which has been long expected, is now so nearly complete, that we can promise its appearance on the 20th of March. By all who have read it, it is pronounced to be the story of the age. For power of description and thrilling delineation of character, it is unrivalled, and will add fresh laurels to the reputation of the talented authorces. It will be published in two volumes 12 mo, 312 pages in each wolume, with six elegant designs by Billings, engraved by Baker, in three styles of binding; paper cover for \$1 10, cloth \$1 50, cloth, full gilt, \$2, with discount to the trade. Early orders solicited.

JOHN P. JEWEIT & CO.,

Publishers, Boston.

Publishers, Boston.

United States.

March 13

Twis

For the Liberator. LINES TO KOSSUTH. BY HORATIO N. SPOONER.

Our nation's flag, Kossuth, is waving o'er thee. And boisterous men are shouting thee God-speed Wronged millions in our land stand up before thee, And what thou askest, for themselves they plead. They may not speak in burning words, Kossuth Yet is their plea most eloquent, though mute!

Among the slaves is many a brave Kossuth, Yearning for freedom as the starved for bread; This nation makes each one of them a brute, And heaps accursed wrongs upon his head ! The lesson we are bound to study first

Is this: * Before you're generous, be just!

Eastern Oppression, maugre e'en its 'mote,' Discerns the 'beam' quite through our 'Crystal

This tyrant nation, if not 'all a goat," At such oppression will withhold her malice-(His house being glass, Kossuth,) will scarce 'throw stones'!

It seems to me, Kossuth, it was unsound In thee to court this land of whips and chains, Where every man, when called, must be a hound, And hunt, and bay the slave in servile strains! Didst thou not hear, ere thou didst think to roam, This axiom: 'Charity begins at home'?

> For the Liberator. NATURE'S TEACHINGS.

Suggested by the Picture of a Young Shepherdess. Mark ye the musing of yon Shepherdess; Forgetful of the flocks around her grazing, And all, save Nature's tranquil loveliness; She sitteth in the quiet shade, upgazing Where white clouds wander through the blue abyss Thinking, it may be, messengers are soaring, On silver wings, from other realms to this.

The proud may laugh-by Nature all untaught-But O, let not their scorn disturb our dreaming ; For hours will come when every pleasant thought Awakened by the beauty round us beaming, Will come to us with balm of healing fraught; And cares, that press their heavy weight upon Beneath this soothing spell be all forgot.

God made the running brooks, the birds and flowers And did we listen to their gentle teaching, Amid the shady forest's cloistered bowers, Sublimer love than any human preaching Conveyeth to those waiting minds of ours, They would reveal to us in holy whispers, Heard only in the spirit's sabbath hours ! LUCY A. COLRY. Danvers, March, 1852.

> From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. AMERICAN UNION. Tune-Heavenly Union.

Come ye who love the Union well, And hear the slave his sorrows tell, The bitter we that him befell, And made the earth a very hell, All through this glorious Union.

Where Afric's spicy breezes blow, Where Gambia's waters gently flow, And golden sands in beauty glow, A chieftain dwelt long time ago, Before this glorious Union.

One day a Christian ship drew nigh, And from its mast-head, floating high, Was seen against the sunset sky A flag with stripes of crimson dye, And thirteen stars in Union

At dead of night this chieftain woke 'Mid stifling clouds of flame and smoke, And, ere the dawn of morning broke, Himself and people were the yoke Of this slave-trading Union.

To Carolina's distant shore The Christian thief his victims bore. And husbands from their partners tore, And doomed to slavery evermore, Beneath the flag of Union.

My father was the chieftain brave, Who vainly strove his tribe to save He sleeps within a bondman's grave, And left his child a fettered slave, Because so willed the Union.

For years and years I prayed to see And hoped that I would yet be free, In spite of all the 'powers that be'

My daughters from my arms were torn. And to the Orleans market borne : A murdered wife I had to mourn, And I was left alone, forlorn, An offering to the Union

Then felt I as a chieftain's son, That death or freedom should be won, Although the tyrant's blood must run And drench the soil he stood upon, To glorify the Union.

I smote the spoiler to the earth, And hurried from my bondage forth, To seek within the colder North A resting place, where man was worth Far more than sinful Union.

The bloodhounds follow on my track. And statesmen who in manhood lack, And pious souls dressed up in black, Declare the North must send me back,

To save this glorious Union. And I, alas, too truly know That you have sworn it should be so, Forgetful of the negro's wo. And curses that must ever flow

There's not a slave within the land But has the wit to understand It is the Northern people's hand That rivets fast oppression's band,

From such unhallowed Unio

And thus preserves the Union. O then take pity on our fate, And with the fiery bolts of hata The Union's altars desolate;-

Throw open wide glad Freedom's gate, asorifice this Union. And then, when every one is free, A different union there will be,

A union God will love to see, Of Justice, Freedom, Charity, In truth, a GLORIOUS UNION.

OUR GUILTY COUNTRY. Just God ! and shall we calmly rest, The Christian's scorn—the heathen's mirth— Content to live the lingering jest And by-word of a mocking Earth ? Shall our own glorious land retain That curse which Europe scorns to bear? Shall our own brethren drag the chain Which not even Russia's menials wear !

The Liberator.

KOSSUTH AND THE GREAT AMERICAN

Worroxiskoo, Michigan, February 21, 1852.

To EDWARD SEARCH, London: DEAR FRIEND,-I address you by your assume name, because it is by that, alone, you are known to the readers of the Liberator. By another name you are consecrated in my heart. How vividly Muswell Hill, in all its summer beauty and glory, rises before me as I address you! for it was there I parted with you-August, 1847. Quiet, happy days were those which I spent in your family, in the suburbs of London. Sweet and precious memories cluster around you and yours, accompanied with a feeling of sadness that one who then adorned your family circle, and with whom I held much pleasant intercourse in relation to matters pertaining to the progress of man in purity, peace and liberty, is now in the spirit land. As I have traversed these States the past three years, amid the strong convulsion on the anti-slavery question, and doing what I could to increase that agitation, often have I been reminded of our free discussion, in your home, of liberty, non-resistance, and man's nature and relations to this and to all worlds. On looking over my journal of those quiet, happy days, I find one great point was admitted by us both, that the man who is true to his own nature is true to al men and to God; that our entire mission on earth is comprised in this-BE TRUE TO THYSELP. This is a compend of life-to know the laws under which we exist, and which are incorporated into our being and which constitute our birthright inheritance, and to obey them. This, and this alone, can insure our true and heathful development of body and soul, and our salvation in this and in the life to come. Under

But I wish to direct your attention to another mat ter. I have read with deep interest your communications in the Liberator, for their discriminating, just, elevated and hopeful views of the state of things in Europe, and of the spread of personal, individual, as honor them by the acceptance of the accompanying well as of national freedom, amil her blighting, volumes of English History :- a history marked by blood-cemented despotisms. While Kossuth was with you, you said much of him and his course in When he left your shores, to pass the fiery ordeal to which all prominent men and women must be subjected in this country, you spoke, if I mistake not, of what would be his course with us in reference to slavery. If I rightly remember, (as I have not the communication before me,) you rather spoke in justification or apology for what you supposed would be his course. He came; and the first question, in effeet, put to him by the entire nation was-What do you think of American slavery! Are you for the slave or the slaveholder? Do you take side with the oppressed or with the oppressor? There could be no evasion of this question. All parties demanded a categorical answer. He gave one. In the most effeetual way possible, he identified himself with the Slave Power, and from the moment of his landing, his entire influence has been to swell that power, and to rivet the chains and crush the hopes of the slaves.

such a dispensation, war and slavery would soon

cease; nor could man usurp the right over man to

if he refuse obedience.

tell him what he shall or shall not do, and to kill him

How? Not, indeed, by the purchase of a planta tion of slaves; not by becoming an acting slave-auctioneer, or an acting slave-whipper, slave-driver, slave-buyer and slave-seller; nor by engaging, personally, in our slave-hunts; nor yet by direct spotogies for these crimes. Had he done these things, in person, his influence had been comparatively limited, and easily counteracted. But he took the more fatally efficient course-the one taken by the Northern States generally. He fraternized with those who do these evil deeds-with slave-holders, slave-traders, slave-breeders and slave-hunters, and their fast allies in Church and State-as the true friends of liberty He has been in this nation some ten weeks, daily ad dressing multitudes, not on human freedom, but on Nationalism-two things having no necessary connec tion; and in all his speeches he has held up American slave-breeders, slave-hunters and slave-traders as Heaven-ordained and God-directed apostles to overthrow tyranny and establish liberty (national lib erty) in all lands. Never has culogy-sycophancy is the right word-been so taxed to its utmost as by this self-styled 'martyr to universal liberty,' in his ovations to American hucksters in the bodies and souls of

In nothing do these republican tyrants show more solicitude than in making and sustaining the imprescharacter can be maintained before the nations of the earth, they can and will hold fast the victims of their lust and cupidity, and be honored and respected ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED!! It takes with all nations. It is a star of hope to the toiling millions of Europe, and the most impregnable tower of defence to slaveholders and their allies. So long as they can by the loud and vociferous publication of this almighty lie, blind and bewilder mankind, and prevent the discovery of their real character, they of England. can and will, with impunity, remain slave-breeders, slave-drivers and slave-hunters, and be called the benefactors of the race, whose mission is to protect the helpless, to succor the oppressed, and bear up the standard of liberty before all nations.

From the first moment of his landing on these sla very-cursed shores to the present hour, Kossuth has not ceased to shout- 'The United States! The hom of the free-an asylum for the oppressed of all lands ! This, from the outset, he adopted as the wachword o his mission, and has not ceased to repeat it, daily and almost hourly, in the ears of this and of all nations not because he believes it is true, for he knows it is false, and that it is adopted by these republican slavehunters solely to conceal and divert the world's attention and scorn from their giant crimes : but because he knows it will tickle the national vanity of this slaveholding republic, and induce the people to aid him in his efforts to re-establish the nationality of Hungary. I say, he knows it is false-that this is not lude, in wise proportions, according to the characte an asylum for the oppressed of all lands. He knows and is conscious that he utters a stupendous falsehood every time he says it. Does he not? Is it possible even for the charity that thinketh no evil, and hopeth all things, to think otherwise?

Kossuth is not a fool. He had studied well the character of the people to whom he wished to appeal. He knew the foundations of our political and social structure. He knew there were more than three millions of chattel slaves in this republic. They stood before him, a manacled, fettered, gory, crushed, heart-stricken, mangled multitude. He saw them all. He saw the slave-prisons, the slave-auctions, the alave-hunts. He saw the family relations and endearments all annihilated, and one sixth of the men and women herded together in concubinage. He heard the wailings of the crushed hearts of millions; he heard the clanking of their fetters and the lash of the driver, as it fell, heavily and bloody, on the naked backs of women and children. He knew there was not one foot of land over which this republic holds jurisdiction, where the American slave can plant his foot and say, 'I am free.' These facts, you know, were perfectly familiar to him. Yet, he has not ceased to assure these republican slave-breeders and slave hunters that they offer 'an asylum for the oppress of all lands.' No possible motive can justify his utterance of this great national lie; and for uttering it, he must and will be entered on the records of this world as a DELIBERATE, WILFUL LIAR. I know this will seem harsh; but is it not true? And should we not say it of him, if he were some obscure man? 1

have yet to learn that impunity in lying is the pre

rogative of greatness.

Suppose we admit the impossible supposition, that by uttering this falsehood, he could establish the nationality of Hungary. Yet what a price for such a shoon! Kossuth, prostrating himself in the dust, with mean, contemptible spanielism, crawling, in symphantic abjectness of soul, to the feet of republican lave-drivers and slave-hunters, fawning upon them and sliming them all over with lying flattery, to in duce them to aid in establishing the national freedor of Hungary! Better that Hungary be blotted from the face of the earth, than that its nationality be per

petuated at such a price!

We seek the abolition of slavery by making slave holding disreputable; by concentrating upon these republican slaveholders and their allies the scorn of mankind; by causing them to be regarded and treat ed as highway robbers and common thieves are treat ed. We would outlaw them from all association wit the pure, true, just and good. But for Kossuth and his like, the task were easy; but he, and such as he come in and send the cry around the world, that these, the world's cruelest tryants and mankind's mos malignant and deadly foes, are the true friends of universal liberty, and that they have created the only asylum for the oppressed of all lands. He has don nore than any living man to lull this and other na tions into a belief, that here may be found the last refuge for the oppressed sons and daughters of the

Deeply grieved am I that Kossuth should stain his soul with so foul a lie; but the deed is done, and he will meet his reward in the contempt of those whos favor he has thus sought to gain. But more anon. HENRY C. WRIGHT

TOKEN OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE.

The following Correspondence-so creditable to al the parties concerned-was originally published in the Commonwealth, and would have appeared in the Lib erator at an earlier period but for having got mislaid. Boston, Jan. 1, 1852.

A number of our colored citizens have desired nark, by some simple token of respect and regard presented through me, their appreciation of the invalnable services rendered by you in the late rescue tri als in Boston. They would therefore ask you to the progress of free institutions, and remarkably il lustrated, in all its later periods, by the virtues and courage of its great lawyers.

We watch, with unabated admiration and grati ude, your stand for right in the councils of the na tion. The advocates for the colored race in this coun try can look for few earthly honors. An oppresse and despised race has little to offer to its friends and defenders, but the heartfelt blessings of them that are ready to perish.

Most respectfully, Your friend and servent ROBERT MORRIS. Hon. JOHN P. HALE. WASHINGTON, January 18, 1852.

My DEAN SIR! The very acceptable present of eight volumes of the History of England came safely to Washington while I was temporarily absent; and, being received in my absence, were stowed away in the office-room of the National Hotel, where I am boarding, till day before vesterday, when I, for the first time, received them, or learned that they had been sent. This will account for my not sooner acknowledging the receipt

Be pleased to assure your friends, in whose behalf you have written, that I appreciate very highly this token of your respect and regard.' I shall cherish this offering while I live, and leave it to my family when I am gone, as evidence that he, whose memory they will cherish with affection, was not without proof, in his life, that he had some share of the re spect and regard of the oppressed.

With thanks for the very kind and flattering terms n which you have conveyed to me this mark of the steem of your friends,

I am, respectfully, Your friend.

JOHN P. HALE. R. Monnis, Esq.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1852.

A number of our colored citizens, deeply grateful for your most able and manly defence of the parties

indicted for the rescue of Shadrach, and anxious to sion that theirs is 'the home of the free'-'an asy- show, even by a slight token, their heart-felt respect your invaluable services in the rescue trials, ask you o honor them by the acceptance of the accompany ing volumes of the historical works of Hallam. In his writings we seem to discern a spirit kindred to your own, since they are every where animated by that strong sentiment of Liberty, protected by Law which lives in your own breast, and which has, in all later times, so honorably distinguished the truly grea constitutional lawyers, the Erskines and Broughams,

I am, Sir, with the highest respect, Your friend and servant, ROBERT MORRIS. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., Esq.

BOSTON, January 1st. 1852.

The reception, this morning, of the unexpected tes timonial from yourself and your friends, gave me feelings of pride and gratification, which, I assur you, it is a high privilege to enjoy.

The gift, in itself, is very valuable, for the work of Mr. Hallam belong to our standard and undying literature. There are no volumes which I could b more gratified to own. But a value far beyond these considerations is imparted to them by this expressio: of personal regard, and the manner in which you speak of my services and principles.

The union of liberty with law to which you al and circumstances of each people, is, indeed, the problem of government. I have feared that I incline toward too large an infusion of law, to satisfy many of those in whose situation, feelings and general ob jects, I so deeply sympathize. This expression their confidence is, therefore, the more gratifying.

These volumes will stand upon my shelves, a me morial for the past, and an incitement for the future To my children, in times when our principles shall be generally professed, they will be an assurance that. in less auspicious days, their father performed a duty. and was so fortunate as to have his effort thus appre ciated and acknowledged.

Will you do me the favor to communicate this your friends who have united with you, and believ ne to be, to them and to yourself, a sincere and obliged friend?

RICHARD H. DANA, Ja. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.

> THE SMITH SCHOOL WALTHAM, March 10, 1852.

I have been waiting, with some impatience, to s me movement of the colored citizens of Boston, in elation to the Smith School. It seems to me that in these days of State Reform, a measure of such vi tal importance to their best interests should not be forgotten. Although they are extremely indignant at forgotten. Although they are extremely indignant at the idea of emigrating to Liberia, they are doing their utmost to colonize themselves in Boston. Last win-ter, the Committee of the Legislature to whom was referred the petition for the abolition of the Smith School, alluded to the fact of their being a number of

dence of their wanting a separate school. Now, the ruth of the matter is, if we wish to see prejudic done away with, these churches and all other organized societies must be broken up-end the sooner the better. It is surprising that any parent will allow his child to enter the Smith School. The present General Court is considered to be favorable to freedom, and I trust that no time will be lost by the colored citizens in making a strong effort for equal school

From the Boston Mercantile Journal. POREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16, 1852. Captain Shannon, in company with a merry party from St. John, N. B., I took passage, on the morning of the 6th Feb., from Halifax, and on the evening of the 15th, we dropped anchor opposite Liverpool, after a pleasant passage of 9 1-2 days. It has been my fortune to meet with pleasant companions at all times in travelling. It was peculiarly so in this instance, and I think the officers of the ship will bear out the statement of the stewards, that we were the merriest lot they had had for some time.

On the week-day evenings, we had a series of lectures on Phrenology, Mesmerism and kindred subjects, with mesmeric experiments, some of which were very successful. One seaman, who was affected by the magnetic influence, said to me the next day, he'd never put himself in the way of it again, as he believed it was just the black art; and the poor fellow, when freed from it, gave evidence that CAPT. SLEEPER,-By the steamship Americ

poor fellow, when freed from it; gave evidence that he really thought so, for a more terrified creature I have rarely seen. The object of the lectures was not only to afford pleasure to us, but also for the more charitable object of raising a fund for two shipwrecked seamen, who were returning home to their families, penniless, and so far reduced by sickness, as to render them unfit again to ' brave the bat tle or the breeze.' And now of the lecturer. He is certainly an ex

traordinary man, and in his own person is a living exemplification of the truth that the negro, if trained, is capable of high intellectual effort—this gentleman being a negro. Twenty years ago, he left St. John, N. B., of which place he is a native, entered a vessel as cabin-boy, passed through the various grades in maritime life, became afterwards a public character, lectured throughout the United States or slavery, was imprisoned, mobbed, and shot at, the mark of which on his body is still visible in two broken ribs. From this, he turned his attention to scientific studies, came over to England with Dr Darling, was introduced to Dr. Gregory, one of Professors in the University of Edinburgh, ook him under his patronage, and who has published a work referring in high terms to the abi ty of Mr. Lewis. He is now received into the first circles of enlightened Edinburgh, and enjoys the personal friendship of such men as the Dake of Argyle, Sir David Brewster, and a host of the first scientific men in Scotland, who, disregarding the preja-dice of color and birth, estimate him by the prope standard of mind and virtue, the only foundation or which humanity should claim any exaltation. His lectures in Scotland are very popular, yielding him a large income, which he is spending freely it the cause of education, of which he is a warm supporter,—saying that he knew in his early days what was to be without it. He lectured in St. John and Frederickton with triumphant success, and was th guest and received the congratulations of our first men in the professions and others. He is now a student in the University of Edinburgh, of which body I am convinced he will yet become a distin-

guished member.
On leaving, we presented him with an address signed by the passengers, which, being written at the request of some of them, by the writer of this, I send you a copy for publication :-

To HENRY E. LEWIS, Esq., of the University of Ed-

DEAR SIR,-On the eve of our separation from each other, at the termination of a voyage singularly favorable, we cannot allow you to leave us without an expression of our regret at so soon parting with one whom we are happy to call our friend, and who unites in his own person the life and buoyancy of youth, the force and energy of manhood, with the wisdom and experience of old age.

While, as a man, you have shown your fellow-

While, as a man, you have shown your fellow-feeling for those among us who have suffered from the calamities to which, at sea, we are all exposed, and generously gave your aid to make those sufferings less, you have, as a philosopher, taught or sufferings lime. pening up to us many facts, not before dreamsons, opening up to us many facts, not before 'dreamed of in our philosophy;' while, as a comparion, you
have been the very life-blood of our happy party,
through every one of whom you seemed to infuse
the joyousness of your own glad spirit.

the joyousness of your own glad spirit.

From your example, the youngest of us may learn that 'there is no royal road to knowledge'—that exertion only can find it; whilst the elder may point to you as an example to the younger to 'go and do like-

Our friend, farewell! Should we meet again on this earth, we hope it will be to draw the cords of friendship now existing between us still closer.—Should we never meet again here, you have our best wishes for your future happiness, 'not only in the life that now is, but also that which is to come.' not only in the

On the last night we spent on board, we had a gala night, organized, our meeting doing me the hon-or of appointing me Chairman, when, the address being presented, he replied to it in feeling and elo quent terms. The evening was spent in the most harmonious manner, songs and speeches bearing al-

BLACK SWAN.

We were called on, yesterday, by Col. Wood, the manager of this celebrated musical prodigy. He was manager of this celebrated musical prodigy. He was accompanied by Gen. L. D. Ladd, of Niagara Falls. Our old friend, Maj. Dunn, is also attached to the troupe. Col. Wood takes her to Europe the first of July next, to place her under the instruction of the celebrated Garcia for one year, when he intends to bring her out in England and other parts of Europe. We predict for her a most brilliant career under the management of so competent a caterer. Dr. Billings, a gentleman of high standing, is also attached to the

What an array of dispitaries, and all belonging to the troupe of the Black Swan! Majors, Coloneis, Generals, Doctors, Gentlemen of the highest stand-Generals, Doctors, Gentlemen of the highest standing, all trooping round the country, in company with this young colorea lady. Where are all the terrors of amalgamation, where the eggs, the tar and feathers, the rails and brickbats, that were formerly in requisition whenever aught was said of the colored man or woman, in any connection of respectability?—These gentlemen of the highest respectibility must certainly be minus one of the five senses, else the—they smell so argument, would effectually dampen their musical enthusiasm, for we never knew one of this class who was proof against it.

These gentlemen also doubtless belong to that

of this class who was proof against it.

These gentlemen also doubtless belong to that school in theology, which affirms that intention gives character to action. They intend to humbing the community and pluck the Swan.

With such worthy objects in view, they can be tolerated, and deemed worthy of the highest commendation. But were they engaged in making the wonderful powers of this lady available for the eman-cingtion, and elevation of her rare, both she and cipation and elevation of her race, both she and they would be scouted by the heartless multitude who now applaud them. We rejoice in Miss Greenfield's success. It is a triumph that does us good to witness. She more than changes to fact the old fable of Orpheus, who charmed and drew the wondering trees in procession after him. The Swan draws respectability, with its dogged, senseless prejudice and hate' and compels it to do her homage, despite her caste and color. The song of Orpheus did nothing like it.—Ohio A. S. Bugie.

PUNCH'S ADVERTISEMENT.

M. Louis Napoleon, Professor of Political Sleigh of Hand, and sleight of every thing else, has the honor (?) to inform the public that he intends connoner (f) to inform the public that he intends con-tinuing his extraordinary Performances, and playing his unprecedented Tricks, until further notice. The programma will be selected from the univalled stock of ILLUSIONS and INFOSITIONS, which he has lately practised with so much success at Paris, as-sisted by the univalled collection of Ministerial and Military Automators. Among the principal Tricks of the present se

1. The Inexhaustible Ballot-Box.
From which eight millions of white balls will be produced—by a coup d' main which defies all decetion.

2. The Celebrated Gun Trick, As practised on the 2d and 3d of December, 1851, in the Boulevarde of Paris. In the course of this wonderful experiment, combining the characteristics of a coup d' ctat and a coup d' tele, the spectators will have an opportunity of catching the bullets in their own heads, so as to leave no coubt of the ex-

A piece of mechanism of the greatest perfec-tion, which will load his musket and fire it in the face of any person whom M. Louis Napoleon may

4. The Ministerial Puppels

These little imitations of humanity will go through the whole official routine: and though without the smallest intelligence, will bow their wooden heads, and sign decrees, or any other documents, at a mere nod from their master.

5. The Official Second-Sight.

M. Louis Napoleon will, with the aid of a police spy-glass, read the most private papers in the pos-session of individuals, and not only tell their thoughts, session of individuals, and not only tell their thoughts, but transport them, before they are aware of it, to Cayenne, and other remote regions, for having en-tertained opinions which his police spy-glass have made him acquainted with.

6. The Escumolage d' une Dame Consisting of the total disappearance of La Belle France, under a dictatorial extinguisher.

The Tricks will be accompanied by all sorts of Airs, performed by a band of Military Instru-Places can only be secured by application to M.

Louis Napoleon. No Money returned. Vivat nobody.

From the Boston Journal.

THE 'MYSTERIOUS TRACKS.' For some time past, stories have been current of

some mysterious tracks having been seen imprinted in the snow, in different parts of this State and in Rhode Island, and they have excited considerable wonder and no little speculation. They were first seen on the morning of the 26th of November last, in the easterly part of Foxboro, and on the morning of the 29th of Feb.—snow having fallen during the previous night-they were seen in the town of Mansfield The tracks were mostly seen near barns, hog-pens and hen-houses, and had a very near resemblance to the tracks of a calf. They have been traced through fields and over stone walls as if they presented no impediment, and again under the sill of a shed, where hens were accustomed to pass. In one place, they led to a door-step, but none were discovered leading from it—from which it is argued that the leading from it—from which it is argued that the animal has wings. They have been seen in Newton, Stoughton, Medway, Bellingham, Franklin, North Bridgewater, Dighton, Berkley and other places. The following is an exact measurement of the tracks:—Length of track, 3 1-2 inches; width of do., 3 inches; length of inside or frog, 2 1-2 inches width of do., 1 1-2 inches; elevation of frog, or in side, above the outside impression, 1-2 an inch. The elevation inside was entirely flat, unlike the frog of a horse or colf. Width of the outside hoof or shoe, 3-4 of an inch. All accounts agree that the tracks were made in a straight line, one after the other as if made by two feet instead of four, and as meas ured by a mechanic, the distance between them va-ried from eight to twelve inches. These mysterious tracks are a wonder to all who have seen them.

The Providence Journal says— These tracks wer seen around the Butler Hospital on Christmas morn ing, and since in many other places. The descrip-tion corresponds in all the cases. The tracks have every appearance of those made by a colt; yet, to fulfill all the apparent conditions, the animal should be able to pass through holes that would not admit a large sized cat, should be winged, and should be such weight as to press the foot into the ground as deeply as the hoof of an iron shod horse."

THE WEBSTER DEMONSTRATION. The meeting in New York, last Friday evening, to no ninate Webster for the Presidency, was a very small Sizzle,' notwithstanding the long list of names appended to the call. These names, by the way, it is said, were very like the signatures to the remon-strance against the Maine law, and we presume that

. The signers to the call exceeded the attendan the meeting by three to one. It was like the call o The affair was tame; the speeches were prosy; th speakers were ordinary; the enthusiasm was flat—fla and heavy as a cold buckwheat cake; the whole cor-cern, which all had concluded would be splendid cern, which all had concluded would be spiendic, from the vast multitude expected, was meagre, filmsy, chilly, and threadbare; and went off like a dull play, badly performed to a thin house. If such a movement as this, backed up by the combined forces of Wall street, and intended as a coup a etat for the Presidency, thus ends in a stale abortion, what are the prospects of Mr. Webster sgainst Scott and Fillmore? Seriously, it looks like the finishing stroke to the dis-

The Tribune says it was ' not so large or enthusiastic as had been expected.' The Times says ' the hall was balf full.

Hon. Rufus Choate, who had been engaged pile up the agony, did not make his appearance, and the multitude were obliged to content themselves with doll speeches from Mr. Grinnell, Mr. James S. Thayer, and Recorder Tallmadge,

SCOUNDRELISM IN OUR TERRITORIES—KIDNAP-PING UNDER A GOVERNOR'S LICENSE. We pub-lish on our fourth page an editorial from the Descret News, disclosing a state of things in our Territories which demands the immediate attention of the Chief Executive. According to the statement, Governor Calhoun, of New Mexico, is no better than an infamous kidnapper. Gangs of traders, with licenses bearing his name, authorizing them to ersons in New Mexico, have lately been driven ou of the Territory of Utah. Bad as the Mormons are represented to be, they are not so devilish as to connive at this new trade in human blood, which a United States officer, appointed by Mr. Fillmore, seems ambitious to establish.

Why is not some movement made in Congress in

Why is not some movement made in Congress in regard to these Territories? There are allegations of rebellion and polygamy against Utah, of beastly drunkenness and incompetence against the highest judicial functionaries in New Mexico, of comming at murder and kidnapping against its Governor: the accusing and accused parties are here; justice to both, the best interests of our Territories, the reparations. both, the best interests of our Territories, the reputation of the Government, demand prompt, searching investigation, with a view to the punishment of the guilty, and redress of grievances—but nothing is done. Day after day is wasted in frivolous talk on frivolous subjects, and the very existence of our Territories seems to be ignored.

The appreciation of deaths prevails, that proper

The appreliension evidently prevails, that proper itention to Territorial grievances may lead to discussion on questions connected with slavery, are involve, unavoidably, the exercise of a power over the Territorics, which the Compromise virtually

O, how this infernal Element of Evil, the Slave Power, obstructs all useful and beneficent legisla-tion!—National Era. INCENDIARISM. On the night of the 9th instant

at about 10 1-2 o'clock, the barn of Samuel Whit-son, brother of our well-known friends, Thomas and Moses Whitson, was burned with all its contents. Moses Whitson, was burned with all its contents including nine horses and six cows. The loss is estimated at \$3000, a portion of which is understood This barn was situated some four miles North of Christiana, and its destruction is considered in the neighborhood to have been the work of slave-catch-

ng incendiaries. It is but a short time since our riend Lindley Coates lost his barn, with all its val friend Lindley Coates lost his barn, with all its vauable contents, in the same way. Thus it is that the
advocates of righteousness and humanity are called
upon to suffer persecution for their faithfulness, even
to the 'spoiling of their goods,' and yet, while the
spirit of slavery is thus rampant in our midst, rioting
in its deeds of infanny and destruction, our Solons at
Harrisburg are devising ways and means for giving
it greater 'facilities'!—Penn. Freeman.

Nature has her best mode of doing every thing and has somewhere told it.

CURES WITHOUT PAIL

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ERYSIPELAS.
SHINGLES. TRY IT ONCE YOU NEVER WILL HE WITHOUT I The Good it Does is Felt at Once. CURE IS SUER AND PERSANANTER
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On T ity, by rocs w rock with the trial of the f ins city I note the trial or the mast re the mast re the mast re the const of General in the const of General in the const rectal in the

Hes cured thousands of the shore tendent.

It has been used and sod in Botton he the last Thirty Years, and its virtues have stood he too to the save stood the test of thes.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN ALL HEADS OF PAMILIES,
Should keep a Box in the Capbeard, or on the Box,
handy to see, in CASE OF ACCIDENT.

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wrapper, similar to the above servicing.
Without which none as proubs.
D'Sold by all Postmann, Apphending, and
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TO THE LADIES

A MONG the many improvements of the day, the one for the better promotion of female comients a most critical period of life occupies a premise; part. Those ladies who regard confort, purious delicacy, as worthy of their attention, will be pixel to learn that their wants can be attended to by MRS. M. CHOATE

MIDWIFE AND PHYSICIAN. an educated practitioner, and a graduate of the ba-ton Female Medical School. She will also attend to diseases peculiar to be set

and spare no pains to render herself stream as skilled in her profession.

No. 20 Bennet street, Boston.

December 19

The Practical Christian. A Fortnightly Paper : the Organ of the HOPEDALE COMMUNITY, Milford, Man.

THIS paper is now in its twelfth volume, well past-ed and ably edited: devoted to Christian Socia-ism and Universal Reform. Ann Battor, Linn. A. G. SPALDING, Publisher. Terms, \$1 00 per mnum, payable in adenue

Miss H. Martineau's New Book!

- LETTERS ON THE LAWS OF MAN'S NATURE AN DEVELOPMENT,

By HARRIET MARTINEAU and H. G. ATRIME. First American edition, just published sails sale by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washington sam. Boston, up stairs, 4th story.

August 29 istf

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! MAD. BOIVIN'S

PREPARATORY PARTURIENT, OR FEMALE RELAXING EMBROCATION

FOR MITIGATING THE PAINS OF CHILDREN THIS wonderful agent, for an external application is the discovery of Madame Boivin, one of he most celebrated Female Physicians of Paris, and lake greatest blessing of the age for mitigating the part of child-birth. It is perfectly harmless in its same Hundreds of females have already used it in American with the most availabling temple.

with the most grantying results.

For sale by the Proprietor's authorized genonly—in Boston, by Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Cents;
in East Boston, by Robert Kent, Apothers, Mrs.
rick Square; in Worcester, by A. Clark, Apothers,
Mrs. M. S. Thompson, Female Physicias, sel k.
Stone, No. 2 Maple street; in Clinton, by E. Bale,
Lee, Lee, Lee, M. Markey, M. A. Land, by E. Bale, with the most gratifying results. Jr., in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen; in Levelle S. Eastman & Co.; in Amherst, by Newton Find

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partserals let to force existing, under the firm of Smith, Utal Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual constitution partner, Thomas Smith, having retired in the firm, and sold all his interest to his copanion who will settle all demands.

THOMAS SMITE. The business of the old firm will be continued the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street, by Mare Ober, where will be found a large assertmentally tania. Ware and Glass Ware, and the catemat the old firm and others are invited to call and care.

ine before buying elsewhere. Boston, January 1st, 1852. BOOKS. BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for sale in following valuable books, viz: The Slave, or Memoirs of Archy Moore, The Branded Hand, by Capt. Jonathan Walter,

The Slave, or McMolla, by Capt. Jonathan Walter,
Picture of Slavery for young persons, by to,
History of the Mexican War, (including 'bacs
for the People,') by L. Moody.
Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave,
The Church As It Is, by Parker Fillsbury.
If
Letter to the People of the United States on
Slavery, by Theodore Parker,
Parker's Discourse, occasioned by the death of
John Quincy Adams,
Conscience and Law: or a Discussion of our
comparative Responsibility to Human and
comparative Responsibility to Human and

comparative Responsibility to Human and Divine Government, by Rev Wm. W.

Divine Government, by active Patton,
Patton,
Spooner's Argument on the Unconstitutionality
of Slavery,
Spooner's Defence for Fugitive Slaves against
the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1734,
and September 18, 1850,
The Three Chief Safeguards of Society, a Ser,
mon by Theodore Parker,
Parker's Past Day Sermon—The Chief Sins of
the People.

the People,
The Great Harmonia, vol. 2—The Teacher,
by A. J. Davis.
The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse,
do do of Special Providences—A

Vision.

Heat and Light for the Nineteenth Century.

The Auto-Biography of Henry C. Wright, if Aug. 29. Progress of the Slave Pown. A CHAPTER OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

FIVE YEARS PROGRESS OF THE SLAT.

POWER, a series of papers first published as

commonwealth, in July, August and September, 18. CONTENTS. Meaning of the name Slave Power.

Position of the Slave Power fee persugation of the Slave Power fee persugation. The War with Measure Advance and Resistance.
Alliance of the Northern Money Power.
The Thirtieth Congress.
Presidency of General Taylor. The Catastrophe. Pelf and Place.

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